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PEARL HARBOR,OCT.31-(AP)-DOUGLAS FREEMAN, EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND,VA., NEWS-LEADER, RETURNING FROM A WORLD FLIGHT WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN MCCLOY, TOLD NEWSMEN HERE TODAY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE COMPELLED TO CONTINUE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING TO PROVIDE TROOPS FOR OCCUPATION PURPOSES.

"IF WE REDUCE OUR MILITARY FORCES TOO LOW AND TOO FAST," HE SAID, "WE CANNOT DISCHARGE THE RESPONSIBILITIES WE ASSUMED IN EUROPE AND ASIA."

FREEMAN URGED THE RETURN HOME OF TROOPS NOW IN OCCUPIED AREAS AND THEIR REPLACEMENT WITH NEW AND YOUNGER DRAFTEES. HE ADDED:

"THERE IS NO WAY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF REPLACEMENTS IN THE OCCUPATION ARMIES EXCEPT TO SEND OUT THE YOUNGER BROTHER."

FREEMAN EMPHASIZED HIS COMMENTS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH MCCLOY'S MISSION.

DV911PCS

BRAZIL

BY HOYT WARE

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT.31-(AP)-ALL BRAZIL WAS CALM TODAY AS A NEW GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY A CIVILIAN JURIST AND SUPPORTED BY THE COUNTRY'S ARMED FORCES, BEGAN ITS FIRST DAY IN OFFICE FOLLOWING A BLOODLESS COUP WHICH ENDED THE 15-YEAR-REIGN OF PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS.

THE NEW REGIME HAS PLEDGED ITSELF TO STEP DOWN AFTER THE DEC.2 ELECTIONS. CHIEF JUSTICE JOSE LINHARES, WHO FORMALLY ASSUMED THE PRESIDENCY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD HAND OVER HIS OFFICE TO THE CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN ITS TASK WITH A FULL CABINET WHICH INCLUDED ONLY ONE HOLDOVER FROM THE VARGAS REGIME--VETERAN DIPLOMAT PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, WHO WAS ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER UNDER VARGAS AND NOW BECOMES FOREIGN MINISTER. HE LED THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATIONS AT THE MEXICO CITY AND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCES.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ARE:

GEN.SALVADOR CESAR OBINO, MINISTER OF WAR; ADMIRAL DODSWORTH MARTINS, MINISTER OF NAVY; BRIG.ARMANDO TROMPOLSKY, MINISTER OF AVIATION; T.SAMPAIO DORIA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE; J.PIRES DO RIO, MINISTER OF FINANCE; MELLO MORAES, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; MAURICIO JOPPERT, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS; ROBERTO CARNEIRO MENDONCA, MINISTER OF LABOR; LEITAO DE CUNHA, MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL POLICE IS RIBIERO DA COSTA, A CIVILIAN WHO WAS AN APPELLATE COURT JUDGE.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF VARGAS' BROTHER, BENJAMIN, WAS NOT CLEAR. PRESIDENT VARGAS PRECIPITATED THE MOVEMENT WHICH UNSEATED HIM WHEN HE APPOINTED HIS BROTHER, KNOWN AS HIS TROUBLE-SHOOTER, TO THE IMPORTANT POST OF CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL POLICE, FORCING A SHOWDOWN IN THE BATTLE OF NERVES WITH THE ARMY TO ASSURE NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

A27

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RATHER THAN ELECTIONS, CLAIMING THAT THE NATION NEEDED A NEW CONSTITUTION. IN THIS THEY WERE JOINED BY THE QUEREMISTAS, THE PARTY WHICH SOUGHT TO RETAIN VARGAS IN OFFICE. APPARENTLY THE QUEREMISTAS NOW ARE DISORGANIZED.

COMMUNIST LEADER LUIZ CARLOS PRESETES WAS BELIEVED TO BE AT HIS OWN HOME.

THE SWIFT, EFFECTIVE COUP BY THE ARMED FORCES WAS INTERPRETED BY DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HERE AS ENTIRELY LEGAL, SINCE THE PRESIDENT RESIGNED BEFORE LINHARES TOOK OFFICE UNDER A 1937 LAW REQUIRING THE HEAD OF THE SUPREME COURT TO ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY IN THE EVENT OF THE EXECUTIVE'S REMOVAL. IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS WOULD BE TOLD THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS ENTIRELY INTERIM IN CHARACTER AND DID NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HOLD CONSULTATIONS REGARDING RECOGNITION.

LINHARES SAID VARGAS WOULD BE FLOWN IN AN ARMY PLANE TO HIS FAMILY HOME AT SAO BORJA IN THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

JP434AES

CARACAS, OCT.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROMULO BETANCOURT ANNOUNCED IN A RADIO SPEECH TO THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE LAST NIGHT THAT PERSONS SUSPECTED OF LOOTING THE TREASURY DURING RECENT PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS WOULD FACE TRIAL BEFORE A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

BETANCOURT, WHO TOOK OFFICE WHEN A REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OVERTHREW THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA Y ANGARITA ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1946.

OTTAWA, OCT. 31-(AP)-THE CANADIAN MEAT BOARD DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 15 STEAMSHIPS CARRYING 60,000,000 POUNDS OF MEAT CLEARED CANADIAN PORTS THIS MONTH FOR BRITAIN.

IN A STATEMENT THE BOARD SAID SHIPMENTS WERE AT AN "ALL-TIME" HIGH AND THAT IT HAD AMPLE REFRIGERATOR OCEAN SPACE BOOKED TO HANDLE ALL MEATS NOW AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT.

TWO ADDITIONAL STEAMSHIPS NOW ARE LOADING AT MONTREAL AND FIVE OTHERS ARE DUE TO LOAD MEAT IN THE NEXT 10 DAYS. THE STATEMENT SAID 110,000,000 POUNDS OF MEAT HAS CLEARED OR BEEN BOOKED FOR CLEARANCE OVERSEAS SINCE OCT. 1 BY THE BOARD.

SN941PES

OTTAWA, OCT. 31-(AP)-THE AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR OUTSTANDING "COURAGE AND DETERMINATION" TO FLT. LT. C.FOLSOM, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS BROTHER, DUDLEY FOLSOM OF 8223 TOPTON WAY, CLAYTON, MO., WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THE CITATION SAID HE HAD "COMPLETED A MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF OPERATIONAL DUTY" IN BRITAIN, ONCE "DESTROYED TWO ENEMY 'E' BOATS DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE," AND FLEW MANY SORTIES OVER BURMA IN SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY.

KA1230PES

WASHINGTON,OCT.31-(AP)-THE U.S. MINT NOW IS TAKING ORDERS FOR THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL MEDAL.

A MINT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY HE DIDN'T KNOW HOW MANY OF THE NEW MEDALLIONS WOULD BE TURNED OUT. BUT HE SAID THEY SELL FOR $1.50 EACH, AND THERE IS A "HEAVY BACKLOG" OF ORDERS.

THE BRONZE MEMORIAL IS THREE INCHES IN DIAMETER.

ON ONE SIDE IS A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, SCULPTURED FROM LIFE BY JOHN R. SINNOCK, THE MINT'S CHIEF ENGRAVER. ON THE OTHER THERE IS A FEMALE FIGURE, REPRESENTING THE "SORROWING NATION AND ALL THE HUMAN RACE."

AR1209PES NM

WASHINGTON,OCT.31-(AP)-MAINTENANCE OF AN INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM TO KEEP THIS COUNTRY INFORMED ON WORLD DEVELOPMENTS WAS URGED TODAY BY REP. MARTIN (R-IOWA).

MEMBER OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE RECENTLY CREATED TO STUDY A PEACETIME INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM, THE IOWAN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"THIS KIND OF SERVICE, IF WE ARE TO KEEP OURSELVES PROPERLY INFORMED, IS AS IMPORTANT AS CAN BE. IT'S THE SORT OF WORK CARRIED ON DURING THE WAR BY THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

"AND LET US HOPE THAT WHEN WE KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON IN THE WORLD--IF IT THREATENS THE WELFARE OF OUR NATION, THAT WE HAVE THE INTELLIGENCE TO ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. BEING FOREWARNED IS BEING FOREARMED."

HE SAID THE MOVEMENT OF GERMANY INTO THE RHINELAND WAS AN EXAMPLE OF OUR POSSESSING KNOWLEDGE VITAL TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD BUT ABOUT WHICH NOTHING WAS DONE.

"THERE'S NOTHING SENSATIONAL ABOUT THE WORK CONTEMPLATED BY THE COMMITTEE ON WHICH I WILL SERVE," MARTIN CONTINUED. "IT IS SIMPLY A CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT TO LOOK INTO THE SUBJECT TO SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE TO FURTHER THE PROTECTION OF OUR COUNTRY."

HEARINGS BY THE GROUP, HEADED BY CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON. BESIDES MAY AND MARTIN, OTHERS ON THE NEW COMMITTEE ARE REPS. SPARKMAN (D-ALA), DURHAM (D-NC), WINSTEAD (D-MISS), ELSTON (R-O) AND FENTON (R-PA).

AR1205PES

BRITISH CONCLUDE HITLER KILLED HIMSELF APRIL 30

Intelligence Reports Held Certain as Could Be Without Bodies.

HIS MISTRESS TOOK POISON

Suicides Took Place as Reds Stormed Berlin—Remains Burned by Aids.

Berlin, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—British headquarters said tonight that evidence sifted from intelligence reports shows "as conclusively as possible without the bodies" that Hitler and his mistress, Eva Braun, died last April 30 in the bunker of the Reichs-Chancellory.

Their bodies later were burned just outside the bunker, the British intelligence reports said, even as Russian armies were applying the last touches to the conquest of Berlin.

The British report said both committed suicide, Hitler by shooting himself through the mouth and his mistress by taking poison.

"After the suicide the bodies were taken into the garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels (Propaganda Minister) and Bormann (Martin Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi party) and several others, drenched with gasoline and burned," the British concluded.

Hitler Death 'Certain'

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Berlin today said a British intelligence report declared it had been definitely established that Adolf Hitler is dead.

The dispatch said the report concluded that Hitler shot himself and that his mistress, Eva Braun, poisoned herself at 2.30 A.M. on April 30 in the Berlin Reichschancellory.

ALLIED PROBERS BELIEVE HITLER TOOK OWN LIFE

BERLIN, Nov. 1—(AP) Allied investigators today pictured Adolf Hitler as a trembling Fuehrer who aged rapidly in the war's last months and then shot himself while his mistress, Eva Braun, was taking poison.

British intelligence officers said it has been proved "as conclusively as possible without bodies" that Hitler and Miss Braun—declared by the Russians to have been Hitler's last-minute bride—committed suicide.

The British report said evidence showed Hitler shot himself through the mouth, and that Miss Braun took poison at 2:30 a. m. April 30, in a bunker of the Reichschancellory.

"After the suicide," it added, "the bodies were taken into a garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels, Bormann and others, drenched with gasoline and burned."

American interrogators released the first reports on questioning of three physicians who attended Hitler from 1934 to 1944. The doctors told Army authorities that Hitler looked his age until 1943, but after that "he gave the appearance of having grown old."

The three doctors questioned were Erwin Geising, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; Hans Karl von Hasselbach, who was with Hitler through most of the 10 years, and Karl Bramdt, Reichs commissioner for health and on Hitler's personal medical staff until October, 1944.

Summing up psychiatric data gathered in the questioning, the Army report said the trio agreed "that Hitler's orientation was excellent, his memory for events—both near and remote—good. His judgment was good, and, though he was somewhat restless, his attention (power of concentration) always met the needs of the moment."

Contrary to reports in some Allied countries, Hitler apparently had no venereal disease, and was normal sexually.

The Army report quoted von Hasselbach as describing Hitler as "emotionally liable," and adding:

"Hitler could hate deeply in some fields, while forgiving almost anything to those he loved."

"Geising notes," said the report, "that the subject (Hitler) believed he was chosen by fate to be the leader of the German people and that he felt his ideas must be carried out even if Germany and her people were destroyed in the process."

Von Hasselbach was quoted as observing "that Hitler's mental endurance was astonishing, and that he loved to be merry and gay. The patient generally appeared to be calm and deliberate,—but on occasion he reacted with a vehement attack of anger, which subsided and disappeared quite rapidly. Hitler complained of bad sleep but was not inclined to sleep long hours."

Von Hasselbach also gave this report on Hitler's general state of health:

"Up to 1940 Hitler appeared to be much younger than he actually was. After that date he aged quite rapidly. From 1940 to 1943 he actually looked his age, while after that time he gave the appearance of having grown old. His hair

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turned grey during the last months.

"Hitler's body began to stoop which may have been due in part to a lack of exercise. The patient did not like to walk, even short distances.

"A tremor of his head and hands was quite noticeable, particularly when the subject brought a cup to his mouth or signed documents. Towards the end his features still appeared to be smooth and relatively juvenile."

Hitler's appetite was good, but he limited his food intake to offset a "predisposition toward adiposity," the report said.

The doctor's testimony showed Hitler received only superficial skin wounds in the bomb attempt on his life Aug. 20, 1944.

Giesing expressed belief that Hitler's recurrent intestinal cramps over a long period after 1933 were caused by hysteria or from an overdose of drugs. Von Hesselbach said the cramps probably were due to a neurosis, because "the prescription of unsuitable and useless drugs for these complaints brought about improvement."

Brandt reported Hitler suffered both cramps and vomiting during 1944 and 1945, and said "these probably were the result of constant strychnine and atropin medication, and were not of hysteric origin."

"No disintegration of personality occurred up to October, 1944," Brandt added. "However, Hitler's actions did become less intelligible after Aug. 20, 1944. It is assumed that a slight commotion of the cerebri occurred after the (bomb) attack, but no signs, such as coma, vomiting or pulse disturbance, were evident.

Hitler Aged Rapidly.

Frankfurt, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Hitler aged rapidly in the last months of the war, developing tremors of both the head and hands, three doctors who attended him have told American interrogators. They said that even earlier in his career, although usually in good health, he displayed symptoms of hysteria.

The first reports were released today on the questioning of men who attended the Fuehrer during the ten years from 1934 to 1944. Army authorities disclosed that they had been told that Hitler possessed an excellent memory, good judgment and adequate powers of concentration and, contrary to a popular belief in Allied countries, he appeared to be normal sexually and free of venereal disease.

British Government in Move To Control Civilian Airlines

LONDON, Nov. 1 — (AP)—Britain's labor government tonight reached out for control of all British civilian airlines and a communication network operating throughout the empire in a sweeping expansion of its nationalization program.

Prime Minister Attlee's government also announced plans to control rents of both houses and apartments.

Government spokesmen declared legislation would be introduced quickly to achieve these objectives, and enactment appeared certain in view of the Labor party's overwhelming majority in Commons.

Here are the proposals:

1. Public ownership of the telecommunications services now operated by the $120,000,000 cable and wireless, ltd., whose 335,000-mile network serves parts of Europe, the dominions, the Middle East, and parts of the Far East. The cable and wireless would become a unit in an empire-wide communications system directed by a central body in London.

2. Creation of three airline corporations — "each of them to be wholly financed out of government funds"—to carry Britain's flag in developing world air trade. This announcement was made almost simultaneously in both Commons and the House of Lords. The Minister of Civial Aviation, Lord Winster, said the government had decided that public ownership "shall be the over-ruling principle in air transport."

3. Health Minister Aneurin Bevan announced the government would introduce immediately a measure to control rents on furnished houses and flats. Unfurnished rented dwellings already are controlled. There have been charges of widespread speculation in furnished quarters, and even modestly-furnished London apartments rent for $40 to $56 a week with only sitting room, a bedroom, bath, and tiny kitchen.

Public ownership of the tele-communications services, Commons was told, will be part of a plan recommended by an empire communications commission earlier this year to coordinate their systems.

Public Ownership of Air Lines Proposed by Attlee Regime

Nationalization of $120,000,000 World Cable and Wireless Network Also to Be Asked of Parliament.

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Laborite Government, in far-reaching announcements today, expanded its economic nationalization program to include public ownership of civilian air lines and a $120,000,000 world communications network.

Almost simultaneously, the Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevan, told the House of Commons that the Government plans to control the rent of furnished houses and apartments, and the Majority Leader, Herbert Morrison, served notice that the Government will continue its scrutiny of private munition manufacturers' costs. In response to a question from the Opposition leader, Winston Churchill, Morrison said that there would "be plenty of opportunity" for a debate on the measure later.

Government spokesmen said that legislation to cover all these proposals would be introduced quickly. While Conservative members of Parliament are sure to protest against several of the moves, their enactment by the overwhelming Laborite majority appeared certain.

Plan for Air Lines.

Lord Winster, Minister of Civil Aviation, said in the House of Lords that the Government had decided that public ownership "shall be the overruling principle in air transport." He said that there will be fair compensation for any material assets taken over.

Ivor Thomas, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, told the Commons that the Government has decided upon a national air lines plan "so framed that it can be fitted into any cheme of the commonwealth or international organization which may be subsequently promoted." It is proposed to create three air line corporations—"each of them to be wholly financed out of Government funds"—to carry the British flag in the developing race for world air trade. All airdromes required for regularly scheduled air service would be acquired by the Government under this plan.

Thomas said it was regarded as impractical at present to form an international organization for the ownership and operation of air transport services and that the national plan was decided upon instead.

Cables and Wireless.

The telecommunications services now operated by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., is the communications network involved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, announced that the Government has decided to press for public ownership of this company, which operates the wireless and cable circuits that link the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Dalton said that the United Kingdom Government had accepted, "as far as they affected this country," the recommendations of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference held in London earlier this year. That conference recommended public ownership of telecommunication services of all Commonwealth governments; replacement of the existing Commonwealth Telecommunication Council by a new board with wider functions, representing all the governments of the Commonwealth and financial contributions by members of the Commonwealth for the maintenance and use of the cable system.

The Exchange Telegraph news agency reported that Cable & Wireless, Ltd., in a letter to the stockholders, quoted its directors as saying that the Government's proposal is "inimical to the interests of the empire and to all classes of telecommunications users," and that the scheme is "impractical and unworkable . . . dangerous to the foreign concessions." The directors added that they "entertain the gravest apprehensions in regard to the setting up of the overriding authority which would control the operations in the Dominions."

The letter said that under the plan, the Government would acquire all shares of the operating company of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., the capital of which is now £30,000,000 ($120,000,000). The Government now holds shares valued at £2,600,000 ($10,400,000.)

British City Elections Bring Big Labor Gains

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—Sweeping Labor gains throughout Britain were reported tonight as the first returns came in from the nation's municipal elections held today.

Early reports showed that Labor won control of the municipal councils of Bristol, Carlisle, Plymouth, Wallsall, Wakefield and Widnes and captured four new seats in Reading. The Conservatives were the major losers.

British City Voting Swept By Laborites

London, *Friday*, Nov. 2 (AP)—Britain's Socialistic Labor party swept municipal elections all over England yesterday with the results confirming Labor's July landslide in the parliamentary elections.

With ballots counted today in 113 of the major 130 provincial boroughs, Labor recorded a net gain of 688 council seats while the Conservatives took a net loss of 318 seats. Liberals and Independents lost heavily, too.

The great Labor gains gave the party control of the council in almost every major city and town.

LONDON CITY ELECTS

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Ralph Assheton, chairman of the Conservative party, was today elected to the House of Commons by the city of London in a by-election forced by the elevation of Sir George Broadbridge to the House of Lords. He defeated A. S. Comynscarr, Liberal, by a majority of 3,003, roughly the same as that by which Sir George carried the city at the general election. The Labor party did not challenge the seat.

Meanwhile, the Provinces were holding their first municipal elections since 1938. The Labor party has entered 2,766 candidates for the 3,073 Town and City Council posts to be filled. The Conservatives presented 1,324, the Liberals 463 and the Communists 138, and there are also 1,534 independent candidates. In the last election, Laborites won 969 seats, Conservatives 937, Liberals 242 and independents 910. Several districts have since been realigned and a number of new ones created.

Commons Foreign Debate

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP). — The House of Commons will hold a limited debate on foreign affairs before Prime Minister Attlee leaves for his conference with President Truman in Washington. Majority Leader Herbert Morrison scheduled the debate for next Wednesday, and said Palestine would not be included in the discussion. Opposition Leader Winston Churchill agreed to limit debate to "the American sphere and to President Truman's declaration on world peace."

Treason Trial Continued

London Nov. 1 (AP)—The trial of Norman Baillie-Stewart on charges of high treason was continued until tomorrow when the 36-year-old former lieutenant in Seaforth Highlanders appeared at Bow Street Court today. Stewart is charged with having broadcast propaganda for the Germans.

British Leftist Weekly Assails Truman on Peace

Says Navy Day Talk Fostered Apprehension of Disaster

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Leftist weekly "Tribune" today described President Truman's twelve-point world peace declaration as a policy of "armed world power combined with uncertain isolationism."

Declaring "it would be difficult to exaggerate the disastrous setback to all hopes of international collaboration" should the United States follow out the policy, the magazine said: "President Truman declared that American predominance in arms was in the interests of peace because the United States was a peace-loving nation. One is inclined to ask: 'So what?' The British people are equally peace-loving, and so are the Russian people. If the recent Russian actions in Europe and the Far East show anything, they show that Russia fears war and wishes at all costs to safeguard herself against it."

The magazine said Truman's Navy Day speech, in which he enunciated the twelve-point policy, had started "rapid and unchecked growth of the deadly feeling that the world was drifting into a disaster-packed future."

G.I. PHONE EXCHANGE IN BRITAIN CLOSES

LONDON, Nov. 1—(AP) Three hundred British girls who worked in the U. S. Army telephone exchange throughout the war gave a damp-eyed farewell tea party today for their GI "employers."

In a couple of days, the few officers and dozen enlisted men still remaining at the exchange—largest in the United Kingdom—will be transferred, and the British postoffice will take over its operation.

Mrs. Ivy Teaden, one of the supervisors, said "gosh we're sorry" to see the Americans go.

On the whole, the GI's were not exactly broken up about terminating their telephone duties.

Sgt. William Hoover of Mobile, Ala., said it was a pleasant ending, since he was scheduled to go home soon.

The British operators, said Sgt. Louis Windholz of Springfield, Mass., were "really very attractive." Several English operators married American soldiers.

Wilhelmina Visits London

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands came to London today to pay her respects to Britain's royal family. A Dutch official said the Queen "is here purely on a courtesy visit" and would thank King George VI

and Queen Elizabeth for their kindness during her years in exile after the Nazis overran her homeland.

Nearly 350,000 GI's Return During October

Paris, Nov. 1 (AP)—Almost 350,000 American soldiers were sent home from the European theater during October, the month in which the big liners, the Aquitania and the Queen Elizabeth, were withdrawn from United States troop-ferry service, the Army announced today.

Ships headed toward France were loaded with Christmas packages. Army postal authorities said more than 3,000,000 parcels already have been received.

Suicide Of Soldiers Unknown To Officer

Paris, Nov. 1 (AP)—Col. Herbert A. Hall of the Paris Communications Zone headquarters said tonight that he had not heard of a report that six American soldiers had committed suicide and twelve others went insane because of delays in redeployment from France.

The report was given currency in New York yesterday by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), who said service men told him of the casualties during his recent trip to Europe. Curran said he would recommend that the union refuse to provide crews for any except troopships unless the Government speeded up its redeployment to get high-point men home by Christmas.

If shipping has been diverted to other countries by private interests as Curran also asserted, Colonel Hall said, the Communications Zone office is unaware of it.

Reds Buried Alive By Nazis, Belief

Metz, France, Nov. 1 (AP)—Examiners at the mass graves of 23,000 Russian prisoners of war near Boulay said today they had found evidence that many victims were buried alive by their Nazi captors.

German prisoners of war continued exhuming the bodies by the thousands, working in shifts around the clock in the two enormous pits.

Doctors said the positions of the bodies indicated many had died after they had been placed in the ditches. Other bodies gave evidence of incomplete cremation, apparently by gasoline and other inflammables.

Frenchmen living near the prisoner-of-war camp close by the Maginot Line said the Germans had concentrated invalid Russians at the place, most of the men suffering from tuberculosis.

The Germans for the most part kept the French as far from the camp and graves as possible.

Horrible Conditions

One witness said conditions at the hospital were horrible as far as sanitation, food and medical treatment were concerned.

Another said that the Germans had opened old Jewish graves and stolen jewels, gold and silver dental work from bodies. All personal effects of the Russians, including gold from their teeth, were taken.

The investigators said evidence indicated the Germans herded thousands of underfed and improperly clothed Russians into German-operated factories near the barracks and worked them until they collapsed or died. The victims were tossed unceremoniously into the death pits.

Berlin G.I.'s in Rush for Dollars

New Yorker Stands Five Days in Line to Buy Money Orders With Marks.

Berlin, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Pfc. Elmer Pemberton said today that he was the saddest of all Sad Sacks in the Berlin gold rush for money orders. He had been waiting at the Army Post Office for three days and nights to exchange occupation marks for dollars and he still had not reached the window yet.

New restrictions limiting the amount of money occupation troops can send home go into effect on November 10. The rush to get dollars for occupation marks at the military exchange rate of one to ten has turned into a stampede. The marks, largely from Russian printing presses, are received by Americans in trading with Soviet troops over the demarkation line and must eventually be redeemed by American tax money.

Pemberton, who hails from Fields Landing, Cal., is an agent for his unit and has been advancing in the line to the window where more than ten money orders are written for each person. His speed has been that of a glacier, because each man in the line usually has several dozen orders written for him. Three days ago, Pemberton was eighth in line. Today he hopes to make it, so he won't have to sleep again on the post office floor.

The iron man of the gold hush is Pfc. Joseph Weiss of 236 East Second street, New York, who has been living in the post office for five days and four nights. Weiss came in on October 28 with 170,000 marks or $17,000 plus a pile of applications for maximum money orders of $100 each. He has been to the window twice, but this particular aperture limits the G. I. to ten money orders of $100 each so Weiss still has most of the money on hand. Both men have been using stand-ins for meals.

Reds Seizing German State, Nazi Properties

Berlin, Nov. 1 (AP)—Marshal Zhukov today ordered seizure of all properties of the German state, the Nazi party and its former leaders in the Russian-occupied zone in Germany.

Xhukov's sequestrration order affected properties belonging to:

The German state and all its central and local agencies,

Former Nazi leaders and all former party members and "influential adherents,"

German military authorities and organizations,

Forbidden and disbanded business clubs and organizations,

Properties within the occupied zone belonging to nationals of other countries which fought on Germany's side in the war, and

Properties of persons "who are on special lists or are otherwise marked" by the Soviet military command.

Persons having knowledge of properties of the German state or former individual Nazis were ordered to report their information within fifteen days.

Zhukov said the properties were sequestered in order "to prevent their misuse and devote them to the best interest of the people and the occupation forces."

21 GERMAN BANK DIRECTORS HELD, FINANCED HITLER

FRANKFURT, Germany Nov. 1—(AP) Twenty-one directors of Germany's six greatest banks have been arrested on charges that they worked hand-in-glove with the Nazi party "in a conspiracy to dominate the world," financing Hitler's armies and helping exploit conquered nations, U. S. Army authorities announced today.

Twenty other tycoons of the powerful banks are sought.

"It seems pretty sure that we will recommend trial of these men as war criminals," declared R. A. Nixon, deputy director of the military government division investigating cartels.

Nixon said the directors of the "big six" banks began pouring money into German rearmament as early as 1935, and during the war "served as virtual spies in the economic and political fields."

He declared German banking and German industry were so interlocked that it was impossible to separate them, and that the concentration of economic power by the "Big Six" was "of a scope and dominance far beyond anything that has ever existed in the United States."

He listed the six banks as the Deutsche bank, the Dresdener bank, the Commerzbank, the Bank der Deutschen-Arbeit, the Reichs Kredit-Gesellschaft and the Berliner Handels Gesellschaft.

"There is a strong presumption, based on our preliminary investigation, that these six big German banks have been guilty of such war crimes as employment of slave labor in the industries they controlled, the imposition of excessive occupation costs and plunder and spoilation of public and private property," Nixon said. "Without any doubt they contributed substantially to the preparation and waging of aggressive warfare."

He added there were documents showing that the Dressdener bank, "headed by Karl Goetz of Munich, had made secret contributions to the so-called 'S' account set up by Himmler for special area work." Goetz, he said, was chairman of the Deutsche Sud Amerikansche—South American chain of banks.

The big six banks had book assets in 1944 of more than 28 billion Reichsmarks, greater than the combined assets of all the rest of Germany's 665 banks, Nixon continued.

"After the Austrian anschluss in 1938, these six banks secured through varying degrees of 'persuasion' ownership or control of leading banks and chains in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland, at least one key bank in Hungary, Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium and arranged for 'collaboration' with all three principal banks in Greece," he explained.

Nixon said the investigation had not disclosed any dealings between the six German banks and any British or American banks.

Zhukov Orders Seizure

In Berlin, meanwhile, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov ordered the seizure of all properties of the German state, Nazi party members and "influential adherents," German military authorities and organizations and forbidden and disbanded business organizations in the Soviet zone of occupation. The order also affected properties of nationals of other countries which fought on Germany's side, and of persons "who are on special lists or are otherwise marked" by the Soviet military command.

In informed American quarters Zhukov's order was interpreted as a statement of policy which in most respects already had been executed in fact.

R. A. Nixon, deputy director of the United States military government division investigating cartels, said "it seems pretty sure that we will recommend trial of these men as war criminals." He said the six "German banks started financing Hitler's rearmament back in 1935 and served virtually as spies during the war in economic and political affairs."

Nixon listed the big six banks as the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdener Bank, the Commerzbank, the Bank Der Deutschen-Arbeit, the Reichs Kredit-Gesellschaft and the Berliner Handels Gessellschaft.

The Berliner Handels Gessellschaft and the Bank Der Deutschen-Arbeit are now closed. The others are doing business on a limited basis. The Army is looking for other directors.

Von Schroeder Is Held.

Baron Von Schroeder, a friend of Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chieftain, was being held in Duesseldorf pending a decision on his indictment as a war criminal. Von Schroeder was said to have been one of a group that collected 1,100,000 Reichsmarks a year from each of their companies to be placed at the disposal of Himmler.

"There is a strong presumption based on our preliminary investigation that these six big German banks have been guilty of such war crimes as employment of slave labor in industries they controlled, the imposition of excessive occupation costs and the plunder and spoilation of public and private property," said Nixon. Without any doubt they contributed substantially to the preparation and waging of aggressive warfare."

Banking Interlocked.

German banking and industry were so interlocked that it is impossible to separate them, he said. The banks worked hand in glove with the Nazi party, he charged, "in a conspiracy to dominate the world."

He said that documents had been uncovered that the Dresdner bank headed by Karl of Munich made secret contributions to the so-called "S" account set up by Himmler for special work.

Nixon said investigations had uncovered no dealings between the six big banks and American or British banks.

The six German banks had total book assets of more than 28,000,000,000 reichsmarks, greater than the combined assets of all the other 665 commercial banks in Germany, he said.

Denies Being In 'Belsen Gang'

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 1 (AP). Anton Polanski, one of the 45 defendants at the Belsen war crimes trial, denied today that he was a block leader at the Belsen concentration camp.

Polanski said he was a prisoner at Belsen for only one week, had been forced to dig graves, and had been wrongly identified later as a member of the "Belsen gang." Two other defendants have offered similar defense.

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—A Polish girl today came to the defense of her countrywoman Stanislawa Staroska, one of the forty-five Belsen concentration camp officials on trial here, and swore that the defendant saved her and twenty others from death in the Nazi gas chambers. The Staroska woman has testified that she deliberately curried favor with her SS masters to win a place as block leader so that she could alleviate the sufferings of prisoners, first at Oswiecim and then Belsen.

Today's witness, 18-year-old Anna Wovciechowska, said: "I was arrested when 15 for avoiding slave labor. I lost my shoes and was sent to block 25 to await the gas chamber, for I no longer could work without shoes. Staroska came to the block and saw me and twenty others without shoes. She took us to the supply store and got shoes for us and we returned to work."

U.S. Rounds Up Nazi Bankers

21 Are Arrested and Accused of Financing German War Machine.

Frankfurt, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The United States Army started rounding up leading bankers in the American occupation zone today and arrested twenty-one directors of the six largest institutions, accusing them of financing the German war machine and helping the Nazis exploit occupied countries.

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REDS AIM GIBES AT BELSEN TRIAL

Moscow, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Red Star, expressing Russia's concern at the length to which the Belsen war crime trial is dragging, criticized the British-conducted proceedings today by publishing a caustic caricature and poem.

A defendant at the trial at Lueneburg, now in its seventh week, was fed and cared for until "he shines from tail to neck," the newspaper said, adding: "He is ardently defended before the court. "He howls and screams back. What are the judges waiting for? When will they hang the dog?"

Both the defense attorney and the accused were pictured as dogs.

Tobacco Firm's Chief Reinstated In Germany

Heidelberg, Germany, Nov. 1 (AP). Franz Leibhold, Jewish president of the $1,500,000 Havilla Tobacco Company of Heidelberg until forced out by the Nazis in 1933, was deinstalled today by the American Military Government.

Liebhold went to France after being forced to sell al lhis possessions for $1,200 in 1933.

Nazi General's Daughter Held

Munich, Oct. 31 (AP—*Delayed*) — Military Government officials announced today the arrest of Monika Dittmar, daughter of the captive Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Nazi military commentator.

She vainly attempted suicide by jumping out a window at army headquarters in Oberammergau after admitting she was a captain in the women's S.S. Auxiliary and once worked at the Dachau concentration camp as a dental assistant, an officer said. She also served at one time with a tan division on the Eastern front.

Headquarters said Miss Dittmar posed as a Latvian refugee when an American driver found her wet and hungry on a road near Oberammergau, but broke down when questioning exposed the fact she knew little of the Latvian language.

Sweden Ends Coffee Rationing

Stockholm, Nov. 1 (AP)—The government announced coffee rationing no longer will be necessary.

Italy To Decide On Compulsory Voting

Rome, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Italian Consultative Assembly will be asked this month for an opinion on whether voting should be made compulsory in the general elections which will be held not later than next April to select a constitutional convention.

The Cabinet has not yet decided whether the fate of Italy's monarchy will rest with the constitutional convention.

Gen. Roatta's Wife Acquitted At Trial

Rome, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Roman court last night acquitted Signora Ines Mancini Roatta of complicity in the sensational escape of her husband, Gen. Mario Roatta, from a military hospital at the time of his trial for Fascist crimes last March. Three carabinieri assigned to guard duty at the hospital drew sentences of less than one year.

The escape of Roatta, wanted by Yugoslavia as a war criminal, caused rioting in Rome and precipitated a Government crisis.

He said the Cabinet would be sworn in tonight in the regent's palace.

The new Premier, leader of the Unionist party, formerly was a professor of law at Athens University, and was banished from Greece for several years during the régime of Premier John Metaxas.

Members of his Cabinet are:

EPAMINONDAS KYPIADES, supplies.

P. PAPALIGOURAS, undersecretary of supplies.

GREGORY KASSIMATIS, finance.

NICOLAS PANAGOPOULOS, welfare.

DEMETRIUS KATAVOLAS, labor.

BASIL VOILAS, health.

DEMETRIUS GALANIS, national economy.

M. GEORGES OECONOMOPOULOS, justice.

CHARALAMBES PSARROS, interior.

CONSTANTIN CALLIAS, state insurance.

JOHN THEODORACOPOULOS, education.

ANARGYROS DEMETRICAPOULOS, public works.

ADMIRAL ALEXANDRIS, mercantile marine.

GEN. SPYCIDON GEORGOULIS, war.

CONSTANTINE TSATOS, air.

CONSTANTINE TSATSO, undersecretary of the press.

Brig. Pausamias Katzotas was named to the newly created post of undersecretary of public order.

Russians Hint

Former Vice Premier Forms New Government For Greece

Athens, Nov. 1 (AP)—Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former Greek Vice Premier and later Navy Minister in George Papandreou cabinet, formed a new government tonight on assignment from Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

Kanellopoulos, a Heidelberg University graduate who fought in the Greco-Albanian war as a line private, organized his government to succeed the provisional one set up by Damaskinos as a climax to an extended cabinet crisis.

New Premier An Ex-Professor

Kanellopoulos himself took the portfolios of foreign affairs and marine minister on a provisional basis.

Jap Control Accord

Moscow, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass said today in a dispatch from Washington that the Soviet Union favors a control council for Japan made up of Russian, American, Chinese and British representatives, with an American as permanent chairman.

[In Washington President Truman said yesterday he had received a satisfactory reply from Generalissimo Stalin to his recent letter on the current diplomatic difficulties. The President said that on the basis of the reply he expected Russia to join the Far Eastern advisory commission soon.]

Not Taking Part Now

The Tass dispatch said that in the interest of clarity it should be pointed out that the Soviet Union is not taking part "at present" in the Commission.

"The Soviet Government feels that the question of the Commission should be solved in connection with the formation of a control organ for Japan which would consist of representatives of the four powers . . . under the chairmanship of the United States representative."

Way Believed Clear

The Soviet Union has not stated at any time it would not participate in the commission.

Acceptance of an American as chairman of the proposed control council was believed in informed diplomatic circles here to remove the last obstacle toward a meeting of minds among the four powers on the subject of Japan.

Balkan Problem Held Chief U.S.-Red Snag

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—United States-Russian differences over how to bring forth pro-Soviet governments in central and eastern Europe appeared today to be the great bar to closer co-operation between the two powers.

This problem, it was learned, formed an important part of Generalissimo Stalin's reply to President Truman's letter urging tighter relations:

It played a major part also in Secretary of State Byrnes's speech before the *Herald-Tribune* forum in New York last night. With respect to those countries, mainly the Balkan states, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Byrnes laid down a three-point policy:

1. The United States fully recognizes Russia's "special security interests" in having friendly governments there. He implied this country would readily accept an Eastern European system, similar to the Pan-American system around Russian leadership.

No Imposition By Force

2. The United States does not recognize, however, the right of Russia or any nation to impose governments on other peoples by force. This country believes the only way to build a peaceful world is to let the peoples choose their own governments.

3. Any regional leadership arrangement, must, in the American view, "be but part of the United Nations world security system" because "in this atomic age regional isolationism is even more dangerous than is national isolationism."

The speech capped a day in which President Truman told a new conference that Premier Stalin's response to his message had been a friendly one.

The response was contained in a report from Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who had two long talks with Stalin.

Problems Of Peace

Harriman and the President based their appeal to the Generalissimo on the argument that nations that had co-operated in winning the war should be able to solve co-operatively the problems of peace.

Stalin is reported to have agreed that this could and would be done and to have reaffirmed Russia's policy of international co-operation. The faith of some American officials in this had been shaken by the recent failure of the Foreign Ministers Council at London.

The principal cause of the failure of this conference was the fact that Foreign Commissar Molotov virtually demanded and Secretary of State Byrnes refused immediate recognition for the Soviet-sponsored governments of Romania and Bulgaria.

Difference In Terms

The question came up in the Harriman-Stalin talks and developed with discussion over the differing ways in which Americans and Russians use such terms as "democratic procedures" and "free and unfettered elections."

In other words, this problem was boiled down to methods of setting up governments in the Balkans that would be friendly to Russia and acceptable to the United States.

U.S., Russia Nearer Accord On Balkans And Jap Control

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Progress toward settlement of Soviet-American disputes over Balkan issues as well as control of Japan was reported by diplomatic authorities today as a result of intense negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

It is understood that Generalissimo Stalin has indicated to the United States Government his desire for an early settlement of outstanding Balkan issues as a part of the same pattern of negotiations involving Japan.

Decision In Big-Four Hands

The State Department announced that the Japanese problem posed by Russia's demand for an Allied control agency at Tokyo is being decided by the big powers alone—that is, the United States, Russia, Britain and China, and not by all ten members of the newly created Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

President Truman announced that Edwin W. Pauley will leave for Japan early this month to develop a reparations program designed to deprive the defeated enemy of resources for making war again. The President indicated that Pauley's mission is aimed at an eventual joint reparations program of the Allied powers similar to that worked out for Germany.

The Soviet news agency Tass was quoted in reports from Moscow as saying that Russia favors a control council for Japan made up of Big Four representatives "under the chairmanship of the United States representative," who would presumably be General MacArthur.

Reported By Harriman

Officials here said that the whole development of Russian-United States relations based on handling the Japanese and Balkans issues as parts of the same problem of Allied co-operation in the organization of the postwar world is moving along quite satisfactorily.

Stalin's views were reported to President Truman and Secretary Byrnes by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman following two talks with the Soviet leader last week. Harriman's report has not been made public but it was learned that the Generalissimo developed the point that the question of Russian interest in the Balkan states parallels that of United States interest in Japan.

American officials noted that Secretary Byrnes, speaking in New York last night, sought to reassure Russia that the United States fully recognized Russian security interests in such nations as Romania and Bulgaria and desires only that the peoples of those nations have an opportunity to choose their own governments.

May Have Greater Voice

Some authorities predict that any settlement which results in Russia's having a hand in the management of Japan will also, at least eventually, result in greater freedom of movement and a greater voice for United States representatives in the Balkan nations.

In his announcement on Pauley, Mr. Truman said that the ambassador will not be subordinate to General MacArthur but, as the President's personal representative, "will work in close co-operation" with him.

The President credited Pauley with developing the German reparations program—adopted at the Berlin conference—and said the plan for Japan "will be directed toward the same fundamental goal—to put an end for all time to Japanese aggression."

By linking the German and Japanese programs, Mr. Truman implied that he expects the same sort of Allied handling of reparations in Japan as in Germany.

Russians Refuse To End Censorship

Moscow, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Commissar Molotov answered by letter today a request by the British-American Correspondents Association for removal of censorship by stating that he could not consider the request because it contained no substantial reasons.

Stalin Not Expected At Washington Meeting

Moscow, Nov. 1 (AP)—The impending meeting of Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman in Washington does not in any way indicate that Generalissimo Stalin may be expected, it was pointed out in informed circles today.

Generalissimo Stalin is either still on vacation at the Black Sea resort of Sochi or on his way back to the capital for ceremonies on November 7th, anniversary of the revolution and he has no intention of journeying to Washington despite reports from abroad.

It is not certain, it was pointed out, that it was even suggested that the Russian leader attend the Washington meeting.

Jap Trophies Taken To Moscow

Moscow, Nov. 1 (AP)—Fifty freight-car loads of trophies, captured from the Japanese Kwantung army in Manchuria, were placed on exhibition in Central Park here with captured Nazi exhibits.

SWISS, CZECHS TRADE

BERNE, Switzerland—(AP) Czechoslovakia and Switzerland have resumed trade, under a transit agreement with French and American occupation authorities in Germany. The first shipment to Switzerland consisted of 40 carloads of flooring tile.

CHINESE REGULARS REACH MANCHURIA

American Transports Land Chiang's Troops, Russians Withdrawing.

CHUNGKING, Friday, Nov. 2—(AP) Chinese Central government troops have begun landing from United States transports at the Manchurian ports of Hulutao and Yingkow, the army newspaper Sao Tang Pao reported today.

The troops, belonging to China's 13th, 16th and 94th armies, were moved from Haiphong, Indo-China and Hong Kong.

Yingkow, former treaty port, is better known as Newchowang. Before the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, the Chinese were developing Hulutao as a potential rival to Japanese-held Dairen.

A semi-official dispatch from Tientsin yesterday said the Russians will begin their large scale withdrawal from Manchuria today and will be out by Dec. 1. Squarely across the path the Chinese government will take to relieve them are massed forces of fighting Chinese Communists.

Nevertheless, government soldiers will move north this month in strength, and will take over from the Russians by Dec. 3, a Chinese dispatch from Changchun insisted.

Scattered fighting—with wooden cannon and home-made knives, among other weapons—continued today through 11 northern provinces.

Government sources here acknowledged that:

1. Communists now control most of Shantung Province, virtually isolating the U. S. Marine-held port of Tsingtao from which Central China hoped to get coal.

2. Both central government and Shansi Provincial forces which encountered Chinese Communist troops in the north have "taken a beating."

A government source also confirmed withdrawal of the Communists' new fourth army from points south of the Yangtze river, but said it is being moved north to attack and dislocate the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow (Tientsin-Nanking) railroads, thus blocking movement of government forces in strength into North China and Manchuria. The Communists want to control Manchuria themselves, he said.

Troops Lightly Equipped

The comparatively few Government troops which thus far have been in action in the north were lightly equipped and in consequence suffered "considerable casualties" in clashes with Communists, this source declared.

Communists, he added, have massed large forces on the Peiping-Suiyan railroad, as well as "sabotaging" the lines south from Peiping and from Tientsin.

He said he hoped that the important Shansi rail junction of Tatung could be "retrieved," but admitted that the plight of its outnumbered garrison, in the face of a well-armed Communist attack, was serious.

Communists claimed possession of Peitaiho station on the Peiping-Mukden railroad, only ten miles from the port of Chinwangtao, now held by United States Marines. But other reports indicated coal from inland mines was moving smoothly into Chingwangtao for shipment southward—as though the Communists, if they did hold any inland rail points, were not interfering.

Say Settlement Is Aim

Communist spokesmen in Chungking reiterated their official attitude: That they seek only a peaceful settlement of their differences with Generalissimo Chiang's Government. Several added today a sharp note of rebuke to America for transporting Chiang's troops into "strategic" areas, however.

One Chinese Communist who said the current fighting is fiercest in Shansi province, also complained that Gov. Yen Hsi-shan had lined up 30,000 Japanese "volunteers" to battle the Communists there.

The Communists have organized local partisans, he said, armed with such makeshift weapons as wooden cannon, long swords, obsolete rifles, home-made knives and grenades. Yen said yesterday that Communists descending upon Tatung were armed with modern field artillery and tanks.

Russ Reported Ready To Quit Manchuria

Chungking, Nov. 1 (AP)—A semi-official Chinese dispatch from Tientsin today said that Soviet forces in Manchuria would start a large-scale withdrawal tomorrow and that it would be completed by December 1.

The Chinese report, from Changchun, asserted that Chinese forces would shortly be transferred to Manchuria to take over garrison duties and the entire operation would be completed by December 3.

Transfer Problems Settled

Problems connected with the transfer of authority have been settled, the report said.

Negotiations leading to the settlement were conducted for China by Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's branch headquarters at Changchun, and Chiang Chung-kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son, who is special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria.

Chinese Communists protested the role played by United States forces in China and spurned the latest proposal of the Central Government aimed at avoiding civil war.

Communist Gives Views

The No. 2 Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai, said here that there "is no necessity at all for United States transportation of Kuomintang (Government) troops to areas which Communists have recovered from the Japanese."

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American military forces in China, has agreed in interviews that the role of his men in redistributing Central Government forces does strengthen Chiang's position, but he has insisted that it does not constitute direct action against the Communists.

The Central Government has proposed that the Communist forces in the trouble spots of North China withdraw from railroad lines as evidence of good faith in return for permission to police sectors they now occupy.

Counterproposals By Reds

Informed quarters said the Communists have rejected that proposal and countered with these:

1. Government forces should halt their advances and cease occupying new territories.

2. Government forces should stop alleged utilization of Japanese and puppets to fight the Communists.

3. Both Government and Communist troops should stay away from railroad lines in the troubled areas.

4. The Government should not transport troops along railroads without previous approval by the Communists.

Chinese Dollar Sets Record

Shanghai, Oct. 31 [AP—Delayed]—The gyrating value of the Chinese national dollar in relation to gold reached a record Shanghai high today of 2,000 to one American dollar. As swarms of takers lined up at exchange houses, the price dropped to 1,700 and continued declining rapidly.

New Troubles Hit Palestine

Jerusalem, Nov. 1 (AP)—A sudden outburst of violence in Palestine early today paralyzed the country's railroad system, killed four or five persons and injured at least nine.

A British military communiqué blamed the attacks upon the Jews, but did not name any specific group.

Motor Traffic Curbed

A secret underground Jewish radio station, returning to the air after an absence of several days, reported the outbreaks without comment and announced the first communiqué of the Hebrew resistance group would be issued tomorrow.

It was estimated that it would take 48 to 72 hours to repair the damage to the transportation system, described as the most widespread act of organized sabotage in the country's history.

Maj. Gen. John D'Arcy, British commander in Palestine, immediately banned movement of all motor traffic on all highways between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., except in municipal areas.

Railway Lines Cut

The attackers cut railways lines at approximately 50 places throughout the length and breadth of the country, exploded one police launch in Jaffa port and seriously damaged two others anchored at Haifa. The vessels had been mined.

The British communiqué listed these casualties:

One British soldier dead and one wounded; one Palestine policeman killed, one believed killed and one wounded; two Palestine railway staff workers killed and six wounded, one critically.

Five Armed Jews Arrested

The only arrests announced were of five armed Jews captured by police after a train was held up between Jerusalem and Lydda, about 25 miles to the northwest. The men were tracked down after an exchange of shots.

Military authorities said they were conducting an exhaustive investigation in all parts of Palestine.

The Holy Land has been relatively quiet for three weeks, since the raid on the Athlit detention camp in which 200 Jewish illegal immigrants were set free. A British constable was killed when a police party pursuing the group was ambushed.

Explosions Rock Jerusalem

Shortly after midnight this morning explosions rocked Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv. These were attributed to the railway attacks and the harbor blasts.

The heaviest assault was believed to have occurred on the Lydda station, about 25 miles northwest of Jerusalem. One train and three locomotives were damaged extensively, and a locomotive shed was set afire. Other locomotives were mined and the signal box damaged.

The railway lines were slashed at approximately 50 places between Lydda, Jerusalem, Haifa, Acre and Gaza.

One Body Found

One body was found in the rubble at the Consolidated refineries installation after a heavy explosion.

[In London the Arab office issued a statement asserting the outbreak was "the work of the Zionists," and accusing Zionist leaders of trying "to force the British Government into decisions in favor of the Jews."

[The statement said that if widespread revolt develops "it will be a revolt of the Zionists against the Palestine Government and not a civil war between Arabs and Jews."]

Three Coincidental Facts

The underground radio, which describes itself as the voice of Hebrew resistance, asserted that Palestine Jews have no intention of attacking the Arabs.

There was no official comment on which the outbreaks occurred.

It was pointed out in official circles, however, that there were three coincidental facts: A British government statement on Palestine expected here for a week was again delayed, a nationwide Balfour Day work stoppage by the Arabs is scheduled for tomorrow, and the outbreak coincided with a one-day visit to Palestine and Transjordan by Field Marshal Lord Allen Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff.

4 More Injured In Attacks On Railroads

Jerusalem, Nov. 1 (AP)—Four persons were killed and at least ten injured as Jewish-Arab political differences led to a new outbreak of disorders today during which systematic attacks were made on railway communications throughout Palestine.

[A Reuter report said that six persons were killed in the outbreak.]

British military headquarters announced that Palestine rail lines were cut in about 50 places.

Armed Men Seized

A British military communiqué attributed the attacks to Jews. Blame was not immediately attached to any specific group, but a police and military investigation was under way.

Police captured five armed Jews following the holdup of a train between Jerusalem and Lydda.

Police launches in Haifa and Jaffa harbors blew up from mines at 2 A.M. One sank and two others were seriously damaged.

A mysterious explosion which rocked Jerusalem shortly before midnight was believed to have been the result of an attack upon the railroad.

British Soldier Killed

British military sources said casualties included one British soldier killed and another wounded, one Palestine policeman killed and one wounded, two Palestine railway workers killed and six others wounded, one of them critically.

In what appeared to be the heaviest attack three locomotives and one train were badly damaged at the Lydda railway station. The locomotive shed was set afire. The attackers struck at 3.45 A.M.

[Another Reuter dispatch said Maj. Gen. John D'Arcy, British commander in Palestine, imposed a curfew from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. on all vehicular traffic outside municipal areas throughout Palestine.]

Arabs Blame Zionists

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Arab office in London blamed Zionists today for the outbreak of violence in Palestine.

A statement from the office said: "This is one more proof, if any is required, of the fact that the present trouble in Palestine is the work of the Zionists who, on more than one accosion, have made public their intention to direct the utmose violence against the Government and who have now apparently proceeded to carry out their threat on a serious scale."

"Aims" Are Cited

The Arab office said the disturbances were "an attempt on the part of the Zionist leaders to force the British Government into decisions in favor of the Jews."

The statement continued that if widespread revolt developed in Palestine, "it will be a revolt of the Zionists against the Palestine Government and not a civil war between the Arabs and Jews."

British Planes Blast Indonesian Extremists

Situation Tense as English Tank Squadron Reaches Trouble Zone.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 1—(AP) British planes struck at Indonesian extremists stepping up their attacks tonight against British forces in central and eastern Java despite orders from their own "president" Soekarno to lay down arms.

With fighter plane aid, the thin-spread Indian troops recaptured

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most of Magelang, 260 miles southwest of Batavia. At least three Thunderbolts went into action, shooting up three staff cars and as many trucks, after the Indonesians opened fire with mortars.

A British spokesman described the situation as "close to war." A squadron of tanks arrived at still-tense Soerabaja, naval base where Brig. A. W. F. Mallaby was slain Tuesday night.

Soekarno, head of the "Indonesian Republic," met with Dutch leaders last night, and flew today into the interior in a yet unsuccessful mission to make his followers halt the fighting.

Soekarno tonight was believed to be at Jogjakarta, headquarters of youthful extremists who were said to be sending reinforcements to Indonesians near Magelang, 30 miles to the north.

Soekarno conferred last night with acting Lt.-Gov. Hubertus Van Mook. The Dutch information service here said Van Mook urged cooperation as serving the best interests of all concerned, and that Soekarno presented arguments for recognition of a de facto government headed by himself.

Dutch Repudiate Talks

(The Dutch information service at the Hague announced that if Van Mook had conferred with Soekarno, he had "acted against the express wish and instructions of the government" since the government holds there is no common ground for discussions with the Indonesian leader.)

Soekarno stopped today at Semarang, 40 miles northwest of Magelang, and attempted unsuccessfully to persuade Brigadier Richard Bethel to accompany him to Jogjakarta.

The official Dutch news agency Aneta said Soekarno had reached Magelang, but had failed to pacify extremists there.

A British army spokesman said that intelligence had been trying to locate Indonesian rebel stations which were inciting natives to violence in defiance of Soekarno's instructions to cease fighting.

Immediately after Soekarno broadcast his orders to Indonesians last night, the Indonesian-held Soerabaja radio station replied defiantly that "real revolutionaries will not by any means accept Soekarno's peace talk."

The broadcaster, describing his station as "the voice of the people," asserted it was necessary to continue "killing all the enemies of the revolution with all possible means and weapons."

There were no reports as yet of tanks going into action against the Indonesians at Soerabaja, but the situation there was explosive. The terms of the truce negotiated on Tuesday weer not being observed.

Five Officers Missing

At least five British officers were known to be missing there. British Red Cross personnel and workers from the organization aiding Allied prisoners of war and internees were not released.

The body of Brigadier Mallaby had not yet been recovered, officials here said.

Aneta said the main British forces were concentrated in the harbor and barracks area at Soerabaja, but that isolated detachments were spread throughout the city guarding internee camps and other important points.

Britain Backs General

[In London the British Government pledged "full support" to the warning of Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, that "all modern arms" would be used against those responsible for Mallaby's murder.

[J. J. Lawson, War Secretary, told Commons that it "is to be hoped that the great body of Indonesians will make it clear that they disassociate themselves from the lawless acts of the extremists, which cannot but retard a return to peace conditions and constitutional reform, and therefore jeopardize the welfare of the whole country."]

Java Fighting Growing In Intensity

Batavia, Java, Nov. 1 (AP)—Extremist Indonesian forces, apparently out of control of President Soekarno of the "Indonesian republic," were reported intensifying their attacks on thin British forces in several sections of central and western Java tonight in defiance of an order of their President to cease fighting.

At Magelang three British fighter planes struck at extremists and supported Gurkha troops in recapturing most of the town after the Indonesians had opened up with mortars. A bombing line was reported to have been established at Magelang to prevent extremist forces from reaching the town.

Tanks Unloaded

A squadron of Stuart tanks of the 11th Cavalry was unloaded at Soerabaja today to reinforce British troops at that naval base.

Tension lifted perceptibly elsewhere in Java after a conference between Dutch and Nationalist leaders at Batavia. The Dutch Information Service said the meeting was cordial, and "discussions were of an orientating nature."

Soekarno argued for recognition of an Indonesian *de factor* government, and the Dutch pleaded for co-operation as serving the best interests of all concerned, the service said.

After the conference, Soekarno was reported en route to Jogakarta, in central Java, to urge members of fighting youth movements there to cease hostilities.

The British cruisers Sussex and Bulolo and a number of destroyers arrived off Soerabaja to evacuate Allied women and children.

Britain's Prestige

Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, was host for the meeting and its chief architect. It seemed clear that Britain was anxious to show the world she could be scrupulously fair in arbitrating such differences and wanted to solve the crisis in order to raise her prestige in the Far East.

In a broadcast appeal to the Indonesians last night Soekarno told the Indonesians to lay down their arms and "solve all misunderstandings in close co-operation with the Allies." He said differences of opinion over trivialities could be readily solved.

"There is no reason for us to take up arms against the Allied forces," Soekarno said. "They come only to disarm and evacuate the Japanese and further to take care of internees and to maintain law and order in Allied occupation areas."

DUTCH GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOEKARNO

Says if van Mook Is Talking With Indonesian Chief He Is Disobeying Instructions

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Netherlands Government said today that if Lieutenant Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook actually was negotiating in the Netherlands Indies with the "Indonesian President," Achmed Soekarno, "he was doing so against the express wish and instructions of the Government."

The Government Information Service issued this statement:

"If it must be accepted that Dr. H. J. van Mook had a conference with Soekarno, the only statement which can be made is that such would have occurred against the express wish of the (Queen Wilhelmina's) Government and her instructions. The guiding principle for the Government remains that no common ground for discussion exists between her and Soekarno and that a discussion therefore would be unjust. The Government is acting accordingly."

[An Associated Press dispatch Saturday from The Hague declared that the Netherlands Government had ordered Dr. van Mook to begin negotiations with the Indonesian Nationalists.

[On the following day Dr. van Mook said that he always had been in full agreement with the Netherlands Ministry for Overseas Territories "about the possibility and scope of discussions" between himself and the Indonesian Nationalist. The Associated Press also reported.]

Jinnah Sees Victory In India Election

Bombay, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, predicted today that the forthcoming Indian elections would see his party win a majority of the seats allotted to Moslems in the new Central Assembly.

The victory, he declared, will be followed promptly by moves to fulfill the league's ambition of establishing a separate Moslem state to be known as Pakistan.

198,000 Vets Bound Home From Pacific

Honolulu, Nov. 1 (AP)—A total of 198,000 American troops are in the process of being returned home from the Pacific today.

A naval headquarters announcement said that of the total, 66,000 would land today in San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro, Cal.; that 100,000 others were en route to the United States aboard transports and the others were being loaded aboard ships in various Pacific ports.

Vessels Are Listed

The following vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco:

Attack transports St. Mary's from Okinawa and Cavalier from Pearl Harbor, and the hospital ship Tranquillity from Guam. The three will carry 4,200 returning veterans.

At San Pedro the escort carrier Thetis Bay will land with 1,200 and the carrier Breton will dock at San Diego with approximately the same number.

Including those scheduled to dock today, a total of 83 ships are en route home today, the release said.

Part Of New Program

The big movement, it was explained, is a part of the Navy's "magic carpet" shuttle service, set up October 3 under Rear Admiral Henry S. Kendall, commander of Carrier Division 24, with 316 vessels assigned for the return of veterans from the Pacific. So far 258 of the 316 have reported for shuttle duty.

The announcement provided the following information on ships heading for the States and loading in the Pacific:

Twenty-three sailed from Okinawa and Japan wfth 32,000 passengers, 19 from the Marianas with 27,00, from the Philippines with approximately 28,000, 12 from Hawaii with 17,000 and 9 from all other Pacific areas with about 13,000.

Loading In Japan

At Okinawa and Japan 25 ships with 36,000 capacity were loading, in the Philippines 10 ships with 14,000, in the Marianas 18 with 25,000, in Hawaii 4 with 6,000 capacity and in other areas one ship was loading.

Forty other vessels are en route from the West Coast to Pacific embarkation points to return more veterans home. The 40 can carry 56,000 passengers, which will be taken from all the Pacific embarkation points.

JAPS BEASTS, WITNESS SAYS

Yamashita Court Told Of Killing Of 1,500 At Club

Manila, *Friday*, Nov. 2 (AP)—Shouting that Japanese soldiers were "sadists and beasts," a witness at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita described today the killing and burning of at least 1,500 civilians at the German club February 10 in the battle for Manila.

The witness, Francisco Lopez, who represented Metro-Goldwin-Mayer, said:

"Yamashita's soldiers took women, poured gasoline on their heads and set them afire."

Two girls were abused by Japanese before others at a club.

His mother, two brothers and an aunt perished at the club.

Lopez, taking shelter outside, was shot in the foot. He heard the screams of people who were burned while he was in hiding under a building.

Tells Of Own Escape

A woman spared fro ma saturnalia of rape by a Japanese officer friend testified yesterday that orders for one last blood orgy in Manila were issued by the Imperial High Command itself.

The story of her own escape from the mass rape of 25 Manila girls by Japanese troops during the battle of Manila was told behind closed doors at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Identified only as "Mrs. N," the witness told the military commission that with her infant son in her arms she was forced to go to the Bayview Hotel, scene of night-long orgies. She said that by chance she met a Captain Akashi, a Japanese officer she knew, and he hid her in a room.

In Answer To Protest

Later, she continued, she was taken to the hotel dining room, swarming with Japanese marines, where she faced an unnamed officer and protested the violation of the Filipino girls.

The officer told her that his troops were under an "order from the high command to kill all civilians in Manila and that the Japanese hated all white women."

A Japanese lieutenant by the name of Kito then told "Mrs. N" that he was powerless to stop the rapings because the soldiers and marines were fresh from the front lines and could do as they wished.

Seven women victims previously had testified as to how the 25 were chosen for their beauty last Feb. 9 from among 400 women rounded up in Manila's exclusive Ermita district.

They were taken to Bayview, where they were passed from room to room with an accompaniment of slaps and kicks and forced to submit to the Japanese officers and men.

Their stories, substantially in agreement, said they managed to escape Feb. 12 when the flames of the battle of Manila spread to the hotel, but only after some had been criminally assaulted 15 times.

Some said they were stripped and forced to submit under threats that their husbands or other members of the family would be murdered unless they yielded. Some victims were only 12 years old.

Press, Public Barred

To spare them the painful publicity, the witness testified with the press and public excluded from the court room. The press was handed censored transcripts of the testimony afterward.

Military police stood in the halls of the trial building and escorted the brightly-dressed women to authorities outside.

When the open hearings were resumed, the prosecution presented five witnesses who told new stories of massacre to be added to the list of crimes by Japanese troops for which Yamashita, as commander in the Philippines, may have to answer with his life.

Yamashita sat stolidly as a Filipino physician declared that a Japanese marine found four Filipinos hiding in the attic of a house Feb. 10 and killed one and wounded the rest with a phosphorus grenade.

Dr. Antonio G. Sison, head of the Philippine General hospital, testified that the Japanese fortified hospital outbuildings late in January and fought there until Feb. 17 while more than 9,000 patients cowered inside.

Hans Luhrse, a German Jewish chemist, sobbed as he told how he held his dead wife in his arms while the Japanese penned him and 13 others in his house, set it afire, and shot those who tried to escape.

Exhibiting terrible scars on arms and legs, he said he managed to flee through the flames holding his infant daughter.

Dr. Walter Frankel, a surgeon, said the Japanese, some armed with spears, forced the victims in Luhrse's house to kneel with their faces to the wall, spread gasoline on the furniture and set it afire. He told of seeing a servant girl run through the flames a living torch.

Manuel Elizalde, brother of Joaquin Elizalde, former Philippines resident commissioner in Washington, told how Japanese troops killed Henry Daland and his son, Tony, both American citizens, two Spaniards and two Filipinos at Daland compound.

Yamashita won a point near the end of the day's session when Maj. Gen. R. B. Reynolds, commission president, rejected a prosecution exhibit showing the slaying of two Germans and one Russian.

He held that the exhibit would have to be supported by testimony and witnesses.

Maj. Robert M. Kerr, the prosecutor, told the commission that many cases would be presented based solely on such documentary evidence obtained by the war crimes commission.

The court then adjourned for the remainder of the day to study the question.

Manila Girls Accuse Japs Of Rape Orgy

Manila, Nov. 1 (AP)—Details of the mass raping of 25 Manila girls—many of them only 12 to 14 years old—who were passed from Japanese to Japanese were related today at the war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

The 25 were selected from among 400 females rounded up from Manila's rich Ermita district and submitted to a selection board which picked out the most comely for the lustful orgy.

The Filipinas were passed from man to man and room to room. Their protests and screams brought only slaps and more brutal treatment.

Cries For Mothers

Pitiful screams, "Mother, Mother," were heard throughout the night.

So frank and detailed was the Filipinas' testimony that correspondents as well as the public were barred from the room where a United States military commission of five generals is trying Yamashita. The press was handed resumés of the testimony to spare the witnesses embarrassment.

Yamashita, as commander in the Philippines, is charged with responsibility for the actions of his troops.

Their Testimony

Witnesses told these stories:

After the 25 women and girls were selected on February 9 they were taken to the Bayview Hotel, where Japanese officers and enlisted men took turns raping them in a night-long orgy. Next day, the Filipinas were taken to the near-by Alhambra apartment and subjected to continued brutalities.

A witness identified as "Miss A" said a Marine who selected her was unable to effect an attack, so he performed a "bad operation" with a knife—then raped her.

A Miss G said she was raped by twelve to fifteen Japanese Marines one night.

Fires Brought Freedom

Fires which raged in Manila on February 12 brought them freedom. The girls escaped as the Japanese fled before the flames.

Eight women, from a district where some of the more prominent families in the Philippines live, testified at the closed session.

Their stories, virtually the same, also embraced incidents at the Miramar apartment house.

Spared For Possible Protection

Miss N testified that she protested to Japanese officers at the Bayview against the treatment of the women and girls and was told that "we have an order from the high command to kill all civilians in Manila and we hate all white women."

The reason the women were not all killed, she said, was that the Japanese decided they might wish to put them in the front lines to prevent the Americans from attacking.

Miss N said a Japanese lieutenant named Kito told her he was powerless to stop the orgy, since the men and officers involved were from the front lines and were at liberty to do anything they desired.

Other witnesses told the commission that they were forced to yield to the Japanese on the threat that otherwise their husbands and other members of their families would be killed.

Tells Of Grenade Use

First witness after the hearing was reopened to the public was a Filipino who testified that one of his countrymen was killed and three others wounded by a "phosphorus grenade" tossed into their attic hiding place by a Japanese marine last February 10.

Dr. Antonio G. Sison, head of the Philippine General Hospital, described the Japanese fortification of the building. He said there were more than 9,000 patients and refugees there during the bitter battle on its grounds and that, although the institution was marked clearly with the Red Cross, the Japanese fought to its steps before liberating Americans arrived.

Exhibiting scarred arms and legs, Chemist Hans Luhrse sobbed as he told the commission how his wife died in his arms while he and thirteen others were trapped behind a pile of flaming furniture in his home, set afire by Japanese soldiers a few hours before the Americans reached the heart of Manila. His limbs were burned, he said, as he scrambled to safety through the flames with his infant daughter.

Dr. Walter Frankel, a surgeon, testified that Japanese troops, some armed with spears, forced a group to enter Luhrse's house, tied their hands and made them kneel down with their faces toward a wall before they spread gasoline on the furniture and ignited it. Covered with his dying wife's blood, Frankel said he watched a servant girl run through the flames and become a living, screaming human torch.

Manuel Elizalde, brother of Juan Elizalde, former Philippines resident commissioner in Washington, described the slaying of Henry Daland and his son, Tony, American citizens, with two Spaniards, and two Filipinos in Daland compound.

U.S. Move Seen As Bombshell For Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 1 (AP)—The newest indirect accusation that Emperor Hirohito was partly to blame for the war—Washington's announcement that his personal fortune will have to stand part of the reparations bill—is apt to become the biggest political and social bombshell yet involving the already harried monarch.

The economic value of the move is as yet indefinite, pending further investigation of what appears to be a land-and-bond-poor fortune.

"A Drop In The Bucket"

The imperial balance sheet, somewhat more than $106,000,000, is a mere drop in the reparations bucket at best. Only $22,410,658 is in liquid assets.

Japanese likely will have little to say now, but are almost certain generally to interpret the action as an indirect labeling of Hirohito as a war criminal. They heretofore have made little distinction between those openly blamed and those considered to have been indirectly responsible.

"No Distinction," Pauley Says

Edwin W. Pauley, American member of the Reparations Committee, voiced what for the Japanese was a revolutionary conception in asserting that there could be no distinction between the Emperor and his Government.

The Japanese have considered the Government as an instrument of the Emperor, but he personally has been held too high to be responsible for its mistakes.

It is doubtful that many of the Japanese, even those highly placed, ever considered the possibility that the Emperor might be held to blame for the war, although reparations payments have been constantly on the minds of Government officials.

Fortune Thought Inviolate

The Emperor's fortune has been hitherto considered so inviolate that the mere American demand for the imperial balance sheet brought the first silent resentment among the people at occupation methods.

The fortune, however, has turned out to be disappointingly small in proportion to the reportedly fabulous figures it was supposed to reach. If the Emperor actually is required to foot much of the reparations bill, it appears likely that the crown jewelry and what art objects he possesses will go on the block. The jewelry, art objects and stored gold and silver bullion have not yet been reported. They are not expected, however, to amount to any great sums. The effect of the announcement probably will be much greater in its political aspect than in the actual reparations produced.

Laurel's Property Frozen

Supreme headquarters, in a new directive, told the Japanese to freeze the bank accounts and other property of all members and former officials of the puppet Philippine Government, including those of President Jose B. Laurel and his two sons, Paceniah and Arsenio.

Special American detectives unearthed nearly two tons of secret Japanese military maps, including many on Alaska, and one set of carefully segregated Civil War Gettysburg battle maps. Why the latter were held was not explained.

Meanwhile, Japanese and American authorities were hunting today for huge amounts of missing war material and funds.

The Japanese War Ministry, to quiet public clamor for an accounting of tax payments, began an audit of the billions squandered by the army and navy on their lost war. It hoped to find, too, great quantities of military goods which disappeared between the surrender and the occupation.

Black Market Goods Sought

American military police extended their search for some $500,000 worth of United States army rations and clothing which apparently had been diverted into civilian channels through a big black-market operation.

Director of the War Ministry's Accounts Bureau, Col. Takekatsu Endo, said that military spending in the war years, 1937 to 1945, totaled 222,000,000,000 yen, about $31,500,000,000 at the present exchange rate but $100,000,000,000 at the pre-Pearl Harbor rate.

Four Yanks Arrested

Four American soldiers and several Italian and Japanese nationals were arrested yesterday for questioning in the disappearance of the American Army's rations and clothing.

One of the Italians, Marino Bocca, was being questioned in an attempt to learn the names of others who might be connected with the missing goods. Some authorities said they believed that Bocca, former secretary to the air attaché at the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, was the director of the ring.

Today As D-Day

Today would have been D-day for Japan if the nation had chosen to fight to the end. Instead, American troops are engaged in routine occupation tasks.

Two new news agencies, Kyodo and Jiji, began operation today, replacing Domei. Kyodo will distribute Associated Press news reports to every paper in Japan.

Sixteen New Parties

With political activity increasing, sixteen new parties have come into existence. The strongest appears to be composed of Liberals or Socialists backboned by Diet members.

The Government began its first census since before the war.

Secret Jap Maps Include Oddity

Tokyo, Nov. 1 (AP) — Searchers among Japanese records today dug up an unexplained oddity.

Among two tons of secret Japanese military maps was a set of Civil War maps of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Allied authorities were conducting their search for records of the billions expended by Japan's army and navy during the war and for vanished military goods and funds.

Marcus Japs Eat Snails

Tokyo, Nov. 1 (AP)—Japanese soldiers repatriated today from Marcus Island said they had been without arms and ammunition and that their only food for many weeks had been snails and grasshoppers caught by patrols.

Jap Food Demands

Tokyo, Nov. 1 (AP)—Several hundred Japanese men, women and children demanded at a rally in Hibiya Park today that the wealthy of Japan turn over their jewels to the Government to pay for imports of food.

Jap Admiral Lacked Only A Navy

Tokyo, Nov. 1 (AP) — Virgil B. Warren, 24, signalman 2/c, USNR, of Tampa, Fla., was on guard duty at Yokosuka one night when he ran across a Japanese in a gaudy uniform.

"Who are you?" asked Warren.

"I am an admiral," the man replied.

"Well," pressed Warren, "if you're an admiral, how come you aren't in the navy?"

The Japanese blinked, then replied briskly: "No navy."

Nisei Women To Help Bridge Language Gap

Tokyo, *Friday*, Nov. 2 (AP)—Thirteen Nisei women from Hawaii have arrived in Tokyo by airplane to assist the Army in bridging the language gap between Americans and Japanese.

The girls, all dressed in American army uniforms, although retaining their civilian status, are among the first women to come to Japan from the United States since the occupation.

Admits Wrecking Perry Monument

Yokohama, *Friday*, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Governor of Kanagawa prefecture acknowledged today that, in an effort to whip up patriotism, he had ordered the destruction of the famous monument commemorating the landing of Commodore Perry in 1853 which ended Japan's closed-door policy.

United States Army investigators are taking a serious view of the incident because it occurred February 8, 1945, rather than near the outbreak of war.

The Army is trying to determine whether Gov. Takao Fujiwara was influenced by the government.

Fujiwara accepted responsibility, stating he was chairman of a local committee for protection of the monument at Kurihama beach at Yokosuka City, where Marines landed August 30.

The Governor added that since the end of the war he had made preparations to erect another Perry monument, believing that was fully justified under "present and entirely changed circumstances."

Americans Dynamite Japanese Naval Guns

Kure, *Friday*, Nov. 2 (AP)—American dynamite today destroyed half a dozen naval guns which the Japanese had hidden around the Kobe naval repair base for use in event of an invasion.

The 120-mm. dual purpose seacoast and anti-aircraft guns were credited with having downed "a few" of the B-29's, which had destroyed the area around them but left the weapons undamaged.

A 33d Infantry Division demolition unit found the well camouflaged guns, which could have swept Kobe harbor and Osaka Bay.

A Ship In The Making—The U.S.S. Why Not Now

Irumagawa, Japan, Nov. 1 (AP)—A formal "call to work" on construction of a sailboat, "the U.S.S. Why Not Nok?" has been posted by the men of the 5th Air Force 11th Replacement Depot.

The notice explains all:

"Don't delay, act now! If you're a carpenter, draftsman, sailmaker, steamfitter, boilermaker, welder, you can help. Get in there and pitch! Volunteer now to work on the U.S.S. Why Not Now? Our goal is to be home for Christmas—1946!" working together, we can achieve that aim!"

Way Cleared In Brazil For Separate Elections

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Jose Linhares cleared the way today for Brazil's presidential election December 2 by revoking a decree by former President Getulio Vargas which had set both the national and state elections for the same day.

Linhares's decree restored the state elections to their original date of May 6, 1946.

The action of Vargas in ordering both state and national elections held on December 2 was one of the major causes of the political upheaval Monday which removed Vargas from office.

Under the Vargas decree, with both state and national elections set

for the same day and with Vargas-appointed state interventors (governors) having the authority to formulate state constitutions, it would have meant that the Vargas-backed candidate for president would have the aid of the state government machinery.

Pawley To Visit U.S.

Lima, Nov. 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador William Douglas Pawley will depart in his private plane tomorrow for a short visit to Washington.

TRUMAN SEES REPARATIONS BAR TO WAR

Says Program Is Designed to Stop Threat of Jap Aggression.

PAULEY GOING TO TOKYO

Presidential Expert's View That Hirihito Must Pay, Called Political Bombshell.

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—President Truman declared today that the reparations program for Japan will be designed to put an end for all time to Japanese aggression. His statement was issued in connection with the expected departure this week for Japan of Edwin W. Pauley, the President's personal representative on reparation matters.

Pauley told White House reporters yesterday that the personal fortune of Emperors Hirohito, estimated in excess of $100,000,000, would be included in Japanese assets which may be taken as reparations for war damages. Most of Pauley's staff were scheduled to leave today.

The President's statement follows:

"The problem of what to do with Germany and Japan is one of the greatest challenges in the whole effort to achieve lasting peace.

"The program for reparations from Germany which was developed by Ambassador Pauley adopted at the Berlin conference will go a long way toward helping us achieve complete victory over Germany, by depriving her of the means ever again to wage another war. The reparations program which Ambassador Pauley will develop for Japan will be directed toward the same fundamental goal—to put an end for all time to Japanese aggression.

"In carrying out this mission for me Ambassador Pauley and his staff will work in close cooperation with Gen. MacArthur and his staff and will make full use of the surveys which have already been made by the industrial experts now on Gen. McArthur's staff."

Nimitz, MacArthur Urged Fighting Services Merger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1944 testimony made public today proposed integration of the U. S. armed forces so close that they would wear the same uniforms.

MacArthur urged sweeping changes in the present service academies at West Point and Annapolis and elimination of army-navy athletic rivalry.

The general's ideas, along with those of other top army and navy leaders, were made public by the Senate Military committee which is studying the hotly controverial proposal to merge the services under a single cabinet officer.

In the lot were expressions in favor of the plan by Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey, both of whom have changed their minds since then.

Nimitz Changes View

In the 1944 testimony Nimitz favored "a single civilian secretary of the armed forces." He as reversed that stand in the meantime, however. In a Navy speech from Honolulu, Hawaii, on Oct. 27, 1945, the Pacific Fleet commander praised unity of command but said he wanted a separate Navy department.

His stand apparently was closely parallel to that of Admiral Halsey. The Third Fleet commander, quoted in 1944 as favoring merger if it would not injure the Navy's standing, issued a statement tonight opposing a single department but saying we "must" have single command in combat.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King have strongly opposed the merger, which the Army in general has favored.

The Nimitz and MacArthur testimony along with that of more than 60 other top Army and Navy leaders was taken by a special committee of the joint Chiefs of Staff. This group recommended plans for a single armed forces agency and senators had asked a copy of that report. Instead the committee received the complete testimony on which the staff study was based. It had been collected by the special group of admirals and generals who wrote the report that will follow later.

General MacArthur said there should be a "complete amalgamation of the various fighting forces."

Wants Same Uniform

"I believe they should wear the same uniform," the report said. "I believe they should be one family instead of three."

The joint staff group asked how this would fit in with the Army's West Point and the Navy's Annapolis.

"I wouldn't have those schools," he replied. "No man is a stronger advocate of athletics than myself, but those games have caused feeling so intense that they color a man's whole life."

This appeared to be a reference to the annual Army-Navy football clash.

MacArthur said that future war leaders must not be trained simply on air, land or sea tactics but must have a grasp of all three.

"The military character of a soldier, a sailor or a marine should be molded along the same lines," he added. "You don't get unity of command simply by having a sole man placed in command of three branches."

Admiral Nimitz favored unity of the armed forces when questioned at Pearl Harbor Dec. 8, 1944.

"I favor a single civilian secretary of armed forces," he said. "With complete elimination of civilian secretaries for the Army, for the Navy, and for the air force, with the idea of reducing any tendency to separatism."

The admiral warned that any change in this direction should come slowly because there is a large "civilian staff" and "if you move too fast, they are going to block you."

Nimitz suggested that in the single armed-force arrangement, officers concentrate on their specialties until they become Army captains or Navy lieutenants. After that:

"The closer we can throw our officers together the more quickly they will reach that state where they have mutual respect for each other. I think it is separating them, keeping them separated, that engenders distrust, we'll say, or suspicion, perhaps dislike."

General Dwight Eisenhower, European Theater commander, also supported the single department to obtain a "definite unification of all fighting forces" and to "avoid duplication."

Eisenhower testified that the postwar military and naval forces would require a "system of universal training."

Admiral William F. Halsey, whose Third fleet was largely instrumental in beating down Japan, in 1944 favored a single department if it would not injure Navy standing.

Tonight, however, the Navy made public a statement from Halsey, issued at his Wilmington, Del., home, which said:

"I find that now, as a combat commander, I cannot favor it."

The admiral said his 1944 opinion was "based on my strong, continuing knowledge that a unified command was an imperative factor in successful combat operations. I have not changed my mind on the latter score. I do not for one instant contend that we should not have unified command in the field—in the theater of operations. We should, we must."

Contending that naval supply and support involves a special know-how, Halsey suggested the single operational command coupled with:

"Separate War and Navy departments—and by this token, separate administration and supply;

"Retention of the joint purchasing board for subsistence and items common to both the Army and the Navy."

Admiral R. A. Spruance told the group there is a need for coordination of policy between Army and Navy leaders and favored a stronger joint chiefs of staff. He said this would allow the professional military and Navy leaders to get their views "directly to the President, rather than passing them through the civilian heads of the War and Navy departments, who might not be in favor of the program."

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, leader of heavy bombers in Europe and the Pacific, favored a single department and single over-all commander if air forces was raised to equal status.

Vice Admiral M. Mitscher, Navy air expert, said "drastic changes" are needed but opposed giving the Army Air forces any say about the naval air arm. He opposed a single department but predicted the next war will be fought largely in and from the air. At one point he said that "as far as I can see the battleship is completely out of the picture as a military weapon."

Outlawing Of Atomic Bomb Asked

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Representative Neely (D., W.Va.) proposed today that President Truman call a conference of the United Nations to work out an agreement for outlawing use of the atomic bomb.

His suggestion was in a House resolution which also recommended that at the conference "a drastic reduction" be agreed upon in the military strength of the nations involved.

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Senate heard demands today that the atomic bomb be outlawed by international agreement as a weapon too terrible ever to be used again.

Voiced first by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), they stirred a flurry of debate ranging from questioning as to whether reliance could be placed on such an agreement to a suggestion that the arguments against use of the atomic bomb applied also to other air bombs.

McKellar, the chamber's dean in service, left the presiding officer's chair to plead that the United States seek to bind all nations in a pledge against using atomic bombs.

Johnson Skeptical

Until such a pledge is won, he told his colleagues, this country should keep what secrets it has on release of nuclear energy.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), acting chairman of the Military Committee, was skeptical.

"If it is possible to outlaw the bomb, why not go the whole step and outlaw war?" he demanded.

McKellar recalled this country spent $2,000,000,000 to develop the bomb. No other nation would spend such a sum, he contended, if there was an agreement against use of atomic bombs.

The Tennesean recalled that use of poison gas had been outlawed by international agreement and said that it was not used in this war.

Wheeler's Stand

That brought from Johnson the retort that it was not humanitarian principles but fear that it would be used against them which led Germany and Japan to avoid use of gas.

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) put in, "I agree with everything the Senator from Tennessee had said about not giving away the atomic bomb to anyone else."

McKellar had spoken of how an atomic bomb could lay waste an entire great city, killing innocent women and children.

Senator Chavez (D., N.M.), alluding to that, said he saw no difference in principle between killing civilians with ordinary bombs and with atomic bombs.

He said Britain was reported sending bombers over Java because of the killing of a British general in disorders there.

Fulbright's Question

"If Britain sends 30, 40 or 50 bombers into Java, we know people are going to be killed who had no more to do with the killing of the British general than we did," he said.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), wanted to know how the United States can go about keeping the atomic bomb secret if Britain and Canada also know how to construct it.

McKellar said he believed they would agree, if asked by the United States, to outlaw its use.

He contended an international agreement against its use might be impossible to get "if we first gave away our formula to other nations."

As for use of the bomb against Japan, McKellar said that was justified because the Japanese had exhibited utter disregard for the rules of warfare.

Special Committee Meets

The debate demonstrated the wide range of opinion which the special Senate committee on atomic energy must consider.

That group, headed by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), held its first meeting just before the Senate session.

McMahon said that "the problems we anticipate will be presented" were discussed but no "final judgments" reached as to the direction of its work or the personnel it will need.

He declined to answer a question as to whether the committee members expect to take part in forthcoming discussions of atomic energy between President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

Urey Foresees Dictatorship

Chicago, Nov. 1 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner who helped develop the atomic bomb, declared today that in "five years or perhaps less," when any nation can make the bamb, it may be necessary for the United States to establish a dictatorship form of government to act quickly against an atomic war threat.

"I do not see any way to keep our democratic form of government if everybody has atomic bombs," Urey said.

Hints France Has Secret

"If everyone has them, it will be necessary for our Government to move quickly in a manner not now possible under our diffuse form of government. This would mean that we would have to concentrate power in one or a few individuals, and that would mean dictatorship."

Urey told a news conference after a University Citizens' Board luncheon that both Denmark and France presumably possess the "know-how" of atomic-bomb manufacture.

"It is possible," Dr. Urey said, "that even other countries also know the answers."

Dr. Urey won the Nobel Prize for is discovery of heavy water.

Senate Atom Unit Begins Its Work

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy opened for business today receptive to some scientific advice on a sheaf of control proposals.

When Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) called the committee to organize it hadn't even been assigned quarters and had to borrow space from the Agriculture Committee.

Hopes Scientists Will Aid

McMahon let it be known that he hopes the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb will give the committee the technical aid it must have for intelligent legislation on developing and controlling the new power source.

McMahon said he is deeply conscious he is a layman, not a physicist, but "if we are provided with the facts, we should be able to make logical decisions."

Proposals Faced

Among the proposals before the committee are:

A bill by Senator Johnson (D., Col.), companion measure to one sponsored by Representative May

(D., Ky.) in the House, calling for establishment of a nine-member Atomic Energy Commission that would supervise the sources, production and release of atomic energy.

A resolution by Senator Hill (D., Ala.) authorizing experiments in the atomic bombing of naval vessels.

A measure by Senator Thomas (D., Utah) for a control commission including representatives of the House, Senate, Supreme Court and industry.

McMahon's own control bill, under which a majority of the control board would be Cabinet members.

McMahon's committee colleagues are Democrats Johnson, of Colorado; Connally, of Texas; Russell, of Georgia; Byrd, of Virginia, and Tydings, of Maryland, and Republicans Vandenberg, of Michigan; Millikin, of Colorado; Austin, of Vermont; Hickenlooper, of Iowa, and Hart, of Connecticut.

M'KELLAR WANTS BOMB SECRET KEPT

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.)—Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) told the Senate today the United States should retain its nuclear energy secrets while working for an international agreement to outlaw the atomic bomb.

The Senate president pro tem, pore said in a prepared address that this country might find it impossible to get an agreement outlawing use of the bomb "if we first gave away our formula to other nations."

McKellar, who sits in the Vice-President's chair at Cabinet meetings, said the bomb's development cost the United States $2,600,000,000. Even if the cost were halved since then, he said no other nation could afford to spend $1,300,000,000 to develop its own. He asked: "Does any American really and honestly or even remotely dream that if conditions were reversed and some other nation had discovered the formula of the atomic bomb that such nation would transfer the formula to us without money and without price?"

Radioactive Cartons Linked To Bomb

Boston, Nov. 1 (AP)—Scientists in many parts of the country are trying to learn why cardboard made from straw cut in Illinois 23 days after the atomic-bomb test at Los Alamos, N.M., is strongly radioactive, according to Dr. Robley D. Evans, Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist.

Tests of the strawboard delivered to the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, N.Y., Dr. Evans said in an interview, showed that it was so intensely radioactive that it would have ruined any film packed in it.

The mystery, Dr. Evans explained, is: Whence did the radioactive elements come?

Two Possibilities

Dr. Evans, who is director of the M.I.T. radioactive laboratories, said that he and other physicists had not reached a final solution but were considering two possibilities.

One is that the explosion of the atomic bomb at Los Alamos may have been responsible. Scientists are trying to determine whether active ingredients of the bomb, which were not "smashed," were carried to great altitudes, caught in prevailing winds and borne eastward to be deposited by rain on the fields of southern Illinois.

The second possibility, Dr. Evans explained, is that the cardboard was contaminated with radioactive elements from some other source, such as water of the Wabash River.

May Take Months

The research, he said, may not be completed for weeks, or months. Thus far, it had been determined that the radioactive agent is not radium, he added.

Attempts of the Eastman company to use cardboard largely made from straw for film containers followed previous troubles with radioactivity in paper and cardboard—arising from the widespread dispersal of tiny quantities of radium paint in the waste paper used in the making of cardboard.

Traced To Radium Paint

Experts had discovered the black spots on film which were attributed to radioactive elements in the container. The trouble was traced to tiny, often invisible, particles of radium paint imbedded in the cardboard. They concluded that particles of radium paint, widely used on many gadgets—including aircraft instruments—had been left on containers and wrappings salvaged for reuse in making cardboard.

A large part of the paper products now in use are radioactive to some degree, Dr. Evans said, pointing out that a sheet of newsprint placed over unexposed film would cause spotting.

Atom 'Secret' Held To Be Misnomer

Biloxi, Miss., Nov. 1 (AP)—A newspaper men who has studied closely the development of atomic power declared today the so-called secret of the bomb is just a "misnomer" and that the "basic principles already are known the world over."

"The bomb is a secret the same as a 16-inch gun," Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor, asserted in a speech at the convention of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation.

Only Some Details Secret

Every nation knows about the giant naval gun, and the United States keeps to itself merely such information as the formula for mixing the metals and powder, and the precise curves of the rifling, Blakeslee pointed out, adding:

"It is only details like that which we have not published to the world on the atomic bomb. It is unlikely we will give those away."

BARUCH CITES SCIENCE PLAN

Urges U.S.-First Policy For America's Resources

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to Presidents since Woodrow Wilson, urged today that America's own needs get "first priority" on American resources.

He proposed an inventory to see what can be spared for other countries.

The 75-year-old financier coupled that advice with a recommendation that it be accepted as a fact that Germans and Japanese will strive through science to create the means of waging another world war.

Favors Science Foundation

He fully endorsed legislation for a national science foundation as a means both of developing and maintaining American resources, and of keeping possible scientific aggressors in check.

Baruch, whose 75 years seem to rest upon him as lightly as his full crop of silver-gray hair, was a witness before Senate Military-Commerce subcommittees considering bills to create a Federally financed program of aid to research.

In a question-and-answer exchange with Senators Kilgore (D., W.Va.) and Magnuson (D., Wash.) after his formal testimony, Baruch stressed a need of a national inventory of America's resources.

Horn Of Plenty

"First priority" on these resources, he said, must be assurance of enough for this country, certainly enough to prevent inflationary bidding here for scarce goods.

"We think of America as a horn of plenty, with an inexhaustible amount of wealth," he continued. "But we ought to find out for sure."

He added:

"I do not in any way oppose helping other nations. They have made great sacrifices. I don't say we have exhausted our resources. I would like to see help allocated to the people who need it most—I would like to help them help themselves. But we must have enough here to prevent inflation."

"Everybody Wants Everything"

"What is our production?" he asked. "What are the resources of our soil, the resources of our minds? What are we going to do with that production?

"Everybody wants everything all over the world."

On his second main point, Baruch suggested that the proposed national science foundation provide "expert counsel for the freest world-wide exchange of scientific knowledge and for effective policing of the war-geared science of Germany and Japan."

Germans, Japs Will Try Again

"Be assured," he read slowly and deliberately from his prepared statement, "that the Germans and Japanese will strive increasingly through science, technology and engineering to devise some means for waging a third world war.

"The long-time control of the scientific resources of Germany and Japan must continue for many years after the last occupation troops leave those lands — until there has been a spiritual rebirth of those peoples.

"If such control is to be effective, our scientists will have to co-operate closely with the military or civil authorities responsible for the occupation."

Scientific Program

Baruch suggested these other courses for a peacetime scientific program for the Government:

"1. Greatly increase our scientific brainpower, using scholarships and other aids to develop new scientific talent in American youth.

"2. Continued, vigilant military research in developing new weapons for national defense.

"3. Intensify science's war against disease.

"4. Offset the depletion, of our natural resources.

"Stimulate Basic Research"

"5. Stimulate basic scientific research to assure a continued flow of new, fundamental, scientific knowledge.

"6. The widest, most efficient spread of scientific information, both of as yet undisclosed war discoveries and future findings.

"7. Create a new, permanent, government agency to coordinate these many activities into an integrated, national scientific policy."

Atom Bomb And Fish

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Officials of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service expressed concern today that the Navy's ocean tests of the atomic bomb might destroy large numbers of commercially important fish.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, has announced that bombs will be exploded both in and above the sea to determine the effects on the hulls of surface ships and submarines.

Elmer Higgins, chief fishery biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said the concussion from underwater explosions of dynamite kills sea life within thousands of feet.

Effects Anticipated

"It is assumed," Higgins said, "that the atom bomb explosion will be the most potent that ever has occurred in the sea. In addition to the concussion, it is likely that radio-activity started by the bomb will be deadly to the fish."

Army Lowers Score to 60 to Benefit900,000

Total Cut to 34 for Wacs; Action Urged on Bill to End Point System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Army's discharge score for enlisted men was lowered today from seventy to sixty, making approximately 900,000 additional soldiers eligible for release.

Announcement that the reduction would be effective today previously had been made by General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

The discharge score for enlisted Wacs also was dropped from thirty-six to thirty-four, but scores for all officers and nurses were left unchanged.

The Army Air Forces, meanwhile, announced that A. A. F. enlisted men who have fifty or more points and two years of service will be discharged providing they are classed as surplus and are in the United States.

Surplus enlisted Wacs in the air forces also will be released if they have at least twenty-nine points and a year of service.

Commands and air forces within the United States have been authorized to declare such personnel surplus provided they are not actually needed and their discharge would not interfere with the release of those eligible for discharge under the sixty-point rating.

Enlisted A. A. F. men who have fifty points but are now overseas will be eligible for discharge upon their return to this country, providing they are classed as surplus.

Action on legislation to discard the point system of discharging service personnel was sought today by Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan.

His bill, now before the House Military Affairs Committee, would permit all inductees to obtain their release, upon request, after two years of service.

Representative Shafer filed a petition to require the committee to bring the measure before the House for action. He said more than fifty signatures were obtained almost immediately. In order to force action, 218 signatures are required.

Senator William F. Knowland, Republican, of California, proposed today that a co-ordinator of military transportation be designated to speed the return of overseas troops.

The Californian, a former Army major, told the Senate he is not satisfied that men have been brought back to this country as rapidly as possible.

He said British liners which had been carrying American troops were turned back to Great Britain without any plans being made to replace them with American ships.

Co-ordination of military transport is needed to solve such problems, Senator Knowland said.

Senator Knowland made public a letter from Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson disclosing that 512 regular troop carriers are being used to bring men home from various theaters.

Mr. Patterson said that through September 1,473,000 men had been returned from Europe and 208,000 from the Pacific.

In line with a request from Prime Minister Attlee, Mr. Patterson said, this government has turned back the Aquitania to Great Britain and given the British shipping equivalent to another of the queen ships.

"The release of this shipping will cost us about 120,000 personnel spaces by the end of December," Mr. Patterson wrote. "It is expected that this loss will be made up by the end of January, 1946, at which time the shipping then available in the Atlantic will be able to return men from Europe as rapidly as the theater can release them."

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DISCARD OF POINT SYSTEM ADVOCATED

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He called the point system "unfair," saying it failed to take into account personnel who have served in the United States "through no choice of their own," those on limited service and conscientious objectors.

Shafer also asserted that the bill "only makes mandatory the announced program of the War department" to discharge members of the armed forces with two years service, beginning early next year.

The Army today cut its discharge score for enlisted men from 70 to 60 points, as Gen. George C. Marshall recently announced it would do.

The score for enlisted WACS was cut from 36 to 34, but the standard for release of officers and nurses was left unchanged.

The air forces made a still deeper cut for personnel who are in this country and are surplus. Enlisted men in that category were made eligible if they have 50 or more points and have been in service two years. For surplus enlisted WACS in the air forces the requirement was dropped to 29 points and a year in uniform.

TAX CUTTING BILL GOES TO TRUMAN

Senate Approves Conference Report, Presidential Approval Likely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) Right on a deadline set two months ago, Congress completed legislative action today on a $5,920,000,000 tax reduction bill and sent it to the White House.

The Internal Revenue bureau has to print new tax returns and withholding tables, and asked that details of the legislation be worked out by November 1.

According to revenue experts who tried to figure out the effect of the bill, it would cause these reductions in 1946:

Individual income taxpayers, $2,644,000,000.

Corporations, $3,136,000,000.

Repeal of use tax on cars and boats, $140,000,000.

Just before the Senate approved the conference report which sent the bill to the White House, Finance Committee Chairman George (D-Ga.) expressed the opinion that the actual reduction in federal revenue will not be as great as $5,920,000,000, due to stimulation of business activity.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) estimated that the actual loss during the current fiscal year which ends next June 30 will not exceed $1,000,000,000.

"There has been some criticism of making any tax reduction at a time when the country is spending more than its income," Taft observed. "The purpose of this bill is not to hand out pie to taxpayers but to encourage business activity."

The Ohioan said he believes no further business tax reductions will be possible for at least three years, but that there should be another cut in individual income taxes next year and a reduction in excise taxes.

Capitol Hill understood the bill just approved is satisfactory to the President and will be signed, although Secretary of the Treasury Vinson recommended cuts not to exceed $5,000,000,000.

The most important corporate tax change eliminates the wartime excess profits levy, effective Jan. 1. All corporations also get reductions ranging from 2 to 4 per cent in their combined normal and surtax.

The individual income tax reductions eliminate 12,000,000 persons from the rolls.

Payers of the 3 per cent normal tax are given the same exemptions as for the graduated surtax—$500 apiece for the taxpayer and each dependent. The rate in each surtax bracket is cut by 3 percentage points, and after computing the total tax obligation, the taxpayer is allowed to knock off 5 per cent.

Enlisted men will be forgiven federal income taxes on their service pay for the war years, beginning in 1941, and officers will be given an additional three years to pay off their back taxes without penalty.

The Social Security payroll tax is held for another year at the current rate of 1 per cent each for employers and employes. Had Congress not included that provision, the rate would have jumped automatically to 1 1-2 per cent Jan. 1 under the Social Security law.

Strike-Idle Drop 20,000 In Day To 255,000

[By the Associated Press]

Continuing labor disputes across the country today kept idle about 255,000 workers, a drop of some 20,000 in the last twenty-four hours.

A strike vote involving 50,000 Western Union Telegraph Company employes outside New York City was asked yesterday by an AFL board representing three unions after members said efforts to settle a wage dispute failed.

WLB Ruling Called Unfair

The union, asking a 25 per cent wage boost, said the company had refused any increase and termed "grossly unfair" a War Labor Board order for a flat 5 cent-an-hour hike. The board said a nation-wide strike "would tie up the reconversion program."

In New York a company spokesman said both the union and the company had agreed to accept the WLB decision and the company had received no official protest against the ruling.

More Idle In Frisco Area

The number of workers in the San Francisco Bay area made idle by a strike of 10,000 AFL and CIO machinists increased to about 45,000 today as labor and management resumed conferences aimed to settle the wage dispute. Operations in about 200 plants were halted or curtailed and the closing of a plant producing paper cartons imperiled milk deliveries. Milk was still available in most San Francisco stores, however, and supplies to hospitals were near normal.

President Truman's Tuesday night speech advocating a reasonable boost in wages for workers resulted in new demands by two unions.

Reuther Follows Up

In Detroit, Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, demanded that General Motors Corporation reconsider its "flat rejection" of the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand in view of Mr. Truman's address. The demands, which the union is asking for half a million auto workers, were rejected by General Motors as "unreasonable."

The G.M. employés, as well as workers at Chrysler Corporation, in strike votes have approved work stoppages. Henry Ford 2d, president of the Ford Motor Company, said negotiations would begin November 20 with the CIO-UAW over the union's wage demands. A strike ballot among Ford employés is scheduled November 7.

Also Electrical Union

In Pittsburgh, the CIO-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers asked Westinghouse Electric Corporation to renew collective bargaining conferences in view of the President's wage-price policy. The union recently authorized a petition for a strike vote among 106,000 Westinghouse workers in 25 cities after the company rejected a $2-a-day wage demand.

A six-day strike of 5,000 CIO employés at the General Electric company's Philadelphia plant appeared ended as the employés voted to return to work. Union leaders said the employés agreed to accept the company's offer that negotiations over a wage dispute begin simultaneously with the return to work of the strikers.

Hospital Strike Continues

In New York city, 170 employés at two hospitals, Beth-El and Beth Moses, were on strike again yesterday in a dispute over the alleged failure of the hospitals to obey WLB directives granting higher wages. Nurses were kept on their jobs.

A CIO union official said 200 workers from the Israel Zion Hospital would quit work today while others who left their jobs earlier would return. Some strikers from Israel Zion walked out with Beth-El and Beth Moses employés Tuesday, but went back yesterday.

At Lafayette, Ga., 315 employés of the Walker County Hosiery Mills are idle as a result of a strike called by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (CIO) yesterday, the mills' president announced. He said the workers walked out after demanding a closed shop, a 20 per cent raise and free insurance and hospitalization.

SINATRA APPEALS TO STUDENTS TO CALL OFF STRIKE

GARY, Ind., Nov. 1.—(AP) More than 5,000 enraptured students joined Frank Sinatra, singer and actor, today in a pledge to the "American way," as The Voice sought to persuade striking white High school students to return to class rooms.

Bobby soxers screamed, shouted, whistled, stamped their feet and a few even sobbed as The Voice stepped to the stage of the overflowing auditorium to appeal for an end of the strike at Froebel High school which started Monday, the second this semester.

The auditorium's seating facilities of 4,800 were filled. Several hundred other students, both white and negro, crowded aisles and a crowd estimated by fireguard Nick Odinsoff at 1,000 stood in the street to hear the proceedings over amplifiers.

Repeating after Sinatra, the students pleged "allegiance to the democratic ideals in our home, schools, in our independent youth organizations. We strive to work together to prove that the American way is the fair and only way."

"x x x The eyes of the nation are watching Gary," The Voice asserted. "Maybe you think you have a right to pull a strike. Maybe you have. I am not going to argue with you, but I have found out there are a few people from Gary who have nothing to do with schools who are not parents, and yet who have had a word in your strike.

"People who have absolutely nothing to do with your strike have taken charge of it. And now you have nothing more to say about what is going on at your school. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to get the situation back in your hands?"

There were some faltering shouts of "yes."

Sinatra urged the students to "practice patience with your fellowmen."

The students struck originally in protest against what they described as bi-racial policies of their principal, R. A. Nuzum, whom they accused of showing favoritism to negro students. Students returned to classrooms after several days but struck for the second time Monday after an investigating committee did not blame Principal Nuzum.

Sinatra came to Gary at the invitation of the Anselm Youth Organization. He was met at the Chicago airport by Mayor Joseph Finerty, of Gary, and five youths representing various Gary youth organizations.

JOHN L. LEWIS SEES TRUMAN ON LABOR TALKS

Miners' Chief Pays First Visit to White House in Four Years.

DISCUSSION ON PRINCIPLES

Manufacturers' Association Head Is Among Others to Call on President.

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—John L. Lewis visited the White House today for the first time in four years.

The United Mine Workers chieftain called on President Truman as a delegate to the labor-management conference opening here Monday. The conference hopes to develop methods of settling labor disputes once the War Labor Board goes out of existence.

Lewis's visit lasted fifteen minutes. He said that he and his companions had discussed with the President "matters germane to the labor-management conference—not in detail but in principle."

Asked what he thought would come from the conference, Lewis grinned and replied, "I haven't anything to say."

T. C. Cashen, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Council, interposed that "principle is the thing which is important" in the coming conference.

Murray Also Calls.

A. C. I. O. group headed by President Philip Murray called on the President after Lewis's visit. Murray said the callers told Mr. Truman that the C. I. O. delegation proposed "to extend every possible degree of constructive co-operation to all the delegates in working out a mutually satisfactory plan."

Lewis was accompanied by U. M. W. Secretary Thomas Kennedy, who likewise has been a rare visitor at the White House since Lewis broke with the late President Roosevelt prior to the 1940 elections.

A. E. Lyon, secretary of the Railway Labor Executives, accompanied Cashen.

36 Delegates to Vote.

The labor-management conference will have thirty-six voting delegates, eighteen of them representing labor and eighteen for management. The management votes are being apportioned by the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce. The labor votes are divided this way: Eight votes to the A. F. of L., eight to the C. I. O. and two to independents. The independents are Lewis and Cashen. Kennedy is Lewis's alternate and Lyon is alternate for Cashen.

Lewis had not been to the White House since December 17, 1941, when he attended a labor-management session at which President Roosevelt obtained the war-time no-strike, no-lockout pledge.

The President devoted most of his day to talks with both management and labor groups.

M. M. Anderson of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America, said after his talk that he thought Mr. Truman "recognizes the conference to be a most serious one and we who represent management made it clear we recognize that collective bargaining must be carried on in true fashion, not permissible during the war."

Callers From New York.

Accompanying Anderson were Edward P. Palmer of New York, president of Senior & Palmer, Inc.; Fred Smith of Simon & Schuster Publishing Company of New York, who will direct public information at the conference, and W. J. Grede, president of Grede Foundries, Inc., Milwaukee.

Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told newsmen after his White House visit that his group had "assured the President of their keen interest in doing what

they can and going into the conference with an open mind and sincere hope it will produce real results."

Mosher declined to comment on Mr. Truman's wage-price policy speech of Tuesday night.

ACTION BY NMU IS THREATENED

Wants More Ships Assigned To Return Troops Home

New York, Nov. 1 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (CIO) said today it had set December 1 as the deadline when it would recommend that the union's members refuse to man ships not assigned to return troops from overseas.

In a statement issued after an emergency meeting of the union's national officers, the NMU said:

"Unless by December 1 the authorities in Washington, including the joint chiefs of staff and the War Shipping Administration, allocate increased tonnage to speed our troops home it will be our patriotic duty to recommend that no crews be provided to commercial vessels.

"Private Gains For A Few"

"Without such a guarantee to our troops, we are confident that the seamen will refuse to help promote private gains for a few while hundreds of thousands of our heroic fighting men remain stranded in Europe and the Pacific.

The union also issued a letter which it said was addressed to Frederick N. Myers, vice president, and was signed by 32 officers and men stationed at Le Havre, France.

The letter, the NMU said, read:

"We have been hearing all sorts of excuses for the lack of shipping which will bring us back to the States and home. They have accused the war with Japan, the end of war, lack of ships, the weather, the British, the trade unions, redeployment, reconversion and even officers' animal pets.

"We greet with considerable satisfaction and appreciation your promise to expose the real SNAFU by providing crews only for troop transports."

Includes Farm Labor Costs

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Farm state representatives tied a demand for increased agricultural prices today to President Truman's call for an increase in industrial wages.

Led by Representative Pace (D., Ga.), they sought to rewrite the farm parity formula so as to include the cost of farm labor in the "fair-price" computation.

Parity is deemed to be a farm commodity price which will give farmers a purchasing power equivalent to a former favorable period, usually 1909-1914.

31 P.C. Increase Indicated

Pace said it is as necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the farmer as that of the laborer.

The formula revision, agriculture experts said, would boost many parity prices by about 31 per cent. For example, the Government under present conditions would consider 28.4 cents a pound a "fair price" for cotton instead of the present 21.7 cents parity level; $2.02 a bushel for wheat instead of $1.55, and $1.47 a bushel for corn instead of $1.12.

The House has approved the partiy change twice in recent years but the Senate has not gone along.

Formal Report Scheduled

With the unanimous approval of the House Agriculture Committee, Pace expected to present the legislation to the House in a formal report again today. He said he did not know when the House would vote on it.

Pace said that possibly labor costs were not included in the original parity formula because in 1909-14 farm labor outlays were considered by experts to be of little consequence. But farm wages now are three and a half times what they were before the war, he declared.

The Government supports parity prices through various commodity loan or purchase programs.

New Parity Plea

BOWLES TO KEEP PRICE LID DOWN

Commerce Department Says Industry Can Grant 10% Pay Boost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) Chester Bowles tonight announced a policy of keeping the price lid on, while a Commerce department report held that industry could grant 10 per cent higher pay next year without forcing prices up.

The OPA Administrator gave the country its first official picture of how President Truman's new policy—permitting price boosts in some cases to provide needed wage rises—would work out in practice.

Bowles' conclusion: Price increases will be "negligible."

These other developments kept the wage-price pot boiling:

Secretary of Commerce Wallace told reporters the administration feared "another 1932"—a depression lasting several years—if corporate profits continue to rise and wage rates and farm income continue to decline.

The Administration does not intend to ask Congress for price ceilings on houses at this time, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder announced.

Bowles told newsmen that retail price ceilings for all makes of new autos will be announced in four or five days. No change in plans to price them at or near 1942 prices was indicated.

Rep. De Lacy (D-Wash.), in a House speech, urged 48 hours' pay for a 40-hour work week for government employes, to "lead the way" for wage boosts in private industry. Unless wages are raised, factory workers will have 10 per cent less purchasing power next year than in 1941, he said.

The Commerce department report, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stated that "present cost-price relationships are such throughout industry that a basic wage increase is possible without raising prices."

In automobiles, said the study, wages can be increased as much as 25 per cent within the next two years while profits still might run three times larger than in the 1936-39 period.

"For 1946 a general increase of 10 per cent is possible," the report continued, with reference to all industry.

"Such an average would mean a rise of 15 per cent or a little more in the manufacturing industries. Some industries could afford more, some not so much."

The auto industry, it was stated, is among the better situated groups. "Fifteen per cent can be granted without adverse results in the first postwar year of restricted operations, and a further increase of 10 per cent can be given for 1947 when production will have reached peak rates."

Of industry generally the Bureau said: "A much higher wage income will have to be secured if demand is to be sufficient to produce full employment by 1948."

The report was not released for publication, but its contents "leaked" in much the same manner that a similar report prepared by Snyder's staff in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion became public last week. De Lacy used the OWMR report in his House speech.

The Commerce bureau said its estimate of automobile industry profits three times larger than those of 1936-39 was based on expected sales 2 1-2 times as large.

Prices at the 1942 level, it was held, would yield profits even at low volume of output and the high costs of wages and materials assumed for 1947. Profits would be made even at a production rate of 2,000,000 cars annually, about half the pre-war volume, it was stated.

To "Hold the Line"

Bowles, in a statement, said the wage-price policy laid down by Mr. Truman Tuesday was "one more indication of our determination to hold the price line against inflation."

"Some additional price increases may be required," he conceded, under the new White House order, which permits wage increases regardless of the effect on prices in these three cases:

First, where average straight time hourly earnings have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living since January, 1941; second, to correct certain wage inequities within localities or industries; third, where necessary to lure manpower into industries essential to reconversion.

JUNE 30 DATE SET FOR USES

Truman Accepts It As Deadline For Transfer To States

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Administration offered today to accept next June 30 as an "absolute deadline" for returning the United States Employment Service to control of the states.

Informed sources said Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach made this proposal at a closed meeting of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in an effort to stave off a still earlier date.

President Truman, only last Tuesday night, criticized moves in Congress to turn the Employment Service back quickly to the states. He asked another year of control by the federal government, which took the service over January 1, 1942, as a wartime measure. Altogether the Administration had made a concession of a year or more. In his September 6 message to Congress Mr. Truman suggested that USES stay in federal hands at least until June 30, 1947.

Substitute oFr "Rider"

Schwellenbach was reported to have given the committee a suggested draft of language calling for return to the States by June 30 "or such earlier date as he (the Secretary of Labor) may deem feasible."

A bill before the committee providing for withdrawal of $52,000,000,000 in war appropriations includes a House-approved "rider" which directs a return to state controll within 30 days.

Schwellenbach asked that his proposal be submitted for the "rider."

A majority of the committee was represented as indicating belief the service should go back to the States much earlier than June 30 and hence to be unwilling to accept Schwellenbach's proposition.

McKellar's Instruction

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), chairman, instructed that representatives of the Labor Department talk things over with Stanley Rector, representing the Association of State Employment Services, to determine what "area of agreement" there is.

Pending those conferences, the subcommittee postponed a decision.

Rector, who is with Wisconsin's employment service, said 46 States have advised that they can take over the service within 30 days. States not heard from were Louisana and Rhode Island.

Prior to the meeting, McKellar told a reporter that the only issue is the time when the service shall be returned to the States. He expresesd doubt that the transfer is feasible within 30 days.

Established In 1933

Originally established in 1933, the Employment Service was operated by the States, with aid of federal funds, until 1942.

When the Federal Government took it over, it was argued that wartime interstate migrations of workers necessitated centralized control. President Truman's contention is that for months to come there will still be such migrations.

During federal operation, the number of employés increased from 9,000 to 23,000 and the future employment of many of them is involved in the issue of Federal or State control.

Personnel Consideration

In most instances, the State pay scale for employment service workers is lower than what the Federal Government has been paying.

While many of the new employés have been qualified under State civil service or merit systems, Rector said about 28 per cent have not. He said the States are willing to include in any transfer legislation a provision for opportunity for these employés to qualify.

Carrier Enterprise To Become Shrine

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—The heroic aircraft carrier Enterprise, too old to fight any more, will become a national shrine, the Navy disclosed today.

President Truman has approved a proposal from Navy Secretary Forrestal to preserve the "fightingest ship of the fleet," affectionately known to her crew as the "Big E" and the "Gallopin' Ghost of the Oahu Coast."

Details concerning her preservation, including where she will be berthed, have not been completed.

Forrestal's Plea

President Truman authorized the preservation by approving Forrestal's letter which read:

"Time has accomplished what the enemy failed to do in four years of desperate and costly effort; the U.S.S. Enterprise must be taken out of service because modern planes cannot be flown in combat from her flight deck.

"This ship was the heart of the fleet when the war was going badly for us. The names of more than a score of battles are in her record of service and she has survived many attacks.

First Attack In Marshalls

"She made our first attack on Japanese territory at the Marshalls and Gilberts in February of 1942. She flew the flag of Admiral (then rear admiral) Spruance at the battle of Midway, one of the decisive battles of history; and after the Hornet was lost in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, the Enterprise was our only carrier in the Pacific.

"Her crew proudly proclaimed that it was the Enterprise against Japan and steamed into the battle of Guadalcanal. Her squadrons shot down nearly a thousand of the enemy's planes and sank 74 of his ships.

Men Love Her

"The men who have fought (with) her love this ship. It would grieve me to put my name to the documents which would consign her to be broken up for scrap.

"I believe, Mr. President, that the Enterprise should be retained permanently at some proper place as a visible symbol of American valor and tenacity in war, and of our will to fight all enemies who assail us, and I request your approval of this proposal."

TO PERPETUATE F.D.R. IDEALS

Roosevelt Foundation Set Up As A 'Living Memorial'

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP) — Men long associated with the late Franklin D. Roosevelt established a foundation today dedicated to the perpetuation of his ideals.

George E. Allen, Washington insurance man and former District of Columbia commissioner, was elected as first president. In a statement he outlined plans for a "living memorial" to carry on the "broad humanitarian purposes" which he attributed to Roosevelt:

"First, to bring security and a decent standard of living to all of his countrymen.

"Second, to overthrow nazism and fascism all over the world, and to bring about lasting world peace under the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms."

Widow As Honorary Chairman

President Truman was asked to serve as honorary president and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as honorary chairman at a meeting held in the White House where Roosevelt served so long.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., a member of the executive committee of the foundation, remained with other members of the group

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for luncheon at the White House.

He is on terminal leave from the Navy and has been interested in obtaining temporary housing in New York for returning veterans.

Campaign For Funds Planned

Allen said letters and telegrams had been received from all over the country containing various suggestions as to the most appropriate memorial to the late President. He said the foundation will select from among them the projects which would most effectively carry on the Roosevelt "humanitarian purposes."

A campaign will start soon, he said, to obtain funds. It will not overlap or interfere with "the noble work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis."

Serving with Allen as officers will be four vice presidents—Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State; Miss Frances Perkins, former Labor Secretary; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, and Marshall Field, Chicago publisher. Secretary-treasurer will be Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia.

held up under the test, however, by a vote of 188 to 168.

The Administration, led by Majority leader McCormick of Massachusetts protested the action. He said it was a penalty on the starving women and children of Europe and "people can't live on freedom of the press."

The Democrats however, in the test, lost the votes of such southerners as Rankin of Mississippi, Herbert of Louisiana, an ex-city editor, and Manasco of Alabama.

McCormick asserted that withholding of UNRRA funds for such a reason might promote communism and anarchy in distressed nations where government would refuse to agree to such a requirement.

MARTIN APPOINTED TO CROWLEY POST

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated William McChesney Martin Jr., former president of the New York Stock Exchange to be a member of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank.

The President told his news conference yesterday that he would decide during the day on the vacancy on the bank's board. Leo T. Crowley had served as chairman of the bank by virtue of his post as Foreign Economics Administrator, a post he resigned some weeks ago. The President had told the newsmen that Crowley was being considered for membership on the board.

Martin left the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange to enter the service during the war.

White House aids said later they understood Crowley is still under consideration for appointment as a member of the board, under legislation providing for five directors including the Secretary of State and the FEA administrator. They said there was one Republican and one Democratic post yet to be filled. The President will designate a chairman, they said.

Freedom of News Amendment Is Added to UNRRA Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) The House today voted a new UNRRA appropriation but tagged onto it a requirement that any nation benefitting from the funds must provide U. S. reporters free access to news about UNRRA.

Republicans, aided by southern Democrats, pushed through the news freedom amendment over protests of administration leaders.

Passage of the $550,000,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was itself routine. The vote, sending the bill to the Senate, was 339 to 17.

But before this was done, the House engaged in a sharp duel over the news freedom amendment by Reps. Dirksen (R-Ill) and Brown (R-Ohio).

The amendment says any nation receiving U.S. funds from UNRRA must allow American newspapers and radio to function without interference in getting any news pertaining to UNRRA.

It was rejected first by the appropriations committee. Then after hours of debate, the House tentatively accepted the amendment this afternoon, 158 to 147.

This was subject to a roll call, immediately demanded by the Administration forces. The provision

Drafted Lawyer Sues Navy

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1 (AP)—A Benton (Ark.) attorney who served in the navy almost three years as a yeoman has filed suit in United States District Court here asking $6,500 as the difference between what he was paid by the navy and the value he placed on his service in Hawaii.

The suit was filed by Attorney Lee Ward under the Tucker Act.

He alleged that his services were worth $8,000 a year, base pay of a four-star admiral of the fleet.

Quotes Recruiter

Ward said a Navy recruiting officer assured him upon enlistment that the Navy did not need his services in a legal capacity, but did have urgent need for men experienced in clerical and secretarial work.

If the Navy needed ihs legal qualifications at some future date, it would be willing to pay in proportion to the value of the services, Ward said he was told.

Searched 300 Titles

The attorney said he was assigned to the real-estate branch where he made more than 300 separate land title examinations, covering land valued at more than $5,000,000.

He seeks a total compensation of $10,000 for the time he spent in the real-estate division, deducting the $3,500 paid him by the Navy as a yeoman.

16 PW's And GI Die In Wreck

Blissfield, Mich., Nov. 1 (AP)—Sixteen German prisoners of war and an American soldier were fatally injured when a train smashed into their truck at a crossing near here yesterday.

Pfc. Edward Loughrin, of Cadillac, military policeman in charge of the group, died this morning in an Adrian Hospital. Three prisoners were reported in serious condition at the hospital.

A New York Central passenger train demolished the truck, striking it broadside and strewing bodies of victims and wreckage 300 feet along the right-of-way. The men were returning to the Blissfield POW camp after work on a beet farm.

Mass Funeral Set

Mass funeral services will be held at Fort Custer Saturday. Both Catholic and Protestant rituals will be used. The German imperial religious service will be included.

Army officers withheld names of the Nazi dead and injured pending further investigation.

Pascal Martinez, 42, of Blissfield, owner of the farm on which the Germans worked and driver of the truck, was on the danger list.

SEEK TO BROADEN HAWAIIAN INQUIRY

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Republican minority on the Pearl Harbor Committee sought modification today of a presidential order they contend may prevent their opening some lines of inquiry.

Under his wartime powers as commander in chief, the President has ruled it will require a committee majority request to obtain Army and Navy records or call witnesses from the armed forces.

The Democrats have six members on the joint Senate-House group, the Republicans four.

At a committee meeting today the Republicans are expected to ask that the President's order be changed to permit them to see such evidence as an unpublished portion of a naval inquiry board's report on Pearl Harbor.

Committee Calls Off Trip To Pearl Harbor

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Senate-House committee today called off a scheduled inspection trip to Pearl Harbor in connection with its investigation of the Japanese attack on the naval base in 1941.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said members decided it would "not be very constructive" for them to make the trip, at least until some hearings are held here. The group had intended to leave Monday.

Members reported some progress was made, meanwhile, toward an agreement on procedure. Republicans have complained that the Democratic majority would have a strangle hold under an order that records would be made available only on the order of a committee majority.

Nimitz Predicted As King Successor

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Bulletin*, in its issue appearing tomorrow, predicts the appointment of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as chief of naval operations, succeeding Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

The Navy declined any comment on the report. Any such appointment, the Navy said, is a Presidential prerogative.

The bulletin, an unofficial publication devoted to the interests of Army and Navy personnel, both active and reserve, based its forecast on "high congressional sources." the paper said there was a concerted demand for Nimitz's appointment because "the people want him."

The paper added, however, that support for Nimitz ran counter to the reported desire of Secretary Forrestal for the choice of Admiral R. S. Edwards, now deputy chief of naval operations, and against that of Admiral King who was reported supporting Admiral Rayomnd A. Spruance, now commander of the 5th Fleet.

The paper said the principal argument raised against Nimitz was the fact that he would be eligible for retirement in another two years.

NAVY PLANE CRASH KILLS CREW OF 14

Page, Okla., Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The burned and mangled bodies of fourteen persons killed in the crash of a Navy transport plane on Rich Mountain near here yesterday were being removed from the isolated area today, United States Forestry Service officials said.

[In Washington, the Navy identified two of the victims as Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph Casella, 2249 Webster avenue, the Bronx, and Lieut. (j. g.) John L. Nardi, 3802 Avenue P, Brooklyn.]

The entire crew was killed when the transport plunged into the mountain near the Arkansas-Oklahoma border and burst into flames, scattering the bodies over a wide area. A heavy fog was believed to have caused the crash about noon yesterday. The plane, reported to be based at the Clinton, Okla., naval air base, was en route to Jackson, Miss.

CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) The nation's war casualty toll dropped 409 today to a total of 1,068,794, chiefly because of the return of missing men.

The Army reported 922,655 casualties and the Navy 146,139.

Army casualties and those reported a week ago: killed 217,569 and 216,966; wounded 571,442 and 571,330; missing 18,311 and 18,565; prisoners 115,333 and 115,784.

The Navy casualties: killed 56,261 and 55,896; wounded 80,260 and 80,256; missing 8,908 and 9,287; prisoners 710 and 1,119.

Of the Army prisoners, 107,444 have been exchanged or returned to military control.

Chandler's Resignation As Senator Is Accepted

But Governor Willis Makes no Mention of Successor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 1 (AP).—Governor Simeon Willis formally accepted Senator A. B. Chandler's resignation today, but declined to give any information as to his successor.

Noting in his formal reply to the Democratic Senator that the Senator was quitting his post, effective today, in order to devote full time to his duties as baseball commissioner, the Republican Governor wrote, "I am sure that all Kentuckians join me in wishing you happiness in your new field of endeavor."

The Vehicles Sent Allies

Boston, Nov. 1 (AP)—Allied nations received more American tanks and trucks than the United States overseas forces, according to Col. H. B. Sheets, commander of the Boston Ordnance District.

Sheets said statistics showed that Russian, English and Chinese troops received 785,939 vehicles of all kinds, compared with 654,085 shipped to American supply depots abroad.

He said Russia received 459,481, the United Kingdom 298,110 and China 28,348.

More than 358,000 1½ and 2½ ton trucks were shipped to Russia—65,000 more than American troops received.

Sheets said that nearly 2,000 more tanks were shipped to Britain than to our own forces in the Pacific, Mediterranean and European theaters.

Sugar Trade Talks At Capital Postponed

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Cuban and American officials agreed today to postpone negotiations for the United States purchase of Cuban 1946 sugar crop until December 4, a source close to their meetings said tonight.

Conferees had been discussing the 1946 contract since October 17. United States officials were reported to have rejected conditions proposed by the Cuban negotiators.

Sugar trade experts expressed belief that the suspension was agreed upon because:

The United States delegates have declined to commit this country to a price for the 1947 and 1948 crops equal to the 3.675 cents a pound offered for the 1946 crop.

The Cubans are asking that any preferential trade treatment extended to the Philippines when they get their independence also be granted to Cuba. United States officials ha vbeeen reported as saying that this is a matter for Congress.

Treasury Probes Aides In War-Job Contracting

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Treasury officials said today they are investigating three employés of the procurement division to determine whether they accepted gratuities from war contractors.

The officials said they "got wind" of a report that the employés had accepted payment for hotel bills, dinners and other expenses in violation of a Federal law. No large sums of money are involved, the Treasury men said, nor has evidence been uncovered to indicate the Government was defrauded.

The Treasury officials said the gratuities allegedly were paid in an effort to influence the awarding of war contracts.

Federal employes are not permitted to accept favors from anyone doing business with the Government.

Truman Would Accept Job Bill Compromise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) President Truman let Congress know today that he is willing to back up a little in his idea of "full employment" legislation.

House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts made public a letter from the White House dated Oct. 29, the day before the speech in which Mr. Truman castigated the lawmakers for bottling the measure.

In that letter, Mr. Truman said he wanted a bill passed but he wasn't insisting on "any specific bill."

"I refer," he wrote in the "Dear John" missive, "to the generla purposes and principles of full employment legislation."

Demobilization Seen As Occupational Snag

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (AP)—John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, returning from a tour of former war fronts, said today: "Demobilization is greatly complicating occupational work in the field."

"We are losing trained men while much work remains to be done," he declared.

He added that he had no solution to offer now to that phase of the problem. His full report, however, will be made to Secretary of War Patterson. McCloy and his party of aides arrived here by Army air transport from Honolulu.

The trip concludes the next to last leg of a round-the-world hop which started from Washington, D.C., last September 28. He is scheduled to leave for the Capital by plane tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says U.S. Must Lead World

Boston, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says the United States must lead the world because there is no one else to do the job.

She told the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee last night that it was "not a job of government alone or of leadership, but a task in which every American citizen must take part."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that "devastated Europe and Asia looks to us for hope, generosity and understanding."

500 Students Protest Permit To Gerald Smith

Los Angeles, Nov. 1 (AP)—Five hundred high-school students, deserting their classrooms, demonstrated today before the board of education offices, protesting the board's granting a second permit to Gerald L. K. Smith for use of Polytechnic High School auditorium Saturday.

Smith, former America First leader, was denounced as a "Fascist" on banners carried by the shouting youths. Other signs read: "Down with the school board."

After three student leaders conferred with the superintendent of schools, Vierling Kersey, the students held a mass meeting in Roosevelt High School auditorium.

Government Deferments End

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP). President Truman today made public a report that occupational draft deferments for 83,681 government employees under thirty were wiped out after a special committee took over deferments in February, 1944. The report, by Edgar F. Puryear, chairman of the review committee on deferment of government employees, was issued along with a letter from Mr. Truman praising the committee for keeping down the number of deferments.

Two Labor Relations Officials Quit Posts

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—Chairman J. A. Krug today announced the resignations of two labor relations vice chairmen of the War Production Board and praised the contribution of labor in government during the war.

The resignations were those of Joseph D. Keenan, vice chairman for labor production, and Clinton S. Golden, vice chairman for manpower requirements.

William H. Davis Named N.Y. Strike Arbitrator

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—William H. Davis, former head of the War Labor Board, tonight was appointed to arbitrate the New York Longshoremen's contract dispute, which resulted in a long waterfront tieup in October.

Davis, now a New York tax attorney, was appointed by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and the WLB.

The appointment of an arbitrator was requested by the New York Shipping Association and the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) after contract negotiations reached an impasse.

WAR BRIDES, BABIES LAND IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Nov. 1—(AP) War brides and their babies stole the show from 8,100 overseas veterans today as the Coast Guard-manned transport Wakefield docked at Commonwealth pier.

Wide-eyed with excitement and chatting happily in their native tongues, 26 war brides openly expressed their happiness and gratitude in reaching the homeland of their soldier-bridegrooms.

The babies were not so impressed and bawled lustily as they were taken to the shelter of an im promptu nursery set up by the Re Cross.

End Of Year Deadline Set For Redeployment

New York, Nov. 1 (AP)—All troops except occupation forces should be home from Italy, Austria and Germany by the end of next month, Charles Kalloch, director of the Mediterranean area for the War Shipping Administration, said today.

Kalloch, departing by plane for Europe, said it was the aim of authorities to complete redeployment from those countries by December 31 but added it depended upon how the chiefs of staff arranged their redeployment program for other areas.

He said that, with the capacity of regular troop-carrying ships increased 30 per cent and other naval craft now being employed for transport purposes, it was hoped there would be sufficient transportation facilities for the contemplated plan.

20,000 Troops Due At Ports In East

[By the Associated Press]

More than 22,000 service men are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports on eighteen troop carriers.

On the West Coast, about the same number of troops are due on at least nineteen vessels.

Seven vessels, with 8,278 troops, are scheduled to arrive at New York; five with more than 11,300 at Boston, and six with 2,696 at Newport News, Va.

New York Arrivals

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Cody Victory, 1,967 army personnel.

General Hodges, From Calcutta—3,153 troops, including headquarters and headquarters detachment, 93d Quartermaster Battalion, 16th Combat Camera Unit, 5th Field Artillery Sound-Ranging Platoon, 95th Chemical Company, 47th Portable Surgical Unit, headquarters and headquarters squadron 1st Air Commando Group, headquarters and headquarters squadron 80th Fighter Group, 5th, 6th, 88th, 89th and 90th Fighter Squadrons, 309th and 326th Airdrome Squadrons, 164th, 165th and 166th Liaison Squadrons, 1st Radar Detachment, 5th Air Force Special Weapons Detachment.

General Muir, From Calcutta—3,071 troops, including 599th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 559th Signal Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron 341st Bomb Group, 11th, 22d, 490th, 491st Bomb Squadrons, 3,732d and 3,949th Quartermaster Truck Companies, 704th Anti-Aircraft Machine-Gun Battery 96th Fighter Control Squadron 40th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron.

Tarazed: 16 miscellaneous troops

Charles H. Lanham, from Cardiff: 22 troops, 5 Navy personnel

Leonard Romero, from Barry Wales: 29 miscellaneous troops.

Lorenzo de Zavala, from Antwerp: 20 miscellaneous troops.

Boston List

At Boston—Bienville, from Southampton: 1,846 troops, including 645th Air Materiel Squadron; 99th Battalion, 474th Infantry Regiment; 141st Military Police Company (Type A); 279th Army Ground Forces Band; 544th Army Postal Unit (Type F); 46th Field Hospital; 3,096th Quartermaster Supply Detachment; 550th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion.

James Rhodes, from Italy: 610 troops, including 91st Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron; two civilians.

M. M. Guhin, from Marseille: 580 troops, including 695th Armored Field Artillery Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 134th Medical Group; 275th Medical Detachment.

John Crittenden, from Naples: 91 miscellaneous army personnel.

Wakefield, from Naples: 8,191 troops, including miscellaneous army personnel. 154 navy personnel and 127 civilians.

Newport News

At Newport News—Joshua Hendy, from Newport: 82 miscellaneous troops.

Hannis Taylor—589 miscellaneous troops.

Richard Bassett—866 miscellaneous troops.

Thomas B. Robertson—570 miscellaneous troops.

James Hoban—589 troops, including 357th Engineer General Service Regiment.

Simoon—No information available.

West Coast Arrivals

At San Francisco — An aggregate of 19,838 passengers, including returned prisoners of war, aboard these ships: Battle Creek Victory, with 3 men; Camanga, 37; Cavalier, 1,524; Diciens, 1,962; Drew, 1,752; Escalante, 85; Gen. William Weigle, 5,162; Green Bay Victory, 21; Lubbock, 1,882; Marine Shark, 2,413 returned prisoners and 936 others; Mission Santa Barbara, 22; Missoula, 1,943; Mokihana, 17; St. Mary's, 2,008; Tomahawk, 69; William H. Steward, 2.

NOV 2 1945

LONDON, NOV. 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE TODAY THAT "WARS BEGIN IN THE MINDS OF MEN" AND URGED EDUCATION FOR PEACE.

"IN YOUR HANDS," THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD DELEGATES, "RESTS HERE AND NOW THE OPPORTUNITY OF ESTABLISHING A COMMON FRONT AGAINST THE FORCES OF IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND MISUNDERSTANDING. AN ORGANIZATION SUCH AS YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING MAY MAKE A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE SHAPING OF EVENTS."

ATTLEE ADDRESSED THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WILL SEEK TO ESTABLISH AN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AMONG

THE UNITED NATIONS.

"EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD MUST ADAPT ITS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO THE NEW CONDITIONS, EVERY COUNTRY MUST LEARN BY CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHERS FACING THE SAME PROBLEM," HE SAID. "ONE OBVIOUS WORLDWIDE DIFFICULTY THAT WE ALL HAVE TO FACE IS THE EDUCATION OF BACKWARD RACES. THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL HAS A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR EDUCATION. IT WILL BE TO THIS NEW ORGANIZATION THAT THEY WILL LOOK FOR ADVICE AND GUIDANCE."

DELEGATES FROM 37 NATIONS ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE, CONVENED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO. RUSSIA HAS NOT ACCEPTED INVITATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, HEADS THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, WHICH INCLUDES WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE; ARTHUR H.COMPTON, CHANCELLOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AT ST.LOUIS; REP. CHESTER E.MERROW (R-NH) OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS; SEN. JAMES E.MURRAY (D-MONT); HARLOW SHAPLEY, DIRECTOR OF HARVARD COLLEGE'S OBSERVATORY; GEORGE STODDARD, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AND PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AND MISS C.MILDRED THOMPSON, VASSAR COLLEGE DEAN.

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LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AT HIS FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON WOULD URGE SHAVING OF THE ATOM BOMB SECRET.

A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE PRIME MINISTER SAID ATTLEE WOULD EMPHASIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL GAINS WHICH MIGHT BE EFFECTED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ATOMIC RESEARCH.

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LONDON, NOV. 1-(AP)-ARMY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE U.S. BASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM A PEAK OF 1,500,000 TO 76,859.

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MEANWHILE, CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., TOLD STOCKHOLDERS IN A CIRCULAR LETTER THAT NATIONALIZATION WOULD BE "INIMICAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE" AND "DANGEROUS TO THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS. THE GOVERNMENT NOW HOLDS A $10,400,000 INTEREST IN THE COMPANY. FORMED IN 1929, CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., MERGED ALL PRIVATE CABLE COMPANIES OPERATING WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH, TOGETHER WITH MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

OUTLINING THE GOVERNMENT'S CIVILIAN AVIATION PROGRAM, IVOR THOMAS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR THE CIVIL AVIATION MINISTRY, SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED UPON A "NATIONAL PLAN" OF AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES, IT HAS BEEN "SO FRAMED THAT IT CAN BE FITTED INTO ANY SCHEME OF COMMONWEALTH OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY BE SUBSEQUENTLY PROMOTED."

LORD WINSTER TOLD THE LORDS HE DID NOT INTEND THAT CIVIL AVIATION "SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY ONE MONOPOLY CORPORATION." THE GOVERNMENT POLICY, HE SAID, WOULD BE DEVELOPED WITH INTENTION OF INTEGRATING IT WITH THE LAND AND SEA TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

HE SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION FOR COMMONWEALTH AND NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE, A CORPORATION WOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES, AND ANOTHER FOR SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES.

MAJORITY LEADER HERBERT MORRISON ALSO SAID IN COMMONS DURING THE DAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD USE BOTH "PRIVATE AND STATE-OWNED" CAPACITY FOR MUNITIONS PRODUCTION "AS THE CIRCUMSTANCES MAY REQUIRE," BUT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD INSIST UPON THE RIGHT TO EXAMINE COSTS OF PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS.

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BDD IN LONDON ONLY FOUR OF THE CITY'S 28 BOROUGHS COUNTED THEIR VOTES LAST NIGHT. THE LABOR PARTY WON UNANIMOUS CONTROL OF TWO--SHOREDITCH AND HAMMERSMITH--AND STRENGTHENED THE CONTROL IT WON IN THE PREVIOUS ELECTION IN THE OTHER TLO.

THE REMAINDER OF THE BALLOTS FROM THE CITY AND THE PROVINCES WILL BE COUNTED TOMORROW. LDN (DAY elections ... and town

OUTLYING CITIES IN WHICH THE PARTY GAINED CONTROL INCLUDED GRIMSBY, BRISTOL, PLYMOUTH--ALL SEAPORTS--AND CARLISLE, NOTTINGHAM AND MIDDLESBOROUGH.

(NO PICKUP)

($10,400,000.) WDO LDN (DAY) Dalton - (Sinclair) ... $10,400,000

DALTON SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT HAD ACCEPTED, "AS FAR AS THEY AFFECTED THIS COUNTRY," THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON EARLIER THIS YEAR.

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THIS YEAR.

THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDED PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES OF ALL COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS; REPLACEMENT OF THE EXISTING COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATION COUNCIL WITH A NEW BOARD WITH WIDER FUNCTIONS, REPRESENTING ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND USE OF THE CABLE SYSTEM.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM OPPOSITION LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL, MORRISON SAID THERE WOULD "BE PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY" FOR A DEBATE ON THE MEASURE LATER.

B1251PES

LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-UNRRA REPORTED TODAY THAT IT HAD PURCHASED 394,829 TONS OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF DURING AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. PURCHASE OF ANOTHER 400,40 TONS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR IS CONTEMPLATED.

FROM JULY THROUGH OCTOBER, UNRRA BOUGHT 46,221 TONS OF RYE IN THE U.S. AND NONE IN CANADA. NO ADDITIONAL RYE PURCHASES ARE CONTEMPLATED IN 1945.

DURING THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31, 244,152 TONS OF CANADIAN WHEAT WERE PROCURED. AN ADDITIONAL 75,360 TONS WILL BE PURCHASED IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, UNRRA SAID.

NT1144AES

LONDON, NOV. 1-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 4,460,000 BRITONS REMAIN IN THE ARMED SERVICES, COMMONS LEARNED TODAY.

XX PERSISTENT INQUIRIES FROM FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FINNALY ELICITED FROM HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AN ESTIMATE THAT 2,300,000 ARMED MEN ARE ON DUTY OVERSEAS AND 2,160,000 OTHERS ARE SERVING AT HOME.

APRB FIFTH 1542 RM 1149

NOV 2 1945

LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-THE WIFE OF A BRITISH ARMY CAPTAIN AND HER SON A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE WERE ARRAIGNED IN BOW STREET COURT TODAY ON CHARGES [redacted] CONSPIRACY TO ASSIST THE ENEMY BY BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA.

MRS. FRANCES DOROTHY ECKERSLEY, 51, AND HER SON, JAMES ROYSTON C 22, WERE FLOWN BACK FROM THE CONTINENT WHERE THEY HAD STARTED A HOLIDAY IN 1939. SHE IS THE WIFE OF CAPT. PETER ECKERSLEY, ONCE CHIEF ENGINEER OF TH

"IT SEEMS COMIC THAT ANYTHING I HAD DONE SHOULD BE SO TREMENDOUS SHE SAID, "I NEVER DID ANYTHING WITH INTENT TO HELP THE ENEMY. I ONLY DID FOR OUR BREAD AND BUTTER."

NOV 2 1945

WILLIA,S APRB 01211 RM 0833

WITH LONDON

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, NOV. 1--(AP)--LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED IN THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT AC QUISITION OF PRIVATELY HELD SHARES IN THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SHAREHOLDERS WOULD BE GIVEN THE OPTION OF ACCEPTING TWO POUNDS, FIVE SHILLINGS (ABOUT $9) CASH FOR EACH ONE POUND SHARE, WHICH WAS SELLING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE TODAY FOR 50 SHILLINGS ($10). THEY ALSO WOULD HAVE THE OPTION OF TAKING GOVERNMENT STOCK.

20-24 31355

LONDON, NOV. 1--(AP)--AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, WHO BECOMES HEAD OF THE RAF JAN. 1, WILL FLY TO WASHINGTON NEXT TUESDAY, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT. TEDDER, WHO SERVED AS DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER,

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, NOV. 1-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN GI JOINED 77 UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER STUDENTS TODAY IN VOTING AFFIRMATIVELY ON THE DEBATE QUESTION "THAT THIS HOUSE REGRETS THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA." BUT THEY WERE OUTVOTED BY 456 OTHER STUDENTS.

PARIS NOV 1-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION SELECTED ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE COMING YEAR TODAY.
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, EGYPT, MEXICO, PERU, POLAND AND SWEDEN WERE SELECTED TO FILL THE EIGHT POSITIONS WHICH ARE ALTERNATED ANNUALLY. THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, CHINA, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, CANADA AND INDIA RETAIN THE OTHER EIGHT ON A STANDING BASIS.
EZ842AES

ADD COL. HALL SAID "I HAVE NOT HEARD OF ANY SUICIDES IN ANY CAMPS FOR THAT (SLOWNESS IN REDEPLOYMENT) OR ANY OTHER REASON, AND I AM MORE THAN REASONABLY CERTAIN THERE HAVEN'T BEEN ANY." PARIS (HALL) XX Undwa

"WE PLAN OUR REDEPLOYMENT ON THE BASIS OF DAILY MESSAGES FROM THE of WAR DEPARTMENT TELLING US HOW MUCH SHIPPING SPACE CAN BE EXPECTED WITHIN A GIVEN PERIOD," HE SAID. "WE DO NOT KNOW THE REASONS WHEN THE AMOUNT OF AVAILABLE SPACE IS LESS THAN ESTIMATED. BUT I HAVE YET TO HEAR OF INTERFERENCE BY PRIVATE INTERESTS AS BEING ONE OF THE REASONS FOR LACK OF SPACE."
S919PES

WITH PARIS (240)
NEW YORK, NOV. 1-(AP)-THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) SAID TODAY IT HAD SET DEC. 1 AS THE DEADLINE WHEN IT WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE UNION'S MEMBERS REFUSE TO MAN SHIPS NOT ASSIGNED TO RETURN TROOPS FROM OVERSEAS.
IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UNION'S NATIONAL OFFICERS, THE NMU SAID:
"UNLESS BY DEC. 1 THE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON, INCLUDING THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, ALLOCATE INCREASED TONNAGE TO SPEED OUR TROOPS HOME IT WILL BE OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO RECOMMEND THAT NO CREWS BE PROVIDED TO COMMERCIAL VESSELS.
"WITHOUT SUCH A GUARANTEE TO OUR TROOPS, WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE SEAMEN WILL REFUSE TO HELP PROMOTE PRIVATE GAINS FOR A FEW WHILE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF OUR HEROIC FIGHTING MEN REMAIN STRANDED IN EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC."
THE UNION ALSO ISSUED A LETTER WHICH IT SAID WAS ADDRESSED TO FREDERICK N. MYERS, VICE PRESIDENT, AND WAS SIGNED BY 32 OFFICERS AND MEN STATIONED AT LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

THE LETTER, THE NMU SAID, READ:
"WE HAVE BEEN HEARING ALL SORTS OF EXCUSES FOR THE LACK OF SHIPPING WHICH WILL BRING US BACK TO THE STATES AND HOME. THEY HAVE ACCUSED THE WAR WITH JAPAN, THE END OF THE WAR, LACK OF SHIPS, THE WEATHER, THE BRITISH, THE TRADE UNIONS, REDEPLOYMENT, RECONVERSION AND EVEN OFFICERS' ANIMAL PETS.
"WE GREET WITH CONSIDERABLE SATISFACTION AND APPRECIATION YOUR PROMISE TO EXPOSE THE REAL SNAFU BY PROVIDING CREWS ONLY FOR TROOP TRANSPORTS."
S926PES

PARIS, NOV. 1--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER "LIBE SOIR" PUBLISHED TODAY A DETAILED LIST OF WHAT IT SAID WERE THE FRENCH REPARATION CLAIMS PRESENTED TO THE ALLIES IN BERLIN, INCLUDING FACTORIES OF 33 HUGE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

IN A DISPATCH FROM WIESBADEN, THE PAPER SAID THE CLAIMS WERE PRESENTED OCT. 20, AND INCLUDED EZ 7,000 RAILROAD TANK CARS, 4,000 DIESEL MOTORS, 80 AMPHIBIOUS TANKS, 200 POWER BOATS, TRACTORS AND MOTOR TRANSPORTS.

NOV 2 1945

FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE HOLDING REPARATIONS TALKS IN PARIS, PRELIMINARY TO A NOV. 9 MEETING OF ALL NATIONS EXPECTED TO SHARE IN EZ 75 PER CENT OF ALL GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT. RUSSIA ALREADY HAS BEEN ALLOTTED 25 PER CENT FROM THE WESTERN GERMAN ZONES.

THE NEWSPAPER'S LIST INCLUDE [redacted] METALLURGIC FACTORITIES IN DORTMUND, BRUSNWICK, DUSSELDORF AND KREFELD, AUTOMOBILE PLANTS AT MUNICH AND FALLERSLEBEN, TEXTILE FACTORITIES AT LUENEBURG AND OBERNBURG, THE I.G. FARBEN CO. FACTORIES, AND CHEMICAL PLANTS AT DUISBERG, HANNOVER, DUSSELDORF AND HAMBURG.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID FRANCE WOULD ASSUME THE COST OF DISMANTLING THE FACTORIES, AND ASKED AUTHORITY TO SEND TECHNICIANS INTO THE VARIOUS ALLIED ZONES TO MAKE INITIAL INSPECTIONS.

APR/WILSONS 2ND 1500/CLD/1255

SECOND NIGHT LEAD HITLER

BY RICHARD R.KASISCHKE

BERLIN, NOV. 1-(AP)-BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY THAT IT HAD BEEN PROVED "AS CONCLUSIVELY AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE BODIES" THAT ADOLF HITLER AND EVA BRAUN, HIS MISTRESS AND LAST-MINUTE BRIDE, COMMITTED SUICIDE AMIDST THE FLAMING RUINS OF BERLIN LAST APRIL 30.

IN ANOTHER REPORT RELEASED BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS, THREE GERMAN DOCTORS PICTURED HITLER AS A TREMBLING FUEHRER WHO AGED RAPIDLY IN THE LAST MONTHS OF THE WAR. THE DOCTORS SAID THAT AFTER THE BOMB ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE JULY 20, 1944 HIS ACTIONS BECAME "LESS INTELLIGIBLE."

ALTHOUGH NO ONE ACTUALLY WITNESSED THE DEATHS OF HITLER AND HIS MISTRESS THE BRITISH REPORT SAID "THEY BOTH COMMITTED SUICIDE--HITLER BY SHOOTING HIMSELF APPARENTLY THROUGH THE MOUTH; EVA BRAUN APPARENTLY BY TAKING POISON, ALTHOUGH SHE WAS SUPPLIED WITH A REVOLVER."

AFTER THE SUICIDES, THE REPORT ADDED, THE BODIES WERE TAKEN INTO A GARDEN JUST OUTSIDE THE REICHSCHANCELLERY AIR RAID SHELTER BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, MARTIN BORMANN, HITLER'S DEPUTY, AND OTHERS, DRENCHED WITH GASOLINE AND BURNED.

THE BRITISH REPORT--WHICH POSSIBLY MAY BE THE LAST OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS SURROUNDING HITLER'S FINAL DAYS IN BERLIN--SAID THAT HITLER'S ORIGINAL INTENTIONS WERE TO FLY TO BERCHTESGADEN ON APRIL 20 "AND FROM THERE CONTINUE THE FIGHT."

"WHEN THAT TIME CAME," THE REPORT SAID, "HE POSTPONED HIS DEPARTURE. ON APRIL 22 AT ABOUT 4:30 P.M. HE HELD A STAFF CONFERENCE AT WHICH HE MADE IT CLEAR TO HIS ADVISERS THAT HE CONSIDERED THE WAR LOST AND THAT HE INTENDED TO REMAIN IN BERLIN TO THE LAST--IF BERLIN FELL HE WOULD DIE THERE."

FROM THAT TIME ON HE NEVER LEFT THE AIRRAID SHELTER ALIVE.

"ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 29," THE REPORT CONTINUED, "HITLER MARRIED EVA BRAUN, THE CEREMONY BEING PERFORMED BY AN OFFICIAL FROM THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY IN A SMALL CONFERENCE ROOM IN THE BUNKER. X X X

"AFTER THE CEREMONY THE NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE SHOOK HANDS WITH ALL PRESENT AND RETIRED TO THEIR SUITE X X X.

"AT ABOUT 2:30 A.M., ON APRIL 30 HITLER SAID GOODBYE TO ABOUT 20 PEOPLE. ON THE SAME DAY ABOUT 2:30 P.M., THOUGH THE EXACT TIME IS UNCERTAIN, ORDERS WERE SENT TO THE TRANSPORT OFFICE REQUIRING IMMEDIATE DISPATCH TO THE BUNKER OF 200 LITERS OF PETROL. X X X

A130

"AT THE SAME TIME HITLER AND MISS BRAUN MADE THEIR LAST APPEARANCE ALIVE. THEY WENT AROUND THE BUNKER AND SHOOK HANDS WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE ENTOURAGE AND RETIRED TO THEIR OWN APARTMENT WHEREBY THEY BOTH COMMITTED SUICIDE. X X X

"AFTER THE SUICIDES THE BODIES WERE TAKEN INTO THE GARDEN JUST OUTSIDE THE BUNKER BY GOEBBELS, BORMANN AND ONE OR TWO OTHERS, HITLER WRAPPED IN A BLANKET, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE HE WAS BLOODY."

THE REPORT SAID THE BODIES WERE PLACED SIDE BY SIDE AND DRENCHED WITH GASOLINE. BECAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN SHELLING THE FUNERAL PARTY WITHDREW TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE SHELTER AND THREW LIGHTED RAGS ON THE BODIES "WHICH AT ONCE CAUGHT FIRE."

"THE PARTY THEN STOOD AT ATTENTION, GAVE THE HITLER SALUTE AND RETIRED."

THE REPORT ENDED BY SAYING THAT "THERE IS NO EVIDENCE WHATEVER TO SUPPORT ANY OF THE THEORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED AND WHICH PRESUPPOSE HITLER IS STILL ALIVE. ALL SUCH STORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND FOUND QUITE BASELESS X X X."

THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WHO DIRECTED THE INVESTIGATION SAID THAT THE CONCLUSION HITLER WAS DEAD WAS BASED ON EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OBTAINED FROM THOSE IN THE SHELTER AND THAT WHILE THE INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONTINUING, ANY ADDITIONAL WITNESSES QUESTIONED "PROBABLY ONLY WILL SUPPORT THE EVIDENCE ALREADY ACQUIRED."

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE RUSSIANS, WHO DUG UP 160 BODIES FROM THE CHANCELLERY GARDEN WITHOUT FINDING ANY TRACE OF HITLER, STILL WERE "SLIGHTLY SKEPTICAL" ABOUT HIS BEING DEAD.

AMERICAN INTERROGATORS X X X FIFTH GRAPH

EJ1156PES

THE THREE GERMAN DOCTORS QUESTIONED WERE ERWIN GEISING, EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALISTS WHO WS CALLED IN TO EXAMINE HITLER AFTER AFTER THE BOMBING ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE JULY 20, 1944; HANS KARL VON HASSELBACH, WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM FROM 1934 TO OCT. 9, 1944, AND WAS DESCRIBED AS "PROBABLY ONE OF THE FEW PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH HITLER WHO DID NOT FALL UNDER HIS SPELL"; AND KARL BRAMDT, REICHSCOMMISSAR FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE WHO WAS ON THE FUEHRER'S PERSONAL MEDICAL STAFF UNTIL OCTOBER, 1944.

FD219PES

FRANKFURT (Hitler) xxx Venereal disease

30.34 31357

APP THE REPORT SAID ESCAPE FOR HITLER FROM AFTER 2:30 P.M. ON APRIL 30 WAS ALMOST CERTAINLY IMPOSSIBLE. By Tin (Hitler-DAY) XXX British Conc/uded

"EVEN IF IT WAS STILL POSSIBLE TO FLY A TRAINING PLANE FROM CHARLOTTENBURGE CHAUSSEE THERE WAS NO PILOT TO FLY IT," THE REPORT SAID. THE REPORT DISCOUNTED THE THEORY THAT THE BODY OF EVA BRAUN WAS CHANGED WITH THE CORPSE OF A DOUBLE WHICH HAD BEEN SECRETLY INTRODUCED INTO THE BUNKER.

MT348PES

BY WES GALLAGHER

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV.1-(AP)-A POLL OF PROMINENT GERMANS IN VIRTUALLY ALL SECTIONS OF THE CONQUERED REICH INDICATED TODAY THAT, ALTHOUGH THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE APPROVE THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD PUNISHMENT OF STAFF OFFICERS IS LUKEWARM AND THEY WISH A GERMAN JUDGE WAS SITTING ON THE COURT.

THESE THREE MAIN POINTS WERE BROUGHT OUT WHEN SIX ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS QUESTIONED GERMANS IN SCATTERED COMMUNITIES --AMONG THEM BERLIN, HAMBURG AND MUNICH. AMONG THOSE POLLED WERE PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER, MINISTER-PRESIDENT WILHELM HOEGNER OF BAVARIA, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, STEAMSHIP LINE EXECUTIVES AND SCORES OF ORDINARY GERMAN CITIZENS.

MANY WERE APATHETIC TO THE WHOLE QUESTION. SOME CRITICIZED THE TRIALS AS TOO SLOW, SAYING THAT IF THE NAZIS HAD WON THERE WOULD BE SHOOTINGS, NOT TRIALS. THEY ADVISED THE ALLIES TO FOLLOW A SIMILAR COURSE. OTHERS, SUCH AS NIEMOELLER, PROTESTED AGAINST BLANKET INDICTMENT OF THE SS. ONE ELDERLY BANKER DECLARED THE TRIALS WERE JUST ALLIED PROPAGANDA AND ADDED: "OTHER POWERS WERE AFRAID BECAUSE HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM WAS TOO SUCCESSFUL."

THE AVERAGE GERMAN SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE CONCEPTION OF THE ALLIED IDEA OF JUSTICE OR WHAT THE TRIALS ARE INTENDED TO ACCOMPLISH. THEY WERE INTERESTED IN SEEING NAZI LEADERS WIPED OUT ONLY BECAUSE THEY BLAME THEM FOR THEIR PRESENT MISFORTUNE--NOT FOR MORWL REASONS, BUT CHIEFLY BECAUSE THEY WERE ON

THEY BLAME THEM FOR THEIR PRESENT MISFORTUNE--NOT FOR MORAL REASONS, BUT CHIEFLY BECAUSE THEY WERE ON THE LOSING SIDE.

THE GERMANS SOUGHT IN MANY CASES TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN NAZIS AND MILITARY MEN, EXHIBITING A STRONG FEELING THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE JUST THAT, HAD DONE THEIR BEST, AND DID NOT DESERVE PUNISHMENT IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS THE NAZIS.

PARENTHETICALLY, MANY ALLIED MILITARY MEN IN THIS THEATER ALSO EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO THE TRIAL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS EXCEPT IN ATROCITY CASES OR MISCONDUCT BY OFFICERS.

A142

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN HEARD WIDESPREAD EXPRESSIONS OF FEELING THAT BLANKET CONVICTION OF THE SS AND GERMAN GENERAL STAFF MIGHT DO A GREAT INJUSTICE TO MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS.

NIEMOELLER SAID: "THERE SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATION MADE BETWEEN THE GUILT OF A GENERAL WHO MERELY EXERCISED MILITARY STRATEGY UNDER ORDERS AND THE GENERAL WHO INSTIGATED, INSPIRED OR INCITED HITLER'S AGGRESSIONS. MANY YOUNG GERMANS WHO WERE DRAFTED MERELY AS SOLDIERS WERE THROWN INTO SS AND SA UNITS WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

IT IS A MATTER OF FACT THAT THE NUERNBERG INDICTMENT ACCUSES SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF SUPREME COMMAND OFFICERS AND NOT THE GENERAL STAFF AS A UNIT, WHILE THE SS AND SA WERE INDICTED AS ORGANIZATIONS. EACH MEMBER OF THESE GROUPS WILL HAVE HEARINGS TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT HE WAS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT.

HANS FALLADA, AUTHOR OF "LITTLE MAN, WHAT NOW?", WHO WAS JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS LAST YEAR AS A "SPIRITUAL CRIMINAL," SAID: "WHATEVER PUNISHMENT THOSE THUGS RECEIVE WILL BE TOO GOOD FOR THEM. ANTI-NAZIS BELIEVE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR GERMANY IF THEY HAD BEEN KILLED LONG AGO. WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN TECHNICAL MATTERS OF LEGAL PROCEDURE."

AN ELDERLY NAZI BANKER NOW DRIVING A JEEP FOR THE ALLIES SAID: "OH, IT'S PROPAGANDA BY THE ALLIED POWERS. THAT CRIMINAL ACTS WERE COMMITTED BY THE NAZIS IS ONE THING. THAT THE CAUSE OF WAR WAS ALL ON THEIR SHOULDERS IS DIFFERENT. OTHER POWERS WERE AFRAID HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM WAS TOO SUCCESSFUL. AMERICANS OUGHT TO CONSIDER WHAT TRYING TO ESTABLISH A PRINCIPLE OF WAR GUILT NOW WOULD MEAN IF AMERICA AND RUSSIA FIGHT EACH OTHER IN THE FUTURE."

IN BATTERED HAMBURG, THE POPULATION APPEARS A LITTLE MORE ANXIOUS THAT THE TRIALS GO ON AND THE DEFENDANTS BE EXECUTED.

"HANG THE WHOLE LOT! HANG THEM WITHOUT TECHNICALITIES OF TRIAL," SAID ROBERT LACHMANN, PREWAR EXPORT LEADER WHO WAS IMPRISONED BY THE NAZIS IN 1938 ON POLITICAL CHARGES.

MAX BADE, DIRECTOR OF THE GERMAN AFRIKA STEAMSHIP LINE, COMMENTED: "THE GERMANS WOULD BE MORE IMPRESSED IF AN IMPARTIAL GERMAN JUDGE COULD HAVE A PART IN TRYING THE ACCUSED. THE COURT MIGHT GIVE THEM HARDER PUNISHMENT."

GERHARD BUCERIUS, A HAMBURG ATTORNEY, WAS ONE OF THE FEW WHO OPPOSED A GERMAN JUDGE, SAYING IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ONE WHO WAS IMPARTIAL.

MANY GERMANS WERE INDIFFERENT AND CYNICAL, SAYING: "THE ONLY COUNTRY GUILTY OF WAR CRIMES IS THE ONE WHICH LOST THE WAR."

IN BAVARIA, MINISTER-PRESIDENT WILHELM HOEGNER SAID: "THE ACCUSED HAVE COMMITTED SERIOUS CRIMES PUNISHABLE EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

HE SAID THE PROCEEDINGS WOULD BE VALUABLE DEMONSTRATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

PAUL SCHMIDT, MAYOR OF BAD WIESSE, APPROVED THE TRIAL, BUT SUGGESTED A GERMAN JUDGE SHOULD SIT ON THE COURT. HE EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT ANY DEFENDANT COULD PROVE HIMSELF INNOCENT.

MANY OF THE GERMANS INTERVIEWED OBVIOUSLY HOPED THE TRIALS WOULD CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE MISLED BY THEIR RULERS AND SHIFT THE BLAME FROM THE PEOPLE'S SHOULDERS.

ONE, PAUL SCHAEFER OF LEIPZIG, SAID: "THESE LEADERS HAVE MADE GERMANY GUILTY IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD OF CRIMES FOR WHICH WE, AS INDIVIDUALS, CANNOT FEEL PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE."

IN THE FRANKFURT AREA, DR.WILHELM KARI GERET, EDITOR OF THE FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, WHICH HAS A 500,000 CIRCULATION, SAID HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY MEN SUCH AS KEITEL, SCHACHT AND JODL WERE PLACED IN THE FIRST CATEGORY OF WAR CRIMINALS. AT THE SAME

TIME HE EXPRESSED A FEAR THE TRIALS WOULD DRAG TOO LONG TO RETAIN POPULAR INTEREST AND WOULD "LOSE THEIR VALUE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

FRITZ OTTO ULM, PUBLISHER OF THE MIESBADENER KURIER, SAID: "PEOPLE WOULD BE FAR MORE IMPRESSED IF GOERING WERE ACCUSED OF ORDERING THE EXECUTION OF SOME PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL INSTEAD OF VAGUELY BREAKING THE LAWS OF HUMANITY AND WAR. AT PRESENT GERMANS ARE INDIFFERENT TO THE TRIALS, BUT MORE CONCRETE CHARGES WOULD HELP BRING THE REALITY OF THE CRIMES HOME TO THEM."

B1122AES

BY BARBARA WACE

HANNOVER, GERMANY, NOV. 1-(AP)-AN ENGLISHMAN WITH A TANG OF TEXAS ABOUT HIM, AND AN AMERICAN FROM THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK PUT THE HUGE MISBERG REFINERY BACK IN OPERATION FOR GERMAN CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION WITH A SPEED THAT HAS CONFOUNDED PESSIMISTIC EXPERTS.

WHEN CAPT.ROY OWENS OF NEW YORK, AND MAJ.JOHN P.ASHTON OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, LATE OF PARIS AND DALLAS, TEX., ARRIVED APRIL 13 AT MISBERG, JUST OUTSIDE HANNOVER, THEY FOUND ONE OF THE WORS DAMAGED WORKS IN GERMANY.

IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW PLACES TO BE BOMBED AS EARLY AS 1940. WENT THROUGH ONE OF THE LAST 1,000-BOMBER RAIDS MARCH 15. IT W TWISTED METAL, CRACKED WALLS, SMASHED RAILWAY TRUCKS AND BROKEN RAILS.

THE GENERAL VERDICT WAS THAT IT WOULD BE SIX MONTHS BEFORE A OF OIL COULD BE PRODUCED.

THREE WEEKS LATER, THE ASHTON-OWENS TEAM HAD THE PUMPS WORKI HALF THE PLANT'S NORMAL CAPACITY.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TIME TO CELEBRATE THE GERMAN CAPITULATIO SAID ASHTON. "WE WERE FAR TOO BUSY TYING TOGETHER BITS OF MISBERG WITH PIECES OF STRING SO WE COULD GET SOMETHING OUT OF H

MISBERG NOW TURNS OUT EIGHT DIFFERENT GRADES OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL OIL FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED ZONE, SA

IMPORTED AMERICAN OIL AND HELPING THE DWINDLING BRITISH DOLLAR EXCHANGE WHICH WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.

EJ418PES

A91

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, NOV. 1-(AP)-THE 1942 ASSASSINATION OF REINHARD "HANGMAN" HEYDRICH WAS CARRIED OUT BY SPECIALLY TRAINED CZECH PARACHUTISTS FLOWN FROM BRITAIN, ACCORDING TO AN EYEWITNESS TO THE KILLING.

LT.JAN OPLETAL, 30, AND TWO COMPANIONS FATALLY WOUNDED HEYDRICH WITH BREN GUN BULLETS AND A BOMB AFTER INTERCEPTING HIS AUTO AS HE DROVE FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS TO A COUNTRY HOME, THE WITNESS SAID. HEYDRICH DIED OF BLOO POISONING 12 DAYS LATER.

THE THREE CZECHS AND FOUR COMPANIONS WHO HAD BEEN DROPPED EARLIER TO COMPLETE PREPARATIONS LATER COMMITTED SUICIDE WHEN THE GESTAPO SURROUNDED THEM IN THE PRAGUE CHURCH OF KAREL BOROMEJSKY, THE WITNESS DECLARED. ANOTHER PARACHUTIST ACCUSED OF REVEALING THE CHURCH HIDEOUT TO THE GESTAPO IS UNDER ARREST IN PRAGUE, HE SAID.

RW756AES

NUERNBERG, NOV. 1-(AP)-ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, FORMER NAVY CHIEF AND HANS FRITZSCHE, NAZI EDITOR AND PROPAGANDIST, BOTH RUSSIAN-HELD DEFENDANTS IN THE COMING WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, ARRIMED IN NUERNBERG TONIGHT AND JOINED THEIR COMRADES IN THE NUERNBERG JAIL.

957BES

BERLIN, NOV. 1-(AP)-THE ALLIED KOMMANDATUR DEADLOCKLOCKED HOPELESSLY TODAY WITH THE THREE WESTERN MEMBERS DEMANDING AND THE RUSSIANS REJECTING A [redacted] TODAY UPON THE QUESTION OF NEW FOR NEW AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN BERLIN LABOR UNIONS AND REFERRED THE ISSUE TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

BUT ALL FOUR POWERS AGREED UNANIMOUSLY TO REFUSE [redacted] JOBS T DECLARED YOUNGER TEACHERS WHO [redacted] THEY ADHERRED TO THE NAZI PARTY "BY COMPULSION."

THE THREE WESTERN POWERS DEMANDED [redacted] DEMOCRATIC BALLOTING TO CHOOSE NEW LEADERS FOR BERLIN LABOR UNIONS AND THE RUSSIANS OPPOSED IT.

THE UNION ISSUE WAS REFERRED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE CONTENDED FOR SECRET BALLOTS AND UNRESTRICTED NOMINATIONS IN THE UNIONS [redacted] ESTABLISHED WHILE THE RUSSIANS WERE IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF BERLIN. THE AMERICAN [redacted] SPOKESMA

30.24 813 57

SAID THE WESTERN ALLIES CONSIDERED THE ELECTIONS "IMPROPERLY HELD" AND THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN FROM THE UNIONS COMPLETE FACTS ABOUT THEIR ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFAIRS.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW WAS THAT NEW ELECTIONS WOULD WASTE TIME AND THAT PREVIOUS ELECTIONS WERE ACCORDING TO DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDURE.

THE WESTERN ALLIED COUNTERED THAT NO OFFICER FAIRLY ELECTED WOULD FEAR ANOTHER TEST OF HIS STRENGTH AND CITED THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT THAT FREEDOM SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF UNIONS "WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF MILITARY SECURITY

PW KASISCHKES 1835 RM 1451

NOV 2 1945

ROME, NOV 1-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI DECLARED TONIGHT ITALY COULD NOT PAY REPARATIONS AND SAID SEIZURE OF ITALIAN PROPERTY ABROAD AS REPARATIONS WAS "NOT ACCEPTABLE" IN VIEW OF ITALIAN LOSSES RESULTING FROM CO-BELLIGERENCY WITH THE ALLIES AGAINST GERMANY.

ADDRESSING A "POPULAR SOLIDARITY DAY" CROWD, DE GASPERI WAS INTERRUPTED BY CRIES OF "LONG LIVE AMERICA" WHEN HE THANKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR THE TONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMBUS DAY ADDRESS.

M121AES

MOSCOW, NOV 1-(AP)-PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN RUSSIA, REDUCED ABOUT 50 PER CENT BY THE WAR, IS INCREASING TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT EXPORTATION MAY BE POSSIBLE SOON.

A.E. IZVEKOV, ASSISTANT COMMISSAR OF THE PEOPLE'S CELLULOSE AND PAPER INDUSTRY, SAID FACTORIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN RESTORED IN SOME UKRANIAN DISTRICTS, AND THAT ONE LENINGRAD FACTORY HAS BEEN PARTIALLY RESTORED.

M120AES

ROME, NOV. 1-(AP)-HOMESICK AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY, CRITICAL OF THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM, ARE STILL ABLE TO KID ABOUT THEIR PLIGHT.

A ROUNDUP IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES TODAY CARRIED

THESE SUGGESTIONS BY SOLDIERS ON HOW TO GET HOME QUICK:

(NO HOME TOWNS GIVEN)

T/4 RUSSELL R.ROUSE SUGGESTED THAT ITALY BE MADE THE 49TH STATE OF THE UNION: "THEN THE BOYS WOULD ALREADY BE BACK."

PVT. J.K.KEARNE: "I THINK I WILL GO BACK ON THE ITALIAN IMMIGRATION QUOTA."

T/4 TOM BROWN AND THREE OTHERS PROPOSED THAT THE ARMY AND NAVY POOL ALL PONTOON BRIDGES AND LIFE RAFTS SO ALL COULD WALK BACK ON A BRIDGE.

NICHOLAS MCGILLICUTTY ADVANCED THE IDEA THAT WAITING SOLDIERS CHIP IN AND BUY A SHIP FROM HENRY KAISER.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE HE SUGGESTED CHARTERING A FISHING BOAT FROM AN ITALIAN WHO IS READY TO CARRY 12 SOLDIERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FOR 20 CARTONS OF CIGARETTES, A SUIT OF CLOTHES, A PAIR OF SHOES, 10 POUNDS OF SUGAR, 10 POUNDS OF COFFEE AND TWO BOXES OF CHOCOLATE.

KA115PES

BRUSSELS, NOV 1-(AP)-THE BULLET-RIDDLED BODY OF CAPT. THEODORE KIESTER OF BROOKLYN WAS FOUND YESTERDAY IN THE MUESE RIVER NEAR AMPSIN.

THE CAPTAIN WAS LAST SEEN ALIVE IN A CAFE AT HUY NEAR LIEGE, APPARENTLY TRYING TO ARREST A UNITED STATES NEGRO SOLDIER WHO HAD OFFERED AN ARMY JEEP FOR SALE, INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES SAID. HE DROVE AWAY WITH THE NEGRO IN THE JEEP, BOUND APPARENTLY FOR MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

TWO BULLETS WERE FOUND IN HIS HEAD AND ANOTHER IN HIS ABDOMEN.

KIESTER BELONGED TO THE SIXTH TRAFFIC REGULATION GROUP.

NOV 2 1945

APRB REGG WILLIAMS 01735 B RM 1341

OSLO, NORWAY, NOV. 1-(AP)-NORWAY'S LABOR PARTY, WINNER IN ELECTIONS LAST MONTH, ANNOUNCED TODAY MEMBERSHIP OF A NEW CABINET WHICH WILL TAKE OFFICE NOVEMBER 5, SUCCEEDING THE INTERIM COALITION CABINET.

EINAR GERHARDSEN WILL CONTINUE AS PRIME MINISTER, AND TWO PRESENT CABINET MEMBERS--TRYGVE LIE AND OSCAR TORP--ALSO WERE RETAINED.

THE NEW CABINET WILL BE XXXX THE MOST YOUTHFUL IN THE NATION'S HISTORY. ONE MEMBER IS ONLY 30 YEARS OLD, AND SEVERAL OTHERS ARE XXXXXXXX IN THEIR THIRTIES. THERE IS ALSO ONE WOMAN MEMBER.

FBG1135PES/ NORDNESS 11308

NOV 2 1945

(ANKARA, NOV 1 --(AP) PRESIDENT ISMET INONU DECLARED TODAY THAT TURKEY HAD "NO DEBTS TO PAY TO ANYBODY, TERRITORIAL OR CONCERNING TURKISH RIGHTS, AND WE WILL LIVE AS MEN OF HONOR AND DIE AS MEN OF HONOR."

AT THE SAME TIME HE ASSERTED IN A SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY "I HAVE NO ILLUSION" THAT IT WILL BE EASY TO EXPLAIN TO RUSSIA, BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES THE TURKISH IN THE WAR.

30.24 3136

PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILL

SOFIA, NOV 1, --(AP) MARK ETHRIDGE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COURIER-JOURNAL AND TIMES, SPECIAL ENVOY TO BULGARIA, LEFT THE CAPITAL TODAY TO CONTINUE HIS PRE-ELECTION INVESTIGATION IN THE BULGARIAN PROVINCES. HE IS TOURING THE BALKANS FOR THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE DECLINED TO TO SAY WHAT DIRECTION HIS TOUR WOULD TAKE OR THE LENGTH OF TIME HE WILL REMAIN OUTSIDE OF SOFIA. THERE ARE TWO REASONS FOR THIS. FIRST HE DOES NOT WANT HIS TOUR ARRANGED OR SUPERVISED BY ANY CONTENDING POLITICAL GROUP AND SECOND HE PROBABLY LEFT WITH AN INDEFINITE ITINERARY LEAVING HIMSELF FREE TO MOVE IN THE MANNER AND DIRECTION THAT WILL GIVE HIM THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF INFORMATION.

ETHERIDGE PLANS TO TALK TO PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS AND DISTRICT AND TOWN LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION PARTIES AS WELL AS PEASANTS IN THE FIELD AND MEN IN THE STREET.

PALESTINE (100)
LONDON, NOV. 1-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY DEEPLY DEPLORES LAST NIGHT'S OUTBREAKS IN PALESTINE, A SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, BUT HE ASSERTED THE AGENCY "FINDS ITS CAPACITY TO IMPOSE RESTRAINT SEVERELY TRIED" BY BRITAIN'S PALESTINE POLICY.
THE BRITISH POLICY RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED, "WAS AN ATTEMPT TO DEAL A MORTAL BLOW TO THE HOPES OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND ITS CONTINUATION FOR SO MANY MONTHS AFTER THE WAR HAS EXACERBATED FEELING TO AN UNPRECEDENTED EXTENT."
"THE JEWISH AGENCY REPUDIATES RECOURSE TO VIOLENCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "BUT FINDS ITS CAPACITY TO IMPOSE RESTRAINT SEVERELY TRIED BY THE MAINTENANCE OF A POLICY WHICH JEWS REGARD AS FATAL TO THEIR FUTURE."
(EDITORS--THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE)
RP336PES

CHUNGKING, NOV.1-(AP)-A CABINET SPOKESMAN OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REITERATED TODAY THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD WARNED THEIR SOLDIERS WOULD FIRE ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS LANDING FROM AMERICAN SHIPS IN COMMUNIST "LIBERATED AREAS."
THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE WARNING WAS ISSUED DURING CURRENT GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST NEGOTIATIONS IN CHUNGKING.
THE REITERATION FOLLOWED A DENIAL BY GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, THE NO.2 CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER AND PARTICIPANT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, THAT ANY SUCH WARNING HAD BEEN MADE.
JQ1044PCS

CHUNGKING,NOV 1 (AP)-FURTHER USE OF JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR TO REPAIR DAMAGE THEY CAUSED IN CHINA WAS REPORTED TODAY FROM HONAN PROVINCE, ONE OF THOSE THAT SUFFERED THE MOST.
AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH SAID PRISONERS WERE REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BUILDINGS ONE NEW ONE.
GOOD PROGRESS WAS REPORTED IN REPAIRING THE TSINAN-TSINGTAO RAILROAD AND IT WAS EXPECTED TRAFFIC WOULD BE RESUMED BETWEEN THE TWO POINTS WITHIN A WEEK IF NO FURTHER DESTRUCTION WAS EFFECTED BY "BANDITS."
GG203PCS

(340) INS after 4th ##
CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD CHINESE XXX IN MANCHURIA.
A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID WIDESPREAD FIGHTING CONTINUED IN NORTH CHINA AND WAS PARTICULARLY FIERCE IN SHANSI PROVINCE.
HE DECLARED NATIONALIST FORCES WERE ENGAGED IN A PINCER DRIVE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH DESIGNED TO SQUEEZE COMMUNISTS OUT OF THEIR HOLDINGS ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD AND THUS OPEN A FREE PASSAGE TO NORTH CHINA FROM CHIANG'S GOVERNMENT FORCES.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID LOCAL MILITARISTS--COMMUNIST-ORGANIZED PARTISANS DRAWN FROM AMONG COUNTRYFOLK--WERE SUPPORTING COMMUNISTS, USING SUCH CRUDE WEAPONS AS WOODEN CANNON, LONG SWORDS, OBSOLETE RIFLES AND HOMEMADE MINES AND GRENADES.
HE ASSERTED ALSO THAT THE REDS HAD ESTABLISHED A GUERRILLA BASE IN MANCHURIA NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL NEAR THE COAST, BUT THAT IT "HAD NOT BEEN TOO WELL CONSOLIDATED."
THE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE SAID "COMMUNISTS ARE TRYING HARD TO GET THE GOVERNMENT TO SEE THEIR POINT OF VIEW" DESPITE THE BREAKDOWN OF UNITY TALKS. THE COMMUNISTS WANT A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, HE ADDED, BEFORE THEY SEND DELEGATES TO A MEETING OF THE PROJECTED POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, ESTABLISHMENT OF WHICH WAS DECIDED ON AT THE UNITY CONFERENCE. THE COUNCIL IS TO SEEK AGREEMENT ON ALL ISSUES EXCEPT NATIONALIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED AREAS.
COMMUNISTS WILL TAKE "A VERY SERIOUS VIEW," HE SAID, IF THE GOVERNMENT, AS REPORTED IN A CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER, WERE TO SUMMON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITHOUT INVITING COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION.
PERSONALLY, THE SPOKESMAN COMMENTED, HE WAS "NOT VERY HAPPY" OVER THE STATEMENT OF LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, AMERICAN MILITARY COMMANDER IN CHINA, THAT HIS MISSION OF REMOVING JAPANESE FROM CHINA INADVERTENTLY SUPPORTED THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"WEDEMEYER HAS BEEN CONSISTENT THROUGHOUT IN SUPPORTING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

OTHER CHINESE COMMUNISTS EXPRESSED OPEN DISSATISFACTION OVER THE U.S.ROLE IN CHINA, AND SPURNED THE LATEST PROPOSAL OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AIMED AT AVOIDING FULL SCALE CIVIL WAR.

THE NO.2 X X X SECOND GRAF OF ORIGINAL.

GG1139ACS

XXXTHE SAME SOURCE SAID GEN.YEH CHING-YIN, COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE ON A MILITARY SUB-COMMITTEE OF THREE, WOULD NOT COME TO CHUNGKING BECAUSE HE FELT THERE WAS NO POINT IN DISCUSSING REORGANIZATION AND NATIONALIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY UNTIL "OTHER PROBLEMS" FIRST ARE SETTLED. CHNG (Moose DAY) xxx the Communists

TODAY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REITERATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE ITS POLICY OF SEEKING TO SOLVE THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM BY "POLITICAL MEANS."

MM12MIDPST

BATAVIA, JAVA, NOV.1-(AP)-DR.SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC," BROADCAST AN APPEAL LAST NIGHT TO INDONESIANS TO STOP FIGHTING "AND SOLVE ALL MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES."

"I HAVE ORDERED THE CESSATION OF ALL FIGHTING AGAINST THE ALLIED FORCES NOT ONLY IN SOERABAJA BUT ALSO AT MAGELANG," SOEKARNO SAID.

"THERE IS NO REASON FOR US TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE ALLIED FORCES.
THEY COME ONLY TO DISARM AND EVACUATE THE JAPANESE AND FURTHER TO TAKE CARE OF INTERNEES AND TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER IN THE ALLIED OCCUPATION AREAS."

LATER SOEKARNO AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET MET WITH DUTCH OFFICIALS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO EASE A SITUATION WHICH AN ALLIED MILITARY SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED AS "ALMOST WAR."

NO DEFINITE DECISIONS WERE MADE AND NO TIME WAS SET FOR A NEW SESSION, BUT OFFICIALS SEEMED CERTAIN THIS WAS THE FIRST OF MANY TALKS AIMED AT SOLUTION OF THE INDONESIAN PROBLEMS.

JP342AES

INDONESIA

BATAVIA, NOV 1-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BRIGADIER A.W.F.MALLABY, WHO WAS KILLED TUESDAY NIGHT, WAS FATALLY SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO COOPERATE WITH INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS TO ENFORCE A CEASE FIRE ORDER IN SOERABAJA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT DURING A LULL IN THE FIGHTING TWO INDONESIANS CAME TO MALLABY'S CAR, WHICH WAS FLYING A WHITE FLAG, AND CALLED OUT. MALLABY LEANED FORWARD TO FIND OUT WHAT THEY WANTED AND WAS SHOT, DYING INSTANTLY.

M133AES

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV. 1-(AP)-U.S. NAVY MEN WHO PLAYED A LITTLE-KNOWN BUT IMPORTANT PART IN THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE INSIDE CHINA HAD SUCH LIMITED SUPPLIES TO WORK WITH THEY HAD TO BE EXPERTS AT IMPROVISING.

THEIR NOVEL BUT EFFECTIVE WAY OF DOING THINGS ON A SHOESTRING CONSTANTLY ASTOUNDED THE CHINESE ALONGSIDE WHOM THEY FOUGHT, AND SNAGGED JAPANESE PLANS FOR QUICK CONQUEST IN THE 10,000-SQUARE-MILE AREA WEST OF SHANGHAI IN WHICH THE AMERICANS OPERATED.

AS AN EXAMPLE, THESE NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN, ATTACHED TO THE SINO-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION (SACO), DEVISED AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF SINKING JAPANESE SHIPS ECONOMICALLY--WITH SMALL CHARGES OF EXPLOSIVE.

LT. JOSEPH E. CHAMPE, WHOSE WIFE, KATHERINE, LIVES AT POMPTON LAKES N.J., EXPLAINED HOW THIS WAS DONE. CHAMPE, FORMER ELECTRICAL ENGINEER IN A MIDDLETOWN, CONN., AVIATION PLANT, SPENT TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN CHINA, FIRST ATTACHED TO THE CHINESE NAVY AND THEN TO SACO.

CHAMPE WAS SENT OUT TO WORK WITH THE CHINESE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MINES AT SENCHI, HUNAN PROVINCE. HERE THE CHINESE HAD AN ELABORATE PLANT FULL OF FORGES, LATHES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT SALVAGED FROM THE OLD SHANGHAI NAVY YARD BEFORE IT FELL TO THE JAPANESE.

HE WORKED WITH CHIEF ELECTRICIAN'S MATE CHARLES W. ROBERTS OF HOPKINSVILLE, KY., AND CHIEF TORPEDOMAN JOSEPH BRADLEY, WHO COMES FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY, ON A METHOD OF BLOWING UP ENEMY SHIPPING WITH SMALL CHARGES. THEY PROCEEDED ON THE THEORY THAT A SMALL CHARGE CLOSE TO ITS OBJECTIVE IS AS EFFECTIVE AS A LARGER CHARGE FARTHER AWAY.

THE RESULT WAS SIMPLE ENOUGH. THEY FLOATED TWO SMALL CHARGES -- SEVEN AND ONE-HALF POUNDS IN ALL--ON DRIFTWOOD LOGS CONNECTED WITH A 100-FOOT ROPE. NATIVES IN SAMPANS MERELY ROWED OUT UNOBTRUSIVELY WITH THE TWO LOGS AND LET THEM DRIFT DOWNSTREAM TOWARD AN ANCHORED JAPANESE SHIP.

THE ROPE WOULD CATCH ON THE ANCHOR CHAIN, THE CHARGES WOULD SWING BACK AGAINST THE HULL, AND AFTER A CONTROLLED INTERVAL THE SHIP WOULD

BLOW UP.

B44

THEY SANK THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS THAT WAY WITH A TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF 22 POUNDS OF TNT.

CHAMPE ALSO DEVELOPED INGENUOUS LAND MINES FROM VIRTUALLY ANYTHING HIS MEN COULD LAY THEIR HANDS ON. LAST YEAR HE WAS AT CHANGSHA, IN THE PATH OF A VIGOROUS JAPANESE OFFENSIVE, WITH ROBERTS, CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE CLARENCE E. RICHARDSON OF HILLSBORO, ILL., AND RADIOMAN 1/C LEE COMER OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

THEY HAD ONLY A QUANTITY OF GRANULAR TNT, BUT LAID DOWN ABOUT 1,000 CONTROLLED LAND MINES AND PUT AN EFFECTIVE MINE BLOCKADE ACROSS THE SHANG RIVER. THEY MADE THE GROUND MINES WITH GLASSIJARF FILLED WITH METAL SCRAPS, BROKEN GLASS, NUTS AND BOLTS--ANYTHING THEY COULD FIND. THE RIVER MINES WERE CONTAINED IN SEALED CHUNKS OF BAMBOO.

CHAMPE HELPED TRAIN FOUR SPECIAL "SABOTAGE UNITS" OF 12 TO 15 MEN APIECE, THESE WERE SENT INTO THE PUCHI, KIUKING, WUCHANG AND SIENING AREAS FOR DEMOLITION WORK. THEY BLEW BRIDGES, CUT COMMUNICATIONS AND GENERALLY MADE THEMSELVES REPULSIVE TO THE ENEMY.

IN ADDITION, SACO OPERATED THREE BATTALIONS, 250 TO 300 MEN EACH, OF CHINESE AND AMERICAN PERSONNEL TRAINED RIGOROUSLY FOR LARGER TASKS, SUCH AS RAIDING JAPANESE-HELD VILLAGES AND SUPPLY AREAS.

THE AMERICANS LIVED AND FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE CHINESE AND SUFFERED THE SAME HARDSHIPS. MANY TIMES THEY WENT FOR DAYS WITH ONLY DRIED SWEET POTATOES FOR FOOD. TRANSPORTATION WAS SO SCARCE THAT A HIKE OF 300 MILES WAS NOT RARE. CHAMPE HIMSELF WALKED 300 MILES IN EIGHT AND ONE-HALF DAYS TO REACH CHUNGKING LAST MAY WHEN HE WAS RELIEVED

E 30.24 31363

OF DUTY.

AMERICAN NAVAL PERSONNEL NUMBERED ABOUT 700 OFFICERS AND MEN IN CHINA LAST YEAR. IN 1943 THE NUMBER WAS UNDER 100.

JR722AES

ADD BATAVIA (DAY) xxx occupation areas

HIS BROADCAST FOLLOWED THE TALKS BETWEEN SOEKARNO'S UNRECOGNIZED CABINET AND TWO DUTCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

JUST BEFORE THE CONFEREES GATHERED AN WLLIED SPOKESMAN HAD DESCRIBED THE MILITARY SITUATION IN INDONESIA AS "ALMOST WAR." T

JUST BEFORE THE CONFEREES GATHERED AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN HAD DESCRIBED THE MILITARY SITUATION IN INDONESIA AS "ALMOST WAR." THE FACT THAT THE TALKS COULD PROCEED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SUCH TENSENESS LED OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THAT A SOLUTION WOULD BE FOUND, AND THAT THIS WAS BUT THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUCH CONFERENCES.

PRESENT WERE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL HUBERTUS VAN MOOK AND DR. CHARLES O.VAN DER PLAS, ADVISER TO THE ALLIED COMMAND ON DUTCH AFFAIRS, REPRESENTING THE DUTCH; AND SOEKARNO, HIS VICE PRESIDENT, MOHAMED HATTA; HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, SOEBARDJO; HIS INFORMATION MINISTER, AMIR SJARIFUDDIN, AND AGOUS SALIM, AN ELDER OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, NOW ADVISER TO THE UNRECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

THE INDONESIANS TOLD THE DUTCH MUCH ABOUT THEIR MOVEMENT DURING THE DAYS OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION, DENYING THAT IT WAS JAPANESE-INSPIRED.

VAN MOOK, HIMSELF BORN IN INDONESIA, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PLEADED FOR COOPERATION AS A MUTUAL BENEFIT, STATING THAT HOLLAND COULD NOT STAND ALONE WITHOUT INDONESIA, AND INDONESIA COULD NOT STAND WITHOUT HOLLAND.

NO NEW VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED. BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS, INCLUDING WARSHIPS AND FIGHTER PLANES, HAVE BEEN REPORTED ON THE WAY TO JAVA FOLLOWING THE RECENT WAVE OF OUTBURSTS AGAINST ALLIED TROOPS.

JP538AES

LNS BATAVIA (DAY) after 7th xxx children

AT MAGELANG IN MIDDLE JAVA BRITISH TROOPS OF THE 23RD DIVISION WERE HARD-PRESSED BY LARGE MOBS OF EXTREMISTS AND WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION. THEY WERE SUPPLIED BY AIRDROPS TODAY, ENABLING THEM TO ADVANCE AND RETAKE PART OF THE TOWN.

LT.GEN. XXX 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

B1253PES

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION (240)

TOKYO,NOV.1 (AP)-A STARTLED JAPAN LEARNED TODAY THAT AMERICA MAY REQUIRE EMPEROR HIROHITO HIMSELF TO PAY PART OF THE DEFEATED NATION'S UNTOTALLED REPARATIONS BILL.

A WELFARE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT BROUGHT STILL SHARPER REALIZATION OF THE COST OF THE WAR: IT DISCLOSED THAT AMERICAN AIR RAIDS HAD DESTROYED OR BURNED NEARLY 2,500,000 BUILDINGS IN JAPAN.

WHETHER HIROHITO'S PERSONAL FORTUNE OF $106,000,000 COULD BE CONSIDERED MORE THAN A DROP IN THE REPARATIONS BUCKET WAS A MINOR MATTER

IN TOKYO. FAR MORE IMPORTANT TO JAPANESE WAS THE SUDDEN THOUGHT THAT WASHINGTON'S DECISION INDIRECTLY LABELS THEIR EMPEROR AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

HERETOFORE HIS FORTUNE HAS BEEN CONSIDERED INVOLATE. EVEN THE RECENT ALLIED DEMANDS FOR THE IMPERIAL BANKBOOKS STIRRED SILENT RESENTMENT.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SHOCK TO JAPANESE WAS THE ABRUPT ANNOUNCEMENT BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY THAT IT HAD NOT DESIGNATED PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE TO REVISE THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION--A TASK HE ALREADY HAD ASSUMED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT BEDIMMED HIS PRESTIGE ON THE EVE OF HIS EVIDENTLY-PLANNED NEW POLITICAL CAREER AS A COMMONER AND LIBERAL LEADER.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ALSO WAS INSTRUCTED TODAY TO FREEZE BANK ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF FORMER KEY FIGURES IN THE PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT. INCLUDED WERE ASSETS OF PRESIDENT JOSE P.LAUR AND TWO SONS.

ALLIED AUTHORITIES MEANWHILE CONTINUED THEIR HUNT FOR RECORDS OF T BILLIONS EXPENDED BY JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY DURI

ALLIED AUTHORITIES MEANWHILE CONTINUED THEIR HUNT FOR RECORDS OF T BILLIONS EXPENDED BY JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY DURING THE WAR, AND FOR VANISHED MILITARY GOODS AND FUNDS.

SEARCHERS DUG UP ONE UNEXPLAINED ODDITY: AMONG TWO TONS OF SECRET JAPANESE MILITARY MAPS WAS A SET OF CIVIL WAR MAPS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

EW329PCS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOV.2-(AP)-JAPANESE CAPITAL LOST IN MUNITIONS COMPANIES, DUE TO THE WAR'S END, WILL TOTAL 90,000,000,000 YEN, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, TODAY QUOTED AN ESTIMATE BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESUMABLY INTENDS TO DEFRAY PART OF THELOSS--WHICH TOTALS $6,000,000,000 AT THE 15-1 CURRENT EXCHANGE RATE--THE PAPER STATED. THE TOTAL INCLUDED 42,000,000,000 YEN DUE VARIOUS ARMS PLANTS FOR WARTIME LOSSES.

(EDITORS: ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION IF DESIRED.)

JQ1011PCS

SECOND LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO,NOV 1 (AP)-PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE'S NEW CAREER AS A LIBERAL LEADER TOTTERED TODAY; ALLIED HEADQUARTERS CHOPPED AWAY MUCH OF HIS PRESTIGE BY ANNOUNCING THAT HE WAS NOT SELECTED BY THE ALLIES TO REVISE THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION--A TASK HE ALREADY HAD BEGUN.

WASHINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO MUST PAY PART OF JAPAN'S REPARATIONS BILL FROM HIS HUGE PERSONAL FORTUNE IS APT TO BECOME AN EVEN BIGGER POLITICAL BOMBSHELL, HOWEVER. IT WAS THE FIRST ACCUSATION THAT THE EMPEROR MAY BE BLAMED, AT LEAST PARTLY, FOR THE WAR.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE X X X SECOND GRAF.

GG1105ACS NM

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, NOV.1-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, IN A STATEMENT AMOUNTING IN JAPANESE EYES TO A PUBLIC REBUKE OF PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, DENIED TODAY ANY SPONSORSHIP ON THE PART OF GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR THE PRINCE'S EFFORTS AT REVISION OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION.

THE STATEMENT, OBSERVING THAT MISCONCEPTION SEEMED TO EXIST AS TO THE PRINCE'S RELATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION MOVEMENT, SAID HE WAS NOT SELECTED BY THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE UNUSUAL ANNOUNCEMENT, COMING AT A TIME WHEN REVISION IS AT A LOW EBB IN PUBLIC INTEREST, WAS SEEN AS SIDESTEPPING WHAT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPT BY THE JAPANESE TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUTURE GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE OCCUUPATION AUTHORITIES.

LIKEWISE IT CONSIDERABLY HAMPERED THE PRINCE'S RECENT EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE ACTIVE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT BY RIDING ON THE COAT-TAILS OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THAT WHEN KONOYE WAS DEPUTY PREMIER IN THE CABINET OF PRINCE HIGASHI-KUNI, HE (KONOYE) WAS ARRIVED IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY THE CONSTITUTION WOULD NEED REVISION.

BUT THE HIGASHI-KUNI CABINET RESIGNED THE FOLLOWING DAY, AND THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "INSOFAR AS ALLIED AUTHORITIES ARE CONCERNED THE PRINCE (KONOYE) HAD NO FURTHER CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER."

MACARTHUR THEN INFORMED THE NEW PREMIER, BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, OF HIS DIRECTIVE TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

"PRELIMINARY WORK ALONG THIS LINE IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND IN DUE COURSE THIS WHOLE SUBJECT WILL BE FULLY PRESENTED TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE FOR THEIR COMPLETE, THOROUGH DISCUSSION BEFORE THE FINAL REVISION IS ADOPTED BY THEM," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

TOKYO PRESS RECENTLY REPORTED KONOYE WAS CONSIDERING RENUNCIATION OF HIS TITLE AND COURT CONNECTIONS, A MOVE INTERPRETED AS INTENDED TO BOLSTER HIS POLITICAL POPULARITY.

THE PRINCE WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT IMMEDIATELY. BY JAPANESE STANDARD THE PRINCE LOST "FACE" AND MUCH PRESTIGE. KONOYE HAS SAID THAT BESIDES BEING ASKED TO CONSIDER REVISION, HE ALSO HAD RECEIVED THE SUGGESTION FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR THAT HE (KONOYE) HEAD THE LIBERALIST PARTY IN JAPAN.

WW644APS

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO,THURSDAY,NOV.1-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF LOS ANGELES WAS A MYTH; THE JAPANESE DID NOT SEND PLANES OVER THAT CITY THE NIGHT OF FEB.24-25, 1942, A JAPANESE NAVY SPOKESMAN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY.

THE QUESTION WAS PUT BECAUSE THE FOURTH AIR FORCE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON OCT.28 SAID THAT PLANES, POSSIBLY JAPANESE, WERE OVERHEAD THAT NIGHT.

CAPTAIN OMAE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A PLANE WAS LAUNCHED FROM A SUBMARINE AND SENT OVER THE SOUTHERN OREGON COAST ON FEB.9, 1942, "TO ATTACK MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, BUT THE LONE PLANE WAS UNABLE TO DISCOVER ANY."

ASKED WHETHER THE JAPANESE HAD ANY PLAN TO LAND TROOPS ON HAWAII OR THE UNITED STATES, OMAE FLATLY SAID "NO."

OMAE IS LIAISON OFFICER FROM THE JAPANESE NAVY RECORDS SECTION, WHICH IS REASSEMBLING DESTROYED INFORMATION FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR.

FJ615ACS

A81KX (WEST OUT 5 (250)

SEATTLE,NOV.1-(AP)-YOUNG JOHNNY WALSH, WHOSE WIFE VANISHED TWO MONTHS AGO WHILE HE WAS WITH THE NAVY ON GUAM, WAS A MAN NEARLY SMOTHERED IN AFFECTION TODAY BY THE THREE SMALL CHILDREN HE HARDLY KNEW.

JOHNNY, 22, GOT HOME YESTERDAY ABOARD THE S.S. COLUSA, JUST ONE

30.24 31865 (31365)

MAN AMONG 1,300 BLUE-CLAD SAILORS MILLING AROUND THE DOCK UNTIL THE NAVY LEARNED THAT HERE WAS THE BOY WHOSE FATHER HAD WRITTEN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, SEND MY SON HOME; HIS WIFE HAS DISAPPEARED."

TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES AFTER HIS DISCOVERY FIREMAN 1/C JOHN WALSH WAS ON EXTENDED LEAVE AND HEADED FOR THE SEATTLE HOME WHERE GRANDFATHER WILLIAM WALSH, 72, HAD PLUNKED ALL THE YOUNGSTERS INTO THE BATHTUB FOR A QUICK SCRUB AS SOON AS HE LEARNED JOHNNY WAS IN TOWN.

THEY WERE JOHN PATRICK, 5, MAUREEN, 3, AND WILLIAM, 16 MONTHS, AND THEY MET JOHNNY WALSH WITH OPEN ARMS AND AN EXCITED OUTPOURING OF WORDS, AND ALL THAT JOHNNY WALSH COULD SAY FOR A LONG TIME WAS "OH, MY GOSH! OH, MY GOSH?"

GRANDFATHER WALSH TOLD HIM HOW HIS YOUNG WIFE, MURIEL, BECAME DESPERATELY DESPONDENT AFTER JOHNNY WENT OVERSEAS 16 MONTHS AGO -- ON THE DAY BABY WILLIAM WAS BORN. TWO MONTHS AGO, SHE DISAPPEARED.

"I TOOK CARE OF THE CHILDREN--AND DID A DARN GOOD JOB, TOO--- UNTIL I GOT AFRAID I WOULD PLAY OUT," SAID GRANDFATHER WALSH, WHO HAD FOUGHT WITH DEWEY AT MANILA.

"NOW CAN WE HAVE MOMMY BACK?" SAID MAUREEN, SUDDENLY.

JOHNNY LOOKED AT HER SERIOUSLY AND ANSWERED: "YES. WE'LL FIND HER."

GRANDFATHER WALSH GRIPPED THE MANTEL VERY HARD.

FJ620ACS

TOKYO, NOV 1 (AP)-AIR RAIDS DESTROYED NEARLY 2,500,000 BUILDINGS IN JAPAN, INCLUDING 2,000,000 STRUCTURES CLASSIFIED AS "RESIDENCES," THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE INFORMED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

BOMBS, INCLUDING TWO ATOMIC MISSILES, WIPED OUT 330,000 MILITARY, GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, THE REPORT STATED. ANOTHER 10,000 WERE DAMAGED AND 100,000 RESIDENCES DAMAGED.

THE JAPANESE REPORTED THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 3,000,000 BUILDINGS IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR FROM ALL CAUSES, INCLUDING STORMS, EARTHQUAKES AND FIRE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMENTED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FELL VICTIMS TO BOMBINGS BECAUSE OF THEIR PROXIMITY TO WAR PLANTS AND TO THE FACT THAT TWO CITIES--HIROSHIME AND NAGASAKI--WERE HIT BY ATOMIC BOMBS. HEADQUARTERS ALSO NOTED THAT THE 2,000,000 DWELLINGS REPORTED DESTROYED WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TIED IN WITH JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL DISPERSION PLANS AS HOME WORKSHOPS.

GG2PCS

TOKYO, NOV.1-(AP)-LT. GEN. ROBERT EICHELBERGER, RETURNING FROM AN INSPECTION OF HIS EIGHTH ARMY'S OCCUPATION AREA, PROMISED TODAY THAT AMERICAN G.I.'S IN JAPAN WILL BE WELL TAKEN CARE OF THIS WINTER.

THEY WILL, HE SAID, HAVE HOT WATER, SHOWERS, HEAT, WARM CLOTHING, SNOW EQUIPMENT AND PLENTY TO EAT, INCLUDING MEAT.

THE FIRST SNOWS ALREADY COVER UPPER FUJIYAMA AND THE MOUNTAINS OF HOKKAIDO.

"MOTHERS, SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE BOYS IN JAPAN THIS WINTER," HE ASSERTED. "I DIDN'T GO UP THERE TO SEE IF THEY HAD DUST IN THE CORONERS OF THEIR BARRACKS. I WENT UP TO SEE IF THEY HAVE WHAT THEY NEED. THEY TOLD ME."

REST AREAS FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS ON PASS OR FURLOUGH ARE BEING PROVIDED IN PRE-WAR LUXURY HOTELS WHICH ARE BEING TAKEN OVER AND RENOVATED. THERE WILL BE GAMES, HORSEBACK RIDING AND SWIMMING POOLS.

WW6APS

TOKYO, NOV.1-(AP)-A NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR MEMBERSHIP WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE LONG-OUTLAWED JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH HAS SCHEDULED A REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETING FOR NOV.11.

THE MINORITY PARTY, HITCHING ITS APPEAL FOR SUPPORT ON A POLICY OF ELIMINATING THE EMPEROR, ANNOUNCED THE LEADERS OF THE DRIVE WOULD BE TWO RECENTLY RELEASED POLITICAL PRISONERS, KYDISHI TOKUDA AND YOSHIO SHIGA.

JAPAN'S SOCIALIST PARTY PLANS AN INAUGURAL RALLY TOMORROW, TO COMPLETE THE ORGANIZATION BEGUN LAST MONTH.

DV937PCS

TOKYO,THURSDAY,NOV.1-(AP)-JIJI, NEW JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO SEND SHUNICHI MATSUMOTO, FORMER VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO INDIA TO BE A WITNESS AT FORTHCOMING WAR TRIALS.

MATSUMOTO, REPORTED ACCEPTABLE TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES, WAS PROPOSED AFTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, FOREIGN MINISTER DURING THE WAR, WAS UNABLE TO GO BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

JIJI SAID THE TRIALS MIGHT LEAD TO THE DISCLOSURE OF "INTERESTING" FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF SOME LEADERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA.

THEY MAY SHED NEW LIGHT ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE REPORTED DEATH OF CHANDRA BOSE, HEAD OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT AND PROMINENT FIGURE IN AN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. BOSE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN AN AIR ACCIDENT IN FORMOSA WHILE ON HIS WAY FROM BANGKOK TO JAPAN WITH HIS STAFF SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR ENDED.

FJ1219ACS

TOKYO, NOV. --(AP)---THE 98TH "IROQUOIS" INFANTRY DIVISION IS NOW IN SERVICE IN GEN. MACARTHUR'S ARMY IN JAPAN AFTER 6 MONTHS OF [redacted] GUARD DUTY THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE DIVISION, COMPOSED MOSTLY OF MEN FROM NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND, WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE BOMB-BATTERED KOBE-KYOTO AREA OF SOUTHERN HONSHU IN LATE SEPTEMBER.

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR HARPER OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., IS THE COMMANDER. THE DIVISIONAL SHOULDER PATCH IS THE BLUE SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WITH A GOLDEN INDIAN HEAD.

NOV 2 1945

FX MSG FILES JRT-808AES

FUKUSHIMA, JAPAN, NOV 1 (AP)-KYODA NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY MORE THAN 40 LIBERATED CHINESE PRISONERS OF WAR STORMED UEDA POLICE STATION IN THIS KYUSHU ISLAND PORT TOWN DURING A QUARREL WITH JAPANESE YOUTHS AND SEIZED ALLIED ARMS IN STORAGE, BUT THAT ORDER WAS RESTORED QUICKLY ON ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND JAPANESE POLICE REINFORCEMENTS.

GG1140ACS NM

KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, NOV. 1-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN REPATRIATES FROM MANILA LANDED TODAY ON KYUSHU, FROM JAPANESE COASTAL DEFENSE SHIPS.

WW603APS

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.1-(AP)-VIGOROUSLY OPPOSING A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, FLEET ADMIRAL NIMITZ TODAY, IN A 2,000-WORD STATEMENT, SAID HE BELIEVED THE THEORETICAL ADVANTAGE CLAIMED BY ITS ADVOCATES WERE NOT OBTAINABLE.

THE ADMIRAL WHO DIRECTED THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET IN THE VICTORIOUS WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND WAS IN OVERALL COMMAND OF MANY AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS REQUIRING THE COOPERATION OF THE NAVY, ARMY AND MARINES, SAID THE DISADVANTAGES OF A MERGER OF THE ARMED SERVICES ARE SO SERIOUS THAT IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

JQ1103PCS

BRAZIL

BY HOYT WARE

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV.1-(AP)-BRAZILIANS WERE TOLD TODAY THE CIVIL LIBERTIES OF ALL CITIZENS WOULD BE GUARANTEED WITHOUT POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION AS THE GOVERNMENT WHICH SUPPLANTED THE 15-YEAR REGIME OF GETULIO VARGAS PAVED THE WAY FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS ON DEC.2.

THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES, EMERGING FROM ITS FIRST MEETING, ANNOUNCED ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION THAT ITS FIRST DUTY WOULD BE TO PREPARE THE NATION FOR THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

IT WAS BELIEVED LIKELY THAT THE NEW JUSTICE MINISTER, T.SAMPAIO DORIA, WOULD RECOMMEND REPEAL OF A VARGAS DECREE WHICH REQUIRED STATE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD CONCURRENTLY WITH NATIONAL BALLOTING, A MEASURE WHICH PERMITTED VARGAS TO PLACE HIS APPOINTED GOVERNORS IN CONTROL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

SAMPAIO DORIA, COMMENTING ON RUMORS THAT COMMUNISTS WERE BEING ROUNDED UP, ASSERTED THAT UNDER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT "NO PERSON CAN BE ARRESTED FOR BEING A COMMUNIST OR AN ATHEIST."

AT THE SAME TIME THE NEW POLICE CHIEF, RIBEIRO DA COSTA, ISSUED A MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC WHICH SAID:

"AS A JURIST I WILL GUARANTEE THE LIBERTY OF ALL CITIZENS WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO THEIR POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS OR MORAL ATTITUDES, FIXING AS A LIMIT THAT POINT WHERE THEIR FREEDOM IMPAIRS THAT OF OTHERS.

"THERE WILL BE NO POLITICAL PRISONERS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAD BEEN DEMANDING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTEAD OF NATIONAL ELECTIONS ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE NATION NEEDS A NEW CONSTITUTION. THE COMMUNIST LEADER LUIS CARLOS PRESTES IS BELIEVED TO BE IN HIDING, SINCE THE GOVERNMENT INSISTS HE IS NOT A PRISONER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO WAS WELCOMED BY THE LABOR PARTY, WHICH HAD NAMED VARGAS ITS HONORARY PRESIDENT. FORMER LABOR MINISTER ALEXANDRE MARCONDES, JR., HAS BEEN CONFINED TO HIS HOME, AND THE FORMER SECRETARY OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT, SEGADAS VIANA, HAS BEEN PUT UNDER ARMY CUSTODY ON CHARGES OF SEEKING TO CAUSE A GENERAL STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE VARGAS OUSTER.

TROOPS QUIETLY PATROLLED KEY POINTS IN BRAZILIAN CITIES, BUT THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF INCIDENTS. CENSORSHIP APPARENTLY WAS AT AN END.

JP-JR402AES

NOW THE TWO MAIN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES--GEN.EURICO DUTRA, BACKED BY VARGAS, AND GEN.EDUARDO GOMES--HAVE AN EVEN CHANCE AT THE POLLS.

SN937PES

NEW YORK, NOV 1-(AP)-COLLIER'S MAGAZINE SAYS COL. JUAN PERON, ONE-TIME VICE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, THREATENED THE LIVES OF TWO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AND, BY A SLIGHTLY VEILED IMPLICATION, THE LIFE OF SPRUILLE BRADEN LAST JUNE 13.

BRADEN, THEN UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA AND AT PRESENT ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, HAD NO COMMENT ON THE ARTICLE WHICH APPEARS IN THE MAGAZINE'S CURRENT ISSUE.

THE COLLIER'S STORY, WRITTEN BY JOSEPH NEWMAN, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT IN ARGENTINA, SAYS PERON MET BRADEN AT BUENOS AIRES AND "DELIVERED SOME COLD-BLOODED THREATS WHICH MADE BRADEN LOOK UP AND LISTEN IN AMAZEMENT."

NEWMAN CONTINUES:

"PERON ANNOUNCED THAT THE LIVES OF TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, THOSE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, WERE IN DANGER BECAUSE OF THE REPORTS THEY WERE SENDING TO THE UNITED STATES; THAT HE HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT BRADEN HAD BEEN TALKING WITH THE BUSINESSMEN WHO WERE CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM; THAT HIS PEOPLE, IN THEIR FANATICAL ADORATION OF HIM, WERE CAPABLE OF MURDERING ANYONE WHO STOOD IN THE COLONEL'S WAY."

IN ADDITION TO HIMSELF, NEWMAN SAYS THAT PERON'S THREAT WAS DIRECTED AT ARNALDO CORTESI, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

30.34 3/1367

(31367)

"BRADEN WAS IMPRESSED BY THIS UNPRECEDENTED OUTBURST, BUT NOT INTIMIDATED," NEWMAN WRITES. "HE SAID THAT IT DID NOT MATTER IF HE OR ANY OTHER AMERICANS WERE MURDERED; WHAT WAS IMPORTANT WAS THAT WE STAND BY OUR DEMOCRAO

HE OR ANY OTHER AMERICANS WERE MURDERED; WHAT WAS IMPORTANT WAS THAT WE STAND BY OUR DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH WE HAVE WAGED TWO WORLD WARS AND LOST MANY LIVES."

FIVE DAYS LATER, NEWMAN SAYS, BRADEN DELIVERED A STIFF PROTEST FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT. LATER, IN A MEETING WITH BRADEN, THE ARGENTINE OFFICIAL RELUCTANTLY GAVE THE AMBASSADOR "THE NECESSARY GUARANTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS," ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE.

M131AES

QUEBEC, NOV.1-(AP)-THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION ENDED TODAY WITH AN APPEAL BY ITS CHAIRMAN FOR ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES TO HELP DISPEL HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"THE WORK WE HAVE DONE AT QUEBEC WILL HAVE A WORTHY AND PERMANENT CONTRIBUTION TO MAN'S LONG EFFORT TO MOVE UPWARD FROM THE JUNGLE OF HATRED, SUSPICION AND DEATH WHERE SO MANY POWERFUL, SELFISH AND FRIGHTENING INFLUENCES EVEN TODAY ARE WORKING TO KEEP HIM MIRED, "SAID L.B.PEARSON, CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN AND CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

JP1258AES

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, NOV.1-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKAN DEPARTMENT TODAY RELEASED THE NAMES OF THE FIVE MEN WHO DIED OCT. 29 IN THE CRASH OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND C-54 PLANE 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ELMENDORF FIELD HERE.

THE DEAD INCLUDE:

FIRST LT.VINCENT J.COLOSIMO, NAVIGATOR; MRS.ANGELINE T. COLOSIMO, MOTHER, (403 WOODWARD AVE., MCKEESROCKS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECOND LT.FRANK S.WARNER, CO-PILOT; MRS.MARJORIE L.WARNER, WIFE, (46 DEWITT ST.) CINCINNATI.

SGT.MAURICE G.WALKER, ENGINEER; MRS.GACE B.WALKER, WIFE (1421 CONCORD PIKE) WILMINGTON, DEL.

SGT.NORMAN R.SCHULER, RADIO OPERATOR; MRS.EMMA SCHULER, MOTHER, (7531 BEVERLY ROAD) PHILADELPHIA.

THE MEN WERE ASSIGNED TO THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AT EDMONTON, ALTA., AND THE PLANE WAS COMING HOME FROM EDMONTON, AFTER MAKING ONE STOP AT FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, WHEN IT CRASHED.

NOV 8 1945

TWO SURVIVORS, NEITHER REPORTED SERIOUSLY INJURED, WERE:

S/SGT.A.J.CAMPANELLA (2416 TRENTON AVE.), BUFFALO, N.Y., A PASSENGER AND PFC.S.LAFER (2999 MONTERY AVE.), DETROIT, FLIGHT CLERK.

0916PCS NM

Hundreds Wounded In Egypt as Arabs Riot Against Jews

NOV 3 1945

SYNAGOGUE FIRED, STORES SMASHED BY ANTI-ZIONISTS

Fred Fried

7 Persons Reported Dead in Alexandria in 'Planned' Demonstrations.

CALM IS FORECAST

Rioters Protest Establishment of Jewish National Home in Palestine.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.—(AP) Shouting, rioting anti-Zionists fired a synagogue and smashed Jewish stores today in wild clashes in Cairo injuring at least 380 persons, and unverified reports said seven persons were killed in Alexandria.

Riots NIGHT Said, Mansura, and Zagazig, Egypt, while planned "Balfour Day" strikes and demonstrations protesting against making Palestine a Jewish national home were staged by Arabs in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon.

British officials listed 290 civilians and 90 police injured in Cairo. Reports that seven persons died in Alexandria's riots could not be confirmed immediately.

Egyptian Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha, appealing to the people to be calm, said "there are no signs that more events will occur" and "the people will resume business tomorrow."

Police, Troops Alert

Maj. Gen. T. W. Fitzpatrick, acting commandant in Cairo, said the situation was regarded as "well in hand" tonight, but Cairo police remained out in full force. Sudanese

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ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS FLARE IN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA

Arabs Launch Anti-Zionist Campaign in Palestine, Egypt and Levant.

GORT QUITS AS GOVERNOR

London Government Officially Lays Blame for Holy Land Disorders on Organized Hebrews.

Cairo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Strife over Palestine spread today to Egypt, where a general strike of anti-Zionist elements led to rioting, street fighting and attacks on Jewish and foreign interests.

The general strike had been called in protest against the Balfour Declaration, which was issued twenty-eight years ago today, promising Palestine to the Jews as a Jewish national home.

Arab sections in Palestine also began a general strike against the Balfour Declaration and still others were in progress in the Levantine states of Syria and Lebanon, which lie on the opposite side of Palestine from Egypt. Street cars and taxis stopped running, huge demonstrations took place in the larger cities, and the Syrian and Lebanese newspapers featured anti-Zionist articles.

[In London, meanwhile, the Colonial Secretary, George Hall, told Parliament that Field Marshal Lord Gort resigned as High Commissioner of Palestine because of illness, and that the "dastardly series of outrages" in the Holyland resulted from "very careful planning by a very considerable organization among the Jewish communities.]

Disturbances in Egypt centered in Cairo and Alexandria. Crowds of rioters, protesting on this Twenty Eighth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration promising the Jews a national home in Palestine, hurled stones and bricks at all other places bearing foreign names. Egyptian troops patrolled the streets, firing into the air to disperse crowds.

Police and firemen joined Egyptian troops in attempting to quell riots. American service troops were ordered to remain in their barracks. Sound trucks coursed Cairo, ordering British troops to leave the streets.

Many Taken To Hospital

Ambulances carried scores to hospitals from the scenes of rioting in Cairo. Numerous arrests were made by helmeted troops, armed with clubs and rifles.

The demonstrators left paths of broken glass from store windows in their marches from Mustafa Kemel Square to Abdien Palace.

Strikes against the Balfour Declaration occured also in the Mediterranean states of Syria and Lebanon, between Palestine and Egypt. Streetcars and taxis stopped. Huge demonstrations were made in the larger cities. Syrian and Lebanese newspapers featured anti-Zionist articles.

Demonstrators in Cairo went through the Bazaar, breaking windows and looting Jewish shops. The largest Jewish department store in Cairo was set afire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished by fire brigades.

Tear Gas Used

Outside the Azahar Mosque police used tear gas to disperse crowds who stoned the officers.

Pamphlets were distributed among the crowds saying: "We must wake up the Zionists from their dream of a home in Palestine." The pamphlets blamed the British for trying to create a national home for Jews there.

Jews 'On the Offensive'

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, the independent Palestine Post said: "The Jews have gone over from the defensive to the offensive."

It was also learned that prior to yesterday's nationwide wave of disorders, saboteurs had cut the Palestine railroads at 153 places and that only sketchy service has been restored. At least four saboteurs were killed, two while trying to set off explosives at the Haifa oil refinery.

Communications Halted

All communications in Cairo had been halted as demonstrators paraded the streets carrying signs reading: "Down with the Zionists."

Delegates of five Arab associations presented a note to all foreign diplomats, which said:

"We beg to inform your country that all the Arab world is starting today this active struggle against the Zionists, who will threaten the Arab world by their existence in Palestine. We demand that the British Government halt atrocities and unjust treatment against Arab leaders and immediately release the leader of Palestine, Grand Mufti Haji Amin Al Husseini—now a prisoner of the French in Paris.

"We demand that the British Government stop helping the Jews from behind curtains and also disarm Jews in Palestine, protect Arab rights in Palestine and immediately cut in half Jewish immigration to Palestine. The Arabs are competent to help govern Palestine."

At Azahar Palace, several mounted policemen were knocked from their horses in an hour-long battle with crowds armed with stones and clubs. Police fired into the mob but no estimate of the number injured was available.

Started March On Palace

Demonstrators had started a march to Abdien Palace, the residence of King Farouk.

The newspaper *Egyptian Mail* said that strike leaders had threatened to wreck shops unless they remained closed.

...ops, armed with long whips, also stood at strategic points. He said 100 persons, mostly looters, were arrested.

Steel-helmeted police fired into the air, used tear gas, and swung clubs trying to disperse the crowds who seethed into Cairo streets on the 28th anniversary of the Lord Balfour note promising the Jews a national home in Palestine.

In Palestine, where Balfour day coincided with an announcement that Lord Gort had resigned as high commissioner, because of his health, there were only minor disturbances accompanying a nationwide Arab general strike.

An official announcement in Jerusalem said Lord Gort resigned "on grounds of ill health, which in the opinion of his medical advisors makes its necessary for him to return immediately to England for investigation and treatment."

Ultimatum to Terrorists

In London, the British government, through Secretary of Colonies George Hall, served an ultimatum to terrorists in Palestine's Jewish community that unless there is a cessation of the "dastardly series of outrages" in the Holy Land, negotiations for settling the Jewish problem would be halted.

He referred to yesterday's organized attacks on Palestine's transportation system that cost five lives and wounded at least eight persons. He delivered the warning in Commons while announcing Lord Gort's resignation from the Palestine post.

Fitzpatrick said the Cairo rioting was kept from spreading to the European parts of the city. Foreign establishments in the riot area also were attacked.

He said a synagogue was set afire by the rioters with "fairly extensive" damage.

Declaring the rioters had "fought themselves out and are now licking their wounds," Fitzpatrick said he did not anticipate renewed outbreaks tomorrow. Only sporadic outbursts were noted in a drive through the city late today and tonight.

American Troops Confined

American troops were ordered into their barracks. Later British military police toured the city with sound trucks ordering Tommies to return immediately to quarters.

The rioting broke out in Mustafa Kemal square in the heart of the city, moved through the prinicpal thoroughfares and all the main squares, and wound up with the greatest disorders in the Malika Farida square in the Bazaar section.

Shop windows were smashed, with the Jewish-owned establishments suffering the heaviest. Some Jewish stores were looted.

One alert Jewish shopowner hung an Egyptian flag from his window and the rioters ceased their bombardment with bricks.

The demonstrators marched also to Abdien palace, one of the residences of King Farouk. The king was not there, so the crowd returned to Malaka Farida square, named after Egypt's queen.

The route taken by the rioters was strewn with smashed glass.

Big Store Set Afire

The largest Jewish department store in Cairo was set afire, but the blaze was extinguished by fire brigades. Outside the Azahar mosque, largest in the Moslem world, police used tear gas in an effort to disperse the crowds, who hurled stones in return.

Pamphlets were distributed among the crowds asserting it was necessary to "wake up the Zionists from their dream of a home in Palestine." The British were blamed for trying to create a national home for the Jews.

The general strike itself halted all communications in Cairo, and delegates of five Arab associations presented notes of protest to all foreign diplomats.

"We beg to inform your country that all the Arab world is starting this day an active struggle against Zionists who will threaten the Arab world by their existence in Palestine." the note said.

The note demanded that the British disarm Jews in Palestine and halt immediately immigration of Jews into the Holy Land.

Other rioting in Egypt occurred in the cities of Port Said, Zagazig and Mansura.

Demonstration In Damascus

The general strike spread also to Syria and Lebanon, where transportation facilities were shut down and demonstrations against Zionism were held. In Damascus Arabs staged a peaceful demonstration.

In Commons, Minister of Colonies Hall declared that the uprisings in Palestine showed evidence of "very careful planning by a very considerable organization among the Jewish community," but declined to elaborate further.

"While the government is examining all possible means for solution of the Jewish problem, it is a matter of profound regret that there should be this wanton resort to force," he said.

"Unless it is stopped and suppressed, progress in relation to Palestine will be impossible and further steps we had in mind in our endeavor to settle this difficult problem will be brought to naught."

He added that the government was satisfied that the Jews as a whole were not responsible for the violence.

Hall said Lord Gort's successor would be named "as soon as possible," and that J. V. W. Shaw, chief secretary would administer the Palestine government for the present.

Stones Hurled in Palestine

In Palestine, where the Arab general strike followed on the heels of yesterday's attacks paralyzing of the country's railroad system, scattered incidents of stone throwing by the Arabs was reported.

A Jewish bus was stoned at Ramles on the road between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, seriously injuring the driver and causing slight injuries to several passengers. A similar incident was reported in Acre.

Local Arab leaders delivered numerous speeches against Zionism and there were many demonstrations protesting additional immigration of Jews into Palestine.

Arab newspapers ran stories about the Balfour declaration boxed in boldfaced mourning borders.

"The Jews feel anxious about this unanimous demonstration of Arab feeling," said the newspaper Falastin. "Egypt in particular seems to be the source of their anxiety, for it is the first time Egypt has demonstrated against the Balfour declaration."

A leading Jewish labor paper, Davar, declared that if the Jews will "struggle for renewal of the alliance with the nation in whose name the Balfour declaration was given we shall realize the Balfour declaration in all its magnificent splendor."

Meanwhile, construction of four new Jewish land settlements was started today. Two are located in Galilee and two in the coastal plain between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Arab Stand Laid To British Officers

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Arab opposition to the free immigration of Jews into Palestine is "largely the manipulation of British foreign and colonial officers," Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N.Y.) declared tonight.

In an address before delegates of 29 nations attending the International Christian Conference for Palestine, Wagner expressed grave fears for a "sound world order" if Britain "is not faithful to her promises" to the Jews in Palestine.

"As a member of the United States Senate," he asserted, "I regard Palestine as a testing ground of British good faith."

U. S. Refinery Deal Threatened

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Nov. 2 (AP)—Deputy Saab Slam, President of the Parliamentary Foreign Committee, declared today that unless President Truman's reported "pro-Zionist attitude" changed, a proposed agreement with Lebanon for an American oil refinery could not be approved.

Lord Gort Quits Position In Palestine

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Field Marshall Lord Gort resigned today as High Commissioner of turbulent Palestine, as the British Government laid the blame for terrorism there on Jewish elements.

Colonial Secretary George Hall described the most widespread and highly organized sabotage in the history of the country as a "dastardly series of outrages" resulting from very careful planning by a very considerable organization among Jewish communities."

Arabs Strike In Palestine

Arab sections of Palestine started a general strike against the Balfour declaration and Zionist aims. Arab shops closed and prayers were called in the mosques.

Hall told Commons that Lord Gort resigned because he was ill and that a successor would be named as soon as possible. J. V. W. Shaw, chief secretary, will administer the Palestine Government in the interim. Apparently there was no direct connection between Gort's resignation and the uprisings in Palestine.

Hall expressed regret "that there would be this wanton resort to force" while the British were examining all means to solve the Jewish-Arab problem. He said that there were sufficient forces in Palestine to deal with the uprisings but that "both the Palestine police and the forces have a difficult and delicate task to perform."

Apparently there was no direct connection between the rioting and Lord Gort's resignation. Hall told the House of Commons that Lord Gort resigned because he was ill, that a successor would be named as soon as possible,, and that J. V. W. Shaw, the Chief Secretary for Palestine, will administer the Government in the interim.

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Rail Service Renewed

A Jerusalem dispatch said sketchy service was resumed on the railroads, which had been cut in 153 places 24 hours before in a nation-wide wave of sabotage.

At least four saboteurs were known to have been killed in terrorist attacks. Two were slain when they tried to set off explosives at the Haifa oil refinery, the British military said.

By command of Maj. Gen. John D'Arcy, British commander in Palestine, movement of all motor traffic was banned between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., except in municipal areas.

"Shift To Offensive"

In Palestine, the Palestine *Post* said the outbursts there indicated that the Jews "have gone over from defensive to offensive action" in their campaign for the lifting of British white-paper quota restrictions on Jewish immigration. The newspaper said the acts represented "a new step in defiance which the Jewish people were driven to proclaim because it was clear that the white paper, far from being revoked, was to be continued in force."

"Resistance has now emerged as a primary challenge," declared the paper in a lengthy editorial commenting on the outbreaks.

"Fight For Lives"

"Unless there is a change of heart in London—both in London and Washington, the alarming prospect must be faced (of) a people who consider that fight for their very lives has been forced upon them," the paper concluded.

A spokesman here for the Jewish agency said the organization "repudiates recourse to violence as an instrument of political struggle" but "finds its capacity to impose restraint severely tried by the maintenance of a policy which Jews regard as fatal to their future."

Report On Casualties

In Palestine, an underground radio station, describing itself as "The Voice of Jewish Resistance," promised that a Hebrew resistance group comminiqué would be issued today. It asserted that the Palestine Jews have no intention of attacking the Arabs.

Hall told Commons that casualties in the outbreaks in Palestine were five killed and at least eight wounded, adding that because of the widespread nature of the attacks, reports on them were incomplete. He said he had received no report yet on the number of arrests made in connection with the outbreaks.

Unless the use of force is stopped and suppressed, Hall said, "progress in relation to Palestine will be impossible, and further steps we had in mind in our endeavor to settle this difficult problem will be brought to nought."

A Jerusalem dispatch said the erection of four new Jewish settlements was begun this morning in Palestine, two in Galilee and the other two in the coastal plain between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Soviets See Disaster For U.S. Unless Atomic Bomb Is Shared

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—An editorial read over the Moscow radio tonight said that unless the secret of the atomic bomb is shared by all nations, the "consequences may be disastrous not only for other countries but for America itself."

"This view is held by newspapers (in America) of the most diverse political trend," said the editorial, from Moscow's *New Times*.

"Many American and British newspapers hold that any attempt to use this scientific achievement to terrorize other countries by the permanent threat of attack will only result in the biggest armament race in history," it said.

History Of Warfare Cited

Tracing the history of warfare, the article commented that "newly invented means of offensive or defensive war never remained in the possession of any one country for long."

New Times reported President Truman's Navy Day speech at length and said: "Both those who advocate international co-operation and those who insist that America should pursue power politics claimed that the President's message supported precisely their point of view.

"In the opinion of reactionary elements, it is of the utmost importance to maintain the secret of the atom bomb and they are not inclined to attach any particular significance to the reference of necessity of international agreements regarding atomic energy," the editorial said.

Warns On Possible Disaster

"The second World War has clearly demonstrated that only firm co-operation among peace-loving nations can save the world from an unprecedented disaster," the paper added.

"At the same time, it has been convincingly proved that the attempt of any country to achieve world domination with the aid of new weapons is doomed to failure.

"The attempt to refashion the world with the help of atomic diplomacy can lead to no good. . . .

"A sober view is being expressed in the foreign press that science and industry today have attained such heights in all major countries that any production secret one country may possess is bound sooner or later to be discovered by another.

Bigger Bombs Seen

"It is certain that other countries, by independent research, can achieve technical design and industrial methods of producing atomic power which are at present secrets of the United States, Britain and Canada.

"Before many years they also may be manufacturing bombs, perhaps tens, hundreds or even thousands of times more powerful than those which caused such devastation in Japan."

Halifax, Others Invited To Talks On Atom

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Ambassador Lord Halifax and other high British officials now in the United States have been invited by Prime Minister Attlee to participate in his atomic energy talks with President Truman next week.

Attlee will fly to Washington. He will be accompanied by Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British advisory committee on atomic energy; Neville Butler, Assistant Undersecretary of the Foreign Office; Maj. Gen. E. I. C. Jacob and D. H. F. Ricket, military experts and his public relations chief, Francis Williams.

When the party reaches the United States it will be joined by Lord Halifax, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, representing the British air staff, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

STEPS TO BUILD PEACE ARE CITED BY MOSCOW

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared today, in an English language broadcast, that the Soviet Union "has repeatedly demonstrated its readiness and willingness to work hand in hand with its allies in attaining a really lasting and just peace."

Quoting the Soviet publication New Times, the broadcast reviewed what it called Russian cooperation at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco in laying the foundation for an effective organization of international security.

"It would be a mistake," the broadcast said, "to think that even in wartime the cooperation between the Soviet Union and other freedom-loving countries was always attended by absolute identity of attitude and unanimity on all points. Both in our social system and ideology the Soviet Socialist State differs materially from the United States and its allies.

"Naturally, this could not fail at times to be the cause of divergencies even on important matters. It suffices to recall the question of the second front in Europe.

"But this did not prevent us in the end from finding a common ground with our allies on the chief and most fundamental question of all—namely, the organization of victory over the Nazi-Japanese imperialists."

"Peace that has been won must be safeguarded," the broadcast concluded. "This is in the interests of the Soviet Union, a strong bulwark of universal peace and security, and in the interests of all other freedom-loving nations."

LABOR TIGHTENS GRIP IN BRITAIN

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Britain's Labor party tightened its control of the nation today as returns in yesterday's local elections—the first since 1938—gave Laborite municipal councilors throughout England and Wales a majority over the Conservatives of approximately two-to-one.

The sweeping victory was on the same scale as last July's national election landslide which gave the Labor party its first uncontested grip on Parliament in Britain's history. The results were a complete reversal of 1938, when the Conservatives retained a two-to-one grip.

Some boroughs did not begin to count ballots until today, among them twenty-four in London and several in the provinces. But with most returns in from the 130 major provincial boroughs, Labor showed net gains of 745 seats. The party won 766 seats previously held by the opposition and dropped only twenty-one previously held by Labor councilors. The Conservatives lost 381 seats, and gained only nineteen they had not previously held. The net loss was 362 seats.

Britain's third party—the Liberals—staggered under a net loss of 110 seats, being assured thus far of only nine-two representatives in local governments. The party took a similar beating in the national elections. Independents of various shades also lost to Labor candidates with a net decline of 270 seats. This was the first municipal election in which women voted.

B-29's Reported Slated For Duty In Germany

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—B-29 Superfortresses soon will comprise the major part of the United States occupational air force bomber strength in Germany, the British aviation magazine *Aeroplane* said today.

Five groups of Superfortresses, numbering about 250, will be moved to Europe as soon as runways are built to accommodate them, the publication reported in a dispatch from Germany.

Superfortresses were not used in the air war against Germany.

Youth Parley Urges Anti-Fascist Crusade

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—The World Youth Conference, attended by 500 delegates from 64 nations, today called for a youth crusade against "Fascistic" governments of Spain Argentina and Portugal.

Another resolution placed before the conference by Olga Chechetkin of Russia, called for sharing of the atomic bomb secret by the United States, and demanded that the bomb "never again be used as an instrument of war." The resolution urged placing of the bomb under United Nations' control.

Baillie-Stewart Says He Aided Allies

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Norman Baillie-Stewart, on trial for high treason as a Nazi broadcaster, asserted today he gave the Allies a tip which prevented the suicide of his former superior, Secretary of State Bohle, head of the organization of Germans in foreign lands.

"This enabled the Allies to obtain valuable information they otherwise would have lost," the suave-voiced native of England said in a statement. Baillie-Stewart said he informed an American major of Bohles's intention to kill himself after arrest. He contended he was a German citizen and that no propaganda was attached to his broadcasts.

British Unmoved By Change in Brazil

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The British government does not regard the changes in Brazil were a revolution and does not consider it necessary to give recognition to the new Brazilian Government, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Eyes Mine Nationalization

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, told a press conference today he hoped a bill for the nationalization of Britain's coal mines would be introduced before Christmas.

Swiss Recognize Austria.

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council decided today to recognize the provisional Austrian Government of Chancellor Karl Renner, the Swiss radio said.

HESS BELIEVED AMNESIA CASE

Former No. 3 Nazi May Escape Trial In Germany

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 2 (AP)—Among interrogators of the 22 top-ranking Nazis awaiting trial here, the consensus is that Rudolph Hess, once the No. 3 Nazi, is not faking his mental illness, and there are indications that he might escape trial with his one-time colleagues.

One doctor still believes the former deputy Führer is only pretending to be an amnesia victim.

He is Lieut. Col. Rene H. Juchli, of Amsterdam, N.Y., one of two physicians exercising constant surveillance on the physical condition of the prisoners. He believes Hess is indulging in some form of self-induced amnesia.

Meets Goering, Von Papen

But the arrival of a Russian psychiatrist today to examine Hess, and a proposal that a board, including at least one German psychiatrist, be created to pass on his mental condition are among numerous indications that Hess might be withdrawn as a defendant at this time.

Hess is emaciated, he has lost weight, and now is the lightest man among the defendants, weighing less than 140 pounds.

Shortly after his arrival at Nuernberg early in October, Hess was brought face to face with Hermann Goering, Franz von Papen, Dr. Karl Haushoffer and other old comrades in a series of encounters in the interrogation chambers in an effort to shake away the veil, feigned or otherwise, that lay across his memory.

"I Don't Remember"

Hess looked at each in turn and always said, "I don't remember."

Goering pleaded with him to remember, recalling old times, but Hess only stared into his friend's eyes and repeated "I don't remember," interrogators said.

When von Papen asked Hess "do you know me?" he was greeted only by silence. He declined to repeat the effort, saying "there's no need to say more. He doesn't remember me."

Old Dr. Haushoffer, a very old friend and teacher, evoked some faint glimmerings by speaking to Hess of his wife and children.

Hess remembered them and said he was "very glad" they were well, but to everything else he returned the same mild stare and replied "I don't remember."

Raeder, Fritzsche In Nuernberg Cells

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 2 (AP). Admiral Erich Raeder and Hans Fritzsche gave fellow Nazis in the Nuernberg jail glowing accounts today of their treatment during the three months they were in Russian custody.

Gone trembling, 70-year-old Raeder, former commander in chief of the German Navy, and the stiffly erect Fritzsche, Nazi radio propaganda expert, arrived here from Berlin last night in custody of five Russian officers and nine guards.

Was Fed Well, Raeder Says

The two were arrested by the Red Army. They will face trial with twenty others November 20 before an international military court. Their codefendants were captured by American and British forces.

"The Russians gave me every consideration," said Raeder. "They fed me well. They were solicitous as to my health. They permitted my wife to live with me all the time I was in Moscow."

Fritzsche said he had no complaint.

Col. B. C. Andrus, prison commandant, placed them in adjoining cells.

Only Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, German munitions king and only civilian among the top-ranking Nazis indicted, is not in the cell block in the jail's criminal wing.

He is in a private nursing home near Nuernberg, recovering from a serious ailment.

Yanks In Reich Will Be Ready To Quit June 1

Frankfurt, Nov. 2 (AP)—The United States Army stands ready to meet the June 1 goal which President Truman has set for transfer of the American occupation zone government from military to civilian hands.

Military government officials welcomed word that a civilian governor or high commisioner would take over under the State Department or some other designated agency. Scarcely a soldier from General Eisenhower on down does not look forward to the transfer with joy.

Recommended By "Ike"

The goal announced by President Truman was set on recommendation of General Eisenhower and will not affect the military occupation.

Simultaneous switchovers from military to civilian rule in all four occupation zones would be desirable, military government officials believe. They said the British and perhaps the Russians would appreciate the value of concurrent action. The French attitude they term uncertain.

Some Progress Already

The task of demilitarizing the United States occupation government has made some progress already and speedier action is expected as the kinks are worked out in the coming months.

Before winter ends, the Army expects to have at least half of the military government posts filled by civilians. All military government functions will be withdrawn from the 3d and 7th armies on December 31. From that date, military detachments at Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich will report directly to Frankfurt and Berlin headquarter.

Move Planned From First

Staff officers emphasized that the idea of turning over the occupation government to a civilian agency was inherent in the original planning of the United States military government. For instance, a constabulary which would have military organization but which could be easily converted to a civilian status was planned.

From the army viewpoint, the appearance of civilian administrators would be a happy event. They frankly admit irritation that General Eisenhower was made the target of criticism for his handling of problems which, they say, the Army could not possibly have been expected to meet in a universally satisfactory manner.

CAMPS FOR JEWS PASS INSPECTION

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 2 —(AP) Judge Simon Rifkind, Gen. Eisenhower's new adviser on Jewish matters, reported today he found matters generally satisfactory in five displaced persons camps for Jews he had visited.

Without mentioning specifically the report in which Earl G. Harrison told President Truman that the U. S. Army was treating Jewish displaced persons little better than had the Nazis, Judge Rifkind declared in an interview:

"I found no barbed wire, no military guards, no restrictions on movements of residents. The only police I saw were appointed from among the displaced Jews themselves. Their health seemed good and they all reported they had gained weight. I heard no serious complaints about the quantity of food, but there were some complaints about the variety. Housing conditions range all the way from good to poor with none scandalous."

He visited camps at Landsberg, Stuttgart, Feldafing, Fahrenwald and St. Ottilien. He said he saw little provision for family life and privacy and that long-term residence facilities were inadequate.

"Without Palestine, the problem of displaced Jews in Europe is "insoluble," he said. "The preponderance of desire to emigrate to Palestine is overwhelming, none desires to remain in Germany. If Palestine were opened at once, they would forget all their sufferings and privations."

GERMAN DOCTOR, 41 OTHERS FACE TRIAL FOR LIVES

WIESBADEN, Germany, Nov. 2 —(AP) Forty-one members of the Nazi SS corps and Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, who conducted material experiments on internees, were charged today with violating the laws and usages of war in killing and torturing thousands at the Dachau concentration camp.

The Army's judge advocate said the 42 probably would go on trial Nov. 15 before an eight-man military court headed by Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz of the Third Army's 15th corps.

The charges state that between 1942 and 1945 the defendants subjected civilians of many nationalities, as well as members of the Allied armed forces, to "killings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities."

Chief defendants, in addition to Schilling, are Dr. Fritz Hintermeyer and Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, who are accused of conducting low and high altitude tests and cold water endurance tests on internees, many of whom died or lost their reason as a result.

Others include Martin Weiss, Dachau commandant from September, 1942, to November, 1943; Johann Eichelsdorfer, and Otto Foerchner, commanding officers of prison subcamps, and Freidrich Wilhelm Ruppert, an SS oberstrumfuehrer.

Col. Leon Jaworski of Houston, Tex., chief of the Third Army's war criminal trial section, said all defendants had key positions in the camp or in the Landsberg subsidiary camp, where mostly Jews were mistreated and killed.

Prosecutors will include Lt. Col. William Denson of Birmingham, Ala., Capt. Richard G. McCacky of Canton, Ohio Capt. William D Lines of Quincy, Fla., and Capt. Phillip Heller of New York City.

Belsen Inmates Beaten, Polish Woman Admits

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 2 (AP). Helena Kopper, 35-year-old Polish woman whose job was spying on concentration-camp prisoners for the SS at Belsen, admitted in court today that she beat the inmates, but declared she "didn't cause them harm."

She said she used a black oilcloth strap for the beatings.

The witness created a scene in the courtroom earlier in the seven-week trial by crying out that British guards were hitting her. The guards said she had just been nudged for spitting on the floor.

Allies Abolish Nazi Judicial System

Berlin, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Allied Control Council formally abolished the Nazi judicial system today and reorganized the German courts on the basis of the judiciary law of 1877.

The council re-established the system of police, country and superior courts, provided for their de-Nazification and denied them jurisdiction in cases involving Allied forces or matters of occupational control.

Specifically ruled out of German court jurisdiction were:

Criminal offenses against Allied occupation forces; offenses by Nazis or others against citizens of Allied nations and their property, as well as any attempts directed toward reviving Nazism; offenses involving personnel of Allied forces or citizens of Allied nations, and other "selected cases" which the Allied command may designate.

"To effect the reorganization of the judicial system," said the edict, "all former members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons who directly followed the punitive practices of the Hitler regime must be dismissed from appointments as judges and prosecutors and will not be admitted to these appointments."

21 IN U. S. PLANE KILLED

3 Survive C-47 Crash in Germany —15 Reported Dead in Italy

WIESBADEN, Germany, Nov. 2 (AP)—United States Army officials said today that twenty-one soldiers were killed yesterday when a C-47 plane crashed near Karlsruhe. There were at least three survivors.

A board of inquiry began an investigation. The names of the casualties were not disclosed.

LEOPOLD DENIES RELATIONS WITH HITLER 'CORDIAL'

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2—(AP) King Leopold today described as inaccurate a report declaring he was on cordial terms with Hitler at a meeting five years ago, and had thanked Hitler for "personal favors" including the return of Leopold's children from Spain.

The report, a 2,000-word document, released today by Premier Achille van Acker, was an account prepared by Paul Schmidt, Hitler's interpreter at the Berchtesgaden meeting in November, 1940.

Calls Charge False

Leopold, in a letter released simultaneously by the government, charged that Schmidt attributed to him phrases uttered by Hitler, and declared "a sentence in which I am alleged to have spoken of an eventual collaboration between Belgium and Germany is entirely false."

Leopold denied he entered "into any political negotiations" with Hitler, or had made any promises to him, and said he went to Berchtesgaden only "to negotiate the release of our prisoners of war, to improve our food rations, and to lighten the economic and financial burden" imposed on Belgium.

Schmidt's report said the interview was "most cordial" and that Leopold had thanked Hitler "for all he had done for Belgium and expressed his gratitude for all the personal favors accorded him, especially for allowing his children to return from Spain." Hitler, said Schmidt, expressed regret the interview should take place "under such circumstances."

While anti-Leopoldists considered the document as proof that Leopold had had political negotiations with Hitler in order to safeguard his dynasty, many Belgians said they attached little or no significance to the report, describing it as the "German version."

The Schmidt document was captured by American troops, and turned over to van Acker's government.

For months there has been a political battle over whether Leopold should be allowed to return to Belgium. Parliament has refused to permit his entry, and the king now is living in Switzerland.

Schmidt at Interview

Leopold's letter, addressed to his private secretary, Jacques Pirenne, said Schmidt was present at the interview to act only as interpreter because Leopold wished to speak in French. He said he had asked for a copy of Schmidt's translation after the interview, but this was refused. Leopold said the report was not a verbatim text, and declared that former U. S. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles once had remarked that notes attributed to Schmidt were not always accurate.

Schmidt quoted Leopold as saying "I have come to this interview with the Fuehrer in full confidence, because I know how to appreciate the great work done by the Fuehrer and because I know his desire to give to Europe a lasting peace based on justice, collaboration, and solidarity between the peoples."

Continuing, it said Leopold asked Hitler if he would guarantee Belgium's political independence after the war, and that Hitler said such independence would depend on the orientation of Belgium's military and political views toward Germany.

Hitler was quoted as saying Germany had to attack Belgium because of Belgium's strategic position, and as declaring that "the Belgian government was never really neutral. The Belgian government has played the role that Great Britain and France had assigned her to play."

Leopold's letter said "I have nothing to hide and my dossier is at the full disposal of the nation. But I will disclose it in its full light with the guarantees of impartiality to which I have the right, and to which each man has to defend himself."

Leopold-Hitler Meeting Report Is Released

Brussels, Nov. 2 (AP)—Premier Van Acker released today a report of King Leopold's meeting with Hitler at Berchtesgaden November 19, 1940, and declared it showed the exiled King was on cordial terms with the Führer after Belgium's conquest.

Leopold, in a statement released at the same time, declared the report was inaccurate. The report, captured by Americans, was an account of the talks kept by Hitler's stenographer, Paul Schmidt.

Appreciates "Great Work"

"I have come to this interview with the Führer in full confidence," the reported quoted Leopold as telling Hitler, "because I know how to appreciate the great work done by the Führer and because I know his desire to give to Europe a lasting peace based on justice, collaboration and solidarity between the peoples."

Leopold said the report was not a verbatim text of the conversation and declared Sumner Welles, former United States Under Secretary of State, once said notes attributed to Schmidt were not always accurate.

Part Of Battle Over King

In the interview Hitler declared Belgium's independence hinged on

"the orientation of the military and poitical view as of Belgium toward Germany."

The exchange is part of a continuing political battle over the future of the monarchy in which Parliament has refused to permit Leopold to return to this country. He is now in Switzerland.

Greece Plans To Seek Increased Allied Aid

Athens, Nov. 2 (AP)—Gregory Kassamatis, Finance Minister in Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos's new Cabinet, said today that Greece would seek increased Allied aid because "it is humanly impossible for Greece to live on her own lean flesh."

The Government's first duty will be financial reconstruction of Greece, he said, and the Government plans steps for equitable, quick distribution of all available goods and equitable taxation.

15 Die in Italian Crash

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 2 (AP).—An American plane crashed into a mountain near Cuneo Oct. 30 and all fifteen occupants were reported killed. The names were not announced.

Pope Receives Senator Thomas

Vatican City, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D.-Utah), Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Major-Gen. Ralph Smith, United States Military Attache in Paris, also was present.

New Labor Cabinet Formed in Norway

Oslo, Norway, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Norway's Labor party, winner in elections last month, announced today membership of a new Cabinet which will take office November 5, succeeding the interian coalition Cabinet.

Einar Gerhardsen will continue as Prime Minister, and two present Cabinet members, Trygve Lie and Oscar Torp, also were retained. The new Cabinet will be the most youthful in the nation's history. One member is only 30 years old, and several others are in their thirties. There is also one women member.

Jap Legation Sealed in Sweden

Stockholm, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Representatives of the American, British, Russian and Chinese legations sealed the Japanese legation in Stockholm today, in line with Gen. MacArthur's order closing all Japanese diplomatic outposts.

An Allied official said the legation appeared to have been emptied of all papers and documents, which apparently were burned.

Shooting at Utrecht Meeting

UTRECHT, Holland, Nov. 2 (AP).—One man was wounded when a flurry of shots broke up a meeting last night of the Indonesian Society, to which many Utrecht University students belong.

The difficulty began when a speaker upheld Soekarno, President of the "Indonesian Republic."

TURKS ARE UNEASY

Edwin Greenwald

Ankara, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The National Assembly, apprehensive over the imminent end of the Treaty of Friendship and Nonaggression with the Soviet Union, weighed today the declaration of President Ismet Inonu that Turkey has "no debts to pay anybody."

The assembly, opening on a note of anxiety over the future of the Bosporus and Dardanelles Straits, Turkish-controlled lanes to the Black Sea, was told in an address by the President:

"I have no illusion that it will be easy to explain to Russia, Britain or the United States the Turkish role in the war."

He said he had not lost hope of concluding an understanding with the Soviet Union. Turkey entered the war against the Axis only last March at the request of the Allies.

CHINESE 6TH ARMY LAUNCHES ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS

Yank - Equipped, Trained Forces Now in Field, Declare Reds.

FIGHTING IS HEAVY

Great Offensive Started by Nationalists at Rail Line Opening.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 2—(AP) A Chinese Communist dispatch charged today that the Central government's new Sixth army, equipped and trained by Americans, is in action against the Reds along the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

It was the first accusation that American drilled and supplied Chinese troops were involved in the current strife.

Previously the Communists had expressed open irritation over the employment of United States transports to take Central government forces to Chinese communist "liberated areas."

The Chinese Sixth army fought the Japanese in northern Burma ahead of construction crews building the Stilwell highway.

Along sections of the north-south railroad between Peiping and Hankow, which parallels the Tientsin-Pukow railroad to the east, the Communists said large scale fighting is in progress.

Offensive Is Reported

Communist sources told of a "great offensive" by the government aimed at opening the Peiping-Hankow line for unrestricted movements of Chiang's armies to North China and Manchuria.

The Reds charged that two brigades of Japanese troops were cooperating with government forces in one sector.

A government spokesman in the 12th war zone said between 100,000 and 120,000 Communists, fully equipped with artillery, were closing in from the northeast and south of Kweisui, capital of the rich Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia.

Kweisui is under siege, Chinese dispatches reported today.

The dispatches said the city was in grave danger and that thousands of inhabitants were pouring out in hurried flight.

Gen. Ho Lung, one of the most able Red commanders, is leading the attack, the dispatches said, as the Communists seek to widen their Suiyuan holdings and bar any overland movement of Central government troops from Hipa north into Manchuria.

Communist occupation of Kweisui would seriously interfere with any eastward drive of government Commander Gen. Fu Tso-Yi along the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad toward Red held Kalgan, strategic rail center lying northwest of Peiping.

Other dispatches today reported besieged Tatung, important rail junction in northern Shansi province, still as in the hands of its 10,000 Nationalist defenders, despite an attack by an estimated 100,000 Reds under the reported direction of Gen. Chu Teh, Communist commander-in-chief.

In Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis quoted Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, North China commander-in-chief, as announcing intentions to open all communication lines.

Full Scale War Near

That would mean sending Central government troops straight into Communist centers, particularly Suiyuan and Chahar provinces. Spencer's dispatch said the outbreak of full scale civil war was "an almost momentary possibility."

At Kalgan, in Chahar, are at least 100,000 troops of the veteran Eight route (Communist) army who boast "the Japanese couldn't beat us; how can (Generalissimo) Chiang?" They have made no secret of intention to hold Kalgan at all cost. That trade and rail center, on the great wall, is the point where for centuries caravans from inner Mongolia entered North China.

Official China awaited today the return from Washington of U. S. Ambassador Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley in the hope he might help avert full-scale civil war, while in Peiping Gen. Li Tsung-Jen, highest ranking government officer in the strife-torn north, sounded a lonely note of optimism.

"There may be a small war now in China," between the Central government and Chinese Communists, Li acklowledged, but "major differences can be decided by negotiations."

Hurley generally is credited with helping to bring the Chinese Communist leader, Gen. Mao Tse-Tung, to Chungking to begin such negotiations. They now are deadlocked while sporadic battling marks the thrusts of government troops into the Red-dominated provinces of the north.

Li blamed Communists for current violence, said neither American men nor American equipment were being used against the Reds. He predicted that Communist efforts to control the north will fail because, he said, they lack both troops and popular support.

American Marines, Li asserted, "have seen enough fighting on Guadalcanal and Okinawa—there is no need for them to become involved in our internal troubles, which we will settle among ourselves."

1,500 Marines Leave

(Tientsin reported that the first contingent of 1,500 Marines sailed for home today from Taku. Approximately 70,000 have been scattered through the troubled north from Tsingtao to Tientsin, Peiping and Chinwangtao, disarming Japanese and waiting for Central government troops to arrive and assume control).

Although Mao and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek reached an understanding at Chungking, Li continued, "either Mao didn't give the order to his subordinates to stop fighting, or he doesn't have control over them."

During the war, Li also complained, Communists said they were attacking the Japanese-cut Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railroads, but instead "they were exchanging commodities and war supplies with the Japanese."

Chinese Communists today reiterated that same complaint against Gen. Yen Hsi-Shan, governor of Shansi province in which major Communist - government clashes have occurred. He cooperated with Japanese against Communists both during and after the war, they alleged.

Li, who commands the provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol—an area of which large sectors already are held by Chinese Communists—outlined this future policy for his troops as they push into the north:

They will bypass the Communists if possible; failing that, they will negotiate; but, if attacked, "we are obliged to defend ourselves."

"An External Affair"

Although massed Communist forces blocked the overland route, other Government troops carried in United States transports began landing today at two ports in Manchuria—the day Russian occupation forces were scheduled to begin withdrawing. Landings were at Hulutao, 70 miles northeast of the trouble spot of Chinwangtao, and at Yingkow, across Liaotung Bay. Both ports have rail links with Mukden.

The Russian withdrawal from Manchuria was not linked with North China violence, Li declared. That withdrawal is "an external affair; our trouble is an internal affair, separate and distinct."

CHINA AWAITS HURLEY'S AID

Hopes U. S. Envoy Returns Soon to Mediate.

Chungking, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Official Chinese quarters today anxiously awaited the return to China of United States Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley in the hope he might help Central Government and communist disputants compose their differences and prevent civil war. Chiang Kai-Shek told foreign correspondents October 15 he would welcome Hurley's good offices.

It was announced in Washington a few weeks ago that Hurley would return to China, but with the situation daily becoming more critical, Chinese quarters were anxious to know when he would actually be back in Chungking.

Reoccupy Manchurian Ports.

Meanwhile Chinese Government troops, pouring from United States transports, began reoccupation landings at two ports in Manchuria on the same day the Russians were scheduled to begin withdrawing from the country, the army newspaper Sao Tang Pao reported. Japan wrested Manchuria from China in 1931.

The landing points were on opposite sides of Liaotung Bay.

On the west side, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men went ashore at Hulutao, seventy miles northeast of the scene of clashes between his soldiers and Chinese communists in the area of Chinwangtao.

On the east side, the troops were landed at Yingkow, 100 miles southwest of Mukden and 140 miles north of Port Arthur.

Both Yingkow and Hulutao have rail connections with Mukden. The alnding at Hulutao places Chiang's men near rail lines to the rear of Chinese Communist forces which are opposing any overland movement of Central Government troops toward Manchuria through North China.

Meanwhile, as scattered fighting occurred in eleven northern provinces of China, a Central Government Cabinet spokesman charged anew that the Chinese communists had threatened to fire on any Government soldiers landed from United States ships in communist "liberated areas." He said the communists issued the warning during peace negotiations in Chungking.

After the first such charge, it was denied by one of the leading communist negotiators, Gen. Chou En-lai.

Hurley Still Undecided On Chungking Return

Santa Fe, N.M., Nov. 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, said today he was not ready to announce whether he will return to Chungking and probably will not decide until after an impending trip to Washington.

He declined to discuss for publication a Chungking dispatch which reported official Chinese quarters anxiously awaited his return in hope Hurley might help prevent civil war.

CHENNAULT DENIES RETURN TO CHINA

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 2.—(AP) Maj-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, three days out of the Army, spiked a report today that he might soon head a post-war sequel to his famous "Flying Tigers."

Queried about a report from Washington that the Chinese government wants him to head a school for fliers, Chennault said he had not been approached.

Asked what he would do if he were approached, he said:

"I do not intend to return to China in the immediate future."

Reports have been current that China is recruiting ex-Army fliers in the United States for its air force, and today a Chinese embassy official commented:

"Chinese aviation is expected to require a large number of trained and experienced men to help us in the future."

An air force spokesman said there were no plans by the Chinese to use "our personnel" and that a statement would be issued soon, possibly in conjunction with one from the Chinese.

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Army Denies Helping Chinese Recruit Yanks

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The United States Army said today it is not helping the Chinese recruit discharged American air-force men.

Chinese officials here discussing published reports that China is recruiting such men, said their country will need a "large number of experienced flyers" to assist in training Chinese air-force personnel. They confined their discussion to training phases, without mention of any recruiting of Americans to man Chinese planes.

Later in the day the War Department issued an official denial of a published report which said the Army had approved a Chinese program for recruiting recently discharged American army flyers and ground crews.

The department statement said American fliers or ground crewmen up for point discharge must secured the approval of the commander in the theater if they are to be discharged and remain in a foreign country (apparently a reference to the report that Americans are being recruited directly in China).

No Strings On Discharged

The department said there is no indication American commanders in China have given such approvals.

The announcement, however, did contain a statement indicating the Army has no strings on men discharged in this country who decide to go back to China. AAF veterans, said the statement, may "accept 'jobs' with a foreign government to return to that country after discharge in the United States."

The department's announcement also contained what it said was a statement by the Chinese air attaché here as follows:

"The Chinese air-force office in Washington has not been recruiting discharged American flyers and ground crews, and has no knowledge of any such recruiting program, either in this country or in China."

nists of attempting to gain political power through military force.

He asserted in an interview at his headquarters at the resplendent Peiping winter palace that openly declared civil war is inevitable unless the Communists cease attempts to bar Koumintang troops from occupying areas surrendered by the Japanese.

Chiang's Representative

The marshal is direct representative of the Generalissimo and the highest ranking officer in North China.

Li said that although Chiang and the Communist leader, Gen. Mao Tse-tung, had reached an understanding during their Chungking conversations to avoid civil war, "either Mao didn't give the order to his subordinates to stop fighting or he doesn't have control over them."

Commands Several Provinces

As director of the Peiping field headquarters of the National Military Council, Li is in command of the provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol. His troops have a difficult task in taking over large areas already held by the Communist 8th Route Army, but the general who directed the victory at Taierchwang early in the war pointed out:

"Since China is one of the great world powers, instability of the political situation in China will have an effect on world peace. Although there may be a small war now in China, I believe major differences can be decided by negotiations."

Communists Doomed

In his opinion, the Communists were doomed to failure for two reasons—they do not have enough troops and they do not have the sympathy of the Chinese people at large.

Reviewing at length the long history of the struggle between the Central Government and the Communist forces, Li said it was the policy of Chiang's Government to decide the issues by political means and not by war, and that during eight years' struggle against Japan every effort had been made not to irritate the Communists in order to preserve national unity. But during this time, he declared, "illegal actions" had been taken by the Communist 8th Route Army.

China Communists Accused Of Seeking Power By Force

Peiping, Nov. 2 (AP)—Gen. Li Tsung-jen, second only to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the Nationalist Government and one of China's eight fighting marshals, today accused the Chinese Communists of attempting to gain political power through military force.

Shanghai Styles Amaze Yanks

New Yorker Who Trained Powers Models Sees Startling Fashion Show.

Shanghai, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Shanghai's most exclusive set sipped tea and nibbled cake last night at this city's first fashion show in five years, but the loudest applause for chic tailored suits and slinky low-cut evening gowns came from twoscore Americans who had enough connections to get in.

Two blond models and two brunettes—a little heftier than the type usually used, but poised—paraded around the jam-packed Paramount ballroom in sixty-one suits and dresses so American in taste that you imagined you were thumbing through today's New York fashion magazines.

This was startling because this international city has been out of touch with style centers and the newest fashion magazines are not yet obtainable. Not only were the styles excellent, but the materials — largely purchased through the black market, I understand — were unbelievably lovely.

The Boys Sit Up.

Suits were heavily trimmed with leopard, mink and other furs with hats, large purses, gloves, shoes and accessories to match. Tea dresses for the most part were gathered at the left hip and were closed up the back with snaps. The colors were subdued—rust, beige, and dark green—except for one royal blue job trimmed with mink.

But the boys really sat up for the main course, the evening gowns. Here the Chinese influense was evident. A blonde paraded in a Chinese three-quarter length skirt slit ten inches up the front. A brunette modeled a high necked silver lame formal which gave her the appearance of being wrapped in foil.

Colors ranged from fuchsia to black. Snoods, apparently worn with everything out here, were integral.

New York Expert on Hand.

What really startled the boys was a style called Nuit de Paris. This black, full-length dress was simple except that the waist and hips were covered with white netting which looked like a corset worn outside. An Army nurse, Lieut. Irene Marsh of Eastland, Tex., who had been watching with a faraway look, said it was the best thing she had seen outside of the States.

"They all look good to me after wearing these olive drabs—especially that tomato red affair," she said sadly.

"Sure reminds me of the States," was the reaction of a sailor, Truman Barbier of Dearborn, Mich. "Boy, oh boy, did you see that brunette in the light blue formal?"

Radioman 3/c Patrick Gillespie of New York had a good reason for being on hand. He used to train Powers models to walk. He commented that the styles closely followed those of Hollywood and that only one was overdone.

"I knew Shanghai was international, but I am surprised to find that not the French but the Russians set the style here."

Ship To Move 820 British

Shanghai, Nov. 2 (AP)—The repatriation ship Arawa will leave here November 11 with 820 British subjects. Others will be picked up at Hong Kong. The movement leaves 1,340 British still here.

Chinwangtao Landing Confirmed

Tientsin, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Marine 3d Amphibious Corps headquarters today confirmed reports that Chinese Nationalist troops had been landed at Chinwangtao in troubled northeast China.

There were no indications as to the strength of the Kuomintang force. The Communists are known to have thousands of troops around the all-weather northern port where American Marines are under instructions to support Nationalist policy—short of actual hostilities.

American Marines totaling approximately 70,000 are scattered from Tsingtao to Tientsin, Peiping and Chinwangtao.

Cut In Malayan Rubber Price Urged

Singapore, Nov. 2 (AP) — The *Straits Times* urged editorially today a revision of Malayan rubber prices, saying "synthetic rubber will only be a menace to the natural product if the American consumer gets the idea that he is being exploited."

"Attempts to exact a fictitious charge for handling constitute an effective method of encouraging that idea," the newspaper said.

It termed the handling charge of 10 Straits cents a pound "grossly excessive and calculated to force the price of natural rubber to an artificially high level."

The editorial said the export tax of 4 Straits cents a pound "is nearly four times the amount of the tax which was levied immediately before the war with Japan."

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE DIFFICULTIES ARISE

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 2—(AP) A three-hour conference today of more than 100 official and unofficial representatives of Korea's political parties resulted in a growing belief that there are many difficulties in the path of this long suppressed nation's bid for independence.

Dr. Syngman Rhee, former "president" of the Korea provisional government in exile, is working on a program to unify the various political parties and establish a provisional government that would be recognized by America.

A message Rhee drafted for presentation to the United Nations was presented to the conference but temporarily sidetracked for "revision."

Australia Releases 70,000 Men

Melbourne, Nov. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley disclosed today that 70,000 men have been released from the Australian armed forces since the end of the war with Japan and predicted that 200,000 more would be restored to civilian life by January 31, 1946.

SHARP FIGHTING FLARES IN BATAVIA

Indonesian Extremists in Action Hour Before British Restore Order.

BATAVIA, Nov. 2 — (AP) Sharp encounters with Indonesian extremists broke out in Batavia today after heavy fighting at Magelang was halted under a temporary truce negotiated with the aid of President Soekarno of the "Indonesian republic."

Fighting in the capital began in Indonesian headquarters behind the Hotel Des Indes, and snipers fired machine guns for an hour before British Seaforth Highlanders restored order. Casualties on both sides were believed light, said the Dutch news agency Aneta.

R.A.F. planes again strafed Indonesian forces battling British Indian troops in Magelang before the truce was achieved. The planes also dropped supplies to the British forces at the naval base of Soerabaja, where a spokesman said the situation remained "very delicate."

Aneta quoted pilots returning from Soerabaja as saying they saw fighting in progress by the light of huge fires raging in the naval base city.

Confer in Magelang

In Magelang, 180 miles southeast of Soerabaja, British and Indonesian representatives were conferring.

Last night one company of Ghurkas had been hard pressed in Magelang but the situation was restored after reinforcements arrived. The R.A.F. planes enabled the Ghurkas to reoccupy a part of the town and reduce danger to the Magelang hospital, where many women and children had taken refuge.

At Semarang, port city 45 miles northwest of Magelang, the situation remained quiet, perhaps because of the visit there by Soekarno.

Dutch forces were reported able to cope with roving unorganized bandits from east and central Java on the outskirts of Batavia. The Dutch estimated their number at approximately 30,000. They were making no concentrated attacks but fighting in packs of a few hundred.

Meanwhile Capt. T. L. Laughland, one of two officers who escaped from Soerabaja when British Brigadier A. W. F. Mallaby was slain, returned to Batavia by air and was hospitalized.

A British headquarters report declared Mallaby was shot while leaning out of an automobile to answer someone who had called to him.

The statement gave this account:

Mallaby, accompanied by Laughland, two other officers and four Indonesians, left their headquarters in Soerabaja last Tuesday in an attempt to halt fighting in the International Bank square.

Mallaby quieted one group of Indonesians, but a second group stopped him, taking the Briton's arms.

The Indonesians refused to permit Mallaby to approach his Indian troops, who dispersed one attempt by the Indonesians to rush them, and during a lull two Indonesians approached Mallaby's car and called out.

Killed Instantly

Mallaby leaned forward and was shot, dying instantly. Capt. Laughland and Capt. R. C. Smith received slight wounds, but escaped by throwing grenades and plunging into a river.

The Indonesian government released a report saying Mallaby and his officers were caught in a crossfire between British and Indian troops and "it is not clear whether he died from shots of British, Indian troops or Indonesians." The Indonesians claimed their representatives took the same risks as Mallaby and the British were the first to open fire.

Meanwhile little progress was reported in negotiations between the Dutch and the Indonesians toward ending the prolonged strife.

A statement of Dutch policy, presented by acting Lt. Gov. Hubertus Van Mook to Nationalists at their first conference, was withheld at the request of Nationalist leaders who feared that its publication might further excite the Indonesian people.

(In London Premier William Schermerhorn of the Netherlands and J. M. S. Logeman, Dutch minister of overseas territories, conferred with Queen Wilhelmina on the situation in Java. The queen is in London to wind up personal affairs.)

30.24 - 31373

Dutch Bar Only Soekarno

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Dutch Government statement that Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Lieut. Governor General in the Netherlands Indies, is not empowered to negotiate with President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" refers only to Mr. Soekarno and does not rule out negotiation with other Nationalist leaders, a Government spokesman said today.

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THREE JAPS HELD AS EXECUTIONERS

Jailed As Suspects In Deaths Of Doolittle Flyers

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Also placed in Omori for questioning was Lieut. Yusei Wamitsu, son of the president of the Greater East Asia Independence Society. The third suspect, a Major Hata, was in custody in the Tokyo military hospital with stomach ulcers.

Security Transactions Frozen

Genki Abe, former Japanese Home Minister who led in organizing the terroristic "thought" police which at times out-Gestapoed the Nazi Gestapo, also surrendered at Omori.

General MacArthur had ordered his arrest on war-criminal charges. As yet no formal charge has been lodged against the three suspected of having a hand in the slaying of the first Americans to bomb Toyko.

MacArthur also issued a directive today freezing security transactions of the fifteen greatest financial houses in the empire.

The order was applied to such well-known family empires as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Kawasaki—some of which involves the fortune of the Emperor himself—all marked for dissolution.

Public Health Group Dissolved

MacArthur also dissolved Dojinkai, the Japanese public health organization which only recently Prince Fumimaro Konoye had asked the Allies to allow to operate in areas formerly conquered by Japan.

Far from being an institution similar to the Rockefeller Foundation, as Konoye claimed, Allied headquarters said they had found Dojinkai's medical pretentions seriously compromised by outright propaganda activity.

Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe, head of the counterintelligence section, reported the Allied army of occupation must remain vigilant against fanatic Japanese who still dream of conquest.

Coal Output Boost Sought

The attitude of revenge now is limited among the Japanese, he said, but it would be folly to assume that thousands of returning soldiers and more particularly the terrorists of the gendarmerie of Japan would abandon overnight their deeply indoctrinated fanaticism.

In an attempt to boost coal production against the rigors of the approaching winter, supreme Allied headquarters told the Japanese Government to permit Korean miners to send their earnings home.

Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce, commander of the United States 77th Infantry Division, told Chinese and Korean miners at Sapporo in northern Japan that they would be given priority for return to their homes if meantime they would work to the utmost to mine coal.

Koreans generally in Japan were clamoring to return home, and Allied headquarters appealed to them to stay where they were to avoid delaying repatriation. An estimated 1,500,000 Koreans were swarming through Japan's ports trying to get ships home.

Allies Watching For Resurgent Japanese Brines

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Vigilance against resurgent Japanese who still dream of reconquest and revenge while outwardly appearing complacent, an Allied headquarters authority declared today, is more important at present than the rounding up of war criminals.

Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe said, however, the activities is limited to a few individuals with small followings. Other Allied sources said there was potential danger that this type of thinking would increase when large numbers of demobilized troops are repatriated from China and other regions where they felt no physical defeat.

Won't Change Ideas Overnight

Thorpe added his department did not consider it likely that thousands of able-bodied Japanese ex-service men, and more particularly the former members of the disbanded rabid and rough gendarmerie, could abandon overnight their carefully indoctrinated fanaticism and belief in Japan's ruling destiny.

"We are more interested," he said, "in what's going on day by day in Japan, and less interested in what was done in the past by men who have already been arrested by the Japanese police and have no chance of escape."

3 Queried In Slaying Of Flyers

Simultaneously, Allied headquarters disclosed that three Japanese army officers under arrest are being questioned about the execution of three Doolittle airmen on October 15, 1942, at Kiangwan, near Shanghai.

A Major Hata is in protective custody of the Japanese Government at a military hospital in Tokyo. The Government has guaranteed his delivery to Omoro prison camp near Yokohama.

The others are Lieut. Yusei Wamitsu, listed in the 1940 Tokyo city directory as the only son of Yonefusa Wamitsu, president of the Greater Eastern Asia Independence Society and former vice president of the Tokyo Bar Association, and Lieut. Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former deputy chief of staff, who commanded the Shanghai area when the Doolittle flyers were executed. Both are at Omori. No specific charges have been filed.

Abe At Omori

Latest arrival at Omori was Genki Abe, former Japanese Home Minister who played a major part in formation of Nippon's disbanded "though police." The former Suzuki Cabinet member who headed the metropolitan police board surrendered at the prison today. The Allied command last Tuesday directed the Japanese Government to hand him over for trial on war-criminal charges.

Meanwhile, two members of the powerful Iwasaki family resigned from key positions in the Mitsubishi Holding Company—last of the great financial family heads to yield to American pressure—it was reported authoritatively today.

Others Already Resigned

Baron Koyata Iwasaki, president of the Mitsubishi Holding Company, and Hikoyata Iwasaki, vice president, resigned at a stockholders meeting yesterday. They had held their positions 30 and 10 years, respectively. Previously one of the company's principal officials had told the Associated Press the Iwasakis had no retirement plans.

Leading officials of Yasuda and Sumitomo—two others of the Big Four family combines — already had resigned and Mitsui has announced the prospective retirement of members of ten Mitsui families, including Baron Takakimi Mitsui, president of Mitsui Holding Company.

It is understood that American authorities are concentrating upon these combines as the major oldline *zaibatsu* and that less pressure has been applied to Okura, considered the fifth ranking family monopoly.

The Iwasakis also resigned positions in numerous Mitsubishi subsidiaries. The newspaper *Asahi* reported that Ryozo Tanaka, former president of Mitsubishi Trading Company, was named president of the holding company. Harunosuke Suzuki retains his position as the principal managing director.

Await Word From D.C.

It is understood further that reorganization plans under consideration for the *zaibatsu* include liquidation of most and possibly all of their holding companies. Final action is awaiting a clarification of policy from Washington.

Japanese investors stand to lose 90,000,000,000 yen ($6,000,000,000) invested in munitions companies, but the Government presumably will defray part of the loss. The estimate, including 42,000,000,000 yen, due various arms plants for wartime losses, was made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Army officers at Yokohama said Gov. Takao Fujiwara of Kanegawa prefecture has admitted having ordered the destruction last February of a monument commemorating Admiral Perry's visit in 1853 which opened up world trade with Japan.

American officials are investigating whether Fujiwara, who said he acted to boost Japanese morale, was solely to blame or whether he acted on Government orders. The monument was at Kurihama beach at Yokosuka city, where American Marines landed August 30.

Zaibatsu Stock Deals Are Banned

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Japan's fifteen greatest industrial and financial empires were barred today from all stock transactions until the economic control section of Allied headquarters makes up its mind what to do about the *zaibatsu*.

Col. Raymond O. Kramer, chief of the economic section, explained that without the freeze order the great family monopolies could easily so change their corporate structure as to defeat occupation force efforts to dissolve the Japanese trusts.

The order covered "sale, trade or other transfer or adjustment of capital stocks, bonds, debentures, voting trust or other forms of capital securities."

The firms affected included the great houses of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumimoto and Asano; the Yasuda Hzensha Kawaska & Co., Dissan & Co., Fuji Industrial Company, Shibusawa Dozoku & Co., Furukawa & Co., Okrsa & Co., Nomura & Co., Ricken & Co., Nissan & Co. and the Nippon Nitrogeneus Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

De Seversky Sees Atomic Bomb Making Little Warfare Change

TOKYO, Nov. 2—(AP) Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky declared today the fearsome atomic bomb that hastened Japan's defeat could kill no more people than a regular 10-ton bomb if dropped on U. S. cities of steel and concrete.

The famed warplane designer, arguing against "getting hysterical" about the atomic bomb, told a news conference he also doubted if it could sink a battleship unless it scored a direct hit.

De Seversky, who is studying bomb damage in Japan, said he thought the atomic bomb wrought such heavy devastation in Hiroshima and Nagasaka because of their flimsy wood construction.

"If a bomb like that dropped over Hiroshima were dropped over one of our cities," he asserted, "we would lose a lot of glass if the windows were closed. Chicago would require a great many atomic bombs to do any great deal of damage."

Thus he flew in the face of widespread expert opinion, just as he has in the past by preaching his thesis that huge fleets of long-distance bombers could make armies and navies obsolete.

De Seversky said the atomic bombs as far as he could learn started no fires in the two Japanese cities, but that the fires broke out from stoves and gas leaks after the mighty blast leveled homes and buildings.

For that reason, he continued, he remained unconvinced that the atomic bomb could displace "incendiaries and high explosives if we are going to tackle well-prepared cities with concrete structures."

"Nothing happened at Nagasaki or Hiroshima," De Seversky added, "that indicates to me a radical revolution in the science of warfare to the point where we can dispense with the Army, Navy and Air Force.

He hastened to add, however, that he considered the atomic bomb "a great step in the science of demolition."

But it still will be necessary to win air supremacy, both as a defense against the atomic bomb and as a means of employing it on the offense, De Seversky argued. For that reason, he said, America must remain strong in the air and should have an independent air force.

Fresh from an audience with Emperor Hirohito, De Seversky said the Emperor believed aviation would play a major role in cementing friendship among the nations of the world.

JAP REPARATIONS MAY BE GIVEN ASIA

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Japan has so little left that the United States could use that her war reparation will probably consist of contributing materials and machines to the rehabilitation of Asia—much as was intended in her own wartime Great East Asia program, but without profit to herself.

What manufacturing plants remain usable are mostly those suited to turning out machinery needed in the rehabilitation of China and other Asiatic nations. As a result, the United States—not needing and not wanting these products—is expected by informed persons here to draw up a reparations plan based on use of these plants for the benefit of Asia. So far as money and securities are concerned, competent observers point out that these, too, are valueless to the United States as reparations. They have been revalued, and under existing regulations cannot be sent out of the country.

Pacific Welfare Plans Made

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty Red Cross workers in the Japan-Korea area and 75 others with armed forces in the Southwest Pacific soon will begin the most extensive welfare and recreation program ever attempted in the Pacific, Red Cross Director Nyles I. Christensen said today.

8TH ARMY SPEEDS ITS MEN'S RETURN

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Col. A. E. Schanze, acting Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army, said today the homeward movement of troops from the fourth replacement depot now is approaching 1,000 men daily. He added that all of the 28,000 men of the Eighth Army area who are in the 60 to 70 point bracket are expected to be en route home by the end of the month.

Tientsin, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The first contingent of American Marines to start for home from the Far East, 1,150 officers and men, sailed from Taku today bound either for San Francisco or San Diego.

30.24 - 31373

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The order was applied to such well-known family empires as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Kawasaki—some of which involves the fortune of the Emperor himself—all marked for dissolution.

Public Health Group Dissolved

MacArthur also dissolved Dojinkai, the Japanese public health organization which only recently Prince Fumimaro Konoye had asked the Allies to allow to operate in areas formerly conquered by Japan.

Far from being an institution similar to the Rockefeller Foundation, as Konoye claimed, Allied headquarters said they had found Dojinkai's medical pretentions seriously compromised by outright propaganda activity.

Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe, head of the counterintelligence section, reported the Allied army of occupation must remain vigilant against fanatic Japanese who still dream of conquest.

Coal Output Boost Sought

The attitude of revenge now is limited among the Japanese, he said, but it would be folly to assume that thousands of returning soldiers and more particularly the terrorists of the gendarmerie of Japan would abandon overnight their deeply indoctrinated fanaticism.

In an attempt to boost coal production against the rigors of the approaching winter, supreme Allied headquarters told the Japanese Government to permit Korean miners to send their earnings home.

Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce, commander of the United States 77th Infantry Division, told Chinese and Korean miners at Sapporo in northern Japan that they would be given priority for return to their homes if meantime they would work to the utmost to mine coal.

Koreans generally in Japan were clamoring to return home, and Allied headquarters appealed to them to stay where they were to avoid delaying repatriation. An estimated 1,500,000 Koreans were swarming through Japan's ports trying to get ships home.

Allies Watching For Resurgent Japanese Brines

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Vigilance against resurgent Japanese who still dream of reconquest and revenge while outwardly appearing complacent, an Allied headquarters authority declared today, is more important at present than the rounding up of war criminals.

Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe said, however, the attitude is limited to a few individuals with small followings. Other Allied sources said there was potential danger that this type of thinking would increase when large numbers of demobilized troops are repatriated from China and other regions where they felt no physical defeat.

Won't Change Ideas Overnight

Thorpe added his department did not consider it likely that thousands of able-bodied Japanese ex-service men, and more particularly the former members of the disbanded rabid and rough gendarmerie, could abandon overnight their carefully indoctrinated fanaticism and belief in Japan's ruling destiny.

"We are more interested," he said, "in what's going on day by day in Japan, and less interested in what was done in the past by men who have already been arrested by the Japanese police and have no chance of escape."

3 Queried In Slaying Of Flyers

Simultaneously, Allied headquarters disclosed that three Japanese army officers under arrest are being questioned about the execution of three Doolittle airmen on October 15, 1942, at Kiangwan, near Shanghai.

A Major Hata is in protective custody of the Japanese Government at a military hospital in Tokyo. The Government has guaranteed his delivery to Omoro prison camp near Yokohama.

The others are Lieut. Yusei Wamitsu, listed in the 1940 Tokyo city directory as the only son of Yonefusa Wamitsu, president of the Greater Eastern Asia Independence Society and former vice president of the Tokyo Bar Association, and Lieut. Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former deputy chief of staff, who commanded the Shanghai area when the Doolittle flyers were executed. Both are at Omori. No specific charges have been filed.

Abe At Omori

Latest arrival at Omori was Genki Abe, former Japanese Home Minister who played a major part in formation of Nippon's disbanded "though police." The former Suzuki Cabinet member who headed the metropolitan police board surrendered at the prison today. The Allied command last Tuesday directed the Japanese Government to hand him over for trial on war-criminal charges.

Meanwhile, two members of the powerful Iwasaki family resigned from key positions in the Mitsubishi Holding Company—last of the great financial family heads to yield to American pressure—it was reported authoritatively today.

Others Already Resigned

Baron Koyata Iwasaki, president of the Mitsubishi Holding Company, and Hikoyata Iwasaki, vice president, resigned at a stockholders meeting yesterday. They had held their positions 30 and 10 years, respectively. Previously one of the company's principal officials had told the Associated Press the Iwasakis had no retirement plans.

Leading officials of Yasuda and Sumitomo—two others of the Big Four family combines — already had resigned and Mitsui has announced the prospective retirement of members of ten Mitsui families, including Baron Takakimi Mitsui, president of Mitsui Holding Company.

It is understood that American authorities are concentrating upon these combines as the major old-line *zaibatsu* and that less pressure has been applied to Okura, considered the fifth ranking family monopoly.

The Iwasakis also resigned positions in numerous Mitsubishi subsidiaries. The newspaper *Asahi* reported that Ryozo Tanaka, former president of Mitsubishi Trading Company, was named president of the holding company. Harunosuke Suzuki retains his position as the principal managing director.

Await Word From D.C.

It is understood further that reorganization plans under consideration for the *zaibatsu* include liquidation of most and possibly all of their holding companies. Final action is awaiting a clarification of policy from Washington.

Japanese investors stand to lose 90,000,000,000 yen ($6,000,000,000) invested in munitions companies, but the Government presumably will defray part of the loss. The estimate, including 42,000,000,000 yen, due various arms plants for wartime losses, was made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Army officers at Yokohama said Gov. Takao Fujiwara of Kanegawa prefecture has admitted having ordered the destruction last February of a monument commemorating Admiral Perry's visit in 1853 which opened up world trade with Japan.

American officials are investigating whether Fujiwara, who said he acted to boost Japanese morale, was solely to blame or whether he acted on Government orders. The monument was at Kurihama beach at Yokosuka city, where American Marines landed August 30.

Zaibatsu Stock Deals Are Banned

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Japan's fifteen greatest industrial and financial empires were barred today from all stock transactions until the economic control section of Allied headquarters makes up its mind what to do about the *zaibatsu*.

Col. Raymond O. Kramer, chief of the economic section, explained that without the freeze order the great family monopolies could easily so change their corporate structure as to defeat occupation force efforts to dissolve the Japanese trusts.

The order covered "sale, trade or other transfer or adjustment of capital stocks, bonds, debentures, voting trust or other forms of capital securities."

The firms affected included the great houses of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumimoto and Asano; the Yasuda Hzensha Kawaska & Co., Dissan & Co., Fuji Industrial Company, Shibusawa Dozoku & Co., Furukawa & Co., Okrsa & Co., Nomura & Co., Ricken & Co., Nissan & Co. and the Nippon Nitrogeneus Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

De Seversky Sees Atomic Bomb Making Little Warfare Change

TOKYO, Nov. 2—(AP) Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky declared today the fearsome atomic bomb that hastened Japan's defeat could kill no more people than a regular 10-ton bomb if dropped on U. S. cities of steel and concrete.

The famed warplane designer, arguing against "getting hysterical" about the atomic bomb, told a news conference he also doubted if it could sink a battleship unless it scored a direct hit.

De Seversky, who is studying bomb damage in Japan, said he thought the atomic bomb wrought such heavy devastation in Hiroshima and Nagasaka because of their flimsy wood construction.

"If a bomb like that dropped over Hiroshima were dropped over one of our cities," he asserted, "we would lose a lot of glass if the windows were closed. Chicago would require a great many atomic bombs to do any great deal of damage."

Thus he flew in the face of widespread expert opinion, just as he has in the past by preaching his thesis that huge fleets of long-distance bombers could make armies and navies obsolete.

De Seversky said the atomic bombs as far as he could learn started no fires in the two Japanese cities, but that the fires broke out from stoves and gas leaks after the mighty blast leveled homes and buildings.

For that reason, he continued, he remained unconvinced that the atomic bomb could displace "incendiaries and high explosives if we are going to tackle well-prepared cities with concrete structures."

"Nothing happened at Nagasaki or Hiroshima," De Seversky added, "that indicates to me a radical revolution in the science of warfare to the point where we can dispense with the Army, Navy and Air Force.

He hastened to add, however, that he considered the atomic bomb "a great step in the science of demolition."

But it still will be necessary to win air supremacy, both as a defense against the atomic bomb and as a means of employing it on the offense, De Seversky argued. For that reason, he said, America must remain strong in the air and should have an independent air force.

Fresh from an audience with Emperor Hirohito, De Seversky said the Emperor believed aviation would play a major role in cementing friendship among the nations of the world.

JAP REPARATIONS MAY BE GIVEN ASIA

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Japan has so little left that the United States could use that her war reparation will probably consist of contributing materials and machines to the rehabilitation of Asia—much as was intended in her own wartime Great East Asia program, but without profit to herself.

What manufacturing plants remain usable are mostly those suited to turning out machinery needed in the rehabilitation of China and other Asiatic nations. As a result, the United States—not needing and not wanting these products—is expected by informed persons here to draw up a reparations plan based on use of these plants for the benefit of Asia. So far as money and securities are concerned, competent observers point out that these, too, are valueless to the United States as reparations. They have been revalued, and under existing regulations cannot be sent out of the country.

Pacific Welfare Plans Made

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two hundred, and fifty Red Cross workers in the Japan-Korea area and 75 others with armed forces in the Southwest Pacific soon will begin the most extensive welfare and recreation program ever attempted in the Pacific, Red Cross Director Nyles I. Christensen said today.

8TH ARMY SPEEDS ITS MEN'S RETURN

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Col. A. E. Schanze, acting Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army, said today the homeward movement of troops from the fourth replacement depot now is approaching 1,000 men daily. He added that all of the 28,000 men of the Eighth Army area who are in the 60 to 70 point bracket are expected to be en route home by the end of the month.

Tientsin, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The first contingent of American Marines to start for home from the Far East, 1,150 officers and men, sailed from Taku today bound either for San Francisco or San Diego.

Yokohama, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The Army transports General Randall and Sea Runner will embark tomorrow with 7,348 veterans from the Eighth Army and Air Forces bound for home and civilian life.

The U. S. S. Sea Witch, which arrived yesterday, is scheduled to depart November 11 with eighty-eight officers and 1,478 men of the veteran American division. The ship is undergoing repairs which may delay the departure.

Minimizes Atom Bomb Damage

De Seversky Convinced That Army, Navy and Air Forces Still Are Needed.

Tokyo, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Major Alexander P. de Seversky, warplane designer who is studying aerial bomb damage in Japan, said today he found nothing in an inspection of atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki "that indicates to me a radical revolution in the science of warfare to the point where we can dispense with the Army, Navy and Air Forces."

He told a news conference he failed to find any indication of primary fire caused by the bombs, and said they "fired the imagination more than they fired the cities."

Most of the 60,000 deaths reported from Hiroshima, he said, resulted from falling parts of flimsy structures. The fire that followed the bombing, he added, was started by hot stoves.

De Seversky expressed the opinion that the bomb was highly effective against Japanese cities of much wood construction, but he doubted that they would be equally destructive against a modern Western city of concrete and steel structures.

"If a bomb like that dropped over Hiroshima were dropped over one of our cities," he said, "we would lose a lot of glass if windows were closed" and the loss of life in the center of the bombed area would be "no more than that from a 20,000-pound bomb."

The plane designer said he was not convinced that the atomic bomb would make it possible "to dispense with incendiaries and high explosives if we are going to tackle well-prepared cities with concrete structures."

He warned against getting hysterical about atomic bomb efficiency, but call it "a great step in the science of demolition. It's only the beginning, and great strides may be made," he added.

De Seversky said he was anxious for a test of an atomic bomb against a battleship and predicted that one would be made shortly. He expressed the opinion that a bomb like the one used at Nagasaki would have little effect unless a direct hit were scored, and "then the results would be phenomenal."

After a 15-minute conference with Emperor Hirohito, De Seversky came away from the palace with the impression that the imperial head of Japan believed that aviation will play a large part in cementing worldwide friendship of nations.

De Seversky said he told the Emperor that the latter had a good understanding of air power, evidenced by his decision to end the war and save Japanese lives —"a better understanding than Goering had."

De Seversky called the atomic bomb a good means of applying power "at the right time and place," but he added that a strong air force must first win supremacy in the skies before atomic bomb planes could get over their targets.

He acknowledged the possibility of a surprise atom bomb attack, and urged maintenance of a strong, permanent air force.

"Only airmen can handle this," he said. "That's why we are anxious to have an autonomous force."

BURIALS ALIVE LAID TO JAPS

Yamashita Trial Told Of Mass Murder In Manila Hole

Manila, *Saturday*, Nov. 3 (AP)—A Filipino boy who escaped a hole in which 40 persons perished, some buried alive, on February 10 during the battle of Manila, testified today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Witnesses at this morning's hearing before the United States Army Commission told of at least 300 male civilians being tied, tortured and killed on that day by Yamashita's soldiers.

The Filipino boy said he had been used for labor, then was blindfolded and pushed into the hole where several were dead, others dying.

Girl In Accusations

A Japanese tossed in a grenade. Fragments wounded the boy in the arm and leg. Then the soldiers shoveled dirt into the hole while some of the occupants either moaned or screamed for mercy.

A 17-year-old Filipino girl witness at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita shattered the quiet of the session today with screaming accusations at the Japanese army commander.

"You ought to be hanged and cut up in little pieces," Julieta Milanes shouted at Yamashita, after reciting how Japanese soldiers entered her home last February 10 and bore her father and brother to their death.

Yamashita Sits Unmoved

"You are laughing at me," the girl screamed, pointing at the Japanese. "You should be shot. Don't you sit and laugh at me any more."

Yamashita sat unmoved through the testimony.

Nipponese troops machine-gunned and burned 500 to 1,000 persons in a carnival of murder at the German club last February, other witnesses related yesterday.

One witness testified that the Japanese during the battle of Manila led the victims from hiding places under the club building and tortured and shot them after performing acts so "bestial it is hard to find words to describe them."

Proceedings In Uproar

Once the military commission proceedings were thrown into an uproar when a Chinese woman witness, completing her testimony, leaped to her feet and shouted in Chinese at Yamashita, "I'd like to kill that man."

She was escorted forcibly from the courtroom, yelling over her shoulder: "He's got to be killed for what he has done."

She had testified that she had lost nine out of her family of twelve in the slaughter by Yamashita's troops of 39 Chinese in a Manila lumber yard February 10. She said her 4-year-old son had been bayoneted repeatedly.

Escapes From Flaming Grave

A pretty Filipino girl said her mother and four brothers were killed by Japanese, who set fire to a building in their yard where they had taken refuge, then threw in hand grenades.

She herself escaped with horrible leg burns from a flaming grave into which she said the Japanese had tossed her.

Jose Maldonado, a Spaniard, said that during the fighting the Japanese came to his home where at least 50 persons had sought safety, locked the men in the bathroom and threw in a grenade, and bayoneted and raped the women.

Yamashita's Name Not Mentioned

Yamashita's name was not mentioned throughout the testimony of the crimes of his troops, for which the prosecution is demanding his death.

His counsel declined to cross-examine witnesses, except to bring out that most of the Japanese personnel in Manila was naval. That may be used by the defense in an attempt to show that the navy—not the men of Yamashita's army—was responsible.

Witnesses Demand Yamashita's Death

Manila, Nov. 2 (AP)—Chinese, Filipino and Spanish witnesses who hysterically cursed the Japanese and screamed for the death of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, threw the war criminal trial of the former Japanese commander in chief in the Philippines in continual turmoil today.

Members of the prosecution staff and interpreters both were required to quiet a Chinese woman whose 4-year-old son had been snatched from her arms and repeatedly bayoneted.

The woman testified she had lost nine of the twelve in her family, had seen women and children slain and ravished when 39 Chinese were herded into a lumber yard and murdered last February 10.

Blamed For Everything

"I'd like to kill that Japanese man," she screamed in Chinese at Yamashita as she finished her testimony.

"That Jap is to blame for everything. He's got to be killed to pay for what he's done."

Scenes so "bestial it is hard to find words to describe them," were related by witnesses of the mass slaying of 500 to 1,000 civilians who had taken refuge in the Manila German club on the same day.

Spanish Francisco Lopez, former Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer representative in the Philippines, shouted that all Japanese soldiers were "sadists and beasts" as he testified that Yamashita's troops poured gasoline over women's heads and set them afire, made sport of young girls for the entertainment of other Japanese at a club and then raped one of the girls after she was dead.

Says Wife Was Stabbed

Another Spaniard, Jose Maldonado, described the tossing of a hand grenade into a bathroom where the Japanese had locked up all the men of a group of 50 who sought refuge in a certain home. Five were killed and many maimed.

He said his wife, 22-year-old Maria, was stabbed in the back with a bayonet and the point stuck out two inches from her chest.

An elderly Spaniard glared hard at Yamashita as he told of being wounded in the bathroom and then stumbling out into the kitchen where he found three women who had been misued by the Japanese and then slain.

A pretty, 21-year-old Filipino girl, who exhibited a horribly scarred leg, testified how she and some 50 others had been shut in a walled yard, the entrances set afire and grenades thrown at them. She escaped by running through the flames.

DUTRA CONTINUES DRIVE IN BRAZIL

Rio De Janeiro, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra said in a statement carried by the Brazilian press today that he would continue to campaign for the presidency in the same manner as he had before the political upheavel which ousted his supporter, President Getulio Vargas.

Dutra said that the upheaval had no connection with any political party or with the campaign itself. The opposition candidate is Gen. Eduardo Gomes. Vargas himself was not a candidate.

The interim Government of President Jose Linahres, paving the way for the December 2 national elections, issued decree No. 1 yesterday, abolishing a Vargas measure which would have given Vargas-appointed State officials a degree of control over the elections. The decree set May 6 for state elections, which no longer will be held concurrently with the national elections.

U.S. Due To Net Less Newsprint

Montreal, Nov. 2—Canada will send more newsprint to the United States next year than ever in its history. The shortage that has hampered American newspapers during the war probably will continue, however.

The answer, according to manufacturers here, is simple. United States' mills more and more are devoting their available resources to the production of expensive magazine and book papers instead of newsprint.

Change Is Noted

Twenty-eight per cent of the American market was supplied by United States sources in September, 1939. By January of this year the proportion had fallen to 22 per cent. For the first six months of next year, on the basis of preliminary estimates, it will be only a little more than seventeen per cent.

Canada's share, in the meantime, has risen from 60 to 77.5 per cent.

Canadian mills expect to ship 1,500,000 tons of newsprint in the first six months of 1946, or at the rate of 3,000,000 tons a year. The figure is more than one quarter higher than 1939.

U.S.-Output Decline

Supplies from United States mills, on the other hand, are estimated for the first six months of the year at 335,000 tons, only about three fourths of the 1939 rate. The only other source of any consequence is expected to be Newfoundland, with about 100,000 tons.

Wartime timber controls are still retained in Canada. But increased shipments depend less upon controls than upon the number of workmen available in the forests at present and during the coming winter. Campaigns to recruit returning service men for forest work have met little response.

So far there has been a little improvement over last year, most of which has been erased by the unusually wet October weather.

[Chicago Daily News Foreign Service]

Pay Fight Scrimmage Spreads to Government

Truman Advocates 20 Per Cent Wage Increase for Federal Civil Service Workers; Auto Workers Seek to Block Car Price Hike.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) The steaming wage battle took new, sharp turns today with the scrimmage spreading into the government itself and no solution in sight.

Here, in short order, were the main points:

1. The White House threw its weight behind a proposal to boost

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federal civil service workers' salaries 20 per cent. Senator Byrd (D-Va) protested.

2. The C.I.O. Auto Workers, seeking a 30 per cent wage raise, threatened court action to prevent any "unwarranted increases" in new car prices.

3. None of the labor and management leaders—coming in batches from conferences with President Truman—predicted positive results from the labor-management conference starting Monday. But some were hopeful of some good.

Follows Truman Policy

Arthur S. Flemming, civil service commissioner, said he was authorized to state that the 20 per cent raise for federal workers would be "in conformity with the program of the President."

The pay scales of government workers, he told the Senate Civil Service committee, are below the levels of private industry and a raise is needed to bring them "to a plane of equality."

The endorsement for the 20 per cent raise for the bulk of government workers was accompanied by this recommendation:

A $10,000 a year raise for congressmen, federal judges, top people in the administrative branch—such as cabinet members—and more pay for other government officials such as undersecretaries and assistant secretaries and agency heads.

For congressmen and most judges the $10,000 hike would be a 100 per cent increase. All the increases, Fleming said, would come within the "government's wage stabilization policy."

Senator Byrd said that the Senate committee session the 20 per cent increase for federal employes would "set standards for the entire country."

Vice President Walter Reuther of the C.I.O. Auto Workers said his organization would go into court to prevent higher passenger car prices from going into effect if OPA should grant "unwarranted increases."

OPA Boss Chester Bowles has said retail price ceilings on all major makes of new cars would be announced within a few days.

Reuther said his union had been denied a look at the cost and price figures given OPA by auto makers as a basis fo rthe nwe car price schedules which Bowles is to announce.

Reuther told a news conference his union would "fight just as hard against price increases as it will fight for a 30 per cent wage increase."

The commerce department reported Thursday that the auto industry by 1947 could pay a 25 per cent higher wage. Reuther said that if this report was "brought up to date" it would show that General Motors is able to meet his union's full wage demand—a 30 per cent hike—immediately. Reuther said the report had been prepared last spring.

The Senate Civil Service committee has before it a bill by Senator Downey (D-Calif) embodying a 20 per cent boost for federal civil service workers. Flemming, the civil service chief, told the committee that higher scales are among the steps needed to "make the United States government stand out as one of the most progressive employers in the nation."

Cost of the whole program was estimated by Flemming at $415,570,000 a year, based on his figure of 860,000 affected civil service employes on next June 30.

This would be a sharp drop from the 1,221,000 on the federal payroll as of Sept. 30 who would be affected by the proposed pay increase.

Byrd took issue with the estimated decline in federal payrolls. "Present tendencies" do not indicate such a drop by next June, he asserted at the committee session.

More than 300,000 postal service workers would not be included in the pay rise, he added. He predicted that they would demand, and said they should have, equal treatment.

Byrd argued that the government's industrial workers, such as those in shipyards, would ask for the same increase, and the move would spread to private industry.

"What you would be doing would be to set standards for the entire country," he asserted.

"Grossly Underpaid"

Flemming recalled for the committee that Mr. Truman said in his Sept. 6 message that Congress members were "grossly underpaid" and that the federal judiciary should also be raised.

Flemming said federal civil service employes had received increases averaging 21.3 per cent since January, 1941, while the cost of living had risen 30 per cent.

In private industry, he argued, straight-time hourly earnings have gone up 30 per cent and "the President has urged private employers to increase wages" above that figure.

While the wage question thus boiled up within the federal family, President Truman took up the question of industry-labor peace with his cabinet and with more spokesmen for management and unions.

He talked with a dozen or more of the delegates to the national labor-management peace conference opening here Monday, and as they left the White House they gave varying opinions to reporters on its chances of success.

Said R. J. Thomas, Detroit, president of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers: "I'm hoping something will be worked out at the labor-management conference."

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors—with whom the auto workers are embroiled in one of the nation's major wage disputes—took a more optimistic line.

The GM executive likened the conference to "an old New England town meeting on a tremendous scale" in which experienced business and labor leaders will "try to make a recommendation to the country."

No Definite Commitments

Neither side, he said, is in a position to make definite commitments binding upon all unions or all employers.

Earlier indications that the management delegates would seek from the session a commitment endorsing mutual responsibility in observing contracts were substantiated by the comment of James Tanham, New York, vice president of the Texas Co.

"Collective bargaining doesn't get anywhere unless there is responsibility to carry out a contract after it is made," he said. "x x x Some form of responsibility has to be attached to labor leaders to carry out contracts."

Emil Rieve, president of the C.I.O. Textile Workers, told reporters:

"The President is feeling his responsibility and is appealing to both groups to make this thing work.

"We promised to cooperate in an attempt to reach an understanding between the groups. Whether it will be a success or not is another matter."

Mr. Truman will address the opening session briefly on Monday, the White House said, but the speech will not be broadcast nationally.

United Nations Conference Seeks Educational Unity

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(AP) An international concept of education is now being forged in London, where the United Nations educational organization, with delegates from 37 nations, met this week.

A draft constitution, adopted by Allied ministers of education last summer, already has received the tentative endorsement of 20 governments, including the United States.

In essence, the United Nations seek to develop better cultural understanding among the peoples of the world and to foster international cooperation in improving educational levels.

The task before the conference runs the whole gamut of educational and human relations. It can develop into an instrument for international peace based upon mutual understanding between nations. It can at least define the areas of disagreement to be worked over on a bisis of mutual appreciation of each nation's cultural and educational problems.

The destruction of constructive thinking in the conquered nations of the world and the imposition of a superstructure of totalitarian philosophy upon the educational foundations of such countries calls for their complete overhauling. This is now in process in most countries, but a general policy, whereby there can exist a free exchange of ideas and scholarship has yet to be worked out. This will be one of the chief tasks of the present conference.

Must Retrain Youth

The problem of developing democratic leaders in the former totalitarian countries means that their youth must be retained. In some measure this can be done within the individual countries; in a larger measure, there must be established a free exchange of teachers and students between democratic and former Fascist states, with its consequent free exchange of ideas and philosophies.

The conference can do much to outlaw biased distortions of historical events that now appear in many textbooks. It can promote the free exchange of books, written to interpret events in an international rather than nationalistic vein.

The devastated countries are in great need of new educational plants and libraries. The conference can do much toward fulfiling these needs.

Of paramount importance is the free exchange of scientific data for the betterment of society generally. An international body could help tremendously to coordinate and assimilate the results of scientific research.

These are but a few of the problems which the conference must face in the next four weeks.

The U. S. official delegation is headed by Archibald MacLeish, a former assistant secretary of state. The USSR has not sent delegates to London, a fact which will tend to limit the value of the conference's conclusions.

G. O. P., Democrats Fight New Pearl Harbor Battle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) Republicans and Democrats fought a new Pearl Harbor battle on the Senate floor today over Republican complaints that their inquiries into the disaster are being blocked.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) charged he had been denied by a five to three party vote of a Senate-House Inquiry committee the right to check a tip that vital documents are missing from Army and Communications commission files.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said that so far as the committee and its counsel know "there are no missing papers."

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) asserted that William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, had "taken it upon himself to make policy decisions" by inviting the Army to pick some engineers to testify as witnesses.

Charges Prejudice Attempt

Senator George (D.-Ga.) retorted that Ferguson was trying to prejudice the case by "parading before the public" a memorandum from Mitchell that other committee members didn't know about.

Brewster declared that Army officers had changed their testimony when former Secretary of War Stimson sent Maj. Henry C. Clausen "around the world" to trace down new leads after an Army inquiry board had made its report.

The Republicans complained bitterly that while a committee action earlier in the day opened the way to government officials to volunteer information, they still are barred from looking at records unless a majority of the committee approves.

Barkley, chairman of the Senate-House group, replied that the inquiry would never get anywhere "if every member were authorized to be a private detective boring around in every department in Washington."

The committee decided to start open hearings Nov. 15.

The verbal battle developed when the two Republican senators took the floor to report to their colleagues that they didn't think the committee's action today lent itself to the impartial investigation Barkley had promised.

Earlier the 10-member group, on which there are six Democrats and four Republicans, had unanimously approved a request to the President to change an existing executive order.

Barkley explained that if the President approves the committee request, the procedure will be this:

Any individual in the government can volunteer information to a committee member. But the member will have to ask the committee for its approval before he can go to a government department and look at records.

Request Vote Down

Brewster asked specifically to look at War department records to see if an important telegram actually is missing. He wanted to check Communication commission files to determine if certain radio monitoring records have been destroyed. He offered to take a member of the committee's legal staff with him.

The committee voted down the request.

Then Ferguson sought approval for a proposal under which the President would direct all government officials to give the committee, individual members and counsel access to all records and documents.

Five Democrats voted against this. They were Senators Barkley and George (Ga.), and Representatives Cooper (D.-Tenn.), Clark (D.-N. C.) and Murphy (D.-Pa.). Three Republicans, Ferguson, Brewster and Representative Gearhart (Cal.) supported it.

The committee then agreed to ask the President to modify an executive order of Oct. 23 to permit government officials to "volunteer any information of which they may have knowledge bearing on the subject of the committee's investigation."

The Oct. 23 order was described by Mitchell, committee counsel, as a modification of an Aug. 11 order by the President which prohibited Army and Navy personnel from discussing or disclosing records in connection with the Navy's breaking of the Japanese diplomatic code in November, 1941.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal recently urged the Senate Naval Affairs committee not to make public a portion of an inquiry board's report including intercepted code messages.

Backed by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, he said any such disclosure would dry up some continuing sources of information on which the Navy relies.

Brewster Says Official Records On Pearl Harbor Are Lost

Senator Declares He's Informed Other Files Have Been Destroyed—Inquiry Votes to Hear U. S. Employees.

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) told the Senate today that he was reliably informed that certain Government records bearing on the Pearl Harbor inquiry are missing and that other files have been destroyed.

Brewster took the floor to complain that the procedure adopted by the Senate-House Committee investigating the Japanese attack on the naval base in 1941, gave its Republican members "concern" that the impartial inquiry promised by the Democratic leader, Senator Barkley (Ky.), could not be attained. He told his colleagues that the Republicans wanted authority for individual members to look at Government records, if the committee chairman approved. They wanted to trace some reports they had received, he said, adding: "Certain records are missing and certain files are destroyed, we are reliably informed." He did not elaborate.

Asks Volunteer Witnesses.

Earlier today the committee had voted to ask President Truman to modify an existing executive order to permit any Government employee to volunteer information to committee members.

The action came as a compromise after 5 to 3 rejection of a proposal by Republicans that any committee member be permitted to examine records bearing on the committee's inquiry into the disaster.

The group voted to ask Mr. Truman to revise his October 23 order which Republicans have interpreted as giving the Democratic majority a strangle-hold on directing the course of the investigation. They said that under the October order, that a majority committee vote was needed to obtain Government records or to call Army and Navy officials for testimony.

The effect of today's request would be to permit any person in the Government not only to give any information he has about the Pearl Harbor attack but also to volunteer facts to committee members.

The individual members, however would not be permitted to delve into records unless the committee first designated them as its agent.

The President's October order modified an order he issued on August 28 which forbade Army and Navy officials to discuss the Navy's breaking of the Japanese diplomatic code in November, 1941.

If today's request is met by the President, all of the information about the code breaking, as well as any other bearing on the inquiry, would be made available to the committee.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky announced that the group would start hearings on November 15.

The Republican proposal to throw the inquiry open to individual operations was defeated by a solid vote of the Democratic members present.

Voting for it were Senators Ferguson of Michigan, Brewster of Maine and Representative Gearhart of California, Republicans. Opposing it were Senators Barkley, George of Georgia, and Representatives Cooper of Tennessee, Clark of North Carolina, and Murphy of Pennsylvania, Democrats.

Joint Committee Votes For Sneak Modification

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—A Senate-House committee voted today to ask President Truman to issue a new executive order permitting any Government official to volunteer information about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The action came as a compromise after 5-to-3 rejection of a proposal by Republicans that any committee member be permitted to examine records bearing on the committee's inquiry into the disaster.

The group voted to ask President Truman to revise his October 23 order which Republicans have interpreted as giving the Democratic majority a stranglehold on directing the course of the investigation.

Effect Of New Request

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Modified Previous Order

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Those Who Voted

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The committee last night called off a projected trip to Pearl Harbor. Barkley said members felt that it was more important to start hearings here.

Police Power to Curb Atom Bomb Urged for United Nations by Taft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) suggested today that use of the atomic bomb might be successfully outlawed by giving the United Nations peace organization police power to see that no nation makes one.

He said this might include provisions for inspections in all countries and an understanding that United Nations forces will "move in" if evidence of preparations to use atomic energy militarily is found.

The Ohioan advanced this idea during another round of impromptu Senate debate on the atomic bomb and the future. Senator Hatch (D-NM) touched off the discussion with a caution against reliance on a "paper" agreement to outlaw the bomb.

"Any international agreement," Hatch said, "must be backed by something more than the paper on which it is written."

While the Senate debated, President James B. Conant of Harvard University advised one of its committees against banking on outlawing the bomb.

He expressed his views at joint hearings by military and commerce subcommittees on legislation to set up a national science foundation.

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark) brought up the subject by asking if an analogy could be drawn between existing agreements outlawing use of poison gas and suggestions that use of the bomb be banned.

"No," Conant replied. "Poison gas was not used in the last war, not because it was outlawed, but because it was not an effective weapon."

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) came in with this rhetorical question:

"If you can outlaw the bomb why can't you outlaw cannon and airplanes and navies?"

"That certainly can't apply to the atomic bomb," Fulbright commented.

In response to other questions, Conant estimated it might take Russia 5 to 15 years to catch up with the United States in the field of atomic energy, but he said that was "a guessing game."

An eminent chemist, Dr. Conant was a member during the war of the top policy commission of the government on the whole field of uranium from which atomic energy may be released.

Hatch said he brought up the subject because Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) had urged yesterday that the United States seek an international agreement not to use the bomb.

"You cannot outlaw it by simple agreement and I don't want the people of the world to think that the U. S. Senate thinks that," Hatch said.

McKellar, leaving the presiding officer's chair and taking the floor again as he did yesterday, said "the agreement has to be implemented of course." He said that if Hatch had interpreted his remarks other wise he had "misapprehended" them.

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An eminent chemist, Dr. Conant was a member during the war of the top policy commission of the government on the whole field of atomic energy.

"I'd put the figure at five to fifteen years," Conant replied. "It's a guessing game."

As Conant saw it, there are three lines of defense against the atomic bomb: (1) International arrangements, (2) Military preparations and (3) Basic research.

He also said that, just as the atomic bomb "is peculiarly the product of a highly industrial society, it is peculiarly adapted to the destructon of an industrial society."

Holds Country Weakened

This was in reply to an observation by Fulbright that discovery of the atom bomb has had the effect of weakening this country, making it more vulnerable to sudden and destructive aggression.

"We're the least likely country to use it first," Fulbright remarked.

The atomic-bomb discussion sprang up apart from Conant's prepared statement, in which he said that projected scholarships and fellowships in science "are by far the most important parts of the bill" under consideration.

Hatch Fearful Of Agreements

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) subsequently told the Senate that this country could put no trust in an agreement outlawing the atomic bomb without enforcement ma-

Little Chance To Outlaw Bomb Seen By Conant

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—President James B. Conant, of Harvard University, advised today against pinning hopes on outlawing such terrible weapons as the atomic bomb.

For example, he said, poison gas was not used in the World War II "not because it was outlawed, but because it was not an effective weapon." The atomic bomb, he commented, is effective.

Dr. Conant, an emient chemist, was a witness at the last day of public hearings by Senate Military and Commerce subcommittees on legislation to set up a national science foundation.

Asks About Russia

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) asked Conant whether it would take three or five years for other countries such as Russia to catch up with America in the field of atomic energy.

"I'd put the figure at five to fifteen years," Conant replied. "It's a guessing game."

As Conant saw it, there are three lines of defense against the atomic bomb: (1) International arrangements, (2) Military preparations and (3) Basic research.

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Hatch Fearful Of Agreements

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) subsequently told the Senate that this country could put no trust in an agreement outlawing the atomic bomb without enforcement machinery.

Hatch said he was making the statement because of the address yesterday by Senator McKellar (D., States seek an international agreement not to use the bomb.

"You cannot outlaw it by simple agreement and I don't want the people of the world to think that the United States' Senate thinks that," Hatch asserted.

Challenged By McKellar

McKellar left the presiding officer's chair to go down on the floor for an exchange with the New Mexican.

The Tennessean said Hatch "misapprehended" his remarks.

"The agreement has to be implemented, of course," McKellar added. "But we can take the lead—the great, kindly neighborly lead."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) put in that he did not see why it could not be outlawed and inspection machinery set up under the United Nations Organization with arrangements to "move in" if any country was found making the bomb.

The hearings have been conducted largely by Senators Kilgore (D., W.Va.) of the Military Committee and Magnuson (D., Wash.) of the Commerce Committee. Others who have participated include Senators LaFollette (Prog., Wis.), Cordon (R., Ore.), Brooks (R., Ill.) and Fulbright.

Reviewing Opinions Next Week

Next week, in executive session, senators will survey the mass of testimony they have received and attempt to put together a mutually satisfactory bill.

The project is a broad one. Pending bills call for authorizing "such sums as may be necessary" to spur research in military, medical and other fields.

These were among problems requiring adjustment:

1. Shall control of the proposed national science foundation be lodged in the hands of a single Federal official or in a board of experts? President Truman and Government officials say one-man responsibility is best; scientists ask for board direction.

Patents And Profits

2. Who shall get the patent benefits deriving from Federally financed research? Mr. Truman favors royalty-free, nonexclusive licensing of such patents. Objectors say if the Government helped equip a college laboratory it might order free use of everything the laboratory subsequently developed.

A national research foundation was porposed July 19 by Dr. Vannever Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Bush then estimated the cost at $33,500,000 a year at the outset and $122,500,000 annually after five years.

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Outlaw Atomic Bomb, Say Executives Of CIO

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The executive board of the CIO called on Congress and President Truman today to outlaw the atomic bomb as an instrument of war and urged that atomic energy controls be placed in the hands of the United Nations.

The United States' industrial know-how would, at best, provide only a temporary advantage "in any world race for atomic armament," the board said, and added:

"To enter any such atomic armament race with other powers would destroy any hope of international co-operation and could only end in disaster for the world."

The board threw its influence against compulsory military training on the grounds that "we cannot have both collective security and overwhelming national armaments."

The CIO leaders, who will participate in Mr. Truman's labor-management conference opening Monday, said in a statement that "the vast powers which are now being liberated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes must not become the tools of monopoly, but must remain in the hands of the people."

Campaign Traced

Kenney, a veteran of 30 years of service, traced the Southwest Pacific campaign from the outposts of Australia to Japan, asserting:

"In the Southwest Pacific enough forces never were available. This is not a criticism; it is a fact."

General Kenney said the lack caused General MacArthur to take several "desperate gambles" in which success resulted only because air power was flexible and under a single head.

Kenney said he was "unable to understand" arguments that the system which he said was required for victory in a theater—a single overall command—was not required for postwar defense and training.

Looks To Future

"I believe it follows naturally that we must have unity of command at the head and heart of our military structure at home," he said.

As to the future, General Kenney said that the "next aggressor" was certain to turn to the newer more powerful weapons such as guided missiles and atomic power, with the United States liable to become an active theater.

Delay In Victory Blamed On Rows

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney told senators today that "Army and Navy arguments and compromises" caused delays in the war against Japan.

Kenney, who directed the air forces under General MacArthur for three years, urged immediate congressional approval of a "single department of armed forces with co-equal, co-ordinate combatant arms of land, sea and air."

"Even under war conditions the present system (separate Army and Navy departments) frequently resulted in time lost due to Army and Navy arguments and compromises," he said. "If such delays resulted in prolonging the war just one day, what price can we place upon the lives thus lost?"

"We are not looking for a beautifully dressed parade Army and Navy," he said. "We want and need an efficient, business-like fighting organization — an organization which gets us there in a hurry and which wins for us and will tolerate equipment only if it is the best available to do its job."

Delay Is Urged

Earlier the Navy League of the United States asserted proposals to merge the armed forces should be studied for at least a year before Congress acts.

At the same time the Senate Military Committee learned that two top admirals who favored integrating the services in 1944 have changed their minds.

Any attempt to place the Army, Navy and Air Forces under a single cabinet department would be a "grab for power at the expense of the public and the Navy," the Navy League declared in a protest filed with the committee.

Called Revolutionary

The league president, Sheldon Clark, said that the organization was a nonprofit, educational group of civilians formed in 1922 to support the Navy.

"We subscribe to the charge made by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King that any move which places all military power under control of one man is revolutionary," he said.

"It is as much of a revolution as any military coup anywhere in the world, whether by force of arms or by stealth of selfish political interest."

Backed By MacArthur

The League's stand maintained the generally unbroken lineup of army people for the merger and navy people against it.

The committee learned yesterday that General Douglas MacArthur was strongly for it when he testified before a staff group of admirals and army officers in 1944.

Some surprise was expressed when the same testimony showed Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey also favored merger at that time.

Stands Reversed

Halsey was quoted as saying there were no objections if it did not impair the Navy's standing. But last night he issued a statement disclosing he now wants a separate navy department, although he believes there "must" be a single command when forces are in combat.

As for Nimitz, he already had departed from his 1944 testimony that he favored "a single civilian secretary of the armed forces." He said in a Navy Day speech October 27 he wants an independent navy. He, too, praised unity of command in wartime.

Purpose of the 1944 staff meeting was to draft a plan for a unification of the services. The Senate Committee has been promised a copy of the findings later.

Truman Takes Labor Problem To Cabinet

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—President Truman today plunged into new conferences seeking the solution to labor strife and took the problem also to his Cabinet.

Fresh batches of industry spokesment and labor leaders conferred with the President on the national labor-management peace conference starting Monday.

As he left the White House, James Tanham, vice president of the Texas Company and a conference delegate, told reporters that "collective bargaining doesn't get anywhere unless there is responsibility to carry out a contract after it is laid."

Thomas "Hopeful"

R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, said he would enter the conference with an "open mind" but observed:

"I'm hopeful something can be worked out, although I wouldn't go so far as to say something will be worked out at the labor-management conference."

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, another White House caller, likened the forthcoming conference to an "old New England town meeting on a tremendous scale."

"A Citizens Meeting"

He said that it would be a sort of "citizens meeting" in which the men experienced in labor and management will be the citizens and try to make a recommendation to the country.

Neither side, he said, is in a position to make definite commitments binding upon unions and employers.

After today's 30-minute Cabinet session, Attorney General Clark said its principal topic of discussion was the approaching labor meeting, called by Mr. Truman to seek a substitute for the War Labor Board and the wartime no-strike no-lockout agreement.

The President's brief speech at the conference opening will not be broadcast nationally, the White House said.

Must Obey Contracts

Tanham said he was convinced, from collective bargaining in the oil industry, that "some form of responsibility has to be attached to labor leaders to carry out contracts where they are made."

"We've seen some of the fruits of collective bargaining in outlaw and wildcat strikes," he added. The Texas Company was one of the eleven involved in the recent dispute with the CIO United Oil Workers which resulted in navy seizure of more than 50 refineries.

The New York oilman's remarks bore out earlier indications that business representatives at the conference would seek from the meeting some form of commitment on full mutual observance of labor contracts.

UMW Journal Critical

At the same time the *Journal* of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers asserted that "those in the know now look upon the outcome with less probability of success than would have existed a month or more ago." It also cast doubt on whether management delegates could bind their industries to any agreements reached.

The eighteen delegates of the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce gathered today for a huddle before the main meeting Monday.

NAM Polls Employers

NAM carried into the caucus first returns from a hurry-up telegraphic poll of 15,000 employers to ascertain what industry generally favors or will accept in the way of machinery to abate labor strife.

The mine workers *Journal* charged that the administration became sponsor of the session without having "any practical plan of the whys and wherefores of such a meeting," and after waiting so long that strife had displaced peaceful labor relations.

Agenda Called Too Broad

"The conference agenda is broad enough to accommodate one of the navy's newest battle-wagons, and if the conferees expect to discuss each of the points . . . it may be presumed the conference will still be in session when the milennium arrives," the *Journal* said.

There were signs that management would join Lewis in seeking to limit the scope of discussion. One United States Chamber official said peace procedures—not wage issues, nor the full employment and jobless pay bills which CIO President Philip Murray wishes to include—should be the meeting's sole concern.

Scope Of Power Questioned

The UMW editorial went on to raise the question whether the "delegation representation has the power to execute an agreement of any kind or character that binds industry, saying:

"In the case of labor unions the authority is not as vague as in industry, but the same assurance should be forthcoming."

Truman's Strength In House 'Good'

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—House leaders declared today that President Truman's criticism of Congress this week did not harm his legislative program, and may help it.

This view was expressed by Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Party Whip Ramspeck, of Georgia, when asked about the President's reference to "damaging delay" by House committees in handling of jobless pay and full employment bills.

Summary Of Opinions

The two gave slightly varying interpretations of what they expect, but their opinions summarized were:

1. Members of the committees involved resented the criticism, but for the present no minds were changed, one way or the other.

2. The appeal for action may stir up public support for the bills and switch some votes.

McCormack and Ramspeck both said they believed that the House Expenditures Committee will approve "some type of acceptable full-employment legislation" before the first of the year.

The committee has been considering a Senate-passed bill on the subject for nearly six weeks.

Jobless Pay Views Differ

The two leaders had varying opinions, however, about prospects of the unemployment-compensation measure before the Ways and Means Committee.

McCormack said he is still hopeful for favorable action soon. He said he believed that "some Republicans on the committee will see the light." Ten Democrats voted for consideration of the legislation recently, with ten Republicans and four Democrats opposed.

Ramspeck said he doubted that the committee would change its position unless members became convinced through messages from voters that the public wants it to do so.

"The entire effect of Mr. Truman's remarks about Congress will be the reaction it provokes among the people," Ramspeck said.

"Influenced By The People"

"Very few congressmen are ever influenced one way or the other by such a request. It is what the people want that influences them."

The jobless pay bill which Mr. Truman has requested would provide unemployment benefits up to a maximum of $25 weekly for 26 weeks.

The full employment measure would enunciate a Government policy of supplementing private industry, when necessary, with enough works projects to assure job opportunities for all Americans able and willing to work.

Rent Lid to Precede Building

Ceilings to Be Set on New Houses Before They Are Constructed, Bowles Says.

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The OPA today announced that hereafter it will fix rent ceilings on houses before they are built.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said the program would:

1. Encourage builders to proceed promptly, assured of the maximum rents they may charge.

2. Protect tenants from inflationary rents by providing additional housing.

Previously landlords could not obtain a rental ceiling on new housing until construction was completed.

Under the new policy rents for new units will be based on those for comparable accommodations in the same area, plus a "substantial allowance" to compensate for increased building costs since 1939. The OPA did not disclose how much this allowance will be, or whether it will vary from area to area.

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Fair to Both Bowles Says.

"The new policy," Bowles said, "is designed to assure ceiling rents on new housing units that are fair to both tenants and builders. It will protect tenants during the acute housing shortage from inflationary rents that would result if ceilings were removed. In addition, it provides liberal allowances to builders that will cover war-time increases."

He said that without this "vital" program there would be a "building lag."

This is the procedure:

Builders will present plans and specifications to their local OPA rent office, together with a proposed schedule of rents. The OPA will check the proposals against rent ceilings on comparable units in the area and add "an appropriate allowance" for increased costs. From this, the OPA will set the present ceilings.

Called Guard Against Inflation.

Bowles said rent ceilings "must continue to be placed on newly constructed units to prevent discrimination against landlords with fixed rent ceilings and to protect tenants from inflationary rents."

Until October 15, the OPA based its rent ceilings on new housing on figures supplied by the National Housing Administration. Since the removal of construction controls, the NHA has not set rent ceilings. The new program was worked out because of this, the OPA said.

HIGGINS OFFERS TO SELL PLANTS

Proposes Strikers Purchase Three Closed Louisiana Boat Shops.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, proposed yesterday that A.F.L. unoins purchase and operate the three plants he closed because of their strike.

"There'll be no more Higgins Industries, Inc., in the manufacturing business in New Orleans," he said in an interview after suddenly shutting down the plants on the fourth day of a strike by about 2,000 members of 33 A.F.L. locals.

Planned to Hire 30,000

His discarded postwar plans, Higgins said, called for employment of 30,000 persons "and millions in payrolls annually." At the wartime peak the plants employed 13,000 but the number has fallen to 2,500 since.

Other major labor developments included:

1. The C.I.O. United Automobile Workers threatened to go to court to prevent increases in passenger car prices if the OPA should grant "unwarranted increases."

2. A.F.L. employes of Western Union in at least four cities stopped work for several hours despite a union cancellation of a nation-wide stoppage.

3. The administration urged Congress to grant higher salaries to civil service and other federal employes.

4. A Big Fir operators' offer of 12½ cents an hour wage increase was accepted by the C.I.O. International woodworkers union in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

5. The number on strike or indirectly unable to work because of labor disputes over the nation totaled 266,000, compared with 244,000 on Thursday.

Strikers at Higgins Industries said they were protesting refusal by Higgins to negotiate with their unions for a new contract. At the time the plants were shut down, Higgins said, the firm had contracts for $40,000,000 for pleasure craft and other goods.

Higgins declared the only way he would reopen negotiations was for the unions "to give me proof that they have enough money to seriously negotiate to buy the plants." Officials of union councils said they would meet to decide the next step.

The A.F.L. strike was called "unfortunate and pointless" by two C.I.O. officials, Robert Starnes and W. T. Crist. "It appears to be designed to impede the National Labor Relations board hearing," they said.

The NLRB has in progress a hearing on the C.I.O.'s application for an election among Higgins workers to determine collective bargaining agents.

Fights Price Increase

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, announced in Washington the union would take court action to keep passenger automobile prices down. He said his union had been denied access to cost and price figures submitted to OPA by automobile manufacturers as a basis for new car price schedules.

In rejecting the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase, General Motors corporation said granting of it would mean higher prices, fewer automobiles sold and consequently less employment. The union maintained prices could be cut, wages increased and company earnings boosted.

Ignoring appeals from the A.F.L. Commercial Telegraphers' union, some Western Union employes stopped work for several hours in Philadelphia, Detroit, Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

The company placed the number participating in the stoppage at 1,100 but the union said there were 2,460.

Most traffic over company lines to and from the cities involved was halted by the walkout. Exceptions were urgent government messages and illness and death telegrams, the company said.

Originally the stoppage was called as a nation-wide demonstration by 40,000 Western Union employes protesting a War Labor board grant of a four cents an hour pay increase after the union had asked from 15 to 16 cents. In other cities the demonstration was called off on an appeal from national C.T.U. officers.

Before the stoppage started, the Western Union president warned locals the action was, in effect, a short-time strike and a violation of a management-union agreement.

In the wake of President Truman's appeal for higher wages in industry, the administration urged Congress to grant a straight 20 per cent salary increase for Federal civil service employes.

A Senate committee was notified that the President also wished that pay of Congress members, cabinet officers and Federal judges be raised $10,000 a year generally.

Arthur S. Flemming, civil service commissioner, said straight-time hourly earnings in most industries were 30 per cent above the January, 1941, rate and that the President had urged private employers to hike wages above that figure.

Textile Workers Out

More than 25,000 C.I.O. textile workers were on strike over the nation as about 16,500 remained away from 19 plants in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, in additional to 10,000 who have been out in southern mills for several weeks.

The 2,500 Connecticut and 4,000 New Hampshire workers struck for a closed shop or a union shop, while those in Maine, numbering 10,000, demanded a ten cents an hour wage increase.

Earlier members of the same union struck at 12 plants in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

16,500 Textile Workers Go On Strike

[By the Associated Press]

Approximately 16,500 textile workers struck today in nineteen plants in three New England states. Nine mills employing 10,000 were involved in Maine; eight employing 2,500 in Connecticut, and two with a working force of 4,000 in New Hampshire.

Union officials said the Connecticut and New Hampshire workers wanted closed or union shops and the Maine operatives sought pay increases and other benefits in addition to union shops.

Also about 800 workers at the Warwick Mills in Warwick, R.I., and the Interlaken Mills at Harris, R.I., are on strike.

Union Shop Sought

They called their stoppage yesterday. Warwick workers sought wage increases and Interlaken employés demanded a union shop.

The Maine strike vote followed an impasse over union demands that included union shop clauses and a 10-cent-an-hour increase in wages. The mills rejected the union shop but offered 8 cents an hour wage hikes.

The New Hampshire workers walked out after negotiations for a new contract, involving the union shop, broke down.

Mills Are Listed

Maine mill involved included York, of Saco; Androscoggin, Hill, Bates, Continental, Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works (Pepperell) and W. S. Libbey, all of Lewiston; the Pepperell, Biddeford, and Edwards, Augusta.

Connecticut companies affected were the Putnam plant of Powdrell and Alexander, Inc., curtain and materials makers; Jewett City plant, of the Ashland Company, and the Taftville plant of the Poneman mills.

Both plants in New Hampshire are operated by the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

14TH AGENCY MADE IMMUNE

Senate Adds Army Engineers To List Of 'Sacred Cows'

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Senate added a fourteenth agency today to the list of Government boards, commissions and bureaus marked untouchable in its version of legislation authorizing the President to reorganize the executive branch.

By a roll call vote of 36 to 18 the chamber approved an amendment by Senator Overton (D., La.) exempting civil functions of the Army Engineer Corps from reorganization.

Overton argued that the Judiciary Committee in reporting the bill had classified thirteen agencies as "sacred cows." He added that to leave the Army engineers out of the same classification was to "invite" the President to give such jobs as river control and harbor work to some other Government branch.

Others Marked For Exemption

The other agencies marked for exemption by the committee are the Interstate Commerce, Federal Communications, Federal Trade, Securities and Exchange, Tariff and Federal Power Commissions, the National Mediation, National Railroad Adjustment and Railroad Retirement boards, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Land Bank System, the District of Columbia Government and the General Accounting Office.

Senator Murdock (D., Utah), floor manager for the measure, debated vainly against Overton's amendment. He declared it was opening the way for further changes which would destroy effectiveness of the legislation.

"We can't get reorganization unless we are willing to delegate some of the powers to the President and repose some confidence in him," Murdock told the Senate.

Many Amendments Still Pending

With many amendments remaining to be acted upon, the bill apparently will not reach a final vote until next week. Leaders had difficulty keeping anything resembling a quorum on the floor.

Under the committee's recommendations, either house of Congress could keep a presidential reorganization plan from going into effect by adopting a simple resolution of disapproval. If the Congress took no action, the President's shifts would be made.

The administration would like to get rid of that feature. Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) counseled a "positive" approach to the problem. He presented an amendment which would require active approval of both houses before any reorganization plan could be put into force. The committee bill, he complained, is a "delegation of legislative powers to the President."

ARMY ENGINEERS ARE PUT ON LIST OF 'SACRED COWS'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP) The Senate added a 14th agency today to the list of government boards, commissions and bureaus marked untouchable in its version of legislation authorizing the President to reorganize the executive branch.

By a roll call vote of 36 to 18 the Chamber approved an amendment by Senator Overton (D-La.) exempting civil functions of the Army Engineers Corps from reorganization.

Overton argued that the Judiciary committee in reporting the bill had classified 13 agencies as "sacred cows." He added that to leave the Army Engineers out of the same classification was to "invite" the President to give such jobs as river control and harbor work to some other government branch.

The other agencies marked for exemption by the committee are the Interstate Commerce, Federal Communications, Federal Trade, Securities and Exchange, Tariff and Federal Power commissions, the National Mediation, National Railroad Adjustment and Railroad Retirement boards, the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, the Federal Land Bank system, the District of Columbia government and the General Accounting Office.

Senator Murdock (D.-Utah), floor manager for the measure, debated vainly against Overton's amendment. He declared it was opening the way for further changes which would destroy effectiveness of the legislation.

"We can't get reorganization unless we are willing to delegate some of the powers to the President and repose some confidence in him," Murdock told the Senate.

With many amendments remaining to be acted upon, the bill apparently will not reach a final vote until next week. Leaders had difficulty keeping anything resembling a quorum on the floor.

Under the committee's recommendations, either House of Congress could keep a Presidential reorganization plan from going into effect by adopting a simple resolution of disapproval. If the Congress took no action the President's shifts would be made.

The administration would like to get rid of that feature. Senator Donnell (R-Mo.) counselled a "positive" approach to the problem. He presented an amendment which would require active approval of both houses before any reorganization plan could be put into force. The committee bill, he complained, is a "delegation of legislative powers to the President."

Navy Assigns Ports for 2,080 Laid-Up Ships

2 Major Areas Picked, 753 Vessels to Go to Florida and 506 Craft to Oregon

30.24 - 31379

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Berthing ports for 2,080 ships of the fleet to be kept in inactive status were announced today by the Navy.

Assignments were by categories of ships and represented space available, the Navy said, but specific assignments of ships by name have not been made.

Of the total, 1,007 will be berthed in east coast areas, 924 on the west coast, and 194 on the Gulf coast. The Navy said five other berthing areas are under study for accommodation of other ships if needed.

The 2,080 ships represent about a fifth of the Navy's war-time strength of 11,500 regularly manned vessels, of which some 5,500 are destined to be sold or scrapped. The rest will be retained either in active or reserve status. Plans call for rotation of individual ships between active and reserve fleets.

Of the ships assigned to inactive berthing, 400 are combat ships. The rest include mine, patrol, landing and auxiliary vessels and district craft of various types.

Two Major Areas

The two major berthing areas, on a numerical basis, will be the St. John's River, at Green Cove Springs, Fla., where 753 vessels will be tied up, and Tongue Point, Astoria, Ore., with 506.

New stations were established at Orange, Tex., and Tacoma, Wash. At existing naval stations, new piers are being added where needed.

The Navy said berthing schedules at Bremerton, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., were subject to modification. Construction of berthing piers at those points may be reduced by transfer of some ships allocated there to other localities where additional Navy-owned piers may become available.

Alternate locations now under study are the naval supply depot, Stockton, Calif.; the naval station at Seattle, and naval air stations at Alameda and San Diego, Calif.

Berthing space at the Todd Shipyards at Tacoma and Seattle was obtained by an agreement through which the Navy traded Navy-owned equipment for Todd-owned property. By the agreement the Todd company kept the Seattle yards and the Navy acquired facilities at Tacoma for use in berthing ships, making confiscation procedure unnecessary.

Florida Deal Worked Out

A similar agreement was worked out for the Green Cove Springs, Fla., site, where the waterfront property is owned by the naval air station. Under the agreement the Navy will take over the waterfront for berthing and maintaining the landing strip for emergency use.

All ships in the inactive fleet will be secured to berths, made airtight to prevent interior corrosion and decomposition and dehumidified by an inexpensive form of air-conditioning. All stores except provisions, ammunition and fuel will be kept aboard, cutting the cost of building warehousing space.

One ship in each "nest" will house a crew charged with general maintenance of all ships in the "nest," and each of the large combatant ships, such as battleships, heavy cruisers and carriers will be staffed by a skeleton crew in caretaker status.

All ships will be prepared for manning within ten days, and ready for sea action after a twenty-day shakedown cruise.

The assignments include:

New London, Conn., submarine base, fifty submarines, two submarine tenders, two big harbor tugs.

Bayonne, N. J., annex is under consideration for assignment of four battleships, four aircraft carriers and fifteen escort airsraft carriers if such additional berths are required.

650 Restrictions Listed

These restrictions on business are all that remain of 650 which were in effect at one time during the war.

In a farewell statement, J. A. Krug, retiring WPB chairman, said:

"I want to take this opportunity to again thank the nation's war workers and American industry for the untiring effort and wholehearted co-operation which made possible the unparalleled achievement of providing our armed forces and those of our allies with the mightiest arsenal that the world ha: ever known."

Co-Operation Needed

Krug said the same kind of co-operation among Government, industry and labor "is needed at this time to solve the problems which confront us."

Krug was away from his office today and could not be reached for comment on reports that he may take another Government post. He asserted some time ago that he planned to enter private industry.

WPB Set To Quit Business Today

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Its job a part of history, the War Production Board goes out of business tomorrow.

The new Civilian Production Administration, successor to WPB, then will take over the task of guiding industry back to full peacetime operation.

"We hope to do as good a job as our predecessor," said a statement by John D. Small, who, as head of CPA, will administer the 52 industry controls and three priorities regulations which remain on the books.

SINATRA'S EFFORT TO SETTLE STRIKE AT SCHOOL FAILS

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GARY, Ind., Nov. 2—(AP) Evidence that Frank Sinatra, radio singer and actor, had failed in his attempt to induce striking Froebel High school students to return to their class rooms was presented at the school today. Nearly all white students remained away from classes.

Sinatra spoke and sang before a 'teen age audience of 5,800 at municipal auditorium yesterday. He led the audience in repeating a pledge of allegiance to the "democratic ideals of our home, schools and in our independent youth organizations."

But Leonard Levenda, 17-year-old spokesman for the strikers, said Sinatra had "made the situation worse instead of better."

Levenda said the strikers had taken exception to some of the crooner's references to two Gary citizens. He said the students were angered by Sinatra's reference to one of the men as "a two-bit politician."

Mayor Joseph Finerty, who was instrumental in arranging Sinatra's visit here, said he was "amazed" at the singer's remarks and that he had told Sinatra after the meeting:

"Your remarks were most unfortunate. You were ill advised in your statements and what you said in your personal remarks was a disservice to the cause and to the community."

Finerty said he had apologized personally to the two men.

The strike was called several days ago. The students said they were not attending classes because the school board had not disciplined Principal R. A. Nuzum for what they termed his favoritism to Negro students. An earlier strike had been called in September in protest to Nuzum's so-called favoritism. The school board exonerated Nuzum of the charge.

LONG JOB AHEAD, SAYS FORRESTAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(AP) Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal today told 1,121 members of the final graduating class of the Columbia University U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's school that the navy's job "is not yet finished."

Addressing the newly commissioned ensigns in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Forrestal added:

"It will not be finished in either your lifetime or mine, because no matter how deep our physical and moral faiths in the construction of a world society built on law, power and force will nevertheless be necessary to that new order if it is to have a practical chance of working."

He said demobilization of reserve officers would take place "as soon as it is possible to bring it about."

Following his address, Forrestal told newsmen the Navy's strength probably would be down to 500,000 enlisted men and 50,000 officers by about next Sept. 1.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal presented awards to outstanding members of the graduation class. Among them was Robert N. MacGlathlin of Kingston, Mass., for excellence in ordnance.

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Oil Agreement Sent To Senate

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—President Truman today submitted the new Anglo-American petroleum agreement to the Senate for its ratification.

The agreement was worked out in London recently by the British and an American delegation headed by Interior Secretary Ickes. It replaces an earlier agreement which former President Franklin D. Roosevelt withdrew after it was criticized by industry.

The agreement, involving the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was signed last month in London. It was made public then.

Transmits Agreement

The President's message follows:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, if it approves thereof, I transmit herewith an agreement on petroleum between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed in London September 24, 1945.

"With the agreement I transmit for the information of the Senate the report made to me by the Secretary of State relating thereto, together with a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War relating to the agreement, and also a list of territories to which the agreement is intended to apply."

Former Enemy Areas To Get Jap War Plants

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on Japanese reparations, said tonight that Japan's war plants capable of peacetime use will be moved to former enemy-dominated countries.

The reparations program in Japan, he said in a broadcast interview, will follow the same pattern as that for Germany" with the idea of putting a final end to Japan's war-making capacity.

The Japanese industry which is to be moved, Pauley said, "will go to those countries which as victims of Japanese aggression have valid reparations claims. It will be used to make the countries of East Asia, which were formerly dependent upon Japan economically, strong and independent in their own right.

He said Japanese steel production will be "kept down to the point where it is able to supply only minimum civilian requirements."

Dutch Get New U. S. Credit

$50,000,000 Sum Granted to Buy American Products

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP). — The Export-Import Bank today announced an additional $50,000,000 credit for the Netherlands, to finance the purchase of United States products.

The terms are generally the same as those provided for under an earlier $50,000,000 credit.

Notes evidencing the first ten of thirty semi-annual installments will bear interest at 2½ per cent and will fall due commencing June 30, 1951. Those evidencing the next ten will bear interest at 3 per cent and will fall due commencing June 30, 1956. Those evidencing the last ten will bear interest at 3½ per cent and will mature commencing June 30, 1961.

The bank, in announcing the credit, said it stands ready to sell the Netherlands notes to commercial banks on "appropriate terms," which, it is understood, will be at par plus accrued interest.

Navy Jabbed On Doctors

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP) — The Navy Medical Corps was criticized today by Representative Boren (D., Okla.) for "holding doctors in the service who have no work to perform."

"I know of one case where a doctor has half a dozen convalescent patients, requiring about one hour a day of his time," Boren said. "His only other duty in the past five weeks has been to dispose of the carcass of a cow which was believed to be endangering the health of those in the naval establishment by drawing flies."

In another case, he declared, twelve doctors are attending eleven patients."

"These are not unusual incidents in the Navy's waste of medical manpower at this time," he asserted.

Retired Veteran Sues On Pay Issue

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Federal Court was asked today to decide whether a returned war veteran restored to his former job was entitled to wage increases he would have obtained through senority had he remained on the company's payroll.

The action was filed here by James W. Nevins, of Columbus, a toolmaker at the Curtiss Wright Corporation's Columbus warplane plant until his induction September 30, 1942. Nevin was honorably discharged last April 21 and restored to his former job May 23.

His Claim

His suit against Curtiss-Wright contends his pay was $1.15 an hour before entering the Army and that he was rehired at $1.20 an hour. He contended, however, that continuous employment under a CIO union contract would have made him elegible to receive $1.50 an hour, instead of $1.20.

The suit asks the court to order the company to pay Nevins the wage he would have received.

Curtiss-Wright officials explained that the question of a union contract was not involved and that the action applied only to the seniority issue.

Many Troops Only 'Killing Time,' Charge

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Representative Bender (R., Ohio) may give the War Department the benefit of correspondence indicating that thousands of troops are doing nothing but "killing time."

Following a House speech yesterday on army discharges, Bender said he would like the department to see letters he has from "literally hundreds of young men sweating it out in forgotten corners of the world."

"Most of these men overseas and in camps right here at home are doing absolutely nothing," Bender told the House. "There isn't a reason in the world why they should not be furloughed home while they are waiting for discharges."

Ships-To-States Bill Introduced

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to give interested states various obsolete or condemned vessels for use as shrines has been

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introduced by Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.), of the Senate Naval Committee.

One bill would specifically give the famous aircraft carrier Enterprise to the State of New York, if wanted there as a memorial or shrine.

The proposal follows an offer by Secretary James Forrestal to give the battleships Texas and Louisiana to the states for which they were named. Another measure by Walsh would authorize the Navy to give captured or condemned guns, projectiles, flags, documents or other items to non-profit and patriotic organizations.

Improvement Urged In Artificial Limbs

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—A congressional committee said today that artificial limbs made for amputee war veterans are no better now that those made in Civil War days.

A report written by Chairman Kelley (D., Pa.) of a House Labor subcommittee on its investigations of aid for the physically handicapped advocated a well financed research program under the United States Public Health Service.

Kelley also recommended immediate discharge from the armed forces of all experienced makers of artificial limbs, expanded manufacturing and repair services, and intensive Government "policing" of the limb-making industry to "prevent fraud."

Every veteran, the committee report said, should get any artificial limb he needs, regardless of cost.

BILL WOULD INCREASE ARMY OFFICER STRENGTH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP) Legislation providing an authorized strength of 25,000 officers in the Regular Army, as compared with the present figure of 16,000 was introduced today by Senator Johnson (D-Colo) at the request of the War department.

The increase would be made up by appointment of officers, in grades up through major, who have been in active service during the war as members of the Army of the United States, as contrasted with the Regular Army.

U.S. Jury Indicts 'Master Nazi Spy'

Philadelphia, Nov. 2 (AP)—George Lang, often called Nazi Germany's master spy—reported to be still at large in Europe—has been indicted by a Federal grand jury here on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States.

Lang, according to the indictment returned yesterday, is charged with bribing Spanish merchant seamen entering the port of Philadelphia to make sketches of harbor facilities, war plants, army and navy concentrations and report all war activities.

The jury said Lang faces a death sentence or 30 years' imprisonment if convicted of the charge.

General Clay Returns For Washington Talks

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy military governor in the American zone of occupation in Germany, has returned to Washington for a series of conferences.

Clay arrived yesterday, accompanied by Robert Murphy, legal adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, governor of the zone.

War Department officials, asked if Eisenhower also planned to come here at an early date, said they had received no word to that effect. They added it was possible Eisenhower would visit the Capital at some future time.

Clay was assigned temporary office space in the Pentagon Building upon his arrival here and was in conference with War Department officials during the day.

55 Pupils Arrested Over Gerald Smith

Los Angeles, Nov. 2 (AP)—Detention of 55 high-school students today broke up a second student demonstration in two days against use by Gerald L. K. Smith, America First party leader, of a school auditorium for a speech tomorrow night.

The students were detained while resisting efforts of 75 policemen to disperse 1,000 youths milling before the city board of education offices. Some fought with officers.

The 55 were taken to the juvenile detention station, where most of them were released. Thirteen were recalcitrant in questioning, police said, and were held until their parents came after them. No charges were filed.

MUSSOLINI'S BRAIN BEING STUDIED IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP) Microscopic examination of tissue from Benito Mussolini's brain by Army doctors in this country has given no clue as to how Il Duce got that way.

Col. J. E. Ash, director of the Army Medical museum, told a reporter today that "two scraps" from the forebrain of the fallen dictator have been received at the museum. He said that still incomplete study of the specimens has disclosed "no disease or structural abnormalities" such as often account for personality traits.

James Roosevelt Denies Political Aspirations

Beverly Hills, Cal., Nov. 2 (AP)—James Roosevelt, recently reported to be a possible candidate for Governor or State Senator, said today he has no current political aspirations.

The eldest son of the late President, in a news conference, said he was being kept busy as executor and trustee of his father's estate.

Senate Confirms Two As 4-Star Admirals

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Senate confirmed Frederick J. Horne and Richard E. Edwards today as four-star admirals.

William S. Farber and Harry W. Hill were confirmed as vice admirals.

The Senate also approved the promotion of 53 naval officers to the rank of rear admiral.

'Commando' Kelly Likes Filling-Station Job

Pittsburgh, Nov. 2 (AP) — Swapping bullets for gasoline, ex-Sergt. Charles (Commando) Kelly, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, was back today at a peacetime job of running a filling station.

Kelly, who won fame by slaying 40 Germans single-handed in 20 minutes, said he's happy filling up tanks.

"It's an honest living," he declared. "I like it."

NAVY NEGROES LAUDED

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Lester Granger, special assistant to Navy Secretary Forrestal, and adviser on Negroes in the service, said today that the actual practice of the Navy's anti-discrimination policy in the Pacific lags behind standards on the mainland.

On a Pacific tour, he said, he found these two complaints prevailing among Negro Navy men. Slowness of promotion, due both to prejudice by commanding officers and to the fact Negroes were admitted to general duty too late in the war to have acquired seniority and segregation more frequently than on the mainland and sometimes enforced with unusual stupidity.

Yet Granger reported excellent examples of command of Negro Navy personnel in the Pacific. He said Fleet Admiral Nimitz had assured him Negroes, by their wartime service, had proved their right to continued admission to general Navy service in peacetime. Before the war they were limited to steward duty.

Surplus Property Official Resigns

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—William S. Bradley resigned today as director of the Office of Surplus Property in the Department of Commerce, protesting against revised regulations affecting purchases of surpluses by veterans. Bradley announced his resignation at a meeting of business paper editors where he was a guest speaker.

Five Nations Authorized To Purchase U.S. Wheat

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today authorized five countries to purchase a total of 200,500 tons of wheat through regular trade channels for loading in December.

The authorizations included Belgium, 100,000 long tons; The Netherlands, 75,000 tons; Brazil, 8,500 tons; Portugal and Spain, 8,500 tons each.

The department said the authorization to Spain and Portugal stipulated that the wheat must be loaded at North Pacific ports. Shipments to the other countries may be loaded at any port.

Program Urged To Deal With Mental Disorders

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—Dr. Robert H. Felix, medical director of the mental hygiene department, United States Public Health Service, today recommended a national public health program to deal with persons who have mental and nervous disorders.

"More than half of all the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by persons with mental and nervous disorders," he said in an address at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

TROOPSHIP HIT BY 7-DAY STORM

LaCrosse Victory Has Roughest Atlantic Voyage In Years

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—Seven WAC's came home from France today aboard the army transport La Crosse Victory with approximately 2,000 men, who, said the WAC's, were "perfect gentlemen" and didn't utter a single "wolf call" the entire trip.

The women, six officers and one of enlisted rank, also said they went through a seven-day storm so bad that even pet dogs on the vessel were ill for nearly the whole voyage.

Two of the WAC's got so sick they were taken to the hospital at Camp Shanks, N.Y., where the troops debarked, to recuperate and another said she was "out like a light for five days solid" during the trip.

Roughest Trip In Years

The troopship went through what its officers and men said was one of the roughest North Atlantic trips in years. At times the gale was as great as 60 miles an hour and waves sometimes 20 feet high lashed the ship, whose speed was reduced to only four knots, they said. It sailed from Le Havre October 22.

The arriving WAC's were Lieut. Ruby R. Downs, Leoti, Kan.; Lieut. Ruth R. Johnson, Milton, Ore.; Lieut. Harriet H. Tuttle, Comstock, Mich.

Lieut. Emma Johnson, of Jackson, Miss.; Lieut. Johnnie J. Akin, Breckenridge, Texas, and Sergt. Lena Ward, Duluth, Minn.

Another troopship arriving was the navy transport Gen. George O. Squier from Karachi, India, with 3,329 troops, 17 Office of War Information personnel and "Susie" a 6-month-old monkey belonging to Sergt. Carl E. Mauldin, Phoenix, Arizona.

13 Reach East Coast

The La Crosse and the General Squier were two of thirteen transports carrying some 16,800 service men which arrived here and in Boston today. On the West Coast there were 22 more vessels with at least 11,500 troops.

Other ships docking in New York were the Zane Grey, with 108 men; Williams Victory, 1,951; Webster Victory, 1,934; Texarkana Victory, 1,935; Merak, 114; Sheepshead Bay Victory, 1,934, and the Samuel Gompers 30.

The Sea Spike originally was scheduled to arrive here today but now is not expected until Monday.

At Other Ports

Vessels reaching other ports, with the numbers aboard:

Boston—The China Mail, 21; William Mosely, 645; Laconia Victory, 1,986, and Jonathan Edwards, 650.

San Francisco—West Wind, Rutilicus, Green Bay Victory and the Machineel, carrying a total of 180 navy and Marine passengers.

San Diego, Cal.—The Escort Carrier Shamrock Bay, 1,365, including 4th Division Marines, and the assault transport Highlands, with 1,800 service men.

At Four Western Cities

Seattle, Wash.—The Toloa, 270; Sacajawea, 735 service men and 191 civilians, and the Cape Johnson, 570 army and 766 navy men.

Tacoma, Wash.—Cape Clear, 1,802.

Los Angeles—Destroyer Walter Young, 70, and the LSM Flotilla 8 of nine ships, total passengers undesignated.

Portland, Ore.—Omar Bundy, 367 army nurses, 47 officers, 2,720 enlisted men and 16 Red Cross workers, and the Gasconade, with 26 navy officers and 915 navy personnel.

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LONDON, NOV 2-(AP)-TWO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TOOK SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV'S SNUB TO X X X CORRESPONDENTS, IN MOSCOW IS NOT TO BE HIS LAST WORD X X X. THE (CORRESPONDENTS') MEMORANDUM IS STATESMANLIKE IN ITS AIM AND FACTUAL IN ITS REASONING X X X. MOLOTOV'S REPLY SHOWS SERIOUS UNDERESTIMATION OF THE PART WHICH THE PRESS PLAYS X X X IN ASSISTING FORMATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OPINION."

THE DAILY HERALD, ORGAN OF THE LABOR PARTY, SAID: "WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT MR.MOLOTOV'S SNUB TO X X X CORRESPONDENTS, IN MOSCOW IS NOT TO LIKE IN ITS AIM AND FACTUAL IN ITS REASONING X X X. MOLOTOV'S REPLY SHOWS SERIOUS UNDERESTIMATION OF THE PART WHICH THE PRESS PLAYS X X X IN ASSISTING FORMATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OPINION."

DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE U.S.S.R. ABROAD. MOLOTOV REPLIED THAT THE PROTEST WAS "NOT SOLID" AND THAT HE COULD NOT CONSIDER IT.

30.24-31381

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE COMMENTED: "THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS IS ESSENTIAL IF COUNTRIES ARE TO GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER. MR.MOLOTOV DOES NO SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY OR THE WORLD BY REFUSING ANY MODIFICATION OF CENSORSHIP."

MOST LONDON PAPERS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED STORIES OF THE MEMORANDUM AND ITS REJECTION.

MT&SW1013AES

NIGHT LEAD ELECTIONS (120)

LONDON NOV 2-(AP)-LABOR'S GAINS IN THURSDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, BRITAIN'S FIRST SINCE 1938, CONTINUED TO PILE UP TODAY AND INCOMPLETE RETURNS SHOWED SOCIALISTS OUTDISTANCING THE CONSERVATIVES TWO-TO-ONE.

EVEN TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE BIRMINGHAM SWUNG TOWARD THE LEFT, BUT REMAINED IN CONTROL OF THE CONSERVATIVES, WHO HAVE A PREPONDERANCE OF ALDERMANIC STRENGTH.

LABOR SUCCESSES WERE GREATEST IN THE PROVINCES, WHERE RETURNS FROM 150 OF 360 PROVINCIAL BOROUGHS SHOWED THEM MAKING A NET GAIN OF 950 COUNCIL SEATS, WHILE THE CONSERVATIVES LOST 473. THE LIBERALS AND INDEPENDENTS LOST 129 AND 340 SEATS, RESPECTIVELY.

IN 20 OF LONDON'S 28 BOROUGHS, LABORITES WON 705 COUNCIL SEATS AGAINST THE CONSERVATIVES 229.

IN THE 1938 ELECTIONS, THE CONSERVATIVES MAINTAINED AN APPROXIMATE TWO TO ONE MAJORITY.

EZ945PES

LONDON, NOV. 2—(AP)—QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLAN

TODAY PRESENTED WINSTON CHURCHILL 630 LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE FIRST DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, HIS FIGHTING ANCESTOR. SHE TOLD THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER THAT THE GIFT WAS FOR "HIS INSPIRED AND VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY."

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LONDON, NOV 2-(AP)- R. T. PAGET, LABORITE MP, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WORKING ON BRITISH FARMS HAVE STARTED "SOMETH OF A GO-SLOW STRIKE" AFTER HEARING OF HUNGER IN THEIR FAMILIES AT HOME.

"THE ITALIANS ARE GETTING SULKY," HE SAID. "THEY ARE WORKING AT SPEED. THEY ARE ANXIOUS TO GO BACK HOME."

PARRIS 01602 APRB RM 1313

LONDON, NOV.2-(AP)— THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR PARTY ORGAN, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE WORK WEEK IN BRITISH COAL MINES WOULD BE REDUCED FROM ~~five~~ Six TO ~~six~~ five DAYS WITHIN THE NEXT SIX TO NINE MONTHS WITHOUT ANY CORRESPONDING DROP IN PAY.

DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING CONDITIONS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY NOW ARE GOING ON BETWEEN MINERS AND FUEL MINISTER EMANUEL SHINWELL.

THE HERALD SAID THE SHORTER WORK WEEK WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT UPON THE OUTPUT OF THE MONTHS, but DECLARING THE MAIN EFFECT WOULD BE TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM AND ILNESS AMONG WORKERS.

APL WILLIAMS 00555--JA-- 212A

BERLIN, NOV.2-(AP)-BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS HAVE CONCLUDED THAT IF ANY TRACE REMAINS ON EARTH OF ADOLF HITLER AND HIS BRIDE OF A DAY, EVA BRAUN, IT IS MERELY ASHES AND BITS OF BONES BURIED SOMEWHERE IN THE RUINS OF BERLIN.

A BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WHO DIRECTED THE STUDIES SAID TODAY THAT MARTIN BORMANN, THE FUEHRER'S DEPUTY, ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DIED TRYING TO ESCAPE THE BESIEGING RUSSIONS.

BORMANN IS UNDER INDICTMENT AS A WAR CRIMINAL FOR TRIAL AT NUERNBERG. HIS WHEREABOUTS NEVER HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY PLACED.

THE EXHAUSTIVE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED THAT HITLER AND THE BRAUN WOMAN WERE DEAD AND THEIR BODIES BURNED OUTSIDE

THE BUNKER OF THE REICHSCHANCELLORY WHERE EVA SWALLOWED POISON AND HITLER SENT A BULLET CRASHING INTO HIS MOUTH ON APRIL 30.

"THERE IS NO EVIDENCE WHATEVER TO SUPPORT ANY OF THE THEORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED AND WHICH PRESUPPOSE HITLER IS STILL ALIVE," THE BRITISH STATEMENT SAID.

"ALL SUCH STORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED AND FOUND QUITE BASELESS; MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN DISSOLVED AT THE FIRST TOUCH OF FACT AND SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN ADMITTED BY THEIR AUTHORS TO HAVE BEEN PURE FABRICATION."

THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT TOLD THIS TALE OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE GERMAN DICTATOR AS GATHERED FROM EYEWITNESSES: NOV 3 1945

HITLER'S ORIGINAL PLAN WAS TO FLY TO BERCHTESGADEN APRIL 20 AND CONTINUE THE FIGHT. BUT TWO DAYS LATER, HE CONCLUDED THAT THE WAR WAS LOST AND TOLD HIS ADVISORS HE WOULD DIE IN BERLIN.
HE SUFFERED FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND SOMETIMES HAD TAMTRUMS.
B79

HE COMPLETED PLANS FOR HIS SUICIDE THE FOLLOWING NIGHT AND FOR THE BURNING OF HIS BODY.

HITLER MARRIED EVA BRAUN ON APRIL 29 AND RETIRED WITH HER TO THEIR SUITE FOR A WEDDING FEAST, BUT THE CONVERSATION ABOUT THE SUICIDE WAS SO OPPRESSIVE THAT HITLER'S SECRETARY HAD TO LEAVE.

HITLER SAID GOODBYE TO ABOUT 20 PEOPLE ON APRIL 30 AND SENT FOR 200 LITRES MORE THAN 50 GALLONS) OF GASOLINE WHICH WERE DEPOSITED OUTSIDE THE BUNKER. THEN HE AND THE BRAUN WOMAN RETIRED TO THEIR SUITE "WHERE THEY BOTH COMMITTED SUICIDE--HITLER BY SHOOTING HIMSELF THROUGH THE MOUTH, EVA BRAUN APPARENTLY BY TAKING POISON" ALTHOUGH SHE HAD A REVOLVER.

PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND BORMANN AND PERHAPS OTHERS WRAPPED HITLER'S BLOODY BODY IN A BLANKET AND PLACED IT IN THE GARDEN BESIDE THE WOMAN'S BODY. BOTH WERE DRENCHED WITH GASOLINE AND LIGHTED. HIS ASSOCIATES GAVE THE HITLER SALUTE AND RETIRED BECAUSE RUSSIAN GUNFIRE WAS HEAVY. THE BODIES APPARENTLY WERE RESAOKED SEVERAL TIMES AND BURNED AGAIN AND AGAIN UNTIL NOTHING RECOGNIZABLE REMAINED.
IF ANY BONES WERE LEFT THESE WERE BROKEN UP AND PROBABLY BURIED.

"ANY THEORY THAT HITLER IS STILL ALIVE WOULD REQUIRE THAT HITLER ESCAPED AFTER 2:30 P.M. ON APRIL 30 AND THAT EVA BRAUN WAS FOBBED OFF WITH THE CORPSE OF A DOUBLE," THE REPORT SAID, "BUT ESCAPE AFTER 2:30 P.M. WAS ALMOST CERTAINLY IMPOSSIBLE."

SJ1200PES

BERLIN, NOV.2--(AP)--THE ARMY POSTOFFICE AT GROUP CONTROL HEADQUARTERS RAN OUT OF MONEY ORDER BLANKS TODAY, AFTER A MONTH-END RUSH WHICH ROCKETED ITS OCTOBER TOTAL ISSUE FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO $4,500,000.

THE FIGURE COVERED ONLY THE 68TH ARMY POSTAL UNIT, NOV 3 1945
WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE SOLDIERS' RUSH TO CONVERT THEIR OCCUPATION MARKS INTO AMERICAN DOLLARS--AT THE RATE OF 10 CENTS A MARK--AND TUCK THEM SAFELY AWAY AT HOME BEFORE NE RESTRICTIONS ON FUND TRANSFERS BECOME EFFECTIVE.

30.24-31383

ROME, NOV 2 --(AP) SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS, (D-UTAH) CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SPENT A BUSY 48 HOURS IN ROME. HE WAS RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS XII, HAD LUNCHEON WITH THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, AND HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ITALIAN PRINCE REGENT UMBERTO. HE ALSO SAW THE ITALIAN PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI AND FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

THE UTAH LEGISLATOR WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM PARIS IN AN ARMY PLANE PLANNED TO FLY BACK TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL TOMORROW FOR THE REMAINING SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIAZTION CONGRESS.

NOV 2 1945

AFTER A 15 MINUTE PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH THE PONTIFF TODAY WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "VERY FINE", THOMAS, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY INCLUDING MAJ. GEN. RALPH SMITH, U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE IN PARIS-- HEARD THE POPE URGE THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN SECURING PEACE.

"IT IS A QUESTION OF IMMENSE AND VITAL IMPORTANCE AT ALL TIMES," THE POPE SAID IN ENGLISH, "BUT ESPECIALLY TODAY WHEN SO MANY NOBLE, PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO ESTABLISH A FIRM AND ENDURING PEACE."

NOV 3 1945

ROME, NOV. 2-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD APPEALED TO "ALL ALLIED GOVERNMENTS" TO PREVENT "ECONOMIC DISINTEGRATION" OF THE VENEZIA GIULIA AREA OCCUPIED BY YUGOSLAVIA.

IN A COMMUNIQUE, THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS "PREOCCUPIED BY ALARMING NEWS FROM CAPODISTRIA AND IN GENERAL FROM THE B REGION BEYOND THE MORGAN LINE."

WHILE THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY THE NATURE OF THE NEWS, A GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IT REFERRED TO DISPATCHES IN THE ITALIAN PRESS THAT YUGOSLAVS HAD PUT MORE THAN 1,000,000,000 OCCUPATION LIRE IN CIRCULATION IN ISTRIA AND FIUME.

THE MONARCHIST NEWSPAPER ITALIA NUOVA SAID 60,000,000 SUCH LIRE WERE PLACED IN THE YUGOSLAV BANK AT CAPODISTRIA, A TOWN OF

15,000, AND THAT YUGOSLAV AGENTS WERE TAKING ITALIAN LIRA OUT OF CIRCULATION XXX THROUGHOUT ISTRIA.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT ITALIANS REFUSED TO HONOR THE OCCUPATION MONEY AS LEGAL TENDER AND THAT A GENERAL STRIKE WAS DECLARED WHEN THE YUGOSLAVS ATTEMPTED TO FORCE USE OF THE MONEY.

ROME, NOV. 2--(AP)---THE HIGH COMMISSIARIAT FOR PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF UMBERTO AND SALVATORE SCALERA, BROTHERS, ON A CHARGE OF FINANCING MUSSOLINI'S MARCH ON ROME IN 1922.

THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE SAID THE SCALERAS, PROMINENT CONTRACTORS, WERE ACCUSED OF CONTRIBUTING MORE THAN 2,000,000 LIRE TO THAT MOVEMENT WHICH PUT ITALY UNDER FASCIST RULE.

APRB 114 BRIAS 01500 JRT 210PES

ATHENS, NOV 2-(AP)-A NEW CABINET HEADED BY PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS, WHO FOUGHT IN THE GREEK-ALBANIAN WAR AS A LINE PRIVATE, TODAY TOOK OVER THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

KANELLOPOULOS, FORMER VICE-PREMIER AND NAVY MINISTER, PERSONALLY ASSUMED THE PORTFOLIOS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MARINE MINISTER.

THE NEW PREMIER IS A LEADER OF THE UNIONIST PARTY. HE FORMED HIS CABINET YESTERDAY UPON INVITATION OF REGENT ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, WHO HAD BEEN SERVING AS HEAD OF A PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION SET UP AFTER SEVERAL GREEK LEADERS HAD FAILED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENTS.

MK746AES

NOV 3 1945

MOSCOW, NOV. 2-(AP)-TRADE UNION OFFICIALS GOT A STERN WARNING TODAY THAT ANY COMPLAINT BY A SOVIET WORKER MUST GET THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE UNION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND AN INDIVIDUAL ANSWER. AND THE CHAIRMAN MUST BE POLITE.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS ADDED THAT THE EDITOR OF THE LABOR NEWSPAPER, TRUD, WOULD UBLICIZE ANY BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDE REPORTED BY WORKERS.

SN1129PES

HELSINKI, NOV. 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT BARON GUSTAF VON MANNERHEIM WILL LEAVE FINLAND SOON FOR A "MORE FAVORABLE CLIMATE" BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH, A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. DURING HIS ABSENCE, THE DUTIES OF PRESIDENT WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY PRIME MINISTER JUHO PAASIKIVI.

A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID THE 78-YEAR-OLD MANNERHEIM WOULD GO TO PORTUGAL.

NOV 3 1945

FBG435PES/ APR/ 1184E

MADRID, NOV 2 --[redacted] (AP) THE SPANISH CABINET [redacted] DECREE ANNOUNCED AN OFFER IT MADE TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO GIVE REFUGE TO 50,000 CHILDREN FROM WARTORN EUROPEAN NATIONS DURING THE COMING WINTER.

IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING THE [redacted]

WEEKLY CABINET MEETING STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, REFLECTING THE THE HUMANITARIAN FEELINGS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE PROPOSED THAT THE CHILDREN SPEND THE COMING WINTER MONTHS IN "GUARDERIAS" WHICH ARE THE QUARTERS NOW PROVIDED WORKERS CHILDREN THE AUXILIO SOCIAL, A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OF THE FALANGE.

(IN MOSCOW, INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY ANTICIPATED NO IMMEDIATE DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THE TREATY NOV. 7. THEY SAID THERE WAS NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.)

INONU TOLD THE ASSEMBLY:

"IT WOULD BE UNEXPLAINABLE UNDER A SENSE OF JUSTICE THAT ANY TERRITORY OR TURKISH RIGHTS BE JEOPARDIZED UNDER ANY KIND OF PRETEXT. WE DO NOT DOUBT THAT IF WE COULD EXPLAIN PAST EVENTS AND TURKISH RIGHTS TO THE SOVIET UNION, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES, THAT THESE NATIONS WOULD FIND US RIGHT. I DO NOT DELUDE MYSELF IN BEING ABLE TO FIND SUCH MEANS. X X X WE DECLARE OPENLY WE HAVE NO DEBTS TO PAY TO ANYBODY, TERRITORIAL OR CONCERNING TURKISH RIGHTS. AND WE WILL LIVE AS MEN OF HONOR AND DIE AS MEN OF HONOR."

REFERRING TO THE DENUNCIATION OF THE FRIENDSHIP PACT BY THE SOVIET UNION, INONU SAID HE HAD "NOT LOST HOPE THAT THE TRUTH WILL BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD AND THAT WITH A FEELING OF GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS IT IS PROBABLE THAT GOOD RELATIONS WILL BE ESTABLISHED BWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES."

THE FRIENDSHIP TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE SOVIET UNION WAS CONCLUDED DEC.17, 1925. ON MARCH 19 OF THIS YEAR THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT INFORMED THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR THAT IT WAS PERMITTING THE TREATY TO EXPIRE. "OWING TO PROFOUND CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE, ESPECIALLY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, THE TREATY NO LONGER CORRESPONDS TO THE SITUATION AND NEEDS SERIOUS IMPROVEMENT," MOSCOW SAID.

(ON OCT.15, THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY SAID IT HAD LEARNED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES THAT AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN POTSDAM THAT THE MONTREUX CONVENTION FIXING THE STATUS OF THE DARDANELLES "SHOULD BE REVISED AS NO LONGER CORRESPONDING TO PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS AND THAT THE GIVEN PROBLEM WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF DIRECT NEGOTIATION BETWEEN EACH OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS AND THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.")

JR-M447AES

PALESTINE (230)

BY GEORGE PALMER

JERUSALEM, NOV 2-(AP)-THE PALESTINE POST ASSERTED TODAY THAT OUTBURSTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH PARALYZED PALESTINE'S RAILROADS AND COST AT LEAST FOUR LIVES YESTERDAY INDICATED "THE JEWS HAVE GONE OVER FROM DEFENSIVE TO OFFENSIVE ACTION" IN THEIR CAMPAIGN FOR REVISION OF THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER QUOTA RESTRICTING JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

"RESISTANCE HAS NOW EMERGED AS A PRIMARY CHALLENGE," DECLARED THE PAPER IN A LENGTHY EDITORIAL COMMENTING ON THE OUTBREAKS, WHICH A BRITISH MILITARY COMMUNIQUE BLAMED UPON JEWISH ELEMENTS.

"THESE ACTS OF DESPERATION REPRESENT A NEW, IF NOT UNEXPECTED, STEP IN DEFIANCE WHICH THE JEWISH PEOPLE WERE DRIVEN TO PROCLAIM BECAUSE IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE WHITE PAPER, FAR FROM BEING REVOKED, WAS TO BE CONTINUED IN FORCE X X X," THE EDITORIAL DECLARED.

"UNLESS THERE IS A CHANGE OF HEART IN LONDON OR BOTH IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON, THE ALARMING PROSPECT MUST BE FACED XXX (OF) A PEOPLE WHO CONSIDER THAT A FIGHT FOR THEIR VERY LIVES HAS BEEN FORCED UPON THEM," THE PAPER CONCLUDED.

(A LONDON SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY SAID THE ORGANIZATION "REPUDIATES RECOURSE TO VIOLENCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE" BUT "FINDS ITS CAPACITY TO IMPOSE RESTRAINT SEVERELY TRIED BY THE MAINTENANCE OF A POLICY WHICH JEWS REGARD AS FATAL TO THEIR FUTURE.")

THE SITUATION REMAINED TENSE IN PALESTINE. BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN D'ARCY, BRITISH COMMANDER, MOVEMENT OF ALL MOTOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 6 A.M. WAS BANNED, EXCEPT IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

AN UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION, DESCRIBING ITSELF AS "THE VOICE OF JEWISH RESISTANCE", PROMISED A HEBREW RESISTANCE GROUP COMMUNIQUE WOULD BE ISSUED TODAY. IT ASSERTED THAT THE PALESTINE JEWS HAVE NO INTENTION OF ATTACKING THE ARABS.

MK6AES

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD SECOND (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X X NORTH CHINA.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES IN CHUNGKING CONFINED THEIR CONTINUING TALKS IN CHUNGKING TO MEASURES AIMED AT HALTING CIVIL STRIFE.

A REPORT FROM HANKOW SAID TRAFFIC ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD BEWTWEEN THAT CENTRAL CHINA METROPOLIS AND CHENGCHOW NEAR THE YELLOW RIVER HAS BEEN RESUMED. THIS INDICATED THE BULK OF THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN HONAN PROVINCE SOUTH OF THE RIVER MUST HAVE MOVED NORTH.

THE COMMUNIST DISPATCH SAID THAT THE CHINESE SIXTH ARMY, OTHER GOVERNMENT FORCES AND PUPPETS HAD FORCED THE COMMUNISTS TO ABANDON SIX TOWNSHIPS ALONG THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD.

EARLIER A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN HAD SAID GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE ENGAGED IN A PINCERS DRIVE DESIGNED TO SQUEEZE OUT COMMUNISTS FROM THE RAILROAD AND OPEN THAT ARTERY FOR THE MOVEMENT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES TO NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

A117KX

CHUNGKING 2ND ADD 3RD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X REPORTED TODAY.

COMMUNIST QUARTERS BOTH IN CHUNGKING AND YENAN CHARGED THAT 300,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE BEEN MASSED FOR A LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE AND THAT COMMUNIST FORCES IN WESTERN HONAN AND EASTERN HOPEI ALREADY ARE ENCIRCLED.

THESE QUARTERS SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS RECENTLY OCCUPIED COMMUNIST-HELD HSIANGSHAN, 10 MILES FROM THE PEIPING NORTH GATE, "AFTER AMERICANS RECONNOITERED THE TERRAIN IN TWO CARS."

COMMUNIST SUCCESSES NEAR CHINWANGTAO, NORTH CHINA PORT IN U.S. MARINE HANDS, WERE CLAIMED.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THAT ONE OF THE TOP COMMUNIST GENERALS WAS HEADING THE SIEGE OF GOVERNMENT-HELD KWEISUI.

THE DISPATCHES SAID, ETC., 2ND GRAF 2ND NIGHT LEAD AS BEFORE

JQ1046PCS

A COMMUNIST STATEMENT TODAY CHARGED THAT GEN. YEN HSI-SHAN, GOVERNOR OF SHANSI PROVINCE WHO IS VISITING IN CHUNGKING, COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE BOTH DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.

THE STATEMENT ACCUSED HIM DURING THE WAR OF RECEIVING JAPANESE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS COOPERATION AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS. IT ALSO ALLEGED THAT AFTER JAPAN'S SURRENDER A JOINT FORCE OF YEN'S TROOPS AND THE JAPANESE USED POISON GAS IN COMPELLING THE COMMUNISTS TO LIFT THE SIEGE AGAINST FOUR TOWNS AND TO ABANDON TWO OTHERS IN SHANSI.

THE COMMUNISTS DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT DISMISS AND PUNISH GENERAL YEN.

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IN SHANGHAI, MEANWHILE, FOREIGN MERCHANTS WONDERED HOW TO RESUME EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE WHEN THEIR AMERICAN DOLLARS ARE WORTH OFFICIALLY ONLY 20 CHINESE DOLLARS--YET BRING 1600 ON TODAY'S BLACK MARKET.

IN SHANGHAI, TOO, WOMEN IN SLINKY, LOW-CUT EVENING GOWNS PARADED IN THE FIRST FASHION SHOW IN FIVE YEARS; AND MUSICIANS COMPLICATED THE CITY'S NIGHT LIFE BY STRIKING FOR A 100 PERCENT PAY INCREASE.

JUKE BOXES PRETTY WELL FILLED THE GAP.

XA125PCS

SHANGHAI, NOV.2-(AP)-FOUR JAPANESE WERE BURNED TO DEATH AND 11 WERE INJURED IN AN EXPLOSION AND FIRE WHICH DESTROYED 11 SHOPS. THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED IN A SHOP FULL OF CELLULOID TOYS.

BY MARC PURDUE

SINGAPORE, NOV 1-(AP)-TRANSPORT IS THE CHIEF BOTTLENECK IN THE EARLY RESUMPTION OF MALAYA'S RUBBER PRODUCTION, WHILE A COMMUNIST ELEMENT AMONG THE WORKERS MAY COMPLICATE THE PLANTERS' PROBLEMS LATER ON.

A REQUEST FOR RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF LEND-LEASE VEHICLES HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON SO THAT MALAYA'S DRASTIC TRANSPORT SHORTAGE MAY BE RELIEVED.

ABOUT 300 PLANTERS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN SINGAPORE WITHIN A MONTH TO BEGIN RUBBER PRODUCTION OPERATIONS, BUT UNLESS AN ORDER PROHIBITING USE OF LEND-LEASE EQUIPMENT FOR REHABILITATION AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IS RESCINDED THE EXPERTS WILL BE UNABLE TO OPERATE.

IF WORK IS STARTED BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR, SOME TRANSPORT MUST BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, SAID ONE MEMBER OF A PLANTERS SURVEY GROUP. HE SAID IT WOULD TAKE SIX MONTHS TO IMPORT TRUCKS FROM BRITAIN.

ALTHOUGH ONLY ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF THE 1,000,000 MALAYAN RUBBER PLANTATION WORKERS REMAIN IN THE COUNTRY, OPERATIONS CAN BE STARTED IN NEARLY ALL AREAS BY TEACHING FORMER MAINTENANCE AND FIELD WORKERS THE TECHNIQUE OF TAPPING THE TREES. MANY WORKERS ARE DRIFTING BACK AND ABOUT 20,000 TAMIL LABORERS WHO WERE TRANSPORTED TO SIAM BY THE JAPANESE ARE AWAITING MEANS OF GETTING HOME.

THE MAJORITY OF PLANTATIONS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN CONDITION FOR OPERATIONS ALTHOUGH SOME MACHINERY WAS LOOTED BETWEEN THE TIME OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AND THE ARRIVAL OF PLANTERS' SURVEY PARTIES.

A NUMBER OF PLANTATIONS ARE NOW GUARDED BY UNITS OF THE MALAYAN PEOPLES' ANTI-JAPANESE RESISTANCE ARMY WHICH IS MADE UP LARGELY OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

SOME SOURCES EXPRESS FEAR THAT THIS GROUP MAY PROVIDE A STUMBLING BLOCK LATER ON WHEN PRODUCTION ACTUALLY BEGINS. ALREADY THERE HAVE BEEN CASES OF ARMY UNIT LEADERS HALTING PLANTATION WORK. THE RESPGTANCE ARMY IS ADVOCATING A DAILY WAGE OF $3.50 (AMERICAN) FOR PLANTATION LABOR, COMPARED TO A PRE-WAR WAGE OF 70 TO 85 CENTS.

COLLECTION OF 35,000 TO 50,000 TONS OF RUBBER STOCKS LEFT BEHIND BY THE JAPANESE IS PROCEEDING, BUT MOVEMENT OF THE STOCKS BY SEA IS RETARDED BY LACK OF SHIPPING. ONE AMERICAN SHIP WILL CARRY THE FIRST SHIPMENT DIREGT TO THE UNITED STATES IS LOADING 6,000 TONS AT PENANG AND WILL TAKE ON MORE AT SINGAPORE.

JAPANESE STOCKS WERE FOUND IN ALL SORTS OF STORAGE PLACES BUT MUCH WAS LEFT IN THE OPEN AND SOME OF IT MAY NOT BE USABLE WHEN IT REACHES AMERICAN OR BRITISH FACTORIES.

MT1152AES

FIRST LEAD JAVA
BY RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA, NOV 2-(AP)-PEACE WAS RESTORED IN THE MAGELANG AREA AT NOON TODAY BY A TEMPORARY TRUCE WHICH FOLLOWED A NIGHT OF SHARP FIGHTING BETWEEN INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS AND BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS, DURING WHICH RAF PLANES AGAIN STRAFED THE INDONESIAN FORCES.

ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN JAVA CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED GENERALLY UNIMPROVED, ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION AT THE NAVAL BASE OF SOERABAJA WAS DESCRIBED AS "VERY DELICATE."

COL. C.H.O.PUGH, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH GARRISON AT SOERABAJA, SUCCEEDED IN EFFECTING THE EVACUATION OF 1,500 DUTCH NATIONALS,--MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN--AND A SIMILAR NUMBER WERE EXPECTED TO EMBARK TONIGHT.

A72

AT MAGELANG, BRITISH AND INDONESIAN LEADERS WERE REPORTED CONFERRING DURING THE TRUCE, EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF DR. SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC," WHOSE CEASE FIRE ORDERS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN IGNORED BY THE EXTREMISTS. OUTCOME OF THE NEGOTIATIONS REMAINED IN DOUBT.

THE RAF STRAFING DURING THE NIGHT ENABLED GURKHA INFANTRY TO REOCCUPY ADDITIONAL AREAS IN THE TOWN, WHICH IS ABOUT 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BATAVIA, AND REDUCED DANGER TO THE HOSPITAL, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED UNDER FIRE BY THE INDONESIANS.

A BRITISH COMMENTATOR SAID THE FIGHTING INVOLVED EXTREMISTS APPARENTLY OUT OF THE CONTROL OF DR. SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC," AND ADDED THAT A PEACEFUL SOLUTION DEPENDED UPON WHETHER THE EXTREMISTS WOULD OBEY SOEKARNO'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CEASE FIGHTING.

THE BRITISH FORMULA FOR SOLVING THE DIFFICULTIES WAS SUMMED UP IN A BROADCAST BY PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE EXPERTS OVER THE BATAVIA RADIO, WHO CONCLUDED THAT "THE BATTLEFIELD OF DEMOCRACY IS THE COUNCIL TABLE." THE BROADCAST SAID THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CURRENT DISORDERS IN JAVA WERE THE JAPANESE, WHO ORIGINALLY "GAVE UP THEIR CONTROL TO THOSE WHOSE DESIRE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT THEY FIRST ENCOURAGED. THE JAPANESE WILL BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER FOR THIS DISOBEDIENCE OF ALLIED ORDERS, THE BROADCAST SAID.

IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE TROUBLED POLITICAL SITUATION, DUTCH ECONOMIC EXPERTS WERE ATTEMPTING TO COMPILE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON

30.74-31389

CURRENT INDONESIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

LACK OF A PROPER INVENTORY OF WHAT THE JAPANESE LEFT OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PRODUCTION SYSTEM MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE A DEFINITE STATEMENT REGARDING FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, SAID A. LUYTJES, AGRICULTURAL CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

QUININE PRODUCTION WAS BEST PRESERVED, BECAUSE THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES WERE INTERESTED IN IT, HE SAID. THE RUBBER PLANTATIONS CAME THROUGH RATHER WELL, HE ADDED, WITH ONLY MINOR AREAS CONVERTED INTO VEGETABLE FIELDS. THE INDIES FORMERLY SUPPLIED 40 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S RUBBER DEMAND, AND PROBABLY WILL BE BACK AT FULL CAPACITY PRODUCTION AS SOON AS NORMAL CONDITIONS RETURN, HE SAID.

JR413AES

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TOKYO,NOV.2-(AP)-THREE JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS, INCLUDING THE FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY, ARE UNDER ARREST FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTION OF THREE DOOLITTLE AIRMEN OCT. 15, 1942, NEAR SHANGHAI.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY.

A MAJOR HATA WAS PLACED IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN A TOKYO MILITARY HOSPITAL PENDING RECOVERY, WHEN HE WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO OMORI PRISON CAMP NEAR YOKOHAMA.

LT.YUSEI WAMITSU, SON OF A PROMINENT JAPANESE, ALSO WAS DISCLOSED AS HAVING BEEN ARRESTED. HE NOW IS IN OMORI.

FIRST OF THE JAPANESE ARRESTED FOR QUESTIONING ABOUT THE EXECUTIONS WAS LT.GEN.SHIGERU SAWADA, RETIRED, WHO COMMANDED THE JAPANESE 13TH ARMY IN CHINA AT THE TIME OF THE EXECUTIONS. HIS TRANSFER TO OMORI WAS ANNOUNCED IN MID-OCTOBER.

NOV

NO SPECIFIC CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST THE THREE JAPANESE, BUT SAWADA IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE SHANGHAI AREA WHEN THE THREE AMERICANS--LT.WILLIAMM G.FARROW OF LAKEWOOD,OHIO; LT.DEAN HALLMARK OF DALLAS,TEX.; AND STAFF SGT.HAROLD SPATZ OF LEBO,KAS.-- WERE EXECUTED AND THEIR BODIES CREMATED THERE.

WAMITSU IS LISTED IN THE TOKYO DIRECTORY AS THE ONLY SON OF YONE-FUSA WAMITSU, PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA INDEPENDENCE SOCIETY AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE TOKYO BAR ASSOCIATION.

FJ257ACS

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

TOKYO,NOV.2-(AP)-THE SAMURAI SWORD, SYMBOL OF THE JAPANESE WARRIOR, WILL BECOME A PART OF THE TRADITION OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION--FIRST TO ENTER TOKYO.

THE REGIMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 16 SWORDS HAD BEEN NAMED FOR AS MANY HEROES OF THE REGIMENT. THE SWORDS WILL BE PASSED ON AT FORMAL CEREMONIES EACH TIME THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND IS CHANGED.

"THROUGH THIS CUSTOM, OFFICERS NOW LIVING WHO FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THOSE WHO DIED HOPE TO PERPETUATE THEIR MEMORIES AND THUS HAND DOWN A BIT OF THE GLORY THAT WAS THE EIGHTH CAVALRY'S DURING THOSE HISTORIC DAYS," SAID COL.W.J.BRADLEY, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER.

THE MEN FOR WHOM THE SWORDS WERE NAMED (HOME ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE) ARE:

MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE, DIVISION COMMANDER, WOUNDED IN FEBRUARY, 1945, BY A JAPANESE GRENADE WHILE INSPECTING A CAVE AT THE FRONT; NOW RECUPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST LT.HARVEY B.FARMER, KILLED LEADING A PLATOON IN AN ASSAULT ON TANUAN,LUZON, IN MARCH OF 1945. NOV 3 1945

SECOND LT.CURTIS COMBS, CANNON TROOP, KILLED LAST NOVEMBER WHILE DIRECTING THE NIGHT DEFENSE ON SAMAR ISLAND.

SECOND LT.LELAND WEBB, KILLED BY A MORTAR SHELL IN APRIL AT MOUNT MALOPUNYO, ON THE SOUTHERN LUZON FRONT.

LT.COL.RAYMOND F.KING, KILLED BY SNIPER FIRE WHILE RECONNOITERING A ROUTE ACROSS A RAVINE ON MOUNT MALOPUNYO.

SECOND LT.ELLIS B.MADSEN, FIRST SQUADRON, SWEPT TO SEA AND DROWNED IN MAY OF 1944 WHILE TESTING A FORD ON MANUS ISLAND.

FIRST LT.DONALD O.SUMMERS, "A" TROOP, KILLED BY A SNIPER IN FEBRUARY AT CABANATUAN, LUZON.

CAPT.GLENN S.SALLIE, "B" TROOP, KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION LAST MARCH WHILE INVESTIGATING A CAVE; CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF HIS COMPANIONS.

CAPT.WINTHROP B.AVERY, "C" TROOP, KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF MANILA WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE.

FIRST LT.GEORGE A.CASEY, "D" TROOP, KILLED IN FEBRUARY WHILE LEADING AN ASSAULT ON A HILL AT ANTIPOLA, LUZON.

MAJ.WALTER M.HART, SECOND SQUADRON, KILLED LAST MAY WHEN

THE JAPANESE ASSAULTED A COMMAND POST AT INFANTA, LUZON.

STAFF SGT.JOHN W.COBURN, SECOND SQUADRON, KILLED WHEN HE EXPOSED HIMSELF TO REPAIR MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND KEEP THE FLYING SQUADRON MOVING INTO MANILA.

FIRST LT.HERMAN S.NEAL "E" TROOP, KILLED IN APRIL WHEN HE WAS CUT OFF AND TRIED TO FIGHT HIS WAY BACK TO HIS TROOPS AT MOUNT MALOPUNYO.

FIRST LT.GEORGE F.MILLER, "F" TOOP, KILLED IN JUNE OF 1944 WHEN THE SUBMARINE ON WHICH HE WAS ABOARD FOR A SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE WAS SUNK PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS ON LEYTE, IN THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN.

FIRST LT.JOHN H.CHAPMAN, "G" TROOP, KILLED WITH NEAL WHILE TRYING TO FIND A WAY FOR HIS SQUADRON ACROSS A FIRE-SWEPT FIELD.

CAPT.CLYDE H.SMITH, "H" TROOP, KILLED BY A SNIPER LAST JUNE IN THE LAST ACTION ON THE NORTHERN LUZON CAMPAIGN IN THE VICINITY OF THE BAYONGBAYAN RIVER4.

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TOKYO,FRIDAY,NOV.2-(AP)-THE WAR WAS OVER, BUT FOR EIGHT AMERICAN AIRMEN IT WAS THE SAME HEARTBREAKING BATTLE AGAINST THE SEA WHEN THEIR B-25 MITCHELL FAILED ON A FLIGHT FROM TOKYO TO IE ISLAND, OFF OKINAWA.

FOUR DIED. FOUR SURVIVED SEVEN DAYS ON A WIND-BUFFETED LIFERAFT AND FINALLY REACHED SOUTHERN KYUSHU.

AUTHENTIC BUT STILL INCOMPLETE REPORTS OF THE SEPT.9 CRASH REACHING TOKYO TODAY IDENTIFIED ONLS TWO OF THE DEAD--CAPT.JOHN BLANCHARD, LOS ANGELES AND BRONXVILLE,N.Y., AND CAPT.THOMAS C.WATKINS, SPARTANBURG,S.C.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED ENLISTED MEN DROWNED BEFORE REACHING THE LIFERAFT AFTER THE BOMBER CRASHED WITH TWO USELESS MOTORS.

ALL WERE WITH THE 43RD HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

THE SURVIVORS ARE CAPT.LELAND AGARD, THE PILOT; MAJ."BUDDY" CLARK, CAPTAIN JOSEPH AND LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS. (COMPLETE NAMES AND HOME TOWNS UNAVAILABLE).

BLANCHARD AND WATKINS WERE RETURNING TO IE FROM A TOKYO VISIT AS PASSENGERS ABOARD THE BOMBER, WHICH CRASHED TWO AND A HALF HOURS OUT OF TOKYO'S ATSUGI AIRFIELD. THE PLANE SANK IN 40 SECONDS.

BATTLING 10-FOOT HIGH WAVES, THE SIX OFFICERS REACHED A LIFERAFT BUT FOUND THAT ITS SUPPLY OF FOOD AND WATER HAD BEEN WASHED AWAY. THEIR WATERLOGGED RAFT REACHED THE ROCKY KYUSHU COAST SEPT.26. ALL SIX WERE TORTURED BY THIRST AND HUNGER.

THE JAPANESE IMMEDIATELY GAVE AID, BUT BLANCHARD AND WATKINS DIED SHORTLY AFTER REACHING SHORE. THEIR BODIES WERE BURIED IN A KANOYA CEMETERY.

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BLANCHARD, 34, A SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER OF THE 43RD GROUP, FORMERLY WORKED IN PORTLAND,ORE. HIS NEXT OF KIN WERE LISTED AS MRS. H.DOUGLAS, AUNT, LOS ANGELES, AND CLYDE BLANCHARD, UNCLE, 250 BRONXVILLE RF., BRONXVILLE.

TOKYO, NOV.2-(AP)-DOJINKAI, THE JAPANESE PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION WHICH OPERATED AS A PROPAGANDA MEDIUM THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST IN WARTIME UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF GREATER EAST ASIA, WAS ORDERED DISSOLVED TODAY BY A DIRECTIVE OF THE ALLIED COMMAND.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID A STUDY OF DOJINKAI'S OPERATIONS SHOWED ITS DESIRABILITY AS A MEDICAL ORGANIZATION WAS SERIOUSLY COMPROMISED BY ITS PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES.

SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO, NOV. 2-(AP)-DIRE NEED OF COAL FOR THE WINTER SPURRED MAJ. GEN. A.D. BRUCE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TO SEEK THE HELP TODAY OF CHINESE AND KOREAN MINERS BY OFFERING THEM REPATRIATION PRIORITIES.

"YOU ARE IN THE MINES AND WHILE YOU OCCUPY WORKERS' HOUSES IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE TO BRING JAPANESE COAL MINERS THERE. I ORDER THE JAPANESE COAL MINE OPERATORS AND POLICE TO TREAT YOU FAIRLY AND BENEVOLENTLY AS CITIZENS OF FREE COUNTRIES," HE SAID.

HOWEVER, HE ORDERED THE CHINESE AND KOREENS NOT TO HARM JAPANESE COAL MINERS, THEIR FAMILIES, POLICE OR OPERATORS OR TO RIDE THE RAILWAYS WITHOUT PAYING. JAPANESE POLICE WERE GIVEN POWER TO ARREST CRIMINALS, WHO BRUCE SAID WOULD BE THE LAST TO BE RETURNED HOME.

AS A FURTHER INDUCEMENT TO KOREANS TO WORK IN THE MINES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DIRECTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT THE KOREANS TO SEND HOME THEIR SAVINGS. THE GOVERNMENT FROZE THE KOREANS' FUNDS RECENTLY, AND THE ACTION WAS ONE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT AMONG THE MINERS WHO WERE UNABLE TO SEND MONEY TO THEIR FAMILIES IN KOREA.

W130APS

30.24 — 31389

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BY HARRY FRAWLEY

PEARL HARBOR, NOV. 2-(AP)-ADMIRAL NIMITZ, USING AS HIS YARDSTICK, "HOW WILL IT AFFECT SEA POWER," EMPHATICALLY IS OPPOSED TO A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE FIVE-STAR ADMIRAL WHO TEAMED WITH A FIVE-STAR GENERAL, MACARTHUR, TO DEFEAT JAPAN THUS ALIGNED HIMSELF ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE FENCE FROM HIS ARMY COLLEAGUE. MACARTHUR FAVORS A SINGLE DEPARTMENT.

THE SINCERITY AND DETERMINATION OF NIMITZ WERE NEVER MORE IN EVIDENCE THAN AT AN HOUR LONG CONFERENCE LATE YESTERDAY IN WHICH HE ELABORATED ON A 2,000 WORD STATEMENT OPPOSING A MERGER OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

(THIS IS A CHANGE OF STAND BY NIMITZ. IN WASHINGTON, THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC TESTIMONY HE GAVE DEC. 8, 1944, AT PEARL HARBOR TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF FAVORING THE MERGER IDEA.

(IN HIS TESTIMONY THEN NIMITZ ADVOCATED MERGER UNDER A SINGLE CABINET OFFICER TO REDUCE "ANY TENDENCY TO SEPARATISM" AND COMMENTED THAT KEEPING OFFICERS IN SEPARATE BRANCHES "ENGENDERS DISTRUST, WE'LL SAY, OR SUSPICION. PERHAPS DISLIKE."

IN THE STATEMENT, REEMPHASIZING THE POSITION HE TOOK ON OCT. 27 IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS, NIMITZ SAID HE BELIEVED THE THEORETICAL ADVANTAGE CLAIMED BY ADVOCATES OF A SINGLE DEPARTMENT WAS NOT OBTAINABLE. HE HOLDS THAT THE DISADVANTAGES OF MERGER ARE SO SERIOUS AS TO MAKE THE PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE.

"I'VE SET UP FOR MYSELF A YARDSTICK AGAINST WHICH I MEASURE ANY PROPOSAL AFFECTING NATIONAL DEFENSE," HE SAID.

"HOW WILL IT AFFECT SEA POWER? WILL IT BE PREJUDICIAL OR TEND TO IMPROVE IT?"

NIMITZ SAID THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO A SINGLE DEPARTMENT WAS THE PLAN EMPLOYED BY GERMANY -- "HOW IT WORKED FOR GERMANY IS A MATTER OF HISTORY."

NIMITZ POINTED OUT THAT AMERICA STARTED OUT WITH A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BUT WHEN EXTERNAL TROUBLE THREATENED -- POSSIBLE WAR WITH FRANCE -- THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD CONGRESS IN 1798 ESTABLISH A NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NIMITZ SPOKE OF THE PRIDE IN THE SEAMEN'S PROFESSION AND THE NEED FOR COMPETITION IN PEACE AMONG BRANCHES OF THE ARMED SERVICES. HE EXPRESSED CONVICTION THAT THERE WAS GREATER NEED FOR SOLVING IMPORTANT DOMESTIC PROBLEMS -- UNEMPLOYMENT, MANAGEMENT-LABOR STRIFE -- THAN IN TOYING WITH AN UNTRIED SINGLE DEPARTMENT IDEA.

"WE HAVE PROOF IN ACCOMPLISHMENT -- WINNING THE WAR UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM," NIMITZ CONCLUDED.

WW126APS

MANILA, NOV. 2-(AP)-THE PORT OF MANILA, WRECK-STREWN, MINED AND WITHOUT A USABLE PIER EIGHT MONTHS AGO WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADERS WERE DRIVEN FROM THE PHILIPPINES, HANDLED MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEASUREMENT TONS OF CARGO LAST MONTH.

MAJ. GEN. EWART G. PLANK, COMMANDER OF THE PORT BASE, SAID THE TONNAGE VOLUME HAD INCREASED GREATLY SINCE V-J DAY WITH THE EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN AND THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF HOMEWARD BOUND SERVICE MEN.

WW614APS

DETAILS OF THE SLAYING OF ALBERT C. DELFINO, VENEZUELAN CONSUL, AND 40 MANILA (WITNESS) DAY
HIS WIFE AND FOSTER SON, ON FEB. 13 WERE RELATED BY A WITNESS WHO
SAID THEY AND SIX OTHERS WERE TIED, MARCHED INTO A ROOM OF THEIR
HOME AND SHOT. THE HOUSE WAS BURNED. THE VICTIMS WERE ALL ROBBED
BEFORE THEY WERE SLAIN, THE WITNESS SAID.

A GUARD AT THE HOME OF CARLOS PEREZ RUBIO, WELL KNOWN PHILIPPINES
BUSINESSMAN WHO WAS KILLED AS THE JAPANESE FIRED HIS HOME, SAID RUBIO
WAS SHOT FIVE TIMES AS HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

A NURSE WHO HAD ATTENDED BRIG.GEN. CARL NATHORST, RETIRED OFFICER
OF THE PHILIPINE CONSTABULARY, SAID SHE LAST SAW THE AGED GENERAL AND
HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER AMONG THOSE WHO WERE TRAPPED IN THE GERMAN CLUB.
SHE DID NOT KNOW THEIR FATE, BUT HAS NOT SEEN THEM SINCE.

DM355APS

A NURSE WHO ATTENDED BRIG.GEN. CARL NATHORST, RETIRED OFFICER
OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, SAID SHE LAST SAW HIM, HIS WIFE AND
DAUGHTER TRAPPED IN THE CLUB. THEIR FATE REMAINS A MYSTERY.

A 17-YEAR-OLD BOY SHOWED THE COMMISSION A HORRIBLE GASH ACROSS
THE BACK OF THE HEAD WHERE A JAPANESE OFFICER SLASHED AT HIM WITH
HIS SABER. THEN THE BOY WAS PUSHED IN A FISH POND AND LEFT FOR DEAD.
THE WITNESS SAID THE OFFICER HAD SEEN HIM RUNNING IN AN ATTEMPT
TO ESCAPE FROM A LONG LINEUP OF FORCED LABORERS. THE OFFICER STRUCK
HIM TWICE WITH THE SABER, INFLICTING A FOUR-INCH SCAR.

ANOTHER 17-YEAR-OLD WITNESS, A BOY WHO ESCAPED FROM A HOLE WHERE
40 PERSONS PERISHED DURING THE FEB. 10 PHASE OF THE BATTLE, SAID THAT
AT LEAST 300 MALE CIVILIANS IN THE PACO DISTRICT WERE TIED, TORTURED
AND KILLED THAT DAY BY YAMASHITA'S SOLDIERS.

ONE OF THE SPANIARDS WHO HAD BEEN LOCKED IN THE BATHROOM GLARED AT
YAMASHITA AS HE TOLD HOW HE WAS WOUNDED BY THE GRENADE BLAST, WHICH
KILLED FIVE AND INJURED MANY OTHERS. HIS SON WAS AMONG THOSE KILLED.

HE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN HE REELED INTO THE KITCHEN HE FOUND THE
BODIES OF THREE WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN RAPED.

ONE SURVIVOR OF ANOTHER MASS MURDER TESTIFIED THAT VENEZUELAN
CONSUL ALBERTO DELFINO, HIS WIFE AND FOSTER SON AND FIVE OTHER
PERSONS WERE ROBBED, THEIR HANDS TIED BEHIND THEM AND SHOT WHILE
THE SOLDIERS WERE SETTING FIRE TO THE HOUSE. THE DYING WERE SMASHED
AND HACKED WITH GUNS AND SABERS, HE DECLARED.

A NIGHT GUARD AT THE HOME OF CARLOS PEREZ RUBIO, WELL-KNOWN
FILIPINO, SAID MORE THAN 30 PERSONS PERISHED WHEN THE JAPANESE
SET FIRE TO RUBIO'S HOME.

HE HIMSELF ESCAPED INTO THE GARDEN, HE SAID, IN TIME TO SEE
RUBIO MAKE A DASH FROM THE FLAMING DWELLING ONLY TO BE SHOT AND
KILLED

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, NOV 2-(AP)-VENEZUELA'S WEEK-OLD REVOLUTIONARY ARMY GOVERNMENT STARTED A WAR AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS TODAY AND GAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND FANS ATTENDING THE "WORLD'S AMATEUR BASEBALL TOURNAMENT" SOME ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

DURING THE SECOND INNING OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND EL SALVADOR, SPECTATORS HEARD GUNFIRE COMING FROM JUST OUTSIDE OF THE BALLPARK. SILENCE FOLLOWED THE FIRST FEW SHOTS BUT WHEN THE SHOOTING WAS REPEATED THE FANS STARTED TO RACE FOR THE EXITS.

POLICE CALMED THE FRIGHTENED CROWD AND TOLD THE FANS THAT GENDARMES WERE ATTEMPTING TO SCARE AWAY TICKET SCALPERS BY SHOOTING OVER THEIR HEADS. THE SPECULATORS HAD BEEN THROWING STONES AT THE STADIUM WALL IN PROTEST AGAINST A GOVERNMENT EDICT FORBIDDING THE SALE OF TICKETS OVER THE REGULAR PRICE.

P.S. VENEZUELA WON 10-1.

EZ956PES

MANAGUA, NOV. 2--(AP)---NICARAGUA OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED THE NEW GOVERNMENTS OF VENEZUELA AND BRAZIL TODAY.

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AQ6 JRT-245PES

QUEBEC, NOV 2-(AP)-DELEGATES HEADED HOME FROM THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICURE ORGANIZATI

CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION TODAY AFTER HEARING CHAIRMAN L.B. PEARSON OF CANADA MAKE A FINAL APPEARL YESTERDAY FOR ALL MEMBER NATIONS TO HELP DISPEL HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, NOV 1-(AP)-A COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORT SAYS WAGES CAN RISE SUBSTANTIALLY WITHOUT ANY CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PRICES.

THE REPORT DEALS CHIEFLY WITH THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

IN THIS INDUSTRY, SAYS THE REPORT, WAGES CAN BE INCREASED AS MUCH AS 25 PER CENT WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS AND PROFITS STILL MAY BE THREE TIMES LARGER THAN IN THE 1936-1939 PERIOD.

SAID THE REPORT, WHICH WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE:

"EVEN WITH A 25 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE (IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY), AND SOME INCREASE IN MATERIALS COSTS, PROFITS THREE TIMES LARGER THAN IN THE 1936-1939 PERIOD CAN BE EXPECTED, ON SALES TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES AS LARGE.

"(THE YEARS 1936-1939 ARE USED AS A REFERENCE HERE BECAUSE THEY SERVE AS THE BASE IN CALCULATIONS FOR THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX AND WERE USED BY OPA IN DEVELOPING PROFIT MARGINS FOR PRICE SETTING."

CONTINUING TO DISCUSS THE AUTMOBILE INDUSTRY, THE REPORT SAID:

"WHILE SALES NEXT YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY PRODUCTS, WILL PROBABLY BE ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT BELOW 1941, PROFITS ACCRUED FROM THESE SALES WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD LOWER. PROFITS BEFORE TAXES WOULD, HOWEVER, STILL BE HIGHER THAN IN ANY YEAR PRIOR TO 1941.

"THE INCREASE IN MATERIALS COSTS IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THE RISE IN WAGES, PAST AND FORECAST, EXPLAIN NEXT YEAR'S PROFIT POSITION RELATIVE TO 1941. AT THE SAME TIME IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT 1941 WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT YEAR, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE LARGE PRODUCTION BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF SUBSTANTIAL PRICE INCREASES."

THE REPORT PRESENTED THESE GENERAL FINDINGS:

"1. FOR A GIVEN SET OF COST ASSUMPTIONS IN A PARTICULAR YEAR, PROFITS RISE MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN PRODUCTION. THUS, A SIX-FOLD INCREASE IN PRODUCTION WILL YIELD A PROFIT 13 TIMES HIGHER. THE DIFFERENTIAL IS NATURALLY MUCH LARGER BETWEEN THE EXTREMES AND TENDS TO DIMINISH AT THE HIGHER LEVELS OF OUTPUT.

"2. 1942 MODEL PRICES ARE HIGH ENOUGH TO YIELD PROFITS AT LOW VOLUMES OF OUTPUT--EVEN WITH THE HIGH WAGE AND MATERIALS COSTS ASSUMED FOR 1947. PROFITS WOULD BE MADE FROM THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS WITH A 2,000,000- CAR OUTPUT.

"3. PRICES THAT WOULD YIELD PROFITS AT LOW-UTILIZATION OF CAPACITY HAVE BEEN CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS INDUSTRY. THE AUTOMOTIVE GROUPS HAVE EXPERIENCED A LOSS IN ONLY ONE YEAR--1932."

D60WX

THE REPORT SAID THAT EVEN AFTER DEDUCTING PROBABLE POSTWAR TAXES, THE SAME GENERAL PICTURE IS SEEN FOR AUTOMOBILE-MAKERS. IT CITED PROFITS AFTER TAXES FOR SELECTED "GOOD" PREWAR YEARS COMPARED WITH THE COMING THREE YEARS, ASSUMING IN THE CASE OF 1946, 1947, AND 1948 A 40 PER CENT CORPORATE INCOME TAX AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX. IT PRESENTED THIS TABLE:

YEAR	PROFITS (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
1929	451
1937	338
1940	390
1941	423
1946	390
1947	610
1948	670

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"THUS," THE REPORT SAID, "AFTER TAXES THE PROFITS IN 1948 WOULD BE ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS HIGHER THAN IN 1941. THESE ESTIMATES DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ANY BENEFITS THAT MAY ACCRUE TO THE INDUSTRY IN 1946 AND 1947 FROM THE PERMITTED SPEEDUP IN THE AMORTIZATION OF FACILITIES BOUGHT IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, SINCE SUCH PROFITS WOULD BE ALLOCATED TO THE WAR YEARS AND HENCE WOULD SWELL WARTIME, RATHER THAN POSTWAR PROFITS."

THE BUREAU SAID THAT THIS WAS THE "SIGNIFICANCE" OF ITS FINDINGS:

"IT IS APPARENT THAT PRESENT COST PRICE RELATIONSHIPS ARE SUCH THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY THAT A BASIC WAGE INCREASE IS POSSIBLE WITHOUT RAISING PRICES.

"FOR 1946 A GENERAL INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT IS POSSIBLE. SUCH AN AVERAGE WOULD MEAN A RISE OF 15 PER CENT OR A LITTLE MORE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. SOME INDUSTRIES COULD AFFORD MORE, SOME NOT SO MUCH.. THE AUTOMOBILE IS IN THE FORMER CLASS--15 PER CENT CAN BE GRANTED WITHOUT ADVERSE RESULTS IN THE FIRST PREWAR YEAR OF RESTRICTED OPERATIONS, AND A FURTHER INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT CAN BE GIVEN FOR 1947 WHEN PRODUCTION WILL HAVE REACHED PEAK RATES.

"A MUCH HIGHER WAGE INCOME WILL HAVE TO BE SECURED IF DEMAND IS TO BE SUFFICIENT TO PRODUCE FULL EMPLOYMENT BY 1948."

30.24—31391

NEW YORK, NOV 2-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH TODAY THAT "NOBODY WAS MORE SURPRISED THAN MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION" WHEN THE SOVIET CENSOR PASSED STORIES THIS WEEK CONCERNING THEIR CRITICISM OF RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

THE ASSOCIATION ASKED FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV BY LETTER OCT. 20 FOR REMOVAL OF CENSORSHIP ON DISPATCHES TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, SAYING "IT DESTROY THE VALUE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE IN A FREE WORLD AND HAS CREATED GENERAL DISTRUST ABROAD OF ALL NEWS EMANATING FROM THE SOVIET UNION."

MOLOTOV WROTE THE ASSOCIATION THAT HE COULD NOT CONSIDER THE REQUEST BECAUSE IT CONTAINED NO SUBSTANTIAL REASONS.

"THE CORRESPONDENTS AGREED (AMONG THEMSELVES) TO SUBMIT THE LETTER AND THE STORIES TO THE CENSOR," WROTE BROOKS ATKINSON, MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES. "ALL STORIES WERE RELEASED FOR TRANSMISSION"

HE SAID THE CORRESPONDENTS HAD NOT SUPPOSED THAT A LETTER FROM THEM WOULD ALTER THE SOVIET POLICY, BUT WISHED TO PUT THEMSELVES ON RECORD AS OPPOSED TO CENSORSHIP AND WHY.

THE LETTER SAID SOVIET CENSORSHIP WAS "DICTATORIAL AND ARBITRARY" AND CHARGED THAT CENSORS FREQUENTLY HAD DISTORTED THE MEANING OF THE MESSAGES BY ALTERING THE WORDING. IT SAID SOME CENSORS WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO UNDERSTAND THE MATERIAL SUBMITTED AND OFTEN WERE NOT INFORMED ON CURRENT EVENTS.

SOME MESSAGES, IT SAID, HAD BEEN DELAYED FOR DAYS UNTIL THEIR NEWS VALUE WAS DESTROYED. IT WAS CHARGED ALSO THAT CENSORS HAD ASSUMED AUTHORITY ON MATTERS OUTSIDE THEIR PROVINCE IN CENSORING INFORMATION FROM NON-SOVIET SOURCES DEALING WITH NON-SOVIET AFFAIRS.

"NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU ESTABLISH THE SAME CONDITIONS FOR FREE REPORTING THAT SOVIET JOURNALISTS HAVE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES," THE LETTER SAID.

ATKINSON COMMENTED THAT CENSORSHIP WAS "THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATION WITH WHICH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TO CONTEND IN THE SOVIET UNION."

"AS A GENERAL RULE ANYTHING PUBLISHED IN THE SOVIET PRESS WILL BE PASSED BY A CENSOR AFTER HE HAS COMPARED THE QUOTATIONS AND SUMMARIES WITH THE ORIGINAL. IN A DISPATCH THAT USES MATERIAL GATHERED OVER A LONG PERIOD IT TAKES A CENSOR A LONG TIME TO CHECK THE REFERENCES EVEN WHEN THE CORRESPONDENT SUBMITS WITH THE STORY A LIST OF THE SOURCES."

ALL CENSORS ARE PERSONALLY AGREEABLE AND A PROTESTING CORRESPONDENT IS COURTEOUSLY RECEIVED FOR RECONSIDERATION OF DELETIONS, THE WRITER ADDED, "BUT ALL THIS TAKES TIME."

NEW RIOTS IN CAIRO QUICKLY SUPPRESSED

Anti-Zionist Mobs Stone M.-G.-M. Theater—Yesterday's Casualties Put at 320—Egyptian Premier Blames Riff-raff.

Cairo, Nov. 3 (AP)—Anti-Zionist riots broke out in Cairo again today, but were swiftly suppressed by police.

Heavy patrols remained on duty throughout the city to prevent further renewal of the bloody violence yesterday in Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and other Egyptian cities.

Maj. Gen. T. W. Fitzpatrick, acting commandant of Cairo police, personally directed his men as they broke up crowds that were stoning business establishments in the city's main business district today.

Shop Windows Broken

Windows of most shops along Soliman Pasha street were smashed and merchants were forced to shutter their stores before the short-lived outbreak was quelled.

[The British radio said that 230 persons, including 90 policemen, were officially listed as casualties in yesterday's rioting in Cairo, and that an official announcement listed nine persons as killed.

[The BBC said police in Cairo and Alexandria were ordered to shoot to kill if necessary.

Situation "Still Grave"

[A Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent said: "The situation is still grave." He said fourteen platoons of the Egyptian Army have been called out, along with tanks.]

The new flareup came after Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha had blamed the Balfour anniversary fighting yesterday upon "riffraff" and predicted there would be no recurrence of mob violence.

The rioters stoned the Metro cinema on Soliman Pasha street, one of the main thoroughfares. The theater is owned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Police In Army Trucks

Then they swept on to other main squares. Police toured the city in army trucks in an effort to forestall further fighting.

Crowds continued to mill through Cairo's Malika Farida Square, center of the capital's heaviest battles yesterday. Jewish shops in that section made no effort to reopen. Heavy police patrols protected them from looting.

Shouts of "Down with Zionism!" were heard as college students demonstrated within their school grounds.

U.S. Troops Restricted

American troops remained restricted to their barracks. Before the new riots broke out the British had expressed hope that restrictions on their forces could be lifted today.

In Alexandria's shopping center not one pane of glass remained intact. Communications were at a standstill, cafes closed and theaters not operating. Alexandria's death toll was set at six.

Premier Pasha said that Cairo casualties totaled 320, including 90 police, while 200 were injured in Alexandria. He reported 310 arrests in Cairo, including 150 for looting.

The Premier, who drove to the scene of one of yesterday's riots, said he personally arrested several looters when the mob raided a large department store.

"Seized By Neck"

"I seized them by the scruff of the neck and placed them under arrest," the Premier said.

The interior of one Cairo synagogue was smashed. Rioters overturned streetcars and attacked Jewish homes as well as places of business.

Several reponsible Arab sources publicly deplored yesterday's outbreaks today. Abul Eyoun, Grand Ulema of Alexandria (a religious teacher), said the rioting hurt the Arab cause because it was directed against "our Jewish and European friends."

Youth Leader Agrees

Salem Arb Pasha, leader of the Young Moslem organization, concurred in that opinion.

However, the influential weekly newspaper *Akbar el Youm* claimed it had learned that Cairo Zionist leaders had hired "mobsters" to stone Jewish shops in order to discredit the strike which had been called in protest against the Balfour note promising establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

CAIRO POLICE QUICKLY HALT NEW RIOTING

Death Toll In Two Cities Raised To 9 In Anti-Zionist Attacks

Cairo, Nov. 3 (AP)—Club-swinging police quickly suppressed a new outburst of anti-Zionist rioting today when mobs for the second day stoned business establishments and smashed shop windows in downtown Cairo.

The riots, which killed nine persons and injured 520 in Cairo and Alexandria, were strongly denounced by Premier Mahmund Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha as inspired by "evil hands." He promised "justice will take its full course with the criminals."

Most of Cairo had returned to near-normal this afternoon.

Stone Metro Cinema

The renewed demonstrations lasted less than an hour, but crowds surged through Soliman Pasha street, one of Cairo's most fashionable shopping centers, smashing numerous windows and stoning the Metro cinema, operated by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

From Soliman Pasha street, the rioting spread to other main streets in the business district. Shopkeepers immediately started closing their establishments, lowering metal drop doors or wooden shutters over the windows.

In Cairo's Malika Farida square, the center of yesterday's heaviest rioting, all Jewish shops remained closed. In Alexandria's shopping center not one pane of glass remained intact. Communications were at a complete standstill. Cafés and cinemas remained closed. Many shops in the bazaar section of Cairo were badly shattered, but workmen already had begun repairs.

Demonstrations By Students

College students continued demonstrations within college grounds, shouting "Down with Zionism!" but no disturbances were reported. Students at Fuad University sent a note to the British and American embassies protesting against the policies of the two countries on Palestine.

Reports from Alexandria said three more persons had died after yesterday's rioting, bringing the total deaths there to nine. No deaths were reported in Cairo or Port Said, Zagazig and Mansura—which were said to be quiet today.

Maj. Gen. T. W. Fitzpatrick, acting commandant of the Cairo police, took personal charge of the police detachments which broke up this morning's outbursts.

Premier Arrests Looters

Strong police forces patrolled the business sections of Cairo and Alexandria in army trucks and mounted guard over damaged shops to prevent looting. Hundreds of demonstrators were arrested during the day, in addition to 310 persons which the Premier said were arrested yesterday.

Nokrashi Pasha drove to one of the rioting scenes yesterday and, when a mob raided a large department store, personally arrested some of the looters. He said he seized them by the "scruff of the neck and placed them in custody."

American and British troops were still restricted to barracks.

The influential weekly newspaper *Akbar El Youm* said it had learned that Zionist leaders in Cairo hired hoodlums to stone Jewish shops in order to discredit the demonstrations, called in protest on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour declaration promising a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Palestine Is Quiet

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (AP).—The clandestine Jewish radio station "Voice of Israel" said today that the anti-Zionist outbreaks in Egypt demonstrated the insecurity of Jews in neighboring Arab countries, and proved that Palestine

should be made a sanctuary for them as well as for European Jews who survived Nazi persecution.

Palestine was quiet again after the widespread action against the country's communication lines earlier in the week. The only incident during the last twenty-four hours involved a British constable who was reported by police to have been insulted and manhandled by a large Jewish crowd at Tel Aviv today. The constable was rescued by two army officers and a military police detail after he arrest a man for a traffic-law violation, police said.

The clandestine radio announcer referred to yesterday's statement by British Colonial Secretary George H. Hall that "nothing could do a greater disservice" to the Jewish cause in Palestine than acts of sabotage at a time when the position of the Jews "commands much sympathy in many quarters." World-wide sympathy, the announcer said, did not prevent the death of 6,000,000 European Jews during the war, nor the issuance of the British White Paper in 1939, without which, he said, many Jews of Europe could have been saved.

Palestine Plea Made at Parley Of World Youth

Jewish Delegate Speaks to Egypt Representatives; Cartel Control Proposed

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Proposals for support of Jewish immigration into Palestine and for creation of a United Nations commission to control international cartels were placed today before the World Youth Conference.

Gedshon Hersh, Palestine delegates, addressing the Egyptian delegation, the only one present representing Arab countries in the Middle East, said: "I appeal to you. Let Jews into the empty spaces of Palestine, and Jews and Arabs will work together to raise the standard of living for all."

Hersh said he would attempt to have the conference commission on relief and international friendship embody his Palestine proposal in a resolution.

Elsa Graves, of Chicago, representing the Young Women's Christian Association's national council, drew cheers with her plan to have the United Nations set up a commission for control of cartels, trusts and monopolies. She said that "to talk about full employment is wasted effort unless we root out forever those forces which line up through international monopolies."

Youth Conference Urged To Back Jews

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—Support of the World Youth Conference for Jewish immigration to Palestine was urged by a Palestine delegate at the organization's session here today.

The speaker, Gershon Hersh, turned toward the Egyptian delegation—the only one present representing Middle East Arab countries—and said:

"I appeal to you. Let Jews into the empty spaces of Palestine and Jews will work together to raise the standard of living for all."

He urged European delegates to work for greater friendliness toward Jewish survivors in their own countries.

Cartel Control Wanted

Creation of a United Nations commission under the Security Council to control international cartels was recommended by an American delegate, Elsa Graves, of Chicago.

"To talk about full employment is wasted effort unless we root out forever those forces which line up through international monopolies, cartels and trusts to thwart the efforts of people to maintain peace and security," she said.

Youth Commission Urged

Representing the Young Women's Christian Association's national council, Miss Graves also advocated a youth commission under the United Nations, saying that "when dash and daring and courage were needed, our countries did not hesitate to use our services."

The American delegation suggested establishment of a commission to find ways and means of effecting fair employment practices throughout the world, regardless of race, color, creed or political beliefs.

ABUSE IN MALAYA CITED

British Women Reported Displayed in Windows by Japanese

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—It was a "common occurence" for Japanese in Malaya to strip British women and place them naked in shop windows on public display a week at a time, a high ranking British officer reported today to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

The officer, whose name was withheld by the commission, asserted that "shooting is too good" for the Japanese and "I hope they will be hanged."

In a letter to the commission the officer, who had interviewed men and women tortured by the Japanese, said that nineteen nurses who "refused to submit to these sex maniacs were taken out and bayoneted to death in front of other female prisoners, who had to bury them."

Detailing other atrocities, he wrote:

"Our troops found a woman and she was dead, thank God. Lighted cigarettes were in her nostrils. There were other atrocious details that are quite unprintable."

He suggested that the commission "show my letter to anyone who is sorry for the Japs."

Siam Railway Toll

Only 12,269 Returned of 73,502 Impressed by Japanese

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP). — Southeast Asia Command headquarters said in a statement today that, of 73,502 persons sent into forced labor by the Japanese to build the Siam-Burma supply railway, only 12,269 returned. The known dead were listed at 24,490.

The figures were disclosed, headquarters said, when the Japanese handed to the British intelligence branch at Kuala Lumpur a sheet of figures — "without a vestige of embarassment of regret" —showing the disposition of forced labor sent from Malaya.

90 Million Face Hunger

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Ninety million European allies in urban areas may be "near starvation" this winter, Dr. H. C. M. Case, an agricultural economics expert of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said tonight.

Dr. Case issued the statement after studying food production in Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Norway.

Domestic food production will provide an average of only 1,200 calories daily this winter for about 90,000,000 persons, he said. Nutritionists generally consider 2,600 calories as "an acceptable minimum average."

"If the amount consumed by people off farms is to be raised to even 2,000 calories daily, the nations we have studied must import approximately 9,000,000 tons of food before the 1946 harvest."

Dr. Case said the U. N. R. R. A. already has shipped more than 1,000,000 tons of food into eastern and southern Europe, along with 2,400 milk cows to increase livestock production. The U. N. R. R. A. is scheduled to ship 5,000 head of cows, horses and mules a month during the rest of the fall and winter.

Lebanese President Fired On

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph News Agency dispatch from Cairo said today an attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Lebanese Republic, Beshara Al-Khoury, near Beyrouth yesterday. The President was driving with his wife when a shot was fired from an approaching car, the dispatch said, but neither was injured. The other car sped away.

Attlee Flying Here Next Week.

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee will take off for Washington to discuss atomic energy with President Truman and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada immediately after the Lord Mayor's luncheon next Friday, it was learned today. He will address the luncheon on foreign affairs.

Wants Action Soon On Britain's Mines

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, said today that he hoped a bill for the nationalization of Britain's coal mines would be introduced before Christmas.

London Plans New Bow Church

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—London's famous Bow Church at Cheapside, which was virtually destroyed by bombs during the war, will be among the capital's first churches to be rebuilt, it was announced today.

Christmas for British Troops

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—British troops passing Christmas overseas this year will get the same Yuletide dinner as last year, because of world food and transport shortages.

Slav General Dies

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—The death of Lieut. Gen. Peter Grachin, commander of the 1st Yugoslav Tank Army, was announced by the Belgrade radio today.

Germans Returned By French Declared Unfit To Work

This dispatch was written by Mel Most, who spent seven months in a German internment camp after his capture in the German occupation of Vichy.

By Mel Most

Croutoy, France, Nov. 3 (AP)—The first German prisoners of war returned to United States Army control by the French have been classified by American medical authorities as unfit to work and from personal examination I can report that many of them look almost like corpses resurrected from the horror camps of their own fatherland.

The former German soldiers, who had been turned over to the French as laborers, are being taken back by the Americans under a project identified by the army code name "Operation Skinny." They were called back after International Red Cross charges that they were being treated below standards set by international convention.

More Transfers Halted

The charges resulted in General Eisenhower halting more transfers to the French and then agreeing to take back those unfit for labor. The French have insisted that most of them were returned in the same condition in which they had been received.

One group of 1,151 prisoners arrived yesterday. It was a beggar army of pale, thin men clad in vermin-infested tatters. United States sources say the men had been adequately fed, clothed, shod and equipped with blankets when they were turned over to the French four months ago.

Associated Press Photographer Henry Griffin, who took pictures of the piled corpses in every German concentration camp from Buchenwald to Dachau, looked at them and said:

"The only difference I can see between these men and those corpses is that here they're still breathing."

[Griffin formerly worked in the Baltimore bureau of the Associated Press.]

Four On Stretchers

All said they had not eaten in two days. Four were brought in on stretchers. A few were hospitalized immediately and fed intravenously. The rest, after a light meal, filled out a questionnaire on their treatment by the French. Then they were deloused, given blankets and assigned to winterized tents to await medical screening.

At the screening it was hard to believe that some of them could be alive. One gray-haired 47-year-old man weighed only 92 pounds and his sore-blotched and scaly skin hung in thin folds.

This group followed two earlier batches totaling 1,323, bringing to 2,474 the number of Germans returned here for general rehabilitation so they can be sent home.

19 P.C. Severe Cases

Screening of the previous arrivals confirmed that all were unfit to work—three quarters of them because of malnutrition. Medical officers said nineteen per cent were severe cases requiring infirmary treatment and 31 per cent were "more or less severe."

General de Gaulle has told General Eisenhower that many French-held prisoners were received in a "deplorable state." Many of the new arrivals here confirmed that they had been classed unfit to work from the start, but previous groups said they had been worked in stone quarries, coal mines, farms and cleanup details of northwest France. Men in both categories said their condition worsened in French custody.

Germans Not Coddled

A visit to camps where the French are still working prisoners undoubtedly would reveal better conditions than among those returned, who are the worst off and who are not expected to number more than 100,000 of the 500,000 in French hands.

The Germans receive medical treatment and other consideration but are not coddled upon their return here. This camp—which has 28,279 other prisoners — is well-disciplined.

Official French comment upon this dispatch was not available today.

General de Gaulle told newsmen a short time after the ban on further prisoner ships that he believed such prisoners should be sent to their homes in Germany.

An original American-French agreement reached last spring called for transfer of 1,300,000 German prisoners to France to help in rehabilitation work. Some 700,000 had been turned over to France before the process was halted.

U.S. Provided Medicine

The Red Cross representations to the United States Army charged many prisoners were suffering from malnutrition, and that the French were not living up to their agreement.

United States authorities, taking the stand they were responsible for prisoners their forces captured, even though the prisoners were loaned to the French, immediately placed food and medicine at the disposal of the Red Cross.

Investigation of the situation was complicated by the fact that the 700,000 American-captured Germans were mixed with 150,000 Germans the French themselves captured.

I. L. O. Accepts Decision It Must Seat Argentines

Acts Despite Protest From Mexican Delegate

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—The International Labor Conference accepted today the decision of its credentials committee that it had no authority to exclude Argentine government delegates from its meetings.

The conference's plenary session heard Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican workers' delegate, protest the presence of the delegation from Argentina, which he called "a government founded upon the political theories of Adolf Hitler."

An Argentine delegate was present, but did not speak.

There was no indication that the issue would be taken to a higher authority, although some delegates said earlier that the latter might be referred to the United Nations Organization.

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UNRRA Buys Surplus U.S. War Goods

Paris, Nov. 3 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has purchased from the Army and Navy Liqquidation Commission $21,408,551 worth of surplus war materials for distribution to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece.

The sale included 200 locomotives, 4,120 freight cars, 11 X-ray machines, medical supplies, clothing and tools. The largest lot—$11,682,870 worth—went to Poland.

Gen. Lee Wins Navy D. S. M.

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—The Navy's Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, commander of the Army's European theater service forces, at a dinner attended by high military officers last night. Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of United States naval forces in Europe, presented the award.

French To Try Abetz

Paris, Nov. 3 (AP)—French sources said today that the trial in Paris of Otto Abetz, Hitler's ambassador to France, would take place before a military court of the Seine District instead of an Allied tribunal.

TELEPHONE SEIZURE OF AUSTRIA BARED

Recordings of Conversations Between Goering and Puppets Discovered in Berlin

GERMAN FRAUD REVEALED

Data Show Reich Marshal Even Dictated the Appeal to Nazis for Assistance

Germany's final seizure of Austria in 1938 was arranged by high Nazi officials in telephone conversations. These conversations were recorded by the German Air Ministry and the recordings subsequently were recovered from the rubble of Berlin by an Associated Press correspondent who tells about them in this article.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

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BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—At 8:48 P. M., on March 11, 1938, Reich Marshal Hermann Goering dictated the telegram the puppet Arthur Seyss-Inquart was to prepare inviting German armed forces into Austria.

Goering said that the puppet would not even have to go through the formality of sending the telegram—he would merely have to acknowledge agreement with its contents.

"Tell him," said Goering in breathless haste to the German State Secretary Wilhelm Keppler, "it is not necessary that he send the telegram. He only has to say agreed!"

Thus was arranged the pretext for the march of German troops into Austria, the act that led to the extinction of Austria as an independent state and her annexation on March 13, 1938, to Hitler's Greater Reich.

Out of the mouths of the Nazis themselves, living and dead, comes this inside story of the Anschluss.

Telephone Records Cited

The whole swaggering minute-by-minute account was shouted over the long distance telephone—Berlin to Vienna, to Rome, to London, to Linz—as the Nazis threatened, bluffed, cajoled, lied and dictated according to the necessities of the occasion.

At Goering's Air Ministry an efficient listening post copied down the torrent of angry words, fulsome boasts and wheedling flattery, and when Austria was delivered bag and baggage, Air Ministry officials bound the entire record of 100 neatly typed pages and 30,000 words inside a plain black cardboard folder labeled "Secret Archives. Conversations—Austrian case, March, 1938."

The historic folder went unnoticed among the tons of documents strewn about the wrecked palace of the Luftwaffe when the Red Army occupied Berlin this spring.

For two cigarettes two elderly Germans, who were cleaning up and burning the tattered paper in the court yard, loaded my jeep with these records. The folder on the Austrian case was included in the salvage.

Details of Blackmail Listed

Translated and condensed, the folder gave the detailed and chronological history of the biggest blackmail of its time.

The story was told largely in the stammering, repetitious slang of Goering's conversations with Seyss-Inquart, the Nazi Trojan horse and other Nazis in Vienna, with Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop in London who was to become Foreign Minister, with Prince Philip of Hesse, the son-in-law of the King of Italy whose royal wife died in the Buchenwald concentration camp, and with Maj. Gen. Karl Bodenschatz, Cabinet chief in Goering's Air Ministry office who was on the scene at Linz. Hitler himself came in on the wire once.

At the height of its blustering, Goering gave Austria an ultimatum to form a new Nazi government in less than two hours or 240,000 German troops would march into the country.

He commented that if 66-year-old Austrian President Wilhelm Miklas could not understand in four hours what had already been said, perhaps he could understand that language in four minutes.

The record opens with Goering's personal transcript of an international telephone conversation at 2:45 P. M. on Friday, March 11, the day before the German march into Austria, with Seyss-Inquart, the National Socialist Minister of Interior and Public Security whom Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had taken into the Cabinet in an effort to appease Hitler.

Following is the transcription of that conversation:

Goering: "How goes it with you now? Did you resign, is there anything new to tell?"

Seyss-Inquart: "The Chancellor has called off the elections."

Schuschnigg Ouster Demanded

Goering: "Chancellor Schuschnigg's action is not sufficient. Calling off the elections can be only a postponement, but no change in the present situation which was created by Schuschnigg's behavior in breaking the Berchtesgaden agreement. It must be expected that the National Socialist Ministers, you and the others, will hand in their resignations to the Chancellor, and he will resign too. Send the telegram we have spoken of to the Fuehrer. Only through Schuschnigg's resignation can you receive an immediate order from the Federal President to form a new Cabinet."

This conversation referred to the national plebiscite that Dr. Schuschnigg, in a surprise move two days before, had called for the following Sunday on the Austrian Government's policy of independence toward Germany.

Next in the record was the transcription of this telephone conversation Goering had at 5 P. M. March 11 with one Dombrowski of the German Legation in Vienna, calling for the removal of the ban on the Austrian National Socialist party:

Goering: "By 7:30 a Cabinet must be formed and several measures taken, too. The demand to allow the party must be made at once. With all formations—the SA, SS!"

Dombrowski: "It is * * * there is no discussion necessary."

Goering: "With all their affiliates?"

Dombrowski: "With all their formations in the interior of the country."

Goering: "In uniform?"

SA and SS in Action

Dombrowski: "In uniform! The SA and SS already have been doing their duty for half an hour. All is in order."

Goering: "Someone special will go down there and say what kind of election it should be."

Dombrowski: "All right, there is time for it."

Goering: "Seyss-Inquart intends to put relations between Germany and Austria on a new basis?"

Dombrowski: "Yes, he intends that the independence of Austria continue, nicht wahr [is it not so]? And there should only be National Socialist control."

Goering: "He must also talk at 7:30 with the Fuehrer. About the Cabinet Keppler will give the names. Justice is simple—you know whom?" [Keppler was the German State Secretary temporarily stationed at the German Legation in Vienna.]

Dombrowski: "Yes, yes."

Goering: "Give the name!"

Dombrowski: "Your brother-in-law, yes?"

Goering: "Yes."

Dombrowski: "That is all in order."

Goering: "Be careful, all the people of the press must leave at once * * * The press people must be disposed of immediately."

Demands Disarming of Reds

The following telephone conversation at 5:20 P. M., March 11, between Goering and Dr. Franz Huber, who was in Vienna, was then recorded:

Goering: "Listen, Franz, you take Justice [the Justice Ministry in the new Cabinet], and on the Fuehrer's wish, also the Foreign Ministry which later on someone else will get. An important point—I forgot it before but it is self-evident. The speediest disarming, regardless of consequences, of the Reds who were armed yesterday."

At 5:26 P. M. the same day Goering talked again with Seyss-Inquart, and the following conversation was recorded:

Seyss-Inquart: "The Federal President accepted the resignation [of Schuschnigg], but he wants to give the Chancellorship to a man like Ender. [Dr. Otto Ender, Chancellor in 1930-31, and later an inmate of Dachau concentration camp.] * * * I proposed to the Federal President that he give me the Chancellorship. It generally takes three or four hours. As for the party we have not yet had the possibility of installing it, but we ordered the SA and SS formations to take over police duty."

Goering: "That's not good enough. The affair is rolling. Please! The Federal President must be told at once that he has to give you power as Federal Chancellor immediately, as he has been ordered * * *."

At this moment a Dr. Muehlmann took Seyss-Inquart's place on the telephone and reported: "The Federal President still refuses to agree and demands a diplomatic action, something official by the Reich. We wanted to make him understand in this hopeless situation there is only one possible thing to do, namely, to say yes. He wouldn't let us see him. It looks as if he is in no way willing to give in."

Goering then delivered his ultimatum as Seyss-Inquart resumed his place at the telephone.

Said Goering: "Go immediately with Lieut. Gen. Muff [German Military Attaché in Vienna] to the Federal President and tell him if the demands as you know them are not accepted immediately then tonight troops will enter who are already marching and deploying along the whole line of the frontier."

Goering continued: "Report to us immediately how Miklas stands. Tell him it's no joke now. Through a false performance he has held on a few moments but the fact is that tonight the march in begins for all Austria. The march in will only be held up and the troops stay on the border if we have a report by 7:30 that Miklas has given you the Federal Chancellorship. If Miklas couldn't understand it in four hours he must understand it now in four minutes!"

Seyss-Inquart: "Well, good."

This telephone conversation between Goering and Koeppler at 5:29 P. M. was then recorded:

Goering: "Koeppler, I should like to orient you. The die is now plainly cast * * * it must be remembered to block the frontiers at once because of the flight of foreign exchange and money. You will see to it that the party with all its formations are put into uniform. The Reds forbidden and disarmed. And then immediately occupying the leading positions in various provinces with reliable National Socialists. That is absolutely desired. It must be fulfilled absolutely."

Koeppler: "Jawohl."

Goering: "Then the Fatherland Front, its present constitutionally controlled activity as the only party must be disposed of at once."

Koeppler: "It should disappear completely?"

Sets Time Limit at 7:30 P. M.

Goering: "Yes. Klausner must get together with the fuehrer of the Fatherland Front and liquidate it. [Maj. Hubert Klausner, now dead, was leader of the Nazi SA in Vienna and was named Minister of Political Education in Seyss-Inquart's Cabinet.] These are demands which must be fulfilled by 7:30 and nothing shall be said against them. * * * We can't wait longer than 7:30. Naturally the concentration is not held up, about 240,000 troops are there. If we do not get any news by 7:30 their entrance will not be delayed."

At 6:28 P. M. Goering had this conversation with Keppler and Muff:

Keppler: "Muff has just now been upstairs with the Federal President who opposed it * * * Muff's action was unsuccessful."

Goering: "Then Seyss-Inquart shall dismiss him! Go upstairs again and tell him plainly that Seyss-Inquart will call out the National Socialist Guard and five minutes from now the troops will get from me the order to march in."

Muff: "The fact is Schuschnigg has been attempting to show the world the National Socialists have no majority and can only be put in through the armed threat of Germany. * * *."

There was a three-minute interruption by the Vienna telephone exchange, then Seyss-Inquart came to the telephone and this conversation followed:

Seyss-Inquart: "The Federal President still sticks to his old viewpoint."

Goering: "Listen, I will wait a couple of minutes until he comes out. If this cannot be, then you have to take over the power, nicht wahr?"

Seyss-Inquart: "Yes, if he threatens, then we are already marching in."

Goering: "Call me on a blitz (urgent) call!"

At 7:57 P. M. Seyss-Inquart put through the call and this was the conversation:

Austrian Government Out

Seyss-Inquart: "Herr Dr. Schuschnigg will give the news on the radio that the Reich Government gave an ultimatum."

Goering: "I heard about it."

Seyss-Inquart: "And the Government has removed itself from office. * * *"

Goering: "So, good! I will give the order for the march in and then you see that you take possession of the power. Notify the leading people about the following: Everyone who offers opposition or organizes opposition will be immediately judged by our summary court, the summary court of our marching troops. Is that clear?"

Seyss-Inquart: "Yes."

Goering: "Including the leading personalities, the same thing for all. * * * Furthermore, the Federal President did not commission you and that is opposition."

Seyss-Inquart: "Yes, indeed."

This conversation between Goering and Muff at 8:26 P. M. was then recorded:

Goering: "Seyss-Inquart should take over the government and carry out the thing quickly now. It would be best if Miklas resigned."

Muff: "But he won't do that. It was very dramatic. I talked to him a quarter of an hour. He declared under no conditions of force would he resign and he won't name a new government."

Goering: "So. And he won't quit under pressure?"

Muff: "He won't quit under pressure."

Goering: "What does that mean? Then he expects to be kicked out?"

Muff: "Yes, he won't move."

Goering: "Ah, good. If a man has fourteen children perhaps he keeps his seat. Now tell Seyss-Inquart he should take over the government." [Miklas, father of fourteen children, was kicked out on March 13.]

At 8:48 P. M. Keppler and Goering had this conversation:

Keppler: "Federal President Miklas has refused to do anything, regardless. The Government has refused to function. Schuschnigg told me they had quit functioning. The old Government ordered the Army not to offer opposition. So shooting is not allowed."

Goering: "Well, that is indeed wurscht." ["Wurscht" is Berlin

siang for "sausage."]

Keppler: "Now may I ask if a prominent personality of Berlin would like to say a few words to the Austrians."

Goering Dictates Plea for Aid

Goering: "I don't know right now * * * now listen: The following telegram should be sent here by Seyss-Inquart. Write it down. 'The Provisional Austrian Government which after the resignation of the Schuschnigg Government sees as its task the restoration of peace and order in Austria, addressed to the German Government the urgent request to support it in its task and to help it to prevent bloodshed. For this purpose it asks the German Government to send in German troops as soon as possible.' "

Keppler: "The SA and SS march through the streets but it is very quiet."

Goering: Listen, the frontiers must be occupied so nobody can escape with their fortunes."

Keppler: "Jawohl!"

Goering: "Seyss-Inquart should call upon the people we proposed to him. He should now form the government as he wanted it and give the news abroad."

Keppler: "Yes."

Goering: "He is the only man still having power in Austria. Today our troops shall cross over the frontier."

Keppler: "Yes."

Goering: "Good. Give him the telegram. Tell him it is not necessary that he send the telegram. He only has to say: 'Agreed!' "

Keppler: "Jawohl."

Goering: "Call me up either at the Fuehrer's or my place. Do it right. Heil Hitler!"

At 9:54 Keppler phoned from Vienna to Berlin and talked with Dr. Otto Dietrich, Hitler's personal press chief. This was part of the conversation:

Dietrich: "We need the telegram urgently."

Keppler: "Tell the General Field Marshal that Seyess-Inquart agrees."

The troops were moving over the border at dawn.

Coal for Soviet Holiday

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP).—Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov acted today to assure a warm celebration in Berlin of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Russian Revolution next Wednesday. Coal dealers in the Russian section were authorized to distribute forty-two pounds of briquettes to each ration card holder in observance of the Soviet holiday.

NEW DELAYS SEEN IN GERMAN TRIALS

Plan to Give Defense Counsel More Time to Prepare Cases Considered by Allies

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Nuremberg war crimes trials, scheduled to start Nov. 20, may be delayed up to six weeks to allow defense attorneys additional time to prepare their cases, it was indicated today.

Examinations still are to be made whether Rudolf Hess and the bed-ridden Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach will be brought to trial with the first defendants.

Defense counselors are expected to demand additional time before the cases are called before the International Military Tribunal, and court observers said that they did not see how the tribunal could refuse. It was indicated that the start might be held up until Dec. 28 or Jan. 2.

The condition of Krupp has become so critical that he may be removed from the list of defendants scheduled to face trial as war criminals.

Krupp Partly Paralyzed

The stricken munitions king is in a United States Army hospital at Salzburg, where he will be examined by a special commission, including three Russian professors from the University of Moscow, which will decide whether Krupp can be brought to trial.

Krupp is the only one of the twenty-two top-ranking German war crimes defendants known to be alive who is not in jail at Nuremberg. Martin Bormann, also indicted with the group, is not in custody.

Krupp is reported unable to speak and is partly paralyzed. Some authorities say that he may die at any time.

Maj. Bertram Schaffner of Erie, Pa., is a member of the commission, which also includes a British and French representative in addition to the three Russians.

One of the Russians is Dr. Eugen Krasnushkin, a psychiatrist, who has been examining Hess, former No. 3 Nazi. Because of Hess' mental condition, there is a question whether he will remain a defendant.

In the event that Hess is able to face trial, however, he will be represented by Gunther von Rohrscheidt of Berlin, who was named as his counsel in a court announcement today.

A special phychiatrist also has been summoned from the United States to examine Hess.

Four additional defense attorneys were announced today, including D. Theodor Klefisch and Dr. Walter Ballas, both of Cologne, for Krupp; Dr. Walter Seimers of Hamburg, for Admiral Erich Raeder, and Dr. Hans Flaeschner of Berlin for Albert Speer.

Belsen Defense Finds New Witness

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP). Herman Mueller, an SS official in charge of food stores at the Belsen concentration camp, has been found after a two-month search and will appear in the Belsen war crimes trial next week as one of six final defense witnesses, defending counsel reported today.

Mueller is expected to tell of the difficulties in getting food for overcrowded Belsen, to corroborate Commandant Josef Kramer's testimony that his efforts to supplement the camp's meager food supplies failed. Kramer said bombing raids broke down transport systems.

Woman Adds Accusations

Helena Kopper, 35-year-old Polish woman who became a camp spy for the SS, was cross-examined today by Prosecutor T. M. Backhouse, and added to the accusations already made against several codefendants.

She declared Irma Grese, an SS woman guard, sent women across wire barriers to be shot by guards at the rate of 30 a day at Oswiecim.

"Grese took pleasure in selecting me to carry the shot prisoners away," Mrs. Kopper testified.

Contradicts Schrier

She maintained that she found Heinrich Schrier, a defendant, was in the SS, stationed first at Oswiecim and later in the political department at Belsen. Schrier previously contended he arrived at the Belsen camp after it was liberated by the British. He said he first was in the German air force, then the medical corps and later was in the infantry and was taken to the camp with a load of wounded Germans from the front.

British officers, however, found a picture in his pocket showing him in the uniform of the SS. Schrier testified the picture was taken during a drunken party when he and an SS friend changed uniforms for fun.

Russian Criticism

Moscow, Nov. 3 (AP)—A correspondent for the Government newspaper *Izvestia* criticized British prosecution of the Belsen war crimes case today; specifically for failure to use evidence dug up by the Soviets at the Oswiecim prison camp in Poland, where most Belsen SS personnel had served.

Writing from Belsen, the correspondent, I. Bachelis, termed the failure "completely unforgivable." He also said the prosecution had failed to invite representatives of the Polish Government, public or press to the trial.

The correspondent said that when he asked Prosecutor T. M. Backhouse if any of the Soviet evidence was being used, he answered with "a perplexed shrugging of his shoulders."

"He hadn't even heard of such material," the writer said.

3 BIG PLANES MISSING

30 Persons Were on Craft From U. S. Base Near Munich

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP)—Three American C-47 transport planes from air bases near Munich have been missing for the last three days and are believed to have crashed with the loss of more than thirty lives.

Two wrecked planes are reported to have been found in mountains of northern Italy and a third near Stuttgart. No report positively identifying these planes or passengers has been received here.

German Arms Plant Destroyed

GEISLINGEN, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP)—United States Army engineers have blown up a $2,500,000 underground munitions factory here designed by the Nazis to make parts for the Messerschmitt 262, the last German rocket fighter plane, it was announced today.

Germans Said To Dodge Jobs

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 3 (AP). Released German prisoners of war and others capable of heavy work deliberately are hiding out despite widespread unemployment in Germany, a United States Army report said today.

Italian Red Hits U.S. On Reparations

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP)—Luigi Longo, Communist member of the Consultative Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee, said today he considered that Russia was more generous than the United States in her reparations demands on Italy.

Commenting on published statements attributed to him criticizing the British-American attitude on reparations, Longo said Russia was demanding only $300,000,000, but that the United States, through confiscation of Italian property abroad, would receive billions of dollars.

He insisted Italy has already paid 200,000,000,000 lire ($2,000,000,000) for requisition expenses of hotels occupied by Allied personnel, for Italian raw materials employed for British and American military and civilian purposes and for occupation lire issued by the Allies. [Occupation costs are not generally regarded as part of reparations.]

Mediterranean GI's Leaving Fast, Army Says

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Army today told American soldiers complaining of delays getting home that redeployment is proceeding smoothly.

The 7th Replacement Depot at Naples handled 21,856 men in October, compared with 30,145 in September, it was announced, and all 60-pointers in the Mediterranean theater are due to sail this month. About 50,000 of the 107,000 GI's left in the theater have 60 points or more.

Badoglio Cites Evidence In Own Behalf

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP)—Marshal Pietro Badoglio in a letter has asked the High Court of Justice to consider that his Government declared war on Germany after Italy's surrender when ruling on his eligibility to remain in the Senate.

The newspaper *L'Independente* said today that Badoglio wrote the court he would not defend himself against any charges relating to his past political activity.

White Sea-Baltic Canal Being Reopened

Moscow, Nov. 3 (AP)—*Pravda* announced today that the White Sea-Baltic Canal—an inland waterway which allows ships plying between Leningrad and Archangel to travel only 140 miles instead of around Scandinavia—would be in full operation again next spring.

In giving the news, the Communist party newspaper disclosed for the first time that the Germans had bombed the canal out of use by destroying locks June 28, 1941, a week after Hitler attacked Russia.

Six 'Rebels' Sentenced in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Government announced today that one Spaniard had been sentenced to sixteen years in prison on a charge of rebellion for writing a pamphlet on Masonry and that five others had been sentenced to twelve years each on a similar charge.

Poles to Offer Evidence

WARSAW, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Ministry of Justice announced today that a group of Polish prosecutors would attend the Nuremberg trials to present proof of German war crimes in Poland. All the top Germans to face the Nuremberg court are on Poland's list of 15,000 wanted men.

Gen. Gruenther Gets Washington Post

Vienna, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark has announced that his deputy commander of United States forces in Austria, Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, 46, has been appointed deputy commandant for the new joint army-navy staff college in Washington.

Gruenther will leave for the United States November 1 and will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Donald W. Brann, chief of staff of United States forces in Austria. Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Tate will move up a notch and become chief of staff.

Gruenther, a native of Platte Center, Neb., and son of a newspaper publisher, landed at Algiers in November, 1942, and was a key factor in planning the 5th Army's invasion of Italy at Salerno.

Reds Quitting Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Nov. 3 (AP).—Premier Zdenek Fierlinger reported to the Czechoslovak Cabinet today that the Russian command expects shortly to demobilize several yearly classes of troops in Czechoslovakian territory and that the Soviet occupation forces will be reduced materially.

Prague Honors Americans

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 3 (AP)Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon of Vienna, Va., commander of United States troops in Czechoslovakia, and Col. Charles N. Noble of San Antonio, Tex., were made honorary citizens of Pilsen today at a ceremony over which Lord Mayor Josef Ulrich presided.

Gets Life for Aid to Nazis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Nicolas van Campenhout, who amassed nearly $3,000,000 selling bells taken from Belgian churches, was convicted today by the High Court of selling the metal to German munitions firms during the occupation. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Venizelos Resigns Greek Liberal Post

Athens, Nov. 3 (AP)—Sophocles Venizelos, unsuccessful in his attempts to form a new Greek Government earlier this week, resigned last night as deputy leader of the Greek Liberal party, blaming its leader, Themistokes Sophoulis, for the failure.

On Thursday Panayotis Kanellopoulos succeeded in organizing a Cabinet, which, however, did not include any Liberal representation.

BARDOSSY IS DOOMED ASHUNGARIAN TRAITOR

BUDAPEST, Nov. 3 (AP)—A Hungarian people's court today sentenced Ladislaus de Bardossy to be hanged for serving German interests in the war, when he was Premier and Foreign Minister.

De Bardossy, first to be tried in Hungary's war crimes trials, accepted the sentence and demanded immediate execution, asserting: "I beg no mercy."

The former Premier was charged with allowing Adolf Hitler's armies to march through Hungary to Yugoslavia, of sending Hungarian troops into action against Yugoslavia, of arranging a Hungarian declaration of war against Russia without consent of Parliament and of involving Hungary in a war with the United States.

He was acquitted of a charge that he failed to prevent a massacre at Ujvidek.

Bela Imredy, former Finance Minister, and Ferenc Szalasi, who headed the Government at the close of the war, are expected to follow de Bardossy to trial. Several lesser Hungarian figures also will be tried.

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Hungary Dooms Ex-Premier

Budapest, Nov. 3 (AP)—Laszlo Bardossy, former Premier and Foreign Minister, was sentenced by a People's Court today to be hanged in Hungary's first war-crimes trial.

"I accept the sentence and demand immediate execution," Bardossy responded. "I beg no mercy."

Charges Outlined

The former Premier was convicted of serving German interests by allowing Hitler's army to march through Hungary to Yugoslavia and throwing Hungarian troops into the attack; arranging the Hungarian declaration of war against Russia without the consent of Parliament, and involving Hungary in war with the United States. He was acquitted on a charge of failing to prevent a massacre at Ujvidek.

Bardossy and a large group of other Hungarian leaders accused of war crimes were captured in the American-occupied zone of Germany and Austria.

HUNGARIANS HOLD ELECTION TODAY

BUDAPEST, Nov. 3.—(AP) Hungarians will vote for parliamentary candidates tomorrow in what is expected to be the first free, secret national election in central Europe since the war's end.

Approximately 3,000,000 of the country's 5,000,000 registered voters are expected to participate.

Hungary has a diplomatic stake in conducting a fair and orderly election, for political leaders believe it would hasten the resumption of full, normal diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain, matching Russia's recognition.

2 CHINESE CITIES CAPTURED BY REDS

Kweisui Falls to Communists Following One Day Attack.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3.—(AP) A North China provincial capital and a railway city fell today to attacking Chinese Communists, unofficial reports said, as Reds in Chungking received with skepticism a new four-point Nationalist proposal to end the spreading civil warfare.

Unconfirmed reports said Kweisui, capital of the partly-industrialized inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan, fell to the overwhelming force of Communists who opened the attack only yesterday.

These same reports said the vital railway city of Tatung to the southwest also was overrun by the Communists.

Victories Strengthen Position

If true, the twin victories would greatly strengthen the Communist position in inner Mongolia and would hamper attempts by slender Nationalist forces there to join up with fresh Nationalist troops now pouring in by air to the Peiping-Tientsin zone.

Despite these reported successes, Communist sources here expressed fears that the government was about to strike with a heavy offensive to crush the Reds and declared 800,000 Nationalist troops had been massed in northern and east-central China.

A Communist spokesman declared without confirmation elsewhere that fighting had spread to Manchuria, now being evacuated by Russian occupation forces. He said it centered at the south Manchurian port of Hulutao, where Chinese Nationalist troops were landed earlier this week from U. S. transports.

The spokesman countered the Chungking peace proposal with this statement:

"When all Kuomintang (Nationalist) troops throughout the country are asked to stop fighting, the Communists will do likewise."

K. C. Wu, Chungking minister of information, announced the new peace plan earlier in the day and said a reply was being awaited from the Communist stronghold in Yenan.

He listed these four points:

1. Both sides should order their troops to "stay put" and halt all attacks.

2. The Communists should withdraw 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the railroads. The government then would agree not to send troops to points abandoned or exposed to Communist raids and would use railway police to guard the lines.

3. The government would consult Communists before moving any troops along the railroads. This conformed with a Communist request but skipped the question of moving government troops by sea and air.

4. The peoples' political council should appoint a supervisory commission to investigate conditions along the railroads and report any violation by either side.

Complete Truce Demanded

The Nationalist peace proposals, the Communist spokesman said, would restrict the Government's cease fire order "to a few hot spots," whereas it should apply all over the country. He agreed to the plan to turn the railways over to police but insisted that Chungking's offer did not include two of the most important railways, the Peiping-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow railways, both now largely Communist controlled.

Government quarters said the new peace proposals were concessions inspired by a genuine desire to halt hostilities.

Communist sources in Yenan and Chungking declared that Government troops, massing for an all-out offensive, already had surrounded Communist forces in western Honan and eastern Hopeh provinces of northeastern China.

The same sources claimed China's Sixth Army, equipped and trained by the Americans in north Burma, had launched a powerful attack along the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, badly needed artery over which Chungking proposes to move troops from Nanking to northern China.

The Communists' latest accusations include:

That a plane bearing Chinese Air Force markings killed four and wounded eight villagers in Shantung Province.

That several northern provincial Governors and Nationalist generals were "pro-Japanese."

The Government has published 1,000,000 handbooks marked: "Bandit suppression campaign: confidential."

Chinese Reds Say U. S. Is Meddling

Newspaper Charges Policing Is Active Interference in Internal Affairs.

Chungking, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Communist charges that the United States is meddling "in the guise of a policeman" in China's internal affairs were publicized amidst reports today of the first large-scale fighting between Chinese Reds and Central Government troops.

In printing the charges, the communist New China Daily News took issue with Lieut.-Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commanding American forces in China. Wedemeyer said recently that the mission of his troops in assisting the Central Government to take over from the Japanese does not constitute direct action against the Reds.

New China Daily News called it "active interference."

The newspaper mentioned the possibility of United States forces becoming "involved in armed conflict if they remain . . ."

Yenan and Chungking communists spokesmen made the unsubstantiated charge that American reconnaissance preceded the capture by Government troops of a communist-occupied town within ten miles of Peiping.

Report Sixth Army in Action.

The same persons, in reporting China's new sixth army was in action against the Reds along the rail line between Tientsin and Pukow, said these were government soldiers both trained and equipped by the United States while in north Burma.

Growing battles for railroads leading toward north China and Manchuria were reported even as the government pressed the unfinished job of disarming thousands of Japanese after eight years of war.

Some 200,000 Japanese combat troops still retained arms in the northern provinces of Hopei and Shangtung. The schedule calls for their complete disarmament by December 31.

The Communists estimated about 800,000 government troops are massing for an offensive against the Reds, with Communist groups in western Honan and eastern Hopei provinces already surrounded. The Reds said the government is striking powerfully to win all of the North-South railroad between Hankow and Peiping.

Communists Reply.

The communist headquarters spokesman here tonight countered a Central Government peace proposal with the announcement that when "all Kuomintang troops throughout the country are asked to stop fighting, the communists will do likewise."

The Nationalist proposal was designed to bring an immediate cessation of hostilities, K. C. Wu, Information Minister, said in announcing earlier that the offer had been made. He said it contained four concrete points but he did not name them.

The communist spokesman said: "The civil war has been widespread throughout China. The fighting should stop not only along the railways but from south China to Hulutao in Manchuria. The communists approve the proposal to replace communist troops with railway police provided Government troops withdraw to a distance of ten kilometers as requested by the communists."

The spokesman continued: "In other words, all railways should be cleared both of Communists and Government troops and placed under control of guards. To give in on this point would permit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers to move into Communist territory at will."

Would Cease All Firing.

The spokesman stressed in his answer to what apparently was the Government's first point, the cease fire order, that it should be general and not directed at selected areas.

He asserted there was general agreement on the third point that the Government consult the communists before moving troops along the railroads. The spokesman declared, however, that the Government did not want to apply this rule to the Peiping-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow railways, two of the most important in North China.

The spokesman insisted there should be no exceptions to the consultation procedure. Strong communist forces are concentrated along sections of both railroads and reportedly have cut them at some points.

Under WU's proposal, there should be no exceptions to this division of authority, the spokesman said, although there are strong Communist forces along these two sections.

Replying to a Central Government charge that Communist headquarters was delaying the work of the Political Consultative Council by refusing to nominate its members, the spokesman said the problem of civil war must be solved before the council meets.

27 IN ARMY PLANE DOWN IN PACIFIC

27 on ATC Plane Down in Pacific; Aid Rushed to Survivors on Rafts

HONOLULU, Nov. 3—(AP) Seven of the 27 passengers and crew of an Army transport plane which was forced down at sea 450 miles east of Hawaii today have been picked up by surface craft, and others are expected to be rescued soon, the Army Transport Command said tonight.

There are good prospects that all 27 who were aboard the land-based plane may be saved, the ATC said.

The seven reported rescued probably are on one of three liferafts observed near the scene by a search plane. The rafts became separated, but the transport came down only 50 miles from the regular route of patrol ships.

A search plane, one of 10 dispatched to attempt rescue, reported it had spotted the rafts shortly after 1 p. m. (6:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time) with persons aboard them.

Two Women On Flight

The ATC said the rafts could accommodate the 21 passengers, including a civilian woman and a WAC, and six crewmen of the Liberator-type transport plane.

The transport was bound for the United States West Coast when it was forced down at 7:40 a. m., more than four hours after it left Honolulu. The first rescue plane, which reached the scene an hour and a half later, radioed that the transport was still afloat and persons could be seen clinging to the wreckage.

The ATC did not disclose names of the transports passengers and crewmen, but it was believed they all were military personnel, except the civilian woman. There was no announcement as to the cause of the forced landing.

Enough seaplanes have been dispatched to the area to accommodate 27 survivors, but rescue from the air will depend much upon conditions of the sea, the ATC said.

Honolulu, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The Army Transport Command reported today that a Liberator-type transport plane with twenty-seven aboard, including two women, was forced down at sea 450 miles from here at 7:40 A. M. Ten other planes were sent to the area to attempt a rescue. The transport had left for the mainland today at 3:20 A. M.

Pauley Aides Reach Honolulu

HONOLULU, Nov. 3 (AP)—The first contingent of the Allied Reparations Commission en route to Japan arrived today and expects to reach Tokyo early next week. Edwin W. Pauley, head of the commission, was delayed on the West Coast and will reach Honolulu Tuesday or Wednesday. Fifteen members of his staff were in the contingent arriving here.

British Sending More Troops To Java

Batavia, Nov. 3 (AP)—A second division of British troops—the 5th Indian—has landed in Java, it was learned today, in the midst of a tense political situation aggravated by an impending breakdown of nationalist negotiations with the Dutch.

British forces in Batavia were under a curfew and were ordered to carry their arms at all times and not to venture out unescorted. It was explained officially that this was simply a tightening of precautions and that the situation in Java was under control.

Won't Deal With Soekarno

The delicate machinery aimed at bringing the disputants in the Indonesian conflict to the conference table was jarred with the announcement of the Netherlands Home Government statement barring negotiations between President Soekarno of the "Indonesian republic" and acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook. The Home Government, however, did not rule out negotiations with other nationalist leaders.

The Indonesians in central Java were known to be in possession of at least 62 Japanese planes.

Small, Disorganized Attacks

The Dutch, stretched thinly across the outskirts of southern Batavia were meeting small, disorganized attacks, but they faced in this area alone a potential force of 30,000 nationalists armed with rifles, pistols and light machine guns. Dutch commanders say, however, that the Indonesians are poor, unreliable fighters.

The 5th Indian Division joins the 23d Indian, already here.

Dum-Dum Bullets Found

At the same time it was officially announced that large movements of Indonesian troops, both afoot and on motor transport and trains, had been seen by air observers in central Java in the areas of Jogjakarta, Magelang and Surukarta.

A British spokesman said dumdum bullets had been found on Indonesians, indicating that "a savage war" was planned.

Half the town of Keborajan, south of Batavia, where Dutch troops are holding a line against sporadic attacks, was declared to have been burned out by an Indonesian raid.

There was a feeling here that the confidence that has greeted the negotiations would snap, and a grave view was held locally that disaster impended.

The statement from The Hague that he had proceeded contrary to their wishes in dealing with Soekarno was expected to fall heavily on the acting governor general, who has tried desperately to solve Holland's greatest colonial political problem. He had been confident of some success when the rebuke came.

Tenseness In Magelang

The atmosphere continued tense in Magelang, where fighting was halted yesterday under a temporary truce negotiated with the aid of Soekarno. The British were reported preparing stern measures.

Brigadier Richard Bethell and Soekarno returned to Semarang after conferring with Indonesian leaders. Orders were issued to Indonesian extremists by the British to stop fighting, and for the time being they were obeyed.

A British statement said the extremists "received more than they bargained for when they picked a quarrel with the Gurkhas" in defiance of Soekarno's cease-fighting order.

Tenseness also prevailed at Soerabaja, where the Indonesians have been erecting roadblocks.

Although no new fighting was reported, the British described the situation at Magelang as "turbulent" and at the Soerabaja naval base as "tense." Indonesians were building road blocks in the Soerabaja area.

A 10 P.M. curfew was clamped on all British troops in Batavia. All personnel were ordered to carry arms at all times and not to appear without escort.

A British military intelligence report said an unidentified "major general" had appeared at Jogjakarta to "lead, discipline and reorganize Indonesian youths" estimated to number approximately 100,000. The youths were said to possess captured Japanese arms and equipment, including machine guns, tanks, mortars and armored cars.

Half Of Town Burned Out

Aerial reconnaissance disclosed Indonesian troops marching in the areas of Jogjakarta, Magelang and Soerakarta, three principal cities in central Java. Large numbers of men were seen pouring into the area by motor transport and by train.

Pilots said Indonesian raids had burned out half the town of Keborajan, south of Batavia. In this region Dutch troops have been holding out successfully against an estimated 30,000 Indonesians attacking in groups of a hundred or more.

In Batavia a grave view was taken of the political situation following the Dutch Home Government's announcement that Acting Lieutenant Governor General Hubertus van Mook had acted contrary to instructions in meeting with Soekarno.

Van Mook's Men Puzzled

Van Mook has tried desperately to solve Holland's gravest colonial problem by negotiations. The rebuke from his Government for dealing with Soekarno puzzled van Mook's supporters, who had supposed he was being given a free hand.

There were no official pronouncements here that Soekarno was unacceptable as head of the Nationalists, although some Dutch political circles expressed the view that the Dutch would negotiate only with "moderates" among the Indonesians.

It was believed the British and even some Dutch advisers had urged van Mook to see Soekarno and his Cabinet members in order to relieve tension.

Indonesians Obey Orders

A statement was anticipated soon from van Mook.

At the meeting with Soekarno, van Mook had issued a statement of Dutch policy which some independent Dutch observers felt was liberal enough to be accepted by the Indonesians with some alterations.

It was feared now that the entire framework of negotiations might collapse. Whether the statement of Dutch policy, not yet published, would be made public remained to be seen.

At Magelang, where a truce has been in effect since yesterday, the British were issuing orders to the Indonesians, who were obeying. There were no new incidents.

Minor Looting Continues

In middle Java, the center of Indonesian military strength, the Nationalists were known to have at least 62 Japanese planes, but were believed lacking the pilots to fly them. British military intelligence said the Indonesians had 79,000 rounds of ammunition.

Formation of an Indonesian army was urged by *Merdeka*, the Soekarno Government newspaper.

Minor looting continued in Batavia, and one Indonesian was killed last night when he resisted search by police. Authorities said they found a revolver and dumdum bullets on him. A British spokesman said dumdum bullets had been found on other Indonesians.

Stuart tanks rumbled through Batavia streets yesterday, manned by Indonesian police. It was explained that the police were being given evidence that the British were supporting them in keeping law and order in Batavia.

100,000 Indonesian Troops On March in Central Java

Batavia, Nov. 3 (AP)—Indonesian troops up to 100,000 strong and bearing Japanese arms are marching and concentrating in central Java, British pilots said today, while political tension heightened over the Dutch Government's refusal to deal with President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic."

The British 5th Indian Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Eric Carden Mansergh, began landing today at Soerabaja, scene of bitter clashes between Indian troops and Indonesians seeking independence from Dutch colonial rule. Mansbergh's is the second British division to land in Java.

Curfew On British Troops

New Rail Lines for India.

New Delhi, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Plans for construction of almost 3,000 miles of new rail lines in India during the next seven years were announced today. Existing mileage in India is about 41,000.

Premier Blames "Evil Hands"

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The riots were strongly denounced today by Premier Nokrashy Pasha as inspired by "evil hands." He promised that "justice will take its full course with the criminals."

Reports from Alexandria said that three more persons had died after yesterday's rioting, bringing the total deaths there to nine. No deaths were reported in Cairo or Port Said, Zagazig and Mansura.

MacArthur Moves to Avert Winter Fuel Famine in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 3—(AP) General MacArthur moved today to avert a winter fuel-famine in Japan by asking American commanders in China, Korea and the Pacific Islands to give priority to coal-miners in the repatriation of Japanese military forces.

The General's action was prompted by a 50-per cent decrease in coal production on Hokkaido, the northern island from which Japan, now shorn of its far-flung imperial resources, will have to get most of its supply for the hard winter ahead.

MacArthur said the decrease was largely due to the evacuation from Japan of Korean and Chinese miners. The imperial government has estimated that 68,000 Japanese miners were sent overseas with the armed forces during the war.

Stars and Stripes in Yokohama published the assurance of Army authorities that American troops in Japan will not suffer for want of warm clothing this winter. The paper said ships were unloading enough supplies to assure every soldier one sleeping bag and three blankets, and a stove for every five men.

Meanwhile the Kyodo News agency said that a lot of so-called democratic political activity in Japan today is merely "overnight window-dressing" instigated by war-time nationalists.

Kyodo asserted that at least eight of the new political parties which have appeared since the occupation were sponsored by rightists who had no pronounced strength and in some cases were merely one-man attempts to wield political influence.

Nationalists Back Eight Of New Jap Parties

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—Widely known wartime Nationalists, using an "overnight window dressing of democracy," are sponsoring at least eight of the new political parties which have appeared in Japan, Kyodo news agency said today.

It noted that the Rightist organizations had shown no pronounced strength and many virtually were one-man attempts at political influence. But Kyodo warned that the future activities of the parties bore watching.

Kyodo said two of the most widely known of these Nationalist leaders were Yoshio Kodama, heading what is called the Japan National party, and Ryoichi Sasagawa, current member of the House of Representatives, named by the agency as backing the National Federation of Toilers. The latter recently proclaimed a "finish fight" with Communists.

Wartime Youth Leader

Kodama was a wartime youth leader. Kyodo said he also was purchasing agent for militarists who were stripping raw materials from conquered areas.

Kodama served briefly as adviser to the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet. At that time, sources told the Associated Press "Kodama is known as a militarist backer and was appointed adviser in order to keep him quiet during the readjustment period."

Kyodo said that Maj. Gen. Keizo Kawamura, "who is known as one of the ace right-hand men of (ex-Premier) Tojo," is a leader of the so-called "New Japan party."

Women Hold Rally

But politics was not confined to the male population. The New Japan Women's Alliance, an organization prompted by occupation-won women's suffrage, held its first rally and elected a president, Fusayo Ichikawa. More than 200 delegates, said Kyodo, discussed suffrage, women's part in establishing permanent peace and liberation of women from feudalistic shackles.

The newspaper *Asahi* said that when the Cabinet meets Monday it will consider property tax and wartime profits tax bills affecting millions and calculated to raise heavy revenues.

The Education Ministry, meanwhile, issued instructions in compliance with MacArthur's orders for the dismissal of all heads of institutions with known militaristic and nationalistic leanings.

Allied headquarters announced a limited mail service for Japanese awaiting repatriation by which they may receive official communications and personal postcards, but no financial or commercial correspondence.

Kyodo said American vessels will repatriate Japanese from South Pacific regions at the rate of 1,000 a day for approximately the next three weeks.

Miners To Come First

General MacArthur asked American commanders in China, Korea and the Pacific Islands to give priority to coal miners in repatriation of Japanese from those theaters. The request was necessitated by a 50 per cent shortage of production on Hokkaido Island.

Two American ships will arrive tomorrow with 3,000 Japanese, the agency said, and thereafter until November 20 one ship will arrive daily with about 1,000 passengers.

2,971 From Manila

Tomorrow's arrivals include 2,971 civilians from Manila and five Japanese army nurses. A Japanese coastal defense ship was due to dock at Kagoshima today with 155 Japanese from Davao in the Philippines.

[A dispatch from Fusan, Korea, said the last large contingent of Japanese soldiers in American-occupied Korea, about 3,500, arrived in boxcars at that port today for ferrying back to Japan. More than 88,000 demobilized Nipponese were evacuated last month, the dispatch said, and since occupation forces landed in September, more than 195,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians have streamed homeward through Fusan.]

Jap Roster's Capture One Of War Breaks

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—A tiny Japanese lifeboat bobbed for two days off southeastern New Guinea under the sharp watch of hidden Australian patrols in March, 1943, before currents beached it to give General MacArthur's military intelligence its biggest break of the war.

As the boat grounded on little Goodenough Island outside Milne Bay, the Aussies stepped out from underbrush and captured, without a struggle, the boat's occupant, a

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ramrod-stiff Japanese, who handed them a suitcase full of documents.

Roster Of Jap Officers

The Aussies had waited only for the man. They weren't expecting the documents and didn't know what they were, but they turned them over to American army translators.

Among the papers was a complete roster of all Japanese army officers and their units, as of the previous September.

With the roster as a backbone, plus scraps of information from other sources, the battle plans section of Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby's G-2 built a card catalogue file of some 90,000 Japanese officers and 25,000 to 30,000 Japanese army units, some as small as platoons.

Positions Pinpointed

Cross-checking of these files enabled the Americans to pinpoint Japanese unit positions in the march northward toward Japan.

The story of the lifeboat was disclosed only today by MacArthur's headquarters.

The roster became the chief guide of the battle plans section. It was developed under one of the Americans the Japanese forced from Singapore at the war's beginning—Lieut. Col. George Magruder, Buttonwood lane, Rumson, New Jersey.

Kept Track Of Moves

With it, Magruder and his staff kept track of officers' movements throughout Asia and pegged down their units on information supplied through abandoned battle plans and promotion lists, Japanese APO numbers and neglected letters.

The Japanese who inadvertently supplied the Americans with so much intelligence was a lieutenant colonel of artillery, en route with reinforcements for Lae when his ship was sunk in the battle of the Bismarck Sea. He had carried the records six days while drifting toward Goodenough Island.

quered nation, reduced to the size it was when Meiji ascended the throne.

No Rites At Shrine

No plans were announced for the customary rites at the site of the great Mieji Shrine, destroyed by fire after an American air attack on Tokyo.

Jiji News Agency reported that the Home Ministry's Board of Shrines, responding to American criticism, had undertaken the study of the reformation of state Shintoism.

Status Of Priests

The agency said the study centered around questions of Government-subsidized shrines, treatment of shrine priests on the same status as officials and "elimination of measures to force the people to worship at the shrines."

Jiji said officials explained that the survey was undertaken pursuant to the Allied Headquarters' directive of October 4, concerning freedoom of religion in Japan, and not the result of any directive on Shintoism alone.

Army Opens Big Store In Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—An army post exchange opened on the Ginza today, equipped to handle 10,000 customers daily.

It is prepared to sell at GI prices souvenirs ranging from inexpensive ashtrays to the most costly silks and art objects.

Five hundred kimono-clad Japanese salesgirls were employed, schooled in how to speak English—including "no dates."

The Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry co-operated in contacting huge merchandising organizations. Trade associations put their buyers at the disposal of the Army.

Japs Cooperate

The Japanese mercantile system did a rush job of assembling the stock within a week. Col. Walter A. Metcalf, of the Army exchange central purchasing office, looked for a monthly business of several million dollars.

The Army is making use of nationals interned in Japan, as well as merchandising experts with experience in many United States stores.

The exchange was installed in the once-famed Hattori store, occupying several floors. A branch store will be set up in Yokohama.

625 Sworn In In Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—The first mass swearing in of enlisted men of the occupation army into the regular United States Army took place today with 625 men of the Americal Division taking the oath. The men were recruited by Capt. Douglas Moore, of Washington Farms, West Virginia.

Mail Service for Japanese

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP).—Allied headquarters announced today a limited mail service for Japanese awaiting repatriation by which they may receive official communications and personal postcards but no financial or commerical correspondence.

'Burner' Of Japs Almost Burned Out

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—Col. R. C. Kramer, "trust buster" of the occupation forces who has "burned" many of the Japanese industrialists with his jabs at Japanese monopolies, was almost burned out himself today.

His Economics and Scientific Section office caught fire from a wastebasket and his desk burned before the flames were halted.

Japanese Find a Flaw

Say U. S. Soldier Is Best in World But He Is Always Eating

HIMEJI, Japan, Nov. 3 (AP).—G. I.s of the 130th Infantry Regiment were conducting a question-and-answer session in their language class. The Americans were trying to learn Japanese while teaching the latter English.

"What's wrong with the American soldier?" was the question. After a long silence one Japanese man replied: "The American soldi : best in world."

"No, no," answered the impatient G. I. "What's worng with him, not what's good about him?" A Japanese woman spoke up—timidly: "American soldier always eating. That's impolite."

Liquor Kills 20 Yanks

Yokohama, Nov. 3 (AP)—Nineteen American soldiers and a merchant seaman died last month on Honshu as the result of drinking poisoned liquor, the 8th Army's provost marshal reported today.

Ten others were poisoned, including one who became blind, but they will recover.

Five of the men were stricken in a cabaret while celebrating their final night in Japan before sailing home to be discharged.

The provost marshal said the liquor was obtained from bootleggers or from dealers who diluted it with methanol or tetraethyl lead.

195,000 Japanese Out of Korea

FUSAN, Korea, Nov. 3 (AP)—The last large contingent of Japanese soldiers in American-occupied Korea, about 3,500, arrived in boxcars at this port today for ferrying back to Japan. More than 88,000 demobilized Japanese were evacuated last month, and since the occupation forces landed in September, more than 195,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians have streamed homeward through Fusan.

Japan Commemorates Birthday Of Hirohito's Grandfather

Tokyo, Nov. 3 (AP)—Japan today commemorated the birthday of the late Emperor Meiji, one of the three major empire holidays of the year, with unusual lack of ceremony.

Emperor Hirohito worshiped the spirit of his grandfather at the shrine within the imperial compound in Tokyo. He reported on the new problems facing the con-

2 Witnesses Link Yamashita To Brutalities of His Troops

Manila, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The erstwhile "Tiger of Malaya," Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who was reduced to the status of the jackal of the Philippines by the end of the war, was linked today for the first time directly with the hyena-like brutalities of the barbarous troops he commanded.

A Japanese interpreter who served with the brutal Kempei Tai military police and the Filipino secretary of a known collaborator with the enemy both testified to the fallen Tiger's knowledge of the brutal doings of the Japanese soldiers in a stormy afternoon session ending the first week of Yamashita's trial as a war criminal.

Narcisco Lapus, former secretary to the exiled political Gen. Artemio Ricarte, was brought into court under guard from an internee prison to testify that, in conversations with Ricarte, Yamashita affirmed his order to "wipe out all Fillipinos."

Ricarte returned from exile to the Philippines in 1941 in the role of a "liaison and special envoy from Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo to effect the friendship and prepare the islands for independence under the Japanese rule."

Lapus testified, over the strenuous and repeated protest of the defense that the evidence was "hearsay four times removed," that Ricarte contacted Yamashita at least four times in the latter months of the year, and pleaded with him to spare the Philippines from mass destruction and slayings. But, Lapus asserted, Yamashita was firm in his order to the troops to "wipe out all Filipinos, as they are no longer our friends."

Lapus said that from long and intimate acquaintance he was sure Ricarte had told him the truth and that Ricarte quoted Yamashita directly in repeating the conversations.

Yamashita Commended Work.

Fermin Miyasaki, former interpreter at the Japanese military police headquarters, told the United States Military Commission that Yamashita commended his club-wielding police for their "fine work."

The witness said that Yamashita's commendation was read during ceremonies at the South Manila Japanese military police headquarters last December.

Yamashita praised his police for their fine work in the suppression and arrest of Filipino guerrillas in Manila and immediate vicinity, Miyasaki said.

The witness testified that he saw at least 400 civilians come through the police headquarters. Most of them were given the third degree and at least fifty were beaten and thirty subjected to the water treatment.

Girl Tells of Beheadings.

The Japanese general was subjected to a hysterical tongue-lashing by a 17-year-old Filipina, who had related how blood-mad Japanese shot or beheaded more than 400 civilians in Manila on February 10, while American liberating troops were forcing the invaders into a last stand.

"You ought to be hanged and cut into little pieces," screamed Julieta Milanes, pointing to Yamashita, her cries throwing the hearing into momentary disorder. The Japanese general sat unmoved, as usual.

Yamashita Linked to Terror

MANILA, Nov. 3 (AP).—Two witnesses testified today that Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita had issued orders to "destroy all Filipinos" and has commened his Japanese gendarmes for their "fine work."

In a stormy session and over the vigorous protests of defense counsel, the witnesses asserted the former Japanese commander in the Philippines knew and approved his troops' brutalities, thus for the first time in the week-long trial offering testimony linking him directly with the crimes.

One of them, Narcisco Lapus, former secretary to the exiled General Artemio Ricarte, told the military commission that in conversation with Ricarte, Yamashita affirmed his order to destroy all Filipinos.

A Japanese, Fermin Miyasaki, former interpreter at Japanese military police headquarters here, said the general had officially commended his police for their "fine work" in handling civilians hostile to his regime.

The witness said he saw at least 400 civilian suspects "handled" by the police. Most of them were beaten, he asserted, and many underwent the water torture or were suspended from the ceiling by their hands, which were tied behind their backs.

960 Chinese Being Repatriated

Manila, Nov. 3 (AP)—The first repatriation of Far Eastern displaced persons will get under way Monday when the steamship Anwhei sails for Amoy with 960 Chinese nationals who were trapped in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war.

Col. Henry R. O'Brien, of Hartford, Conn., chief medical officer of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the Far East, will accompany the ship and then proceed to duties in Shanghai.

16 Warships for Transport Fleet

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 3 (AP).—Sixteen warships capable of carrying a total of 40,000 homeward bound veterans will join the Navy's transport fleet within the next two weeks, Rear Admiral Henry S. Kendall, director, said today.

Newly assigned are:

The Essex-class carriers Bon Homme Richard, Bunker Hill, Hancock, Hornet, Ticonderoga and Yorktown; the light carriers Belleau Wood, Cowpens, Independence and San Jacinto, and the old battleships Arkansas, Colorado, Maryland, Nevada, Texas and West Virginia.

Each of the Essex class carriers will handle 4,000 passengers, and the light carriers and battleships, 1,500 each.

First scheduled sailings: From Pearl Harbor to West Coast—Nov. 6: Maryland to San Diego; Nevada and West Virginia to San Pedro,, Texas and Bon Homme Richard to San Francisco; Nov. 7: Arkansas to Seattle; Hornet to San Francisco; Nov. 8: Colorado and Ticonderoga to San Francisco.

The six battleships, shuttling regularly between Pearl Harbor and the mainland, are expected eventually to average one sailing every third day.

The Bunker Hill will load at Samar, in the Philippines, for her first run; the Hancock at Manus, in the Admiralties, and the Yorktown at Guam, but dates have not been set. The three carriers are being refitted in American navy yards.

The four light carriers, also being refitted, will be used principally to shuttle between forward areas and Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kendall said, averaging one round trip every six weeks.

Future sailings of the big carriers will depend upon proportion of returnees eligible for homeward transportation from various areas.

BRAZIL NAMES 16 GOVERNORS

Army Back At Posts As New State Officials Are Listed

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 3 (AP)—The new Government of President Jose Linhares named sixteen new state governors today to replace the appointees of the ousted Vargas regime, and the army, which put Linhares into power, resumed its normal functions.

A presidential palace spokesman said the lits of new governors had been held up temporarily to delete the name of Ovidio Abreau, former financial Secretary of State, as governor for the big state of Minas Gerais.

No official explanation was given for the deletion of Abreu's name.

Word of his appointment had precipitated a governmental crisis earlier in the day, when Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, candidate for President in the December 2 elections, threatened to withdraw his candidacy in protest.

Monteiro States Army Hopes

Goes Monteiro, War Minister, denying rumors that he planned to resign, reported that the Brazilian armed forces had returned to their stations.

He said the army wanted now only "to live in the shadow of the law," but added:

"We shall be alert and vigilant, so that the Government may take to good ends the aims and great task of reconstitutionalization of the country."

The Navy Minister, Admiral Dodworth Martins, warned that the population "should not become unduly enthusiastic over the optimism of the moment, for there still exist some malcontents."

The only disturbances today, however, were minor. On the downtown Avenida Rio Branco street fighting occurred after Queremistas infiltrated into a group cheering the candidacy of Gen. Eduardo Gomes, chief opponent to Dutra.

Tear-Gas Bombs Fail

Buenos Aires, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two tear-gas bombs were fired today while police were asking demonstrators in favor of Col. Juan Perón's candidacy for President of Argentina to halt their parade.

The rally was banned yesterday by Interior Minister Colonel Bartolome Descalzo, who resigned soon afterward and was replaced today by Gen. Felipe Urdapilleta.

Military Rule Ends In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 3 (AP)—War Minister Goes Monteiro proclaimed the retirement of the Brazilian armed forces to their normal duties today a few hours after the new Government of President Jose Linhares survived a major political crisis.

Having given the Government to the Supreme Court (of which Linhares had been Chief Justice), the military personnel now wishes only "to live in the shadow of the law," the war minister said.

"But we shall be alert and vigilant so that the Government may take to good ends the aims and great task of reconstitutionalization of the country," he said.

Dutra Causes Crisis

A threat by Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, candidate for the presidency in the December 2 elections, to withdraw over the removal of a Minas Geraes governor brought on the governmental crisis.

Linhares replaced Governor Benedito Valladares of Minas Geraes, an appointee of the ousted President Getulio Vargas, with Ovidio Abreou, former financial secretary of the state. It was also announced that J. C. Macedo Soares, former Foreign Minister, has been named interventor (governor) of the state of Sao Paulo.

Dutra Announces Decision

Throughout the night the private residence of President Linhares was guarded by troops armed with machineguns.

Dutra visited the residence twice during the night, and near midnight announced: "I have a firm intention to participate in the election December 2. I will not withdraw by candidacy."

Backed By Vargas

Dutra was supported by Getulio Vargas, ousted after a fifteen-year-reign by the coup which installed Linhares as interim President. The Linhares Government promptly pledged itself to eradicate all vestiges of the Vargas rule.

Supporters of the opposition presidential candidate, Gen. Eduardo Gomes, were reported to have persuaded Dutra to remain in the race now that Brazil has the opportunity to hold a free election, although Gomes's supporters have contended that Vargas supporters must go.

The Government, meanwhile, has received assurance from the United States, Panama, Mexico and Bolivia that those nations would join the others which are continuing normal relations with Brazil.

Peron Supporter Takes Oath Of Office

Buenos Aires, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Felipe Urdapilleta took the oath as Argentina's new Minister of the Interior today after a Presidential statement at midnight announced the resignation of his predecessor, Col. Bartolome Descalzo, retired.

President Edelmiro Farrel administered the oath in the presence of Cabinet members.

Quijano Present

Another guest was Hortensio Quijano, a dissident from the Radical party who served as Minister of the Interior until former Vice President Col. Juan D. Jerón, still a strong force in Argentina, resigned October 9.

Quijano's presence was interpreted as evidence that Descalzo's resignation was a victory for political forces backing Perón in preliminaries to a presidential election.

Peron Downstairs

In a downstairs corridor while the induction took place was Perón, now retired from the army with the declaration that he planned "to give myself to the Argentine workers."

Descalzo told of "mental strain" in quitting office. He resigned following a clash with Police Chief Colonel Filomeno Velazco, a Perón confidante, over plans for a pro-Perón demonstration through the city today. He banned the demonstration, which Velazco had approved.

Bahamas to End Gas Rationing

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 3 (AP).—Gasoline and electricity rationing will come to an end in the Bahamas on Nov. 15, the colonial government announced today.

Minority Report On Bomb Bill Presented

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Five objections to an atomic energy control bill approved by the House Military Committee were cited in a minority report made public today.

Signed by two committee members, Representatives Holifield (D., Cal.) and Melvin Price (D., Ill.), it was only the first of several expected before the House tackles the legislation later this month.

Separate Report Predicted

A group of Republicans among the ten committee members reported to have voted against the bill are understood to be drafting a separate report to be filed with the majority views next week.

It was not even certain that all seventeen committee members who approved the bill would sign the majority report.

Holifield and Price declared:

1. The commission proposed for control of atomic energy development should be composed of "full-time, well-paid members." The committee majority recommended a nine-member commission paid $50 for each day of actual work.

Want Them Removable

2. Commission members should be removable by the President "whenever he deems it in the nation's interest." The majority recommended that the commissioners, once appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, be almost "discharge proof" except for gross neglect of duty.

3. The administrator to supervise the atomic-control program "should be appointed by the President and serve at his pleasure." The majority favored appointment of a $15,000-a-year administrator by the commission itself, with the commission having authority to remove him for cause.

Civilian Chief Proposed

4. To emphasize possible peacetime benefits of atomic energy the bill should specify that the administrator be a civilian, not a military man. The majority would leave this to the commission.

5. The Government "should be the exclusive producer and owner" of materials used in atomic energy development. The bill backed by the majority would permit the commission to license private concerns to produce, refine or process these materials.

Cover-Up Attempt On Sneak Alleged

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) declared today that an attempt had been made to "cover up" some army information on the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Brewster told reporters this was the only conclusion he could draw from changes he said army officers made in previous testimony when they gave depositions in an inquiry by Major Henry C. Clausen in 1944.

Brewster said Clausen was designated by former Secretary of War Stimson to make a new investigation after an army board had reported on the sneak attack. The result, the Senator added, was that several officers altered their accounts of what happened.

Barred, Two Report

Brewster and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) complained to the Senate yesterday that the Pearl Harbor committee, of which they are members, had shut them off from sources of information by refusing to let them look at government records.

The Democrats have a 6-to-4 majority on the committee.

Brewster asserted that some vital records were missing.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said that as far as the committee and its counsel know, no papers are missing.

ITALIANS DISPUTE SURRENDER TERMS

Bonomi Letter to Roosevelt, Bared by Marcantonio, Clouds Nature of Capitulation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A 2-year-old argument about the extent of the Italian unconditional surrender was reported today by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York. He described it as one of the reasons behind the secrecy regarding armistice terms.

Mr. Marcantonio made public a 30,000-word letter in Italian which he said was written by former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi to President Roosevelt and which brought out a secret dispute on unconditional surrender. [The State Department plans to make public the Italian armistice terms next week.]

In the letter Signor Bonomi pleaded with Mr. Roosevelt to re-examine and modify the terms. Mr. Marcantonio said that the letter, dated September, 1944, showed:

(1) Two surrender pacts were actually signed—a military armistice on Sept. 3, 1943, in Casibile, Sicily, and a composite military-civilian pact in Malta on Sept. 29, 1943.

(2) The military armistice signed by Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and by Gen. Giuseppe Castellano for Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of Italy after the fall of Benito Mussolini, did not mention "unconditional surrender."

(3) The later composite document, signed by Marshal Badoglio, was originally titled "Unconditional Surrender of Italy" and contained the phrase "unconditional surrender" for the first time. The title was later modified to read, "Surrender Instrument of Italy."

State Department Silent

State Department officials said that they could not recall the letter and would make no official comment.

Mr. Marcantonio, who claimed that the authenticity of the letter was "beyond question," said that Marshal Badoglio protested the insertion of the words "unconditional surrender" as "useless injury to the good name of the new Italy * * * and prejudicial to the common cause" in which Italy was to embark as a co-belligerent of the Allies against Germany. Hence the initial secrecy over the terms, according to Mr. Marcantonio.

Mr. Marcantonio said that he was assured that many favorable modifications, in which the United States led the way, had been made.

According to the letter, Marshal Badoglio obtained some modifications along those lines. However, on Nov. 17, a naval protocol signed by British Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, and Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Italian Naval Minister, revived the dispute over the extent of Italy's surrender.

The de Courten-Cunningham agreement provided that the Italian fleet would at first be employed in the war against Germany, each ship under the control of an Allied officer, and that its post-war disposition would be left solely to the Allied powers and within the scope of unconditional surrender.

Mr. Marcantonio added that the letter explained how Marshal Badoglio went to Malta on Sept. 29 to submit his plans for greater use of Italy's resources against Germany and to sign the political, economic and financial clauses of the surrender in accordance with Article XII of the Sept. 3 military armistice.

Excerpts From Letter

An unofficial translation of the Bonomi letter to Mr. Roosevelt read in part:

"At the Malta conference, however, Marshal Badoglio was presented with a document of an entirely different nature which contained not only 'conditions of a political, economic and financial nature' (as specified in Article XII of the military armistice) but also military conditions many of which were more severe than those of the original military armistice of Sept. 3."

"The reasons for submitting the new document," the letter added, "was, according to its preamble, that it was 'appropriate that the conditions of a military nature and the subsequent conditions of a political, economic and financial nature * * * should be drawn up into a single document.

"But the motive adopted had all the aspects of a pretext. The new document specified in fact that its conclusion was 'without prejudice to the continuing validity of the armistice of Sept. 3, 1943.'"

Mr. Marcantonio said that, according to a prior letter written to Mr. Roosevelt by Marshal Badoglio in 1943 and included in the Bonomi letter, the Italians had not expected that their unconditional surrender included Italy's sovereignty but applied only to her military and naval forces and materiel.

Some diplomatic officials said that a modification of the de Courten-Cunningham naval agreement would be among the major changes in the Italian terms and might even return to Italy certain portions of her fleet.

The surrender pact is reported by diplomatic officials to contain three or four amendatory protocols and forty-four clauses, the most important of which is the forty-fourth, specifying the Allies' right to complete control over any political, economic or financial matter in Italy under the full range of unconditional surrender.

30-34—31399

Here Are Withholding Taxes Awaiting Truman's Approval

Washington, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The table below shows the amounts of Federal income tax that will be withheld from pay envelopes in 1946 under the $5,920,000,000 tax reduction bill and compares them with tax money withheld this year. The table is based on one-week pay roll periods.

A single man ordinarily would claim one withholding exemption, a married man with wife and one child three exemptions, &c. The "none" exemption column is designed for use where both spouses work and where one wishes to give the other advantage of both exemptions.

Wages		Number of Withholding Exemptions Claimed.							
At Least	Less Than	NONE New	NONE Old	ONE New	ONE Old	TWO New	TWO Old	THREE New	THREE Old
		(X)	(Z)						
$0	$11	$2.00	$2.10	.10	.20	0.	0.	0.	0.
$11	$12	2.10	2.30	.30	.40	0.	0.	0.	0.
$12	$13	2.30	2.50	.50	.60	0.	.10	0.	.10
$13	$14	2.50	2.70	.70	.80	0.	.10	0.	.10
$14	$15	2.70	2.90	.80	1.00	0.	.10	0.	.10
$15	$16	2.80	3.10	1.00	1.20	0.	.20	0.	.20
$16	$17	3.00	3.30	1.20	1.40	0.	.20	0.	.20
$17	$18	3.20	3.50	1.30	1.60	0.	.20	0.	.20
$18	$19	3.30	3.70	1.50	1.80	0.	.20	0.	.20
$19	$20	3.50	4.00	1.70	2.00	0.	.30	0.	.30
$20	$21	3.70	4.20	1.80	2.20	0.	.30	0.	.30
$21	$22	3.80	4.40	2.00	2.40	.20	.50	0.	.30
$22	$23	4.00	4.60	2.20	2.70	.40	.70	0.	.30
$23	$24	4.20	4.80	2.40	2.90	.50	.90	0.	.40
$24	$25	4.40	5.00	2.50	3.10	.70	1.10	0.	.40
$25	$26	4.50	5.20	2.70	3.30	.90	1.40	0.	.40
$26	$27	4.70	5.40	2.90	3.50	1.00	1.60	0.	.50
$27	$28	4.90	5.60	3.00	3.70	1.20	1.80	0.	.50
$28	$29	5.00	5.80	3.20	3.90	1.40	2.00	0.	.50
$29	$30	5.20	6.00	3.40	4.10	1.60	2.20	0.	.50
$30	$31	5.40	6.20	3.60	4.30	1.70	2.40	0.	.60
$31	$32	5.60	6.40	3.70	4.50	1.90	2.60	.10	.70
$32	$33	5.70	6.60	3.90	4.70	2.10	2.80	.20	.90
$33	$34	5.90	6.90	4.10	4.90	2.20	3.00	.40	1.10
$34	$35	6.10	7.10	4.20	5.10	2.40	3.20	.60	1.30
$35	$36	6.20	7.30	4.40	5.30	2.60	3.40	.80	1.50
$36	$37	6.40	7.50	4.60	5.60	2.80	3.60	.90	1.70
$37	$38	6.60	7.70	4.80	5.80	2.90	3.80	1.10	1.90
$38	$39	6.80	7.90	4.90	6.00	3.10	4.00	1.30	2.10
$39	$40	6.90	8.10	5.10	6.20	3.30	4.20	1.40	2.30
$40	$41	7.10	8.30	5.30	6.40	3.40	4.50	1.60	2.50
$41	$42	7.30	8.50	5.40	6.60	3.60	4.70	1.80	2.70
$42	$43	7.40	8.70	5.60	6.80	3.80	4.90	2.00	2.90
$43	$44	7.60	9.00	5.80	7.00	4.00	5.10	2.10	3.20
$44	$45	7.80	9.20	6.00	7.20	4.10	5.30	2.30	3.40
$45	$46	8.00	9.40	6.10	7.40	4.30	5.50	2.50	3.60
$46	$47	8.20	9.60	6.30	7.60	4.50	5.70	2.60	3.80
$47	$48	8.40	9.90	6.50	7.80	4.60	5.90	2.80	4.00
$48	$49	8.60	10.10	6.60	8.00	4.80	6.10	3.00	4.20
$49	$50	8.80	10.30	6.80	8.20	5.00	6.30	3.20	4.40
$50	$51	8.90	10.50	7.00	8.40	5.20	6.50	3.30	4.60
$51	$52	9.10	10.80	7.20	8.70	5.30	6.70	3.50	4.80
$52	$53	9.30	11.00	7.30	8.90	5.50	6.90	3.70	5.00
$53	$54	9.50	11.20	7.50	9.10	5.70	7.10	3.80	5.20
$54	$55	9.70	11.40	7.70	9.30	5.80	7.40	4.00	5.40
$55	$56	9.90	11.70	7.90	9.50	6.00	7.60	4.20	5.60
$56	$57	10.10	11.90	8.10	9.80	6.20	7.80	4.40	5.80
$57	$58	10.30	12.10	8.30	10.00	6.30	8.00	4.50	6.10
$58	$59	10.50	12.30	8.40	10.20	6.50	8.20	4.70	6.30
$59	$60	10.70	12.70	8.70	10.60	6.80	8.50	5.00	6.60
$60	$62	11.10	13.10	9.10	11.00	7.10	8.90	5.30	7.00
$62	$64	11.50	13.60	9.50	11.50	7.50	9.30	5.60	7.40
$64	$66	11.90	14.00	9.90	11.90	7.80	9.80	6.00	7.80
$66	$68	12.20	14.50	10.20	12.40	8.20	10.20	6.30	8.20
$68	$70	12.60	14.90	10.60	12.80	8.60	10.70	6.70	8.60
$70	$72	13.00	15.40	11.00	13.30	9.00	11.10	7.00	9.10
$72	$74	13.40	15.80	11.40	13.70	9.40	11.60	7.30	9.50
$74	$76	13.70	16.30	11.70	14.20	9.70	12.00	7.70	9.90
$76	$78	14.10	16.70	12.10	14.60	10.10	12.50	8.10	10.40
$78	$80	14.50	17.20	12.50	15.10	10.50	12.90	8.50	10.80
$80	$82	14.90	17.60	12.90	15.50	10.90	13.40	8.80	11.30
$82	$84	15.30	18.10	13.20	16.00	11.20	13.80	9.20	11.70
$84	$86	15.60	18.50	13.60	16.40	11.60	14.30	9.60	12.20
$86	$88	16.00	19.00	14.00	16.90	12.00	14.70	10.00	12.60
$88	$90	16.40	19.40	14.40	17.30	12.40	15.20	10.40	13.10
$90	$92	16.80	19.90	14.70	17.80	12.70	15.60	10.70	13.50
$92	$94	17.10	20.30	15.10	18.20	13.10	16.10	11.10	14.00
$94	$96	17.50	20.80	15.50	18.70	13.50	16.50	11.50	14.40
$96	$98	17.90	21.20	15.90	19.10	13.90	17.00	11.90	14.90
$98	$100	18.50	22.00	16.50	19.90	14.50	17.80	12.50	15.70
$100	$105	19.50	23.10	17.50	21.00	15.50	18.90	13.50	16.80
$105	$110	20.40	24.30	18.40	22.10	16.40	20.00	14.40	17.90
$110	$115	21.40	25.40	19.40	23.30	17.30	21.10	15.30	19.00
$115	$120	22.30	26.50	20.30	24.40	18.30	22.30	16.30	20.20
$120	$125	23.20	27.60	21.20	25.50	19.20	23.40	17.20	21.30
$125	$130	24.20	28.80	22.20	26.60	20.20	24.50	18.20	22.40
$130	$135	25.10	29.90	23.10	27.80	21.10	25.60	19.10	23.50
$135	$140	26.10	31.00	24.10	28.90	22.00	26.80	20.00	24.70
$140	$145	27.00	32.10	25.00	30.00	23.00	27.90	21.00	25.80
$145	$150	28.40	33.80	26.40	31.70	24.40	29.60	22.40	27.50
$150	$160	30.30	36.10	28.30	34.00	26.30	31.80	24.30	29.70
$160	$170	32.20	38.30	30.20	36.20	28.20	34.10	26.20	32.00
$170	$180	34.10	40.60	32.10	38.50	30.00	36.30	28.00	34.20
$180	$190	35.90	42.80	33.90	40.70	31.90	38.60	29.90	36.50

(X)—Denotes 17 per cent of wages.
(Z)—Denotes 18 per cent of wages.

U.S. SUBMARINES IN RESCUE WORK

Navy Reports Many Flyers Saved In War Operations

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Navy today revealed that 504 United States and Allied aviators were rescued by United States submarines from enemy waters and beaches in some of the most daring and dangerous operations of the war.

Frequently operating under fire, within gun range of Japanese home islands or in mined waters, the "submarine lifeguard league" became an integral part of practically all air strikes against the enemy.

New Era Opened

Just before the end of the war, when submarines' normal ship-sinking job was about done, a third of all the Navy's operational submarines were engaged in some phase of lifeguard duty.

Use of submarines, the Navy said, opened a new era in aerial offensive strategy and provided a tremendous boost to the morale of flyers.

"Instances of extraordinary heroism . . . during the searches of vast expanses of enemy waters in quest of perhaps a single pilot or aircrewman are commonplace in the official records of these operations," the Navy said.

Started In 1943

It was not until the task force attack on Wake Island in October, 1943, that a submarine was specifically assigned to rescue downed airmen. The Skate, on her first war patrol, rescued six naval aviators in waters surrounding Wake.

In the last few months of the war, the majority of Army personnel who survived "ditchings" were recovered by submarines.

Efficiency at the war's end had reached the point where a surviving airman could expect rescue within three hours. Lieut. B. V. Burtch, St. Louis, from the carrier Independence, was picked up by the Silversides four minutes after he abandoned his fighter off Shikoku.

The first rescue of B-29 crewmen occurred off Iwo Jima December 19, 1944, when the Spearfish recovered seven. In May, 1945, the Tigrone, commanded by Commander Hiram Cassedy, New London, Conn., established a record by picking up 30 Army and Navy air personnel off Honshu in a single patrol.

A Maryland man, Lieut. E. H. Clark, Jr., Annapolis, went ashore in a rubber boat from the Charr near Tam Quan Point, Indo-China, with R. L. Chester, torpedoman first class, North Tiverton, R.I. They came back with a fallen navy air crewman, Radioman Charles Hamilton.

NAVY OFFICERS FAVORED SERVICE MERGER LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—(AP) A long-secret survey of Army-Navy opinion on the proposed service merger showed "almost exactly half" of the navy officers interviewed favoring the single department, it was disclosed today.

In the 10 months since completion of the study directed by the joint chiefs of staff, navy opposition to the proposal has solidified.

The report was supplied by President Truman to the Senate Military Affairs committee, which is conducting hearings on the proposal to unify all armed forces under a single department with army, navy and air branches. The committee made the report public today.

Testimony of high army and navy leaders upon which the report was based was turned over to the committee Thursday. It included an endorsement of the one department plan by Admiral Chester M. Nimitz, made at Pearl Harbor December 8, 1944. The navy Thursday made public a statement by Nimitz asserting "I find that now, as a combat commander, I cannot favor it." The admiral previously had declared his present opposition to the plan.

Admiral William F. Halsey similarly has reversed his stand on the proposal.

Forty army officers, 37 navy leaders and three marine generals were interviewed by the staff group, made up of Lt. Gen. Harold L. George and Maj. Gen. W. F. Tompkins, army members; Rear Adm. M. F. Schoeffel and Admiral Jo Richardson, retired, navy members, and Brig. Gen. F. Trubee Davison, army alternate.

"The great majority of the army officers and almost exactly half of the navy officers whose views were heard favored the single department," said the majority report signed by all but Admiral Richardson. Much difference of opinion was expressed as to the form it should take."

The majority report recommended the single department under one civilian secretary, with an air force ranking with the army and navy. In a dissenting opinion, Admiral Richardson said it was not "in the best interests of the nation," to set up a single agency.

The report noted that "unless an acceptable solution is developed by the armed services, Congress may take the initiative and adopt its own bills for reorganization."

Peacetime Draft Approved By Wainwright

Junction City, Kan., Nov. 3 (AP)—In a plea for maintenance of national preparedness, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright indorsed the President's proposal for universal military training in an address given at a dinner in his honor last night.

"Today we have the powers of evil in Europe and Asia suppressed," the hero of Corregidor said. "Let us keep them suppressed. Let us keep our guard up."

Wainwright said the plan as outlined by the President before Congress would be a means of keeping a trained reservoir of manpower.

Minimizes Reds' Entry

He expressed the opinion that Russia's late entry into the Pacific war had little effect in Japan's decision to surrender. Rather, he declared, it was the steady and uninterrupted advance of United States forces across the Pacific, the naval assaults against Jap outposts, and finally the bombing by the air forces.

Wainwright also spoke for retention of the United States cargo fleet and decried proposals for the sinking of war vessels.

Tomorrow, Wainwright will be guest of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, where he was a tactics instructor in 1920-21. Today is Mrs. Wainwright's birthday and they are having a private celebration. On Monday he will address an American Legion meeting in Kansas City and will lead an American Legion Victory Loan parade Tuesday.

Demobilization Still Too Slow, Engel Says

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Representative Engel (R., Mich.) said today that appropriation cuts voted by the House have forced the Army to accelerate demobilization but that the rate of discharge still is too slow.

A member of an appropriations subcommittee handling funds for the War Department, Engel said Gen. George C. Marshall testified late in September that the Army expected to release 800,000 men a month from November through February.

Million A Month Now

Engel said his information is that the discharge rate has been stepped up to 1,100,000 a month.

"They have had to accelerate demobilization," he added, "because the subcommittee sliced over one billion dollars from the War Department's budget request.

The House approved the cut in passing legislation canceling about $52,000,000,000 in wartime authorizations.

Although the Senate has not yet acted on the legislation, Engel said the Army "knows they're not going to have the money."

Testimony showed that the Army planned to have an average of 2,935,000 men in camps in this country in January, Engel said. He asserted this was inexcusable.

Urges Immediate Release

Some of the men, he said, would be those returning from overseas

for discharge but many would be soldiers "who have too many points to be sent across and yet too few to be released."

Engel said that many in the latter category are not needed and called it "cockeyed" to keep them in the Army. All such surplus men ought to be released immediately, regardless of their point scores, he declared.

NHA WILL AID VETERANS

Pledge Given to F. D. Roosevelt Jr., Who Describes Housing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Federal Housing Administrator John B. Blandford Jr. said today he had given Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. assurance that the NHA would do "everything in its power" to ease a housing shortage confronting veterans returning to New York City.

Mr. Blandford said young Roosevelt and a New York committee called on him Thursday to find out what NHA could do to improve the situation..

"I told them," he added, "that we would do everything we can within our power and resources."

He explained to the group, however, that NHA now lacks funds to shift temporary war housing into New York although Congress has been asked for funds for such transfers.

News-Freedom Clause Planned For U. S. Loans

Representatives Would Tie Aid to Requirements Put Into U.N.N.R.A. Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—A strong House group disclosed plans today to attach to every future bill for aid to foreign governments "free press" requirements similar to those put into a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation measure this week.

Specifically, the group proposes to restrict any foreign loans to nations which give United States reporters full access to news abroad.

The amendment to the appropriation bill does that in so far as the gathering of news about U. N. R. R. A. activities is concerned. The Senate, however, has yot yet acted on that measure.

Still in the House legislative mill is a bill authorizing a new grant of $1,350,000,000 to the U. N. R. R. A. This is in addition to the $550,000,000 fund to which the rider was attached.

In the offing are measures to authorize loans to Great Britain, Russia and other Allied nations, and to enlarge the capital of the Export-Import Bank.

Hanging fire in the House Foreign Affairs Committee is a bill to repeal the Johnson act prohibiting loans to foreign governments in default on past obligations to this country.

All these proposals are likely to be the target of "free press" amendments when they reach the House floor.

If the show of strength made on the U. N. R. R. A. amendment means anything, the restrictions will be written into the other legislation. There were 188 votes for the U. N. R. R. A. amendment, and the total probably would have been higher if it had not been for pleas that the U. N. R. R. A. is strictly a relief agency and should not be hampered in its operations.

"We are going to undertake to require in all foreign-aid legislation hereafter that United States reporters be given free access to news in countries receiving the aid," a Republican leader said.

"We are not asking any nation to borrow our money, but if they want it bad enough they should be willing to let trained observers representing the American public look around and see what it is being used for."

As originally proposed, the U. N. R. R. A. rider would have required general news freedom in countries receiving aid under the bill, but a compromise cut it down to apply only to U. N. R. R. A. information.

The Republican leader's disclosure of plans was based on his expectation that the Republican-Southern Democratic group which shoved through Thursday's amendment would hold together in future votes along the same line. Thirty-two Democrats, mostly from the South, joined 156 Republicans in that vote. Only two Republicans voted against the rider.

WPB WILL CEASE TO EXIST TODAY

Washington, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The War Production Board goes out of existence today. The new Civilian Production Administration will take over the few remaining wartime controls over industry.

Officially WPB passes from the scene at the close of business tonight. But because of the five-day week, yesterday actually was the last day of full operation.

On Monday, some 3,500 members of a staff that once numbered 23,000 will go to work for the successor agency, CPA. Most of them will be at the same desks, doing the same jobs.

The task that remains is one of administering fifty-two business controls and three priority regulations—all that are left of 650 orders which harnessed industry at one time during the war. Those remaining cover such scarce materials as tin, crude rubber and textiles, as well as authority to crack reconversion bottlenecks and prevent hoarding of supplies.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, has not disclosed his plans, except to say that he expects to enter private industry.

U.S. Losing Peace, Says Newsman

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 3 (AP)—"We are losing the peace because Americans are stepping out of the world picture and out of all ideas of the future," Russell Barnes, former head of OWI psychological warfare in the Mediterranean theater, said here last night.

Barnes, Detroit *News* staff member, addressed more than 250 delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Press Club of Michigan, which closes today.

Reasons Listed

"I think we are losing the peace," Barnes declared, "because we want to return to peacetime life too rapidly, because we are pulling our troops out of occupied areas too fast and because we have military men in charge of large numbers of conquered people when the military men are not trained to handle the job."

Tom Yarbrough, speaking of his six years' experience abroad as an Associated Press war correspondent, classed the Pacific war theater as tougher than the European because of the "troublesome insects, swiftly changing elements and the area's utter remoteness."

Julio Garzon, editor of *La Prensa*, New York, spoke on "the challenge of the Latin-American press to the press of the United States."

Reorganization Bill Is Sidetracked

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Legislation granting the President sharply restricted authority to reorganize the Government's executive branch was on a Senate sidetrack today with small prospect of final action next week.

The bill was shunted aside while Republican members of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee argued yesterday with their Democratic colleagues for wider latitude in carrying out that inquiry. Then the Senate recessed until Tuesday.

Before the reorganization debate was interrupted, however, Senator Overton (D., La.) managed to write in an exemption for civil functions of the Army engineers.

Thirteen other agencies had previously been safeguarded from merger in the bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

4 N. Y. Postmasters Nominated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—President Truman has sent to the Senate the following nominations for postmasterships in New York: Ida Pietrobelli, Cottekill; Harry A. Monroe, Harris; Velma G. Banner, Maryland, and Thomas G. Spring, Morton.

Mormons Call on Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—A group of high officials of the Mormon Church, headed by George Albert Smith, president, paid a courtesy call on President Truman today. The White House had stated previously that two apostles of the church, John A. Widtsoe and Thomas E. McKay, who were in the group, were on their way to Europe to plan for re-establishment of church properties.

Prompt Approval Asked On U. S.-British Oil Pact

Petroleum Council Also Seeks End of Price Controls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The petroleum industry war council asked tonight for prompt Senate ratification of a new Anglo-American oil agreement.

The council, set up at the request of the government to advise it on war-time petroleum problems, said in a statement that "objectionable features present in a previous agreement have been eliminated."

The new one, signed in London Sept. 24, was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Truman.

William R. Boyd jr., chairman, said the council's national oil policy committee has reviewed the revised pact and believes it will "serve a constructive purpose in the orderly development of international petroleum trade."

The council said the agreement should be advantageous to both Britain and the United States, and to their citizens and oil industries, because it will establish machinery for effective and equitable solution of petroleum problems encountered in international trade.

Mr. Boyd announced that the council has recommended that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as petroleum administrator for war, ask the Office of Price Administration and Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to end all price controls on crude oil and petroleum products.

Australian Suggests Migration of U. S. Idle

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP).—"A large number" of west coast American industrial workers would be interested in migrating to Australia, if the Australian government would offer a more specific statement of the assistance it would give them, Norman Martin, agent general to London for Victoria, Australia, said today.

Mr. Martin said he was convinced from a brief examination of the Pacific Coast situation that only quick completion of Australia's migration policy is necessary "in order to reap the harvest of people now living in California who are interested in moving to the commonwealth."

Hundreds of highly skilled tradesmen, he added, had left their homes in the Eastern United States to come to west coast war plants, and he thought it unlikely that permanent work could be found here for all of them. Thousands, he said, seemed reluctant to return East, and "there was evidence that many would like to go to Australia instead."

U.S. May Buy Two Crops Of Cuba Sugar at Once

May Offer Compromise to End Impasse on 1946 Supply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—American sugar authorities said today Secretary of Agriculture Clinton B. Anderson may ask Congress for authority to buy two Cuban sugar crops at a time to break an impasse in negotiations for purchasing Cuba's 1946 supply.

There's less sugar for American dinner tables than at any time since 1942.

Two-weeks-old negotiations for Cuban sugar were postponed yesterday until Dec. 4 to allow further discussion of problems which developed during the conversations.

Officials who refused to be quoted directly said the Administration would seek authority from Congress to offer a compromise. The compromise, it was said, involves purchase of the 1946 and 1947 Cuban crops for 3.675 cents a pound.

Cuba has been asking that price for those crops and 1948 production as well. American negotiators contended they could not make commitments beyond one crop because the United States purchasing agency operates on a year-to-year appropriation.

Oppose Sale of Wool

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Representative Frank H. Barrett, Republican, of Wyoming, said today that any attempt by Great Britain to sell 380,000,000 pounds of American stored wool on the domestic market will bring "vigorous protests" from Congressmen representing wool-growing states. He asserted as the wool was brought to this country for "strategic purposes only and with the distinct understanding that it would not be sold on the domestic market."

WONDERS AT HAND FOR DAILY LIVING

Glass Dresses, Trousers With Permanent Creases, Even a Mechanical Cow on Way

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A Senate Military Affairs subcommittee has looked into the future and set down coming wonders in a 167-page volume dealing with 839 developments in wartime technology.

Here are some of the things which are portrayed:

Parading the avenue in spun glass or aluminum dresses, accompanied by gentlemen whose nonshrinkable, never-to-be-shiny serge trousers have a permanent crease.

Houses with windows of insulated glass which would cut the heat bill 50 per cent.

Pastel-colored glass kitchen sinks.

Neon lighting rods.

Bread made from sea water.

A life-preserver quilt to take along on sea voyages.

A mechanical cow which turns out milk and cream from a mixture of water, dried skimmed milk and butter.

Soy bean shoe soles, slapped on at home and sealed with a hot flatiron.

Chairman Kilgore of West Virginia hinted in a statement about the report that peace-time life was going to be something of a dream in which women's stockings would have no runs and a farmer could send a machine out to do his plowing for him.

Over 125 Seized In Dope Raid In D.C.

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—A force of 220 police and Federal agents, striking simultaneously at 34 establishments, seized more than 125 persons during the night in one of the Capital's biggest narcotics raids.

The suspects were herded into large vans and taken to police headquarters for questioning. More than 40 were booked today on various charges involving possession of narcotics.

Narcotics Confiscated

Raiders also confiscated several thousand dollars worth of narcotics,

including 80 ounces of heroin valued at $4,000.

Col. Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of Washington police, reported that 32 squads took part in the drive.

Police smashed doors to gain entry to some of the establishments. Two suspects were injured in leaps from windows. One was taken to a hospital. Neither was identified by police.

The drive started at 11.15 P.M. last night. Vans sent out by United States marshals operated several hours bringing in the suspects. Police reported they seized 65 ounces of heroin from one.

Among the raid leaders were Boyd M. Martin of Baltimore, supervisor for the Treausry Bureau of Narcotics in this area; and Leroy Morrison, Treasury agent in charge here.

Kelly said it was the largest narcotics raid he could recall in his 39 years of association with the Washington police force. He said the raid was timed to coincide with a similar roundup in New York.

Planned Last March

He said the raid was planned last March and that last Wednesday it was decided that sufficient evidence had been gathered to make the arrests.

Most of the places raided, Kelly said, were in the southwest section of the city. A few, he said, were in the northwest area.

In New York, Garland H. Williams, district superintendent of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, said today that twelve persons charged with peddling narcotics, including one reported to be the leader of gangs operating here and in Washington, were arrested last night.

Williams identified the alleged ringleader as Dominick d'Ercole, 38, of the Bronx.

C. Of C. Leader Optimistic On D.C. Parley

Nov 4 1945

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, predicted after a White House call today that next week's labor-management conference will "make some notable progress."

"One thing," he said, "is the spirit of good will in which the two groups will meet, and with both sides willing to make concessions. The President is very anxious to have the conference succeed and we all are."

Johnston headed a group of management representatives calling on Mr. Truman. Earlier a group of CIO union representatives called and pledged co-operation.

The Other Conferees

With Johnston were Noah Dietrich, executive vice president of the Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Texas; Charles A. Eaton, Jr., executive vice president, New Jersey Chamber of Commerce; S. B. Grove, executive manager, Toledo Chamber of Commerce; Raymond A. Smethurst, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, and Joyce O'Hara, assistant to Johnston.

The CIO representatives were Reid Robertson, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; John Green, president of the Shipbuilding Workers; Julius Empak, secretary-treasurer of the Electric Workers, and Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes.

Wage-Price Fight Grows

Notwithstanding Johnston's optimistic note, two days before the opening of the peace conference, fresh coals were heaped on the wage-price fire, and there was a protest that independent unions were being ignored. The protest included a threat that labor union chiefs who attend Monday's conference session will have to walk through picket lines.

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the CIO Auto Workers, who are seeking a 30 per cent wage increase, said:

1. It is a "national tragedy" that the conference has omitted from its program the "key question" of wages and prices.

2. He will ask for a court injunction to prevent the OPA from granting any "unwarranted increases" in new auto prices over 1942 levels.

The OPA is expected to announce the auto prices within a few days. Reuther asserted at a news conference yesterday that the auto industry was "pressuring OPA" to get "unnecessary price increases."

Independent's Picket Plan

Edward G. Wilms, chairman of the Independent Unions of New Jersey, protested at Paterson, N.J., that non-affiliated labor organizations had been given the "brush-off" in the planning of the labor-management meeting.

"John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, William Green and other labor leaders will have to sneak in the back door or cross the picket line in order to be present at the conference in Washington," he said.

It is understood that Philip Murray, CIO president, will try to place the wage-price problem on the conference program. But this cannot be done unless industry is willing and a United States Chamber of Commerce spokesman said management generally would resist any effort to bring up the question. He said the conference should devote itself to "procedures, not issues."

Meyer Named Conciliator in Steel Dispute

N.Y. Mediation Board Head Will Handle U. S. Steel and C. I. O. Wage Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The government moved today to head off a potential nation-wide steel strike by appointing a special conciliator to handle the wage dispute between the United States Steel Corporation and the Congress for Industrial Organizations steel workers.

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach appointed Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, as a special conciliator in the case.

United States Steel is the largest of the eighty-six basic steel companies and of the total 769 steel and aluminum companies involved in the steel workers' demand for a wage increase of $2 a day.

Lee Pressman, general counsel for the C. I. O., said that whatever is done in the United States Steel case undoubtedly will be followed by the other companies.

The natonal dispute involves 583,727 workers, according to David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the union. A strike vote is to be taken at the 769 companies on Nov. 28.

Secretary Schwellenbach sent identical letters today to Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., and of the steel union.

The letter said Mr. Schwellenbach had been informed that conference on the union demand ended Oct. 23, with the company rejecting the union's demand, and mentioned the union's National Labor Relations Board strike vote notice. It continued:

"President Truman, a few days ago, addressed the nation on this all-important question relating to the current wage demands of workers and collective bargaining.

With cogent reasons detailed in his message, the President appealed to both labor and management that they resolve their differences through sincere collective bargaining. At the same time the President emphasized the need, in the interest of avoiding a deflationary spiral, of protecting wage earners against severe losses in earnings which have occurred since V-J Day.

"I am, therefore, requesting the United Steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation in keeping with the spirit of the President's speech immediately to resume collective bargaining conferences in a further effort to resolve their differences."

To Resume Negotiations

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP).—Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, said today that wage negotiations between the union and the General Motors Corporation would be resumed next Wednesday.

At that time, Mr. Reuther said, the corporation plans to give its answer to the union's briefs supporting its demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

Similar negotiations with the Chrysler corporation are to be resumed on Nov. 15, and will be opened with the Ford Motor Company on Nov. 20.

Mr. Reuther said he had requested Secretary Schwellenbach to assign a conciliator to the negotiations. The union, he said, would make available to the conciliator the verbatim record of negotiations thus far "which establishes the corporation's refusal to enter into genuine bargaining despite our efforts."

Express Driver Raise Okayed

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—A presidential emergency board recommended today a 10-cents-an-hous wage increase for 7,500 AFL teamsters employed by the Railway Express Agency in eight large cities. The raise would be retroactive to August 20, 1945.

The board, appointed October 10 to investigate the workers' demands, said failure to grant the increases would result in a work stoppage "which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy."

Declares Inequities Shown

It said the employés in New York city, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Chicago "have shown inequities and maladjustments" within the scope of the Administration stabilization program.

The New York metropolitan area employés had asked a 20 per cent raise and the others 10 cents an hour. The board said it found no sufficient reason for recommending a greater increase for the New York employés.

The emergency board was headed by H. Nathan Swaim. Its two other members were Eugene L. Padberg and Henri Burque.

Acts On Work Rules

The board acted on scores of proposed changes in working rules under a local agreement governing the hours and working conditions of 4,150 New York truck operators.

Most of the changes were turned down, including a union demand for a five-day week of forty hours with Saturdays and Sundays off. Employés now work six days a week, with five hours and forty minutes on Saturdays.

"The business of the express agency," the board found, "necessitates work to be done on each day of the week, and even though Saturday is a short day, there is still need for working hours on that day."

Compromise On Vacations

The board also recommended no change in the rule on overtime, but compromised on vacation demands. It recommended a vacation of six working days to employés of one to five years' service and twelve to those of five years and over. The employés had asked ten and fifteen day vacations.

The report gave the present average wage for the workers involved as $1.09 an hour, with New York drivers getting $216.49 a month, Chicago drivers $210.10 and those in the other cities varying amounts.

The increase, the board estimated, would cost about $2,000,000 a year.

Settled 304 Strikes in October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Federal Conciliation Service reported today that it settled 304 strikes involving 318,000 workers during October. Edgar L. Warren, director, also announced that its Detroit office would report directly to Washington "because of the increasing importance" of conciliation work in that area.

Union Threatens Higgins-Closing Reprisal Move

New Orleans, Nov. 3 (AP)—The possibility that all AFL unions in the New Orleans area will be asked to engage in a 24-hour work stoppage highlighted union reaction today to the closing of three Higgins Industries plants here.

The offer of Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., to sell the boat and trailer plants to the unions with which he had been in dispute brought from William L. Donnels, publicity chairman of the New Orleans Metal and Building Trades councils (AFL), allegations of "smoke screen" tactics and a demand for a congressional investigation.

Can't Buy Plants

"He knows we couldn't handle the plants, that we don't have the money and wouldn't know what to do with them," Donnels declared yesterday. "This is just a smoke screen to cover something we don't know about now."

Donnels said that if all other means of obtaining a Federal investigation failed, the groups he represented were considering asking all AFL unions in the New Orleans area stop work for 24 hours as a demonstration.

75,000 To 100,000 Involved

Donnels said today in an interview with the Associated Press that if the 24-hour demonstration is held, "possibly 75,000 to 100,000 AFL members would be affected."

"We will raise such a protest that the Senate and Congress will have to do something," Donnels said. "There is more to this than appears on the surface. We fought for him (Higgins) all through the war. Now he is trying to make a goat out of us and we refuse to be made the goat."

Closed "For Keeps"

Higgins closed the plants "for keeps" Thursday, with the explanation that he had been placed in an impossible position by the local AFL union leadership and by what he called conflicting policies of the War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board.

The plants had been crippled since Monday by a strike involving about 2,000 AFL union members who wanted contract negotiations continued. Meanwhile, an NLRB hearing was considering a CIO claim to represent a majority of the workers.

Say He Will Crusade

Yesterday the industrialist said: "I am going to crusade to see that men who want to work can get it without paying tribute to anybody." Later he said he ceased manufacturing, although he had $40,000,000 worth of orders on hand and could have provided more jobs than in wartime, in the hope that his action would be "so sacrificial and so soundly taken that it will shock the lawmakers and those that have been abusing power."

He asked for legislation requiring union contractual responsibility and bonding union officials.

Bus Lines Reject D.C. Talk Plan

Nov 4 1945

Cleveland, Nov. 3 (AP)—The presidents of the strike-bound Central Greyhound Lines and Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines today turned down a request of the Federal Conciliation Service that company and union representatives meet in Washington Monday to reopen wage negotiations.

In a telegram to Edgar L. Warren, director of the United States Conciliation Service, President R. W. Budd of Central Greyhound and President S. R. Sundstrom of Pennsylvania Greyhound declared:

"In light of past conferences we do not believe the matter of settlement can be accomplished through further joint meetings at Washington.

"Will Meet In Cleveland"

"However, we will be glad to meet with the union as in the past here in Cleveland if it now feels that something can be accomplished.

"Our offer, which was requested by Union Vice President Sam B. Berrong, still stands and is our top proposition."

The lines have offered a wage payment of 5.4 cents per mile for drivers in the East and 5.3 cents for drivers in the West, and a 10 per cent raise for maintenance men.

The union seeks 5.75 cents per mile for drivers and a 30 per cent increase for maintenance men.

Service continued uninterrupted on the Capital Greyhound Company lines operating out of Washington to the West, although union employés have voted to authorize a sympathy strike. A union official said that despite the vote no early walkout is contemplated.

Oklahoma Strike Set

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3 (AP)—Drivers for Southwestern Greyhound Bus Lines in Oklahoma are preparing to strike at midnight, Raymond O. Skinner, chairman of the Tulsa sub-local of the Drivers Union announced.

H. S. McNiel, Oklahoma City, local chairman of the union, said 33 drivers there would strike simultaneously with the Tulsa group.

Skinner estimated that 93 drivers would quit in the two cities and predicted strikes at "other points" soon. He said he expected 30 drivers in Springfield, Mo., to strike when the Oklahoma action became known.

The strikers want pay increases to offset the loss of extra pay caused by cancellation of ODT's 30-mile-an-hour speed limit, Skinner said. Under the limit drivers worked longer hours.

CIO-Fighting C.I.O. Warns On Name

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 3 (AP)—Phil Hopkins, vice chairman of Fight for Free Enterprise, said today that Free Enterprisers by a "legal coup" had "seized the CIO name in Texas" and warned newspapers and radio stations of the action's "infinite angles."

He said the new organization would take legal steps to "protect the illegal use of its name," or its initials.

"Only this now organized corporation has, in Texas, the right to this name and its use."

New Group Chartered

The Secretary of State in Austin yesterday granted a charter to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The charter was granted to a group of men active in the organization known as Fight for Freedom Enterprise, and not the labor organization of that name.

O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers International Union, said in Fort Worth that he did not believe the new oorganization would achieve its purpose, "which undoubtedly is to embarrass the national CIO."

Hopkins's Statement

Hopkins, in a statement to the press, said:

"I hardly need elaborate on the infinite angles which present themselves for action by us in this situation. Not the least intriguing will be the press releases, newspaper ads, and radio broadcasts by this legitimate, legal CIO and which, you can safely infer, will be quite the opposite in purposes and policy from the self-styled CIO which reportedly has headquarters in Washington (or under Sidney Hillman's hat) and which has intruded itself into Texas."

Knight's Statement

Knight, the oil union president, commented: "This is very surprising."

Knight said Fight for Free Enterprise has been fighting the national CIO in Texas, but said: "Certainly the national CIO is not required to register to do business in Texas. I feel that the incorporators of the new organization will not achieve their purpose, which undoubtedly is to embarrass the national CIO."

"Cleaning Up The Name"

Hopkins, however, said:

"The people of Texas will realize the significance of the formation of this Texas CIO as intended to promote Americanism instead of the communism fostered by the motley group using this name elsewhere . . . [they] will have to adopt a new alias in Texas. We're cleaning up the name 'CIO' for the good of the State."

Chrysler Profits Drop During War

Detroit, Nov. 3 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation in the current issue of the company magazine asserts that its total net profits for three years of war time production were 44 per cent less than for the three preceding peacetime years.

"In the three peacetime years together from 1939 through 1941," the magazine article says, "Chrysler Corporation did $2,182,733,976 worth of business. During the war years of 1942, '43 and '44, together it did $2,608,195,935 worth of war business.

"However, in spite of the larger volume of business in the war, its total net profits for that period were $63,671,068, as compared with $114,796,528 for the peacetime years, or 44 per cent less."

The article adds that in the prewar years approximately 18 per cent of total income was paid out in wages, as compared with around 31 per cent during the war years. Stockholders, it says, received an average of $5.50 per share per year during the three prewar years and $3.17 per year during the three war years.

SECRET ENGINE REVEALED

Chrysler Plane Motor Drove Plane 500 Miles an Hour

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation disclosed today that it produced during the war a new secret 2,500-horsepower liquid cooled airplaine engine of unusual design. The engine was described as "more powerful than any engine of similar displacement, yet easier to produce and substantially more economical in operation than other engines of the same type and power."

The engine is a sixteen-cylinder inverted V type, ten feet five inches long and less than three feet in diameter. It weighs 2,430 pounds. In a specially adapted testing plane it developed speeds of 500 miles an hour.

Chrysler said it had delivered the first engine to the Air Technical Service Command in January, 1945, after fifty-six months of engineering and testing.

This Tojo Throws Bottles At Soldiers

Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 3 (AP)—A friend on Okinawa sent Tojo, a monkey, to Lieut. Paul M. Landis of the Grand Island Army Airfield.

Tojo's worst habits, Landis reports, are a thirst for bottled beer and a penchant for throwing the empty bottles at soldiers.

Roosevelt Foundation Is Incorporated

Baltimore, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Inc., organized to perpetuate the memory, works and ideals of the late President, was incorporated under Maryland laws today and the chief office established in Washington, with President Truman as one of its fourteen incorporators.

The foundation will have offices "within and without the State of Maryland and in the States, territories or colonies of the United States and in any and all foreign countries."

Blow Torches On B-29's

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 3 (AP)—Electric blow torches are being turned on Superfortresses marked for scrapping at Boeing Aircraft Plant No. 2 on instructions which a plant official said "have come to the company through army channels."

The plant official, who asked that he not be named, said the company could make no further statement on the matter.

Reportedly, sixteen planes were consigned to junk metal and five other planes, not yet in final assembly, were to be sent to Boeing's Seattle plant.

"Surplus items and materials of little value are always destroyed in aircraft plants when Government contracts are terminated," said Major E. T. Cuttyback, second in command of army representatives at the plant.

Chennault Would Help Chinese

Miami, Fla., Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, resting here before starting a lecture tour, told the Miami Herald in an interview that he would be interested in heading a Chinese air force modeled after his famous Flying Tigers.

"If I can be useful in China to maintain cordial relations between the United States and China, and assist China to maintain peace, I would be interested," Chenault was quoted last night.

He added, however, that he had not been approached on the matter.

To Honor Marshall and Halsey

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP).—General of the Army, George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, will be guest of honoqr at a Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States dinner here Nov. 13. Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey will be guest here Friday in ceremonies which will include a thirty-six-mile motorcade.

A. P. Official In From Spain

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP).—Charles Foltz jr., former Associated Press chief of bureau at Madrid, Spain, arrived today aboard the Magiallines from Lisbon, Portugal. Accompanying him were his wife, Frances, and son, Charles Ireland Foltz. He left for New York to report before going on leave.

Gob Going Blind—Ex-GI Offers Eye; Navy Sends For Family

Charleston, S.C., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Navy is rushing his family to him from faraway New Zealand before he goes totally blind.

And a 42-year-old ex-GI with no dependents who came out of the war whole is offering him—futilely—one of his eyes that he might see.

These things today deeply touched a South Carolina sailor, William Bingham, 24, who has lost the sight in one eye and is losing the sight in the other.

Said the ex-GI:

"I was one of the lucky ones . . . and I get sick at heart seeing some of the youngsters who will go around crippled or maimed for life."

Offer From The Bronx

He is George Brown, 42, of the Bronx, New York city.

For weeks several congressmen have been trying to break through red tape and literal interpretation of regulations to get Bingham's family to him.

Bingham, now in a naval hospital here, contracted a blinding eye disease in the invasion of Okinawa. He'd married a New Zealand girl. They have two small children. They'd been refused a visa to come to America because the father is disabled.

William H. Townes, publisher of the Spartanburg (S.C.) Herald, wrote Attorney General Tom C. Clark, calling attention to Bingham's plight and asking that his family be permitted to come here where a sister lives.

Not Case For Transplantation

Brown saw the story about this letter in a New York newspaper. He sat down and wrote Townes, offering to give Bingham one of his eyes—if surgeons could transplant it.

He wrote:

"You see. . . . I have lived more than half of my life and the loss of one eye would save the sight of this boy who is just beginning to live. . . . I am unmarried; no one to support. . . ."

But Sailor Bingham's affliction is one that isn't, doctors said, remedied by the relatively new operation of corneal transplant, which restores sight in some kinds of blindness.

But anyway, the Navy has now cabled officials in New Zealand to get Bingham's family here just as quick as possible.

SAYS STRIKE HALTS RETURN OF TROOPS

WSA Charges CIO and AFL Machinists' Dispute Has Tied Up Coast Ship Repairs

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The return of troops from overseas is being delayed because of the strike of AFL and CIO Machinists' Unions in the San Francisco Bay area, the War Shipping Administration said today.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Peet Jr., Pacific Coast director of WSA, said the strike had held up vital repair work on twelve troop ships with a carrying capacity of 22,290 men.

Demanding a 30 per cent pay increase, about 10,000 machinists walked off their jobs on Oct. 29. As a result, some 50,000 additional workers are idle.

Officials of non-machinist unions were said to be considering a formal protest to CIO and AFL machinist leaders against the walkout.

Management and labor were reported to be deadlocked over the question of joint negotiations, with each blaming the other in telegrams of protest sent to the United States Conciliation Service in Washington.

Refusal of management to deal with AFL and CIO jointly brought charges from the San Francisco AFL Machinists' Lodge, No. 68 and the East Bay CIO Machinists' Local 1304 that procedure suggested by the Conciliation Service was being violated.

Employers wishing to bargain separately with the unions told Edgar L. Warren, director of the Conciliation Service, that the blanket CIO-AFL proposal was contrary to an agreement reached at a conciliation session Thursday.

Uranium Atom Exhibit to Open

An exhibit on the uranium atom and radio-activity will be open to the public tomorrow from 12 to 4 P. M., on the thirteenth floor of Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue. The exhibit, sponsored jointly by the Hunter Geology and Geography, and Physics Departments, includes a model of the uranium atom, a world map showing the location of known uranium deposits, samples of uranium ore, and pictures, posters and diagrams of atomic energy.

31,000 Due Home On Troopships

[By the Associated Press]

Eight troop transports, bringing more than 16,000 service men from Europe, are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports.

At five West Coast ports, about 15,000 troops from the Pacific are to disembark from eleven ships.

Four vessels, with 5,500 men, are scheduled to dock at New York; two, with more than 7,300, at Newport News, Va., and two, with about 3,700, at Boston.

New York Arrivals

The ships and units arriving:

At New York—Merak, from Iceland, originally due yesterday: 114 miscellaneous troops.

General Brooke, from Calcutta: 3,419 troops, including 459th Fighter Squadron; 958th Engineer Topo-

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graphic Company; 900th Chemical Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of 8th Photo Reconnaissance Group; 10th Camera Unit; 3d Photo Technical Unit; Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron 312th Fighter Wing; 426th Night Fighter Squadron; 317th Fighter Control Squadron; 330th Signal Company; 570th Aircraft Warning Battalion; 3,925th Quartermaster Truck Company and miscellaneous troops.

Costa Rica Victory, from Marseille: 1,961 troops, including 577th Ambulance Company; rear detachment of 703d Railway Grand Division; 184th and 240th Medical battalions; 1st Battalion and Special Unit Battalion of the 159th Infantry Regiment.

John Poe, from Antwerp: 22 miscellaneous troops.

Newport News

At NEWPORT NEWS—Monticello: 6,766 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Special Troops of the 34th Infantry Division; 34th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron; 109th Engineering C Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 34th Division Artillery; 125th, 151st, 175th, 185th Field Artillery battalions; 133d Regiment; 135th, 168th Infantry Regiments; 109th Medical Battalion; 34th Signal Company; 34th Infantry Division Band; 734th Ordnance LM Company; 34th Infantry Division Military Police Platoon; 34th Quartermaster Company, and miscellaneous personnel.

Edward Rutledge: 628 miscellaneous personnel.

Boston Arrivals

At BOSTON—Pittston Victory, from Le Havre: 1,969 troops, including high score and over-age personnel.

Santa Maria, from Marseille: 1,730 troops, including the 926th Ordnance Ammunition Company; 450th Engineer Depot Company; 605th Tank Destroyer Battalion with medical attendants; 548th Engineer Light Pontoon Company; 1,217th Engineer Firefighting Platoon; 10th Field Hospital.

Pacific Coast List

AT SAN FRANCISCO—About 8,000 men are due on ships including the Transport Hunter Liggett, Hospital Ship Tranquility, Menifee, Transport General A. W. Brewster.

AT SEATTLE, WASH.—Toloa, from Attu, originally due yesterday: 270 miscellaneous personnel.

Capa Johnson, from Tacloban, originally due yesterday: 570 army and 766 navy personnel.

Perida, from Manila: 1,367 miscellaneous troops.

AT SAN DIEGO—Carrier Fanshaw Bay: 1,377 passengers.

Destroyer Transport Cavallaro: 149 passengers.

AT PORTLAND, ORE. — Scania, from Eniwetok, 503 navy personnel.

AT LOS ANGELES — Goodhue: 1,974 navy personnel.

2 DIE IN CRASH OF NAVY PLANE

Hunter Reports Craft Hit Into Mountain Near Kent

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—(AP) A Navy plane crashed in the foothills of the Berkshire mountains between Wingdale, N. Y., and Kent, Conn., late today, the Second Service command announced.

Sam Klein, a resident of Wingdale, said he had found the plane atop East mountain and that its two occupants had been killed.

The Army, which earlier had reported the plane to be an Army transport, said it was unable to determine immediately the type of the Navy craft.

Klein said the plane parts was strewn about the mountain top and that Army officials and State police were on their way to the scene. The Army Air force convalescent hospital at Pawling sent medical aid to the remote spot.

Howard Maxson, a resident of Wingate who was hunting on the mountain, said he saw the plane crash upside down.

State police from the Millbrook barracks said they would attempt to bring the two bodies out of the woods tonight. Dense underbrush and the lack of any sort of road from the mountainside would make the removal slow and difficult, they said.

dreds of thousands of civilians since she came here October 22 to take part in Navy Day activities, has suffered considerable damage at the hands of souvenir hunters, officers reported today.

As members of her crew ruefully surveyed results of the public inspection, Lieut. Philip Stromback, damage control officer, opined: "I would prefer battle or fire-damage control."

Lieutenant Stromback said the period from September 5 to October 22 was spent putting the ship in such a shape that "the public would be proud of her." He added: "She's not much to be proud of now."

Visitors Come Armed

Officers said the throngs of souvenir-hungry visitors came armed with pliers, wrenches and penknives. They swept the vessel clean of most everything loose and a lot that wasn't.

Most of the troubles came during an invasion Monday by some 60,000 school children, it was related. Officers said the youngsters:

Sounded a general alarm which sent sailors scurrying to their battle stations.

Attempted to hack out the main deck plate commemorating the Japanese surrender ceremony.

Tried to pull every lever in sight—one of which released a two-ton life raft that thundered onto the deck and cost one child a finger.

Precipitated a general furor simultaneously in which about 150 of their teachers fainted, necessitating the rigging of special bunks to care for them.

Pilfered many fire-hose nozzles.

Penciled countless "compositions" on the freshly painted walls.

It was estimated that by Monday night approximately 1,000,000 persons will have boarded the Missouri during its stay here.

To Go In For Repairs

Tuesday the ship will go to Bayonne, N.J., where part of its radar equipment and top mast will be removed so it can pass under the Brooklyn bridge en route to the New York Navy Yard for repairs.

Simultaneously with the damage survey came the announcement a new skipper would take over shortly.

Capt. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, 47, of Washington, who served on Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's staff and commanded destroyers in the South Pacific, will relieve Capt. Stuart S. Murray, who has been nominated for a rear admiralship and will serve in the Office of Chief of Naval Operations in Washington.

Souvenir Hunters Do What Japs Couldn't—Wreck 'Big Mo'

New York, Nov. 3 (AP)—The mighty battleship Missouri, whose decks have been crowded by hun-

NEW LABOR SCHOOL OPENS

First Class of 105 at Cornell Has 60 Veterans and 19 Women

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—New York's new school of industrial and labor relations, first of its kind in the country, has opened at Cornell University with 105 students.

At first ceremonies yesterday, Dean Irving M. Ives and President Edmund Ezra Day both said the school's success would depend equally on students and teachers. Mr. Ives, Republican Assembly leader, told of the development of the project by a legislative committee which he headed, and said the whole country was watching this undertaking. The school had the support of management, labor, the public and all political parties, he added.

Dr. Day told the first class it would be especially influential in determining the teaching program for the school and said it was "one of the most interesting experiments in all university history in this country."

Sixty veterans and nineteen women are in the class.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, Nov. 3—(AP)—DISCLOSURE THAT USE OF A RADIO-TELEPHONE OVER WHICH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY IN EUROPE CONDUCTED SECRET CONVERSATIONS WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL IN DOWNING STREET WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT BY THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

WITHOUT ELABORATION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE DEVICE WAS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT IT PROVIDED THE SECRECY OF A PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINE.

THE RADIO-TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT IN EUROPE WAS BUILT IN A TRAILER AND MOVED WITH MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS. THE FIELD MARSHAL CALLED IT HIS "NUMBER 10 TRAIN," SINCE IT PROVIDED COMMUNICATION WITH NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID AN AMERICAN MISSION HAS GONE TO BRITAIN IN NOVEMBER 1942 TO STUDY THE DEVICE AND RETURNED TO WORK OUT AN AMERICAN VERSION.

A87 (160)
LONDON, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE ATTORNEY FOR TYLER KENT, FORMER AMERICAN EMBASSY CODE CLERK, SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD ASK FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS NEXT WEEK TO FREE KENT FROM DETENTION AS AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN. TATIONTTUASHDETAINED OCT. 4 TO AWAIT DEPO

CORPUS NEXT WEEK TO FREE KENT FROM DETENTION AS AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.
KENT WAS DETAINED OCT. 4 TO AWAIT DEPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER HE HAD COMPLETED A REDUCED SEVEN-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE FOR VIOLATION OF THE BRITISH OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. HIS DEPARTURE HAS BEEN DELAYED BY THE BRITISH DOCK STRIKE, THE ATTORNEY SAID.
THE LAWYER, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD, SAID KENT WISHED TO BE FREE WHILE AWAITING PASSAGE AND THAT WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DETENTION ORDER WAS NOT ILLEGAL, "EVEN SO KING'S BENCH MIGHT REVIEW IT."
HE ADDED THAT AT HIS REQUEST THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HAD REGISTERED KENT UNDER THE SELECTIVE ACT, SINCE HE BELIEVED THIS WAS NECESSARY FOR KENT'S ENTRANCE INTO THE UNITED STATES.
KENT WAS CONVICTED IN NOVEMBER, 1940, ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY OF AN EMBASSY DOCUMENT AND OF COMMUNICATING DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT BE OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY. HIS SEVEN-YEAR SENTENCE WAS REDUCED FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.
'949PES

LONDON, NOV. 3-(AP)-AN OWI DISPATCH FROM BAD KISSINGEN, GERMANY, SAID TODAY A 20-FOOT WIDE "FLYING WING" GLIDER INTENDED TO EXCEED SPEEDS OF 850 MILES AN HOUR WITH THE ADDITION OF JET POWER UNITS HAD BEEN FOUND IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.
THE GLIDER, DISCOVERED BY U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE DISARMAMENT SPECIALISTS, WAS DESIGNED BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, THE OWI SAID. IT WAS CONSTRUCTED OF PLYWOOD.
THE GLIDER WAS REPORTED SHIPPED TO THE AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY AT WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO, FOR FURTHER STUDY.
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DROUGHT LAST SUMMER INTENSIFIED WAR-CAUSED FOOD SHORTAGES, HE SAID, NORMAL CROPS OFTEN WERE NOT SOWED AT THE PROPER SEASON, AND "SEED HAD TO BE USED AT A TIME AS FOOD." FERTILIZERS ALSO HAVE BECOME SCARCE.
ONE OF EUROPE'S MOST VITAL NEEDS IS FEED FOR LIVESTOCK TO PRODUCE ESSENTIAL ANIMAL FATS AND PROTEINS, HE CONTINUED, EXPLAINING THAT "DAIRY COWS HAVE BEEN DECREASED BY 25 PER CENT, HOGS BY 40 PER CENT, AND POULTRY BY MUCH MORE. MEANWHILE, THE DEMAND FOR GRAIN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION HAS REDUCED LIVESTOCK FEED.
"AS LONG AS THESE FEEDS REMAIN SCARCE, THE YIELD OF MILK PER COW WILL DECLINE, AND PIGS AND OTHER MEAT ANIMALS WILL BE SLAUGHTERED AT LIGHT WEIGHTS. THIS WOULD BE DEPLORABLE BECAUSE PROLONGED UNDERNOURISHMENT HAS LEFT MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS IN POOR CONDITION TO FACE ANOTHER WINTER ON A DIET SHORT OF PROTEINS AND FATS."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EST, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV.3)
EJ121SPES

PARIS,NOV. 3-(AP)-ARGENTINE TRADE UNIONS ARE "PUPPET UNIONS" DOMINATED THROUGH "BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION" BY COL.JUAN PERON, ARGENTINE "STRONG-MAN," ROBERT J.WATT,U.S.WORKERS DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE HERE, SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES.
WATT SAID THE ARGENTINE WORKERS DELEGATION HAD BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF THE DESIRE OF "THE DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES NOT TO COMPROMISE WITH FASCISM."
"WE CANNOT TELL ARGENTINA WHAT KIND OF A GOVERNMENT IT SHALL HAVE, BUT WE CAN DECIDE, AS FREE PEOPLE FROM FREE NATIONS, THAT WE WILL NOT ASSOCIATE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR UNIONS THAT ARE NOT DEMOCRATICALLY CONTROLLED," HE SAID.
RQ804PES

NIGHT LEAD BELSEN
BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN
LUENEBURG, GERMANY, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE BELSEN WAR CRIME TRIALS WILL ENTER THEIR EIGHTH WEEK MONDAY, A MONTH BEHIND THE ORIGINAL SCHEDULE, BUT OFFICIALS TONIGHT SAID VALUABLE LESSONS HAD BEEN LEARNED WHICH WOULD SHORTEN SUBSEQUENT TRIALS AND BRING ABOUT "SWIFT JUSTICE."
ONE LESSON, BOTH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND THE PROSECUTION AGREED, IS THAT THE NUMBER OF ACCUSED HEREAFTER SHOULD NOT EXCEED 20 AND THAT EIGHT TO 12 WOULD BE MORE SATISFACTORY. FORTY FIVE ARE BEING TRIED CONCURRENTLY HERE.
HERE ARE SUGGESTIONS AND OPINIONS OF 11 BRITISH OFFICERS AND ONE POLISH OFFICER OF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL ON HOW THE TRIALS COULD HAVE BEEN SHORTENED:
BY MORE CAREFUL PREPARATION OF THE CASE; USE OF ORAL WITNESSES ONLY WITHOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF A MASS OF AFFIDAVITS; AMENDMENT OF THE ROYAL WARRANT (WHICH SETS UP THE PROCEDURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT) TO PERMIT ONLY A FEW TYPES OF SECONDARY EVIDENCE;
RESTRICTING THE ACCUSED TO THOSE OF ONE NATIONALITY TO AVOID TRANSLATING FROM ENGLISH TO GERMAN TO POLISH; SELECTION OF THE ACCUSED BY TYPES, SUCH AS PERSONNEL IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS WHO CAN BE CHARGED WITH SPECIFIC ACTS; AND GIVING MORE CARE TO THE SELECTION OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.
AT TODAY'S SESSION HELENA KOPPER, 35-YEAR-OLD POLISH WOMAN DEFENDANT WHO BECAME A CAMP SPY FOR THE SS, DECLARED IRMA GRESE, AN SS WOMAN GUARD, HAD SENT WOMEN ACROSS WIRE BARRIERS AT OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION CAMP TO BE SHOT BY GUARDS AT THE RATE OF 30 A DAY.
"GRESE TOOK PLEASURE IN SELECTING ME TO CARRY THE SHOT PRISONERS AWAY," KOPPER TESTIFIED.

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SHE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT HEINRICH SCHRIER, ANOTHER DEFENDANT, WAS IN THE SS AND WAS STATIONED BOTH AT OSWIECIM AND BELSEN. SCHRIER PREVIOUSLY HAD CONTENDED THAT HE WAS NOT IN THE SS AND HAD ARRIVED AT BELSEN AFTER IT WAS LIBERATED BY THE BRITISH.
FW7PES

A45 (160)

DACHAU, GERMANY, NOV. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTY FOUR OF 42 NAZIS CHARGED WITH INFLICTING "TORTURES, STARVATION, ABUSES AND INDIGNITIES" ON DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP PRISONERS, HEARD THEIR INDICTMENT READ TO THEM TODAY AND LEARNED THEY WOULD FACE TRIAL NOV. IN THE COURTROOM OF THE HORRO CAMP ITSELF.

CONVICTION IS PUNISHABLE BY DECAPITATION BY GERMAN EXECUTIONERS. SEVERAL VOLUNTEERS ALREADY HAVE ASKED TO BE ALLOWED TO SWING THE AXE.

EIGHT OTHER DEFENDANTS, YET TO BE BROUGHT TO DACHAU, WILL BE SERVED THEIR INDICTMENTS LATER.

LT. COL. WILLIAM S. DENSON, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIAL, WHICH WILL BE HELD BEFORE AN EIGHT-MEMBER COURT OF U. S. ARMY OFFICERS, SAID FOUR ARMY OFFICERS WOULD BE ASSIGNED AS DEFENSE ATTORNEYS. THE DEFENDANTS ALSO WILL BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GERMAN ATTORNEYS.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 200,000 PERSONS DIED AT DACHAU FROM 1933 TO 1945. ALL THE DEFENDANTS ARE SS GUARDS AND OFFICIALS, EXCEPT DR. KLAUS KARL SCHILLING, ACCUSED OF DIRECTING MALARIAL EXPERIMENTS ON INTERNEES.
FW703PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY WILL CONDUCT THE LARGEST BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT IN HISTORY WITH MORE THAN 4,000 TEAMS SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS' CHAMPIONSHIPS THIS WINTER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
RW8PES

A57

MOSCOW, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES TODAY DECLARED BALKAN COUNTRIES WANT NO LEADERSHIP FROM TURKEY, WHICH "BELONGS TO THE NUMBER OF THOSE FEW COUNTRIES WHICH UP TO THIS TIME REMAIN UNTOUCHED BY THE DEMOCRATIZING OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE."

COMMENTATOR S. BELINKOV SAID TURKEY--WHOSE 20-YEAR FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH THE SOVIET UNION EXPIRES NOV. 7--FACED THE POSTWAR WORLD WITH POVERTY AT HOME AND LITTLE FAVOR ABROAD BECAUSE, HE SAID, TURKEY HAD GEARED HER ECONOMY TO GERMANY'S NEEDS DURING PART OF THE WAR.

"CERTAIN CIRCLES IN TURKEY CLAIM SHE MUST PLAY A LEADING PART IN THE BALKANS," BELINKOV WROTE. "THE PRESENT SITUATION IS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT FROM THE PRE-WAR ONE. THE BALKAN COUNTRIES NOT ONLY HAVE FREED THEMSELVES FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS BUT THEY HAVE FINISHED FOREVER WITH THE OLD REACTIONARY REGIMES. THEY DO NOT NEED GUARDIANSHIP FROM ANYONE--LEAST OF ALL FROM TURKEY.

"THAT IS PROBABLY WHY ANKARA HAS MALICIOUS FEELINGS TOWARDS THE RETURN OF YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, AND ALBANIA TO DEMOCRACY."
FW735PES

MOSCOW, NOV 3-(AP)-MOSCOW'S NEWS AND POLITICAL COMMENTATOR "OBSERVER," WRITING ON THE EVE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, SAID TODAY: "NOR CAN WE OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT AMERICAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES ARE URGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES DOMINATION OVER THE REST OF THE WORLD."

"THESE CIRCLES ARE ADVOCATING A FIRM POLICY WITH REGARD TO THE SOVIET UNION, A POLICY INCIDENTALLY THAT IS DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THAT PURSUED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," THE RUSSIAN WRITER SAID.

"WE CANNOT BUT TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE EFFORTS MADE TO RETURN TO THE OLD POLICY OF BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE WHICH IS NOW BEING SERVED UP IN THE FORM OF A WESTERN BLOC. IS THAT NOT TANTAMOUNT TO JUXTAPOSING THE POLICY OF COLLABORATION AMONG GREAT POWERS TO THE POLICY OF DIVIDING THE WORLD INTO BLOCS WITH A POLICY AIMED AT DISUNITING THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES?"

THE RUSSIAN WRITER SAID THE LARGEST SHARE OF THE VICTORY WAS CONTRIBUTED BY THE SOVIETS WHO FEEL THAT A STRONGER SOVIET UNION IS BETTER FOR THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF ALL NATIONS.

"WE STAND FIRMLY FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AMONG FREEDOM LOVING NATIONS, THE FOUNDATIONS OF WHICH WERE LAID IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY," THE WRITER SAID.
SK1017PES

MOSCOW, NOV. 3-(AP)-A WRITER FOR THE NEW TIMES, A SEMI-MONTHLY POLITICAL MAGAZINE, SAID TODAY REACTIONARY FORCES BENT ON "BLACKMAILING HUMANITY WITH THE THREAT OF ARMED FORCE" WERE SUPPORTING MOVES IN THE UNITED STATES TO PRESERVE THE ATOMIC BOMB SECRET FOR THAT COUNTRY.

"BUT ANY ATTEMPTS TO REBUILD THE WORLD WITH THE AID OF 'ATOMIC DIPLOMACY' CANNOT RESULT IN ANY GOOD," ASSERTED THE COMMENTATOR, COL.M.TOLCHYENOV.

HE SAID FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS HAVE "EXPRESSED THE SOUND IDEA THAT XXX NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF PRODUCTION SECRET ONE COUNTRY OWNS, SOONER OR LATER IT WILL INEVITABLY BE DISCOVERED BY THE OTHERS."

"THE LESSONS OF WORLD WAR 11," HE ADDED, "HAVE SHOWN THAT ONLY THE FIRM COLLABORATION OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES WAS ABLE TO SAVE THE WORLD FROM UNSEEN CATASTROPHE.

"AT THE SAME TIME, HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE CONVINCINGLY WITNESSES THAT ALL ATTEMPTS OF SEPARATE COUNTRIES TO WIN THE WORLD'S DOMINATION WITH THE AID OF NEW COMBAT TECHNIQUES ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE."
RQ412PES

'Moscow'

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, NOV. 3-(AP)-JOSEPH HEJRET, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MINISTER TO POLAND, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED ALL TERRITORIAL DISPUTES BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE SETTLED PEACEFULLY, BUT ADDED THAT THE CZECHS WOULD INSIST UPON REGAINING POSSESSION OF THE CIESZYN (TESCHEN) INDUSTRIAL AREA, A BIG COAL MINING CENTER.

THE MINISTER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HIS COUNTRY "CAN SEE NO REASON WHY" THE FRONTIERS FIXED AFTER WORLD WAR I, GIVING CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE CIESZYN AREA, SHOULD NOT BE RESTORED.

(CIESZYN, DISPUTED FOR GENERATIONS, WAS TAKEN OVER BY POLAND FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1938, SHORTLY AFTER MUNICH. LATER THE GERMANS TOOK CONTROL. POLISH FORCES AGAIN OCCUPIED THE AREA LAST JUNE.)

THE POLISH PRESS RECENTLY HAS BEEN DEMANDING CESSION OF CIESZYN TO POLAND AND ACCUSING THE CZECHS OF TERRORIZING POLES IN THAT AREA.

THE CZECHS HAVE ANSWERED WITH COUNTER-CHARGES OF TERRORISM BY THE POLES.

ALSO TO BE SETTLED IS A DISPUTE OVER THE GERMAN AREA OF KLADSKO (GLATZ) SOUTH OF BRESLAU. THE POLES HAVE CLAIMED IT, BUT THE CITY OF KLADSKO IS DIRECTLY ON A MAIN HIGHWAY TO PRAGUE AND THE CZECHS ARE OPPOSED TO GIVING IT TO POLAND.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENTAL ORGAN RZECZPOSPOLITA SAID BOTH THE CZECHS AND THE POLES WANT TO CLEAN THE GERMANS OUT OF THEIR COUNTRIES AND COULD COOPERATE IN THIS, BUT ADDED THAT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES "MUST BE SETTLED ACCORDING TO ETHNOGRAPHIC LINES." BOTH POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA CLAIM THEIR NATIONALS ARE PREDOMINANT IN THE CIESZYN AREA.

EJ 1210PES

945

PRAGA, POLAND, NOV. 2 (DELAYED)--(AP)--DR. STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, POLAND'S YOUTHFUL MINISTER OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN TRADE, DECLARED TODAY THAT POLAND WOULD "ALWAYS BE AN IMPORT NATION," AND THAT AT LEAST FIVE YEARS WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE NATION COULD REGAIN ITS PREWAR EXPORT VOLUME.

THE 28-YEAR-OLD MINISTER HELD OUT LITTLE HOPE THAT MUCH TRADE COULD BE CARRIED ON WITH THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND BEFORE 1950 BECAUSE POLAND NEEDS EVERYTHING SHE CAN PRODUCE TO MEET HER OWN NEEDS DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

JEDRYCHOWSKI SAID POLAND HOPED TO GET THOUSANDS OF AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, MACHINERY, ROLLING STOCK AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF CLOTHING FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY'S DEMOBILIZED SURPLUSES.

WORKING IN HIS OFFICE IN ONE OF THE PATCHED-UP, SHELL-MARKED PRAGA BUILDINGS WHICH HOUSE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WHILE QUARTERS ARE BEING REBUILT IN WARSAW, JEDRYCHOWSKI SAID HE WAS HOPEFUL POLAND COULD WORK OUT A 50-50 TRADE BALANCE IN FIVE YEARS, EXPORTING AS MUCH AS SHE IMPORTS. SUCH A BALANCE, HE ADDED, ALREADY HAS BEEN ACHIEVED WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

HE REPORTED TRADE AGREEMENTS ALREADY WERE SIGNED WITH RUSSIA, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, ROMANIA, AND HUNGARY, AND THAT HE HOPED TO NEGOTIATE PACTS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM SOON.

POLAND'S EVENTUAL EXPORTS WOULD INCLUDE WOOD AND FARM PRODUCE TO ENGLAND AND MEAT TO THE UNITED STATES. JEDRYCHOWSKI SAID

POLISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR TOTALED [redacted]

$56,000,000, ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF IT MEAT PRODUCTS. HE SAID IMPORTS FRO[redacted] AMERICA [redacted] HAD TOTALED $130,000,000.

JEDRYCHOWSKI, A LAWYER AND FINANCIAL WRITER, WAS CHIEF OF

THE INFORMATION DIVISION FOR THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERAT

AND LATER REPRESENTED HIS NATION IN CONFERENCES IN MOSCO , PARIS AND

LONDON.

HE [redacted] REPORTED THAT UNDER EXISTING AGREEMENTS, POLAND IS

EXPORTING COAL, STEEL, IRON, CONCRETE, ZINC, SALT AND SODA, AND SAID

THE TRADE AGREEMENTS WERE FINANCED BY CREDITS IN GOODS AND MATERIALS.

THE PORTS OF GYDNIA AND DANZIG ARE BUSTLING WITH SEA TRAFF

JEDRYCHOWSKI SAID, [redacted] ADDING THAT POLAND HOPES SOON TO RECLAIM

ABOUT 180,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING NOW SAILING SEAS ABROAD. THE

NATION HAS PLANS, HE SAID, TO BUILD A STRONG MERCHANT MARINE FLEET

AND DEVELOP TRAFFIC ON THE VISTULA AND ODER RIVERS.

UNDER TRADE LAWS OF 1939, UNDER WHICH POLAND'S POLICIES

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2024-31407

ROME, NOV 4-(AP)-ONE PERSON WAS KILLED, SEVERAL WERE WOUNDED AND SCORES WERE ARRESTED DURING DISORDERS IIN TRIESTE YESTERDAY, DISPATCHES TO ROME NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY.

THE TROUBLE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TOUCHED OFF BY A MANIFESTO WHICH ITALIAN SUPPORTERS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF TRIESTE. THE PORT CITY NOW IS CLAIMED BY BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

DNSO7AES

BUDAPEST, NOV. 3-(AP)-HUNGARY WAS EXPECTED TO MOVE PROMPTLY AFTER TOMORROW'S ELECTIONS FOR THE RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WOULD BE REQUESTED TO GIVE SANCTION TO THE MOVE.

THE VATICAN NUNCIO, AGED JOSZEF RATTA, WAS ORDERED LEAVE HUNGARY ALONG WITH SWISS AND SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVES AFTER THE RUSSIANS ENTERED THE CITY, BUT THE NUNCIO WAS GIVEN EVERY CONSIDERATION BY SOVIET MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV, WHO WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE RECOMMENDED TO MOSCOW THAT RATTA BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

THE SWEDES AND FRENCH ALREADY HAVE DIPLOMATIC RESTORATION MOVES IN PROGRESS, AND SWITZERLAND HAS OFFERED HUNGARY GOODS WORTH 100,000,000 SWISS FRANCS IN AN ATTEMPT TO HELP THE NATION GET ON ITS FEET.

JR711AES

A7

BUDAPEST--FIRST ADD HUNGARIAN VOTE BY GOLDBERG

X X X RECOGNITION.

(THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAS APPROVED THE APPOINTMENT OF KLADAR DE SZEGEDY-MASZAK AS HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, THE LAST NECESSARY STEP IN WASHINGTON'S PREVIOULY-ANNOUNCED PROMISE TO RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AS GOVERNING AUTHORITY IN HUNGARY.

(HOWEVER, THIS IS STILL SHORT OF FULL NORMAL U.S.RECOGNITION SINCE HUNGARY IS A FORMER ENEMY STATE WITH WHICH NO PEACE TREATY YET HAS BEEN CONCLUDED. THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT FORMALLY APPOINTED A MINISTER TO BUDAPEST BUT H.F.ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, THE U.S. POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE, HAS THE PERSONAL RANK OF MINISTER).

THE QUIETNESS OF THE HUNGARIAN CAMPAIGN AND THE FACT THAT BUDAPEST HELD A FREE MUNICIPAL ELECTION OCT. 7 GAVE PROMISE THAT SUNDAY'S VOTING WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC.

EACH OF THE COUNTRY'S MAJOR PARTIES ENTERED TICKETS. REGARD FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION CAUSED POLITICAL LEADERS TO ABANDO AN EARLIER PROPOSAL UNDER WHICH ALL PARTIES WOULD HAVE AGREED ON A SINGLE SLATE OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS NOT ENTIRELY UNITED. SOME PARTY MEMBERS WHO STAYED IN THE COUNTRY AND FOUGHT IN THE UNDERGROUND REFER SCOFFINGLY TO LEADERS RETURNING FROM 25 YEARS OF EXILE AS "MEN FROM MOSCOW."

THE SMALLER PEASANT PARTY JUST TO THE RIGHT OF THE COMMUNISTS INSISTS IT IS NOT COMMUNISTIC BUT HAS PLEDGED LEFTIST SUPPORT IN FARMER-LABORER QUESTIONS.

THE LABORITE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAVE A LEFT WING WHICH OVERLAPS THE MODERATES AMONG THE COMMUNISTS. THE PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC PARTY, A SMALL LIBERAL GROUP, ALSO HAS A SLATE.

IN THE CENTER IS THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY, THE SURPRISE WINNER OF

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THE BUDAPEST CITY ELECTION. THIS PARTY IS A MIXTURE OF SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, SMALL LAND OWNERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN AND THEIR WIVES, SUPPORTED BY MANY LARGE LAND OWNERS, BANKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NOBILITY OF CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

AS MANY MEMBERS OF THE PARTY OF THE EXTREME RIGHT, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, ARE EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR THE SMALL HOLDERS CANDIDATES.

AT ONE TIME THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY PREDICTED AN 80 PER CENT SWEEP OF THE VOTE, BUT NOW ANTICIPATE 60 TO 65 PER CENT.

SOME OBSERVERS ESTIMATE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MIGHT POLL AS HIGH AS 20 PER CENT AND THE COMMUNISTS AS LOW AS 10 PER CENT. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS RAN A JOINT TICKET WITH THE COMMUNISTS IN THE BUDAPEST ELECTION AND PERHAPS LOST SOME VOTES BECAUSE OF THAT ARRANGEMENT.

UNDER A PRE-ELECTION DEAL HUNGARY IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO HAVE A COALITION GOVERNMENT WITH ALL PARTIES SHARING IN THE RESPONSIBILITY. IT IS BELIEVED THIS ARRANGEMENT WILL BE FOLLOWED EVEN IF THE SMALL HOLDERS GAINED A WORKING MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT.

IF THE SMALL OLDERS WIN AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY, HOWEVER, RIGHT WING ELEMENTS M DEMAND THAT THE PARTY FORM A GOVERNMENT BY ITSELF.

RQ814PES

SOFIA, NOV. 3-(AP)-MARK ETHERIDGE, WHO IS MAKING A TOUR OF THE BALKANS AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, RETURNED TO SOFIA TODAY AFTER A THREE-DAY VISIT IN PROVINCIAL BULGARIA, DURING WHICH HE TALKED INFORMALLY WITH OFFICIALS AND PEASANTS.

IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT HE MIGHT LEAVE FOR ROMANIA AT THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK, AND RETURN HERE FOR THE NOV. 18 ELECTIONS.

ETHERIDGE IS PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND TIMES.

RQ814PES

HONG KONG, NOV. 3-(AP)- SEVEN HUNDRED JAPANESE NAVAL PRISONERS OF WAR WERE HOMEWARD BOUND ABOARD A COAL SHIP TODAY IN THE FIRST REPATRIATION MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OR SOUTH CHINA.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES EXPLAINED THAT THE SS FORT BUFFALO BROUGHT A CARGO OF COAL TO HONG KONG AND IT SEEMED EXPEDIENT TO START MOVEMENT OF THE JAPANESE HOME RATHER THAN SEND THE SHIP BACK EMPTY. THE PRISONERS ARE CONSIGNED TO THE SHIP'S HOLD UNDER GUARD OF 42 ROYAL MARINE COMMANDOS.

SMS 0245A HUTCHESONS 1000

BATAVIA, NOV 4-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER SOEBARDJO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HIS UNRECOGNIZED "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC" WAS PREPARED TO LOAD AMERICAN SHIPS WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF KAPOK AND RUBBER AT AN UNNAMED JAVA PORT.

SOEBARDJO SAID HE WOULD CALL ON THE U.S. CONSUL GENERAL TOMORROW TO NOTIFY HIM OF THE LOCATION OF THE PORT AND DETAILS AS TO THE CARGO. HE ADDED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HOPED TO SELL TO AMERICAN FIRMS IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH CREDIT FOR PURCHASE OF AMERICAN GOODS. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WAS PREPARED TO DEAL WITH THE INDONESIANS, HOWEVER.

MEANWHILE, THESE WERE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN TROUBLED JAVA:

LIBERTY SHIPS WERE UNLOADING GREAT QUANTITIES OF UNIFORMS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, FOOD AND TRUCKS SOLD TO THE DUTCH BY THE U.S. ARMY.

THE INDONESIAN ALL-ISLAM CONGRESS SCHEDULED A TWO-DAY MEETING TO OPEN NOV.8 AT JOGJAKARTA UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE ISLAMIC SUPREME COUNCIL. IT WILL DETERMINE POLICY AND A WORKING PROBLEM FOR MOSLEMS IN "CONNECTION WITH BUILDING UP OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA," THE INDONESIAN NEWS BULLETIN SAID.

EIGHT HUNDRED INDONESIAN DEPORTEES FROM AUSTRALIA REFUSED TO DISEMBARK FROM THE BRITISH SHIP ESPERANCE BAY UNTIL 19 OTHER INDONESIANS WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED ABOARD THE VESSEL WERE RELEASED. AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES SAID THE 19 WERE PLACED ASHORE AT KOEPANG, TIMOR, BECAUSE OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC" RETURNED TO BATAVIA AFTER HELPING TO EFFECT A TRUCE BETWEEN INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS AND BRITISH GURKHA FORCES AT MAGELAND. LOOKING STRAINED AND TRIED, HE LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR A TWO-DAY REST. IN A BROADCAST YESTERDAY, SOEKARNO HAD REITERATED HIS PLEAS FOR HIS SUPPORTERS TO STOP FIGHTING AND DECLARED "OUR ENEMY IS NOT THE ALLIED FORCES."

DN643AES

30.24 — 31409

MINOR LOOTING CONTINUED IN BATAVIA. ONE MAN WAS SHOT LAST NIGHT WHEN HE RESISTED SEARCH BY POLICE, WHO FOUND A REVOLVER AND DUM-DUM BULLETS ON HIM.

STUART TANKS CRUCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF BATAVIA YESTERDAY, MANNED BY INDONESIAN POLICE ASSISTED BY PERSONNEL FROM THE BRITISH 11TH CAVALRY.

THERE WERE ENCOUNTERS WITH SNIPERS, BUT CASUALTIES WERE BELIEVED LIGHT ON BOTH SIDES AND THE BRITISH SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS RESTORED ORDER.

S557AES

A56FX

TOKYO, NOV.3-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN VESSELS WILL REPATRIATE JAPANESE FROM SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONS AT THE RATE OF 1,000 A DAY FOR APPROXIMATELY THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW WITH 3,000 JAPANESE, THE AGENCY SAID, AND THEREAFTER UNTIL NOV. 20 ONE SHIP WILL ARRIVE DAILY WITH ABOUT 1,000 PASSENGERS.

TOMORROW'S ARRIVALS INCLUDE 2,971 CIVILIANS FROM MANILA AND FIVE JAPANESE ARMY NURSES.

A JAPANESE COASTAL DEFENSE SHIP WAS DUE TO DOCK AT KAGOSHIMA TODAY WITH 155 JAPANESE FROM DAVAO IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DS336APS

TEHRAN, NOV. 3--(AP)--A NEW CABINET, UNDER PREMIER HAKIMI, WAS PRESENTED TO THE SHAH OF PERSIA TODAY, SUCCEEDING THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SAEB, WHO RESIGNED OCT. 22.

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NEW CABINET MEMBERS ARE:

GEN. MAHMUD HUSEIN FIRUZ, MINISTER OF ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

ABUL GHASIM NAJM, FOREIGN AFFAIRS; HUSEIN ALI HEDAYAT, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; KHALIL FAHIMI, INTERIOR; AMANULLAH ARDALAN, JUSTICE; ABUL HOSEIN HAJIR, FINANCE; AHMAD HUSEIN ADL, AGRICULTURE; ALLAHYAR SALEH, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; GEN. RIAZI, WAR; MAHMID NARIMAN, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS; DR. MALIK, PUBLIC HYGIENE, AND GHOLAM HUSAIN RAHNEMAH, EDUCATION.

APR/ASSOCS SECOND 1300/CLD/1425

THE AGENCY IDENTIFIED TWO OF THESE NATIONALISTS AS YOSHIO KODAMA, HEAD OF THE JAPAN NATIONAL PARTY, AND YOICHI SASAGAWA, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO LEADS THE "NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TOILERS" WHICH RECENTLY PROCLAIMED A FIGHT TO THE FINISH AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

IT DESCRIBED KODAMA AS A WAR-TIME YOUTH LEADER WHO WAS A PURCHASING AGENT FOR MILITARISTS STRIPPING RAW MATERIALS FROM CONQUERED AREAS.

KYODO ALSO SAID THAT MAJ.GEN.KEIZO KAWAMURA, A LEADER OF THE SO-CALLED "NEW JAPAN PARTY", WAS KNOWN AS "ONE OF THE ACE RIGHT-HAND MEN OF (WAR TIME PREMIER) TOJO."

BY RUSSELL BRINES

YOKOSUKA, JAPAN, SUNDAY, NOV.4-(AP)-JAPAN'S TWO MAMMOTH SUBMARINES, EACH EQUIPPED WITH THREE PLANES, WERE INTENDED AS CARRIERS FOR THE BOMBING OF THE PANAMA CANAL, THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI SAID TODAY.

THE ONLY TROUBLE WITH THESE "JULES VERNE" WAR WEAPONS WAS THAT THEY WERE IMPRACTICABLE, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE OFFICERS AGREED.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE PANAMA CANAL NEVER WAS MADE.

BOTH OF THE SUBMARINES, THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND NOW TEMPORARILY PART OF THE U.S.NAVY, ARE OF 5,700 TONS, 400 FEET LONG, WITH A CLAIMED CRUISING RANGE OF 50,000 MILES.

WHEN THE UNDERSEA GIANTS WERE CAPTURED THEY WERE CARRYING RICE BETWEEN JAPAN AND TRUK, NIPPON'S ISLATED PACIFIC NAVAL BASE.

THEIR PLANES WERE DESIGNED AS SCOUTS TO AID THE EYESIGHT OF A FLEET PROGRESSIVELY BLINDED BY THE LOSS OF ADVANCE POSITIONS.

WHEN THE SUBMARINES WERE FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE WORLD LAST AUG. 19, AFTER SURFACING ALONGSIDE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION FLEET UNITS OFF YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE IN TOKYO BAY, THE JAPANESE OFFICERS WERE ASKED WHAT THEY HAD BEEN DOING.

"WE NEVER SANK ANYTHING, NEVER BOMBED ANYTHING; WE JUST CRUISED AROUND," THEY REPLIED.

THE JAPANESE SAID THEY HAD BEEN TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF RIGGING UP A PLANE CATAPULT FOR THE LAUNCHING OF BAKA BOMBS--ONE-MAN SUICIDE AERIAL BOMBS SUCH AS THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE PHILIPPINE AND OKINAWA INVASIONS.

THE THREE PLANES WERE STORED IN FORWARD HANGARS, AND EACH SUBMARINE ALSO CARRIED AN ADDITIONAL KNOCKED-DOWN AIRCRAFT. THEY WERE LAUNCHED BY CATAPULT AND WERE RETURNED TO THE DECK WITH A LARGE CRANE, WHICH FOLDED ALONGSIDE BEFORE THE VESSEL SUBMERGED.

LAUNCHINGS WERE KEPT AT A MINIMUM, THE JAPANESE SAID, BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY IN RETRIEVING THE AIRCRAFT IN CHOPPY SEAS.

THE AMERICANS ALSO HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION ONE SMALLER JAPANESE SUBMARINE WHICH CARRIED TWO PLANES, AND MAINICHI SAID TWO OTHERS

HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED.
THE SUBMARINES WERE BUILT AT THE KURE NAVAL BASE AGAINST THE ADVICE OF GERMAN TECHNICIANS, WHO BELIEVED THEY WERE IMPRACTICABLE.
THEY ARE ATTACHED TEMPORARILY TO U.S. SUBMARINE DIVISSION 22, COMMANDED BY CAPT.R.MCGREGOR (320 WEST 78TH ST.), NEW YORK.
E OF THE LARGEST IS COMMANDED BY CMDR.EDWARD D.SPRUANCE, OF SAN GO, CALIF., SON OF ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE.
EW947PCS

NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (480)
MANILA, NOV.3-(AP)-TWO WITNESSES TESTIFIED TODAY THAT LT.GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA HAD ISSUED ORDERS TO "WIPE OUT ALL FILIPINOS" AND HAD COMMENDED HIS BRUTAL JAPANESE GENDARMES FOR THEIR "FINE WORK."
IN A STORMY SESSION AND OVER THE VIGOROUS PROTESTS OF DEFENSE COUNSEL THE WITNESSES ASSERTED THE FORMER JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES KNEW AND APPROVED HIS TROOPS' BRUTALITIES, THUS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE WEEK-LONG TRIAL OFFERING TESTIMONY LINKING HIM DIRECTLY WITH THE CRIMES.
ONE OF THEM, NARCISCO LAPUS, FORMER SECRETARY TO THE EXILED POLITICAL GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE, TOLD THE MILITARY COMMISSION THAT IN CONVERSATIONS WITH RICARTE YAMASHITA AFFIRMED HIS ORDER TO WIPE OUT ALL FILIPINOS.
A JAPANESE, FERMIN MIYASAKI, FORMER INTERPRETER AT JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS HERE, SAID THE GENERAL HAD OFFICIALLY COMMENDED HIS POLICE FOR THEIR "FINE WORK" IN HANDLING CIVILIANS HOSTILE TO HIS REGIME.
THE WITNESS SAID HE SAW AT LEAST 400 CIVILIAN SUSPECTS "HANDLED" BY THE POLICE. MOST OF THEM WERE BEATEN, HE ASSERTED, AND MANY UNDERWENT THE WATER TORTURE OR WERE SUSPENDED FROM THE CEILING BY THEIR HANDS, WHICH WERE TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS.
HE SAID HE DAILY AND NIGHTLY HEARD THE SCREAMS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE TORTURED AND FLUNG INTO SMALL CELLS.
ONE WITNESS SAID THE POLICE HELD HIM FOR A WEEK LAST DECEMBER, GAVE HIM THE WATER TREATMENT, JUMPED ON HIM WITH HEAVY BOOTS AND BURNED HIM WITH CIGARETTES TRYING TO GET HIM TO TELL WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT THE GUERRILLAS.
THE DEFENSE OBJECTED STRONGLY TO THE ADMISSION OF LAPUS' TESTIMONY ON THE "WIPE OUT ALL FILIPINOS" ORDER ALLEGEDLY ISSUED BY YAMASHITA, CALLING SUCH EVIDENCE "HEARSAY FOUR TIMES REMOVED."
NEVERTHELESS THE COURT PERMITTED LAPUS TO TELL HOW RICARTE, WHO WAS SENT BY PREMIER DICTATOR HIDEKI TOJO TO "WIN THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE FILIPINOS" HAD PLEADED REPEATEDLY WITH YAMASHITA TO SPARE THE PHILIPPINES FROM MASS TORTURE AND DEATH.

A11KX
YAMASHITA SPURNED THESE PLEAS, LAPUS TESTIFIED, AND INFORMED RICARTE HE WAS STANDING BY HIS ORDER TO "WIPE OUT ALL FILIPINOS," FOR "THEY NOW ARE HELPING THE GUERRILLAS AND ARE 100 PER CENT ENEMIES OF OURS."
LAPUS SAID THAT FROM LONG AND INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE HE WAS SURE RICARTE HAD TOLD HIM THE TRUTH.
THE DEFENSE WAIVED CROSS-EXAMINATION OF LAPUS UNTIL THE TRIAL RESUMES MONDAY. AS LAPUS SPOKE, YAMASHITA WHISPERED FREQUENTLY TO HIS COUNSEL AND HIS USUALLY STOLID FACE BROKE INTO A BROAD GRIN.
EARLIER IN TODAY'S SESSION YAMASHITA WAS THE TARGET OF AN HYSTERICAL OUTBURST BY A 17-YEAR-OLD FILIPINO GIRL WHO HAD TESTIFIED THAT INFURIATED JAPANESE SHOT OR BEHEADED MORE THAN 400 CIVILIANS IN MANILA IN ONE DAY LAST FEBRUARY.
"YOU OUGHT TO BE HANGED AND CUT INTO LITTLE PIECES!" SHE SCREAMED AT THE DEFENDANT, CLUTCHING A FRAYED NOTEBOOK IN WHICH SHE HAD KEPT THE NAMES OF NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS KILLED BY THE JAPANESE.
THE GIRL HAD TO BE TAKEN FROM THE COURTROOM TO REGAIN HER COMPOSURE. YAMASHITA SAT UNMOVED THROUGH IT ALL.
RA-EW331PCS

"YOU ARE LAUGHING AT ME," THE GIRL SHOUTED AT THE GENERAL, AFTER TELLING OF THE DAY WHEN HER FATHER, BROTHER AND NEIGHBORHOOD FRIENDS WERE DRAGGED OUT TO TORTURE AND DEATH BY THE JAPANESE.
MORE THAN 300 CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 100 WOUNDED IN THE PACO DISTRICT ATROCITIES THAT DAY, SHE TESTIFIED.
AFTER HER OUTBURST THE COMMISSION REQUESTED AN ATTENDANT TO ESCORT MISS MILANES OUTSIDE FOR A MOMENT WHILE SHE REGAINED HER COMPOSURE.
DURING HER TESTIMONY SHE CLUTCHED A FRAYED NOTEBOOK WHICH CONTAINED THE NAMES OF MANY OF HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS WHO, SHE SAID, WERE KILLED BY THE JAPANESE.

A24FX ADD MANILA (YAMASHITA) XXX STAND (sched
DEFENSE COUNSEL TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE GIRL READING NEARLY 100 NAMES, AND THEIR OBJECTIONS WERE SUSTAINED BY THE COMMISSION.
A 25-YEAR OLD FILIPINO UNDERTAKER TOLD WITH VISIBLE EMOTION OF BEING TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE FOR LABOR WORK, DESPITE THE PLEAS OF HIS CHILDREN.
HE DESCRIBED SCENES IN A HOUSE WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE DRINKING AND SHOUTING "BANZAI" WHILE THEY MAULED AND HACKED THE CIVILIANS.
DS132APS

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.3-(AP)-NAVY CAPT.HAROLD C.FITZ OF SEVERNA PARK, MD., WHO RECENTLY WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM TODAY RELIEVED CAPT.WILLIAM K.PHILLIPS OF SHERMAN, TEX., AS AIDE AND CHIEF OF STAFF TO REAR ADM.W.H.P.BLADY, COMMANDER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN THE PACIFIC.
PHILLIPS, WHO HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE NAVAL BUREAU OF PERSONNEL IN WASHINGTON.
FITZ WON HIS NAVY CROSS WHEN HE BROUGHT HIS SHIP, /563 1475 34

30.24 — 31411

SANTA FE, ALONGSIDE THE BLAZING AND HEAVILY DAMAGED CARRIER FRANKLIN TO AID IN THE RESCUE OF PERSONNEL AND TO HELP REPAIR THE BATTERED VESSEL. HE IS THE SON OF MRS.FREDERICK C.F

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NOV 3 1945

BASSAPES

ADD Rio de Janeiro (Castao) xxx Dutra

THE QUEREMISTAS HAVE BEEN SUPPORTING VARGAS, AND HAD BEEN JOINED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN DEMANDS FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTEAD OF ELECTIONS.

PICTURES AND INTERVIEWS WITH THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT GETULLIO VARGAS WERE CARRIED IN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS. HE IS AT HIS FARM IN SAO BORJA, AND DISPATCHES FROM THERE QUOTED HIM AS ADVISING MEMBERS OF THE PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATICO TO CONTINUE THEIR SUPPORT OF DUTRA, AND TO RESPECT

SOCIAL DEMOCRATICO TO CONTINUE THEIR SUPPORT OF DUTRA, AND TO RESPECT AUTHORITY AND OBEY THE LAW. OTHER DISPATCHES QUOTED VARGAS AS SAYING HE WAS UNDECIDED ABOUT HIS POLITICAL FUTURE.

FW721PES

ADD Buenos Aires (Brodsich) xxx Dutra

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS BEGAN A MARCH FROM BUENOS AIRES TO A PERON RALLY IN SUBURBAN AVELLANEDA. TWO GAS GRENADES EXPLODED ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH, BUT THE CROWD CONTINUED, IGNORING A POLICE REQUEST TO DISPERSE. IT WAS NOT CLEAR IMMEDIATELY WHO FIRED THE BOMBS.

URDAPILLETA, THE FIFTH INTERIOR MINISTER IN THREE WEEKS, DECLARED HE WOULD CONTINUE DESCALZO'S POLICY OF IMPARTIALITY IN THE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED NEXT APRIL 7.

SOME OBSERVERS SAID DESCALZO'S RESIGNATION, ANNOUNCED LAST MIDNIGHT BY PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL, RESULTED FROM AN INTRA-CABINET DISPUTE OVER HIS BANNING THE DEMONSTRATION.

RW814PES

(DT)..WINDSOR,ONT., NOV 3-(AP)-A DETAIL OF 125 PROVINCIAL POLICE WAS REPORTED ENROUTE HERE TODAY AS TENSION INCREASED FOLLOWING A MINOR SKIRMISH FRIDAY BETWEEN WINDSOR POLICE AND PICKETS AT THE STRIKE BOUND PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

NO ONE WAS INJURED IN THE BRIEF EPISODE WHICH OCCURRED AS 15 WINDSOR OFFICERS ATTEMPTED TO ESCORT AN EQUAL NUMBER OF PLANT PROTECTION POLICE INTO THE POWER PLANT OF THE FORD COMPANY. THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY 500 PICKETS AND WITHDREW AFTER SOME JOSTLING.

CROWN ATTORNEY E.C.AWREY THEN APPEALED TO PROVINCIAL AUTHORI-
583' !94 09)8:3 433,!94:3.3,5' -,$ 049;8,;

CROWN ATTORNEY E.C.AWREY THEN APPEALED TO PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES FOR POLICE REENFORCEMENTS AND PROVINCIAL ATTORNEY GENERAL LESLIE BLACKWELL ANNOUNCED AT OTTAWA THAT HELP WOULD BE SENT TO MAINTAIN "LAW AND ORDER AND PROTECT THE FORD PROPERTY."

BLACKWELL ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT THAT THE WINDSOR POLICE COMMISSION HAD ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE AND HE EXPRESSED BELIEF A STATE OF EMERGENCY EXISTS.

THE CRISIS DEVELOPED FRIDAY AFTER THE POLICE COMMISSION APPROVED A COMPANY REQUEST TO PERMIT 100 PLANT PROTECTION MEN TO ENTER THE PLANT.

MUNICIPAL POLICE WERE ORDERED TO ESCORT THEM INTO THE FORD PROPERTY AND CHIEF CLAUDE RENAUD LED THE GROUP.

MAYOR ARTHUR J.REAUME, WHO HAS OPPOSED USE OF WINDSOR AND PROVINCIAL POLICE IN THE STRIKE WHICH BEGAN SEPT. 7, SAID FRIDAY, "USE OF POLICE IN THIS STRIKE MAY RESULT IN VIOLENCE."

ROY ENGLAND, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 200 UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO) BARGAINING AGENT FOR FORD WORKERS WARNED THAT A GENERAL STRIKE WOULD BE CALLED IN THE AREA IF "OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE" IS PERMITTED IN THE DISPUTE.

AN ESTIMATED 10,000 FORD WORKERS ARE IDLE IN THE STOPPAGE, WHICH CAME AFTER A DISPUTE OVER PROVISIONS OF A NEW UNION CONTRACT.

R624AES NM

NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN FORD (250)

WINDSOR,ONT.,NOV.3-(AP)-FEAR OF VIOLENCE AT THE STRIKE-BOUND FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA PLANT PICKET LINE KEPT 250 ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED AND ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE ON THE ALERT TONIGHT.

THE WINDSOR CITY COUNCIL URGED DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS TO WITHHOLD ACTION BY THE RCMP AND THE ONTARIO POLICE PENDING ANOTHER SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING SUNDAY.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS WERE BROUGHT HERE AT THE REQUEST OF THE CITY POLICE COMMISSION TO AUGMENT CITY POLICE FOLLOWING A SKIRMISH LAST NIGHT BETWEEN UAW-CIO PICKETS AND CITY POLICE AT THE MAIN GATE OF THE PLANT.

SOME 2,000 PICKETS REPULSED A CITY POLICE ATTEMPT TO ESCORT A GROUP OF PLANT PROTECTION MEN INTO THE PLANT, WHICH HAS BEEN SHUT DOWN FOR SEVEN WEEKS.

ACCOMPANIED BY 35 PLANT PROTECTION MEN, POLICE CHIEF CLAUDE RENAUD AND A DOZEN POLICEMEN WERE CONFRONTED BY A SOLID WALL OF PICKETERS MASSED BEFORE THE GATE. POLICEMEN WERE ELBOWED AND JOSTLED WHEN THEY MADE AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO WEDGE A CORRIDOR THROUGH THE PICKET LINE. NO ONE WAS INJURED.

THE STRIKERS, WHO ARE DEMANDING WAGE INCREASES, JOB SECURITY AND OTHER CONCESSIONS, PERMITTED FIVE OF THE 35 PLANT GUARDS TO ENTER THE FACTORY. THIS WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS RULING OF THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO) WHICH HAS REFUSED TO ADMIT MORE THAN FIVE GUARDS TO ENTER ON EACH SHIFT.

MEANWHILE, A THREAT CAME FROM ROY ENGLAND, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 200, UAW-CIO, TO WHICH THE 10,000 STRIKING FORD WORKERS ARE AFFILIATED, THAT ALL WINDSOR AREA PLANTS UNDER UNION CONTRACT WOULD BE CLOSED IF THERE WAS ANY "OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE."

HN-HD528PES

BY LESLIE HIGHLEY

WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-A CUBAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT DELAY OF THE U.S.SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN APPROVING THE APPOINTMENT OF SPRUILLE BRADEN AS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RETURN OF COL.JUAN PERON TO POWER IN ARGENTINA

EDWARD CHIBAS, MEMBER OF THE CUBAN SENATE WHO OFTEN SPEAKS FOR THE GRAU ADMINISTRATION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE INTERPRETED THE DELAY AS MEANING THE COMMITTEE DID NOT APPROVE BRADEN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FARRELL-PERON REGIME.

BRADEN FORMERLY WAS AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA. THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HELD UP ACTION FOR WEEKS ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

BUT VARIOUS COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID THE DELAY WAS NOT BASED ON CRITICISM OF BRADEN'S WORK IN ARGENTINA BUT ON DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD HANDLED POSTPONEMENT OF AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. SOME SAID THE DEPARTMENT HAD NOT CONSULTED OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS SUFFICIENTLY.

CHIBAS IS REPRESENTING HIS GOVERNMENT HERE AT AN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE FOR PALESTINE.

HE TOLD REPORTERS THAT "ALTHOUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA WILL SOMETIME GET RID OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT, EVERYTHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE AGAIN."

A RECENT VISITOR TO ARGENTINA, CHIBAS SAID:

"THE ARGENTINES THEMSELVES WILL ESTABLISH THEIR OWN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THEY ARE PROFOUNDLY DEMOCRATIC AND WILL NOT STAND FOR DICTATORSHIPS ANY LONGER."

BUT IF THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS DO NOT MOVE NOW AGAINST THE PRESENT ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION, HE SAID, "IT CAN BE INTERPRETED IN ARGENTINA THAT THESE NATIONS GIVE THEIR MORAL SUPPORT TO PERON."

ASKED HIS OPINION OF THE RECENT OUSTING OF PRESIDENTS VARGAS OF BRAZIL AND MEDINA OF VENEZUELA, THE SENATOR SAID THE AMERICAS ARE MARCHING "ON THE WAY TO DEMOCRACY." THE MARCH BEGAN, HE SAID, WITH CUBAN ELECTIONS LAST YEAR "WHICH OVERTHREW DICTATOR BATISTA" AND CONTINUED WITH MOVEMENTS IN GUATEMALA, PERU AND VENEZUELA.

BOTH THE BOLIVIAN AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC GOVERNMENTS, HE SAID, ARE IN THE PATH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS.

LT622PES

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED ALARMED TONIGHT OVER THE SPREADING CIVIL STRIFE IN CHINA.

THEY ARE FEARFUL THAT AMERICAN HOPES FOR A STRONG CHINA AS AN EARLY STABILIZING FORCE IN ASIA MAY BE UPSET.

THEY ARE ALSO CONCERNED THAT AMERICAN MARINES AND ARMY FORCES THERE MAY BECOME INVOLVED IN THE FIGHTING BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS--WITHOUT ANY INTENTION ON THE PART OF THE WHITE HOUSE OR STATE DEPARTMENT THAT THIS SHOULD HAPPEN.

THESE AUTHORITIES, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED FURTHER THAN AS TOP ADVISERS ON CHINESE AFFAIRS, APPEAR TO HAVE SPLIT WITH THE LINE TAKEN BY THE MILITARY OFFICIALS -- WHICH IS THAT THERE IS NO DANGER OF INVOLVEMENT.

THE RANKING AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITY ON CHINA IS GENERAL GEORGE WEDEMEYER, WHO RECENTLY CONFERRED HERE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES.

WEDEMEYER SAID LATER, AS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM CHUNGKING TODAY, THAT HIS TROOPS COULD HELP THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES ROUND UP DEFEATED JAPANESE WITHOUT DIRECT ACTION AGAINST THE REDS.

THE DIPLOMATS ARGUE THAT AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT MAY RESULT FROM DRIFTING ALONG WITH A POLICY WHICH THEY SAY HAS BEEN OUTDATED BY EVENTS.

THIS ARGUMENT HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO SECRETARY BYRNES ALONG WITH A PROPOSAL FOR A POLICY REVIEW AND TWO ALTERNATIVE COURSES WHICH THE UNITED STATES MIGHT NOW TAKE IN VIEW OF THE FIGHTING.

ONE COURSE WOULD BE TO SAY THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE LITTLE MORE THAN GANGSTERS, THAT THERE IS THEREFORE NO CIVIL WAR IN CHINA, AND THAT THE UNITED STATES FEELS ITS BEST INTERESTS WOULD BE SERVED BY GIVING CHIANG-KAI SHEK WHATEVER HELP HE NEEDS TO RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER.

THE ALTERNATIVE COURSE WOULD BE TO SAY THAT CHINA IS GOING THROUGH A PERIOD OF EXTREME INTERNAL DISSENSION IN WHICH NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR ANY OTHER FOREIGN GOVERNMENT COULD AFFORD TO BECOME INVOLVED; THAT A STRONG AND PEACEFUL CHINA WOULD RESULT MORE QUICKLY FROM ALLOWING THE CHINESE TO SETTLE THE ISSUE THEMSELVES.

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-FIVE VICTORY LOAN TRAINS LOADED WITH WAR HEROES AND FIGHTING GEAR START ROLLING TOMORROW AND MONDAY TO PEP UP THE DRIVE FOR $11,000,000,000 IN BOND SALES.

THE TREASURY'S WAR FINANCE DIVISION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT INDIVIDUALS INVESTED $417,000,000 IN THE FIRST FIVE DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN. OF THAT, $198,000,000 WENT INTO E BONDS. THAT'S ROUGHLY 10 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL GOAL OF $4,000,000,000 FOR INDIVIDUALS AND E-BONDS.

TO HELP GET THE OTHER 90 PER CENT, SOME 90,000,000 MOVIE GOERS ARE BEING REMINDED EVERY WEEK THAT THE GOVERNMENT STILL NEEDS MONEY TO PAY FOR A WINNING WAR. THE REMAINDERS ARE FROM HOLLYWOOD STARS, MUSICAL SHORTS AND NEWS REELS.

AND A VICTORY QUEEN TO BE CHOSEN BY BOND BUYERS IN 11 WESTERN STATES GETS A HOLLYWOOD SCREEN TEST.

THE SPECIAL TRAINS START OFF WITH SPECIAL CEREMONIES HERE AND IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND. TWO ARMY, TWO NAVY, AND A MARINE CORPS TRAIN WILL TOUR 40 STATES AND MORE THAN 500 CITIES BEFORE THE BOND DRIVE ENDS NEXT MONTH.

A SIXTH TRAIN LEAVES ST.LOUIS NOV.15 FOR THE SOUTHWEST.

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR LEWIS B.SCHWELLENBACH ISSUED THIS VICTORY LOAN STATEMENT TONIGHT:

"ALL THROUGH THE WAR THE TREASURY'S WAR BOND PROGRAM HAS GIVEN AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE HOME FRONT A SECOND WEAPON WITH WHICH TO BACK UP THE FIGHTING MEN ON THE BATTLEFRONTS--THEIR FIRST WEAPON HAVING BEEN THE GREATEST VOLUME OF WAR PRODUCTION IN ALL HISTORY.

"ALL PULLING TOGETHER, THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION HAVE WON COMPLETE VICTORY ON ALL FRONTS. WE MUST NOW GET OUR WAR VETERANS SAFELY HOME, CURED OF THEIR WOUNDS AND REESTABLISHED IN A SOUND PEACETIME ECONOMY.

"TO FINANCE THIS IS THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THE VICTORY LOAN AND IN IT WE MAY ALL FEEL ASSURED THAT THE LABOR FORCES OF THIS COUNTRY WILL DO THEIR FULL SHARE, AS THEY HAVE IN EVERY GREAT EFFORT OF THE WAR EMERGENCY."

30.24 — 31413

(NY) ROCHESTER, N.Y., NOV. 3-(AP)-A TINY 90-DEGREE ANGLE LENS, NO LARGER THAN A PEA SPLIT IN HALF, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS AMONG THE OPTICAL MARVELS OF THE WAR.

THE LENS WAS USED TO PROJECT THREE-DIMENSION PICTURES FROM AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS. IT ENABLED PHOTO TECHNICIANS TO DETERMINE WITHIN AN ACCURACY OF FIVE OR SIX FEET THE DEPTH OF A BOMB CRATER OR THE HEIGHT OF A BUILDING.

THE LENS, DEVELOPED AND MANUFACTURED BY THE BAUSCH AND LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY, WAS MOUNTED IN MULTIPLEX PROJECTORS, SET UP IN SERIES, AND WAS CAPABLE OF REPRODUCING GROUND ELEVATIONS WITH AN ACCURACY BETTER THAN 1/3000TH OF THE FLIGHT ALTITUDE.

EACH TINY COMPONENT OF THE LENS IS HEMISPHERIC IN SHAPE AND MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY MADE. BAUSCH AND LOMB OFFICIALS SAID ONLY OPERATORS WITH EXPERIENCE OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE IN GLASS GRINDING WERE EXPERT ENOUGH FOR THE JOB.

FW731PES

Chungking Waits Red Reply On Plan to End China Strife

CHUNGKING, Monday, Nov. 5—(AP) An official dispatch today indicated that the position of the government-held Inner Mongolian city of Kewisui, capital of Suiyuan province, is becoming critical.

The dispatch was received as Chungking expectantly awaited a Communist reply to government proposals for cessation of hostilities. The reply is expected early this week.

The government report said the Communists were closing in on the outskirts of Kewisui and that one column of 10,000 was attacking the northeastern suburbs. Meanwhile, other columns were converging on Dweisui whose garrison, on the basis of previous reports, is heavily outnumbered.

Air Raid Denied

A Communist assertion that a plane bearing markings of the Chinese Air force attacked a village on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad south of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, evoked an official denial from a military spokesman. The Communist report said four were killed and eight wounded.

The spokesman said that the Chinese Air force, apart from helping disarm the Japanese Air force, had taken no belligerent action anywhere since Japan's capitulation.

Hope of ending the spreading civil war hung on the Communists' reply to a new four-point peace proposal of the government.

Everything depended on an answer from Communist headquarters in Yenan, Shensi province, which if favorable might end the fighting already widespread in 11 provinces and give peace and negotiations another chance to unify troubled China.

There was moderate optimism here, somewhat dampened by the recollection that a peace move by the government last week was followed by more, not less, fighting.

Pessimists took the view that both sides still were stalling for time and that nothing would come of the present exchanges between Chungking and Yenan.

It was pointed out that the Communist spokesman here already had picked holes in the offer, which was styled by Central government quarters as a sincere attempt to avert all-out civil war.

Four Points Listed

The government's offer, issued here yesterday, proposed:

1. That both sides cease attacks.
2. That the Communists withdraw 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the railroads, leaving railway police (instead of troops) to guard the lines.
3. That the government thereafter consult the Communist before moving any troops over the railways.
4. That the People's Political council appoint a commission to investigate conditions along the railways and report any violation by either side.

There were no new advices from North China, where unconfirmed reports said the Communists yesterday captured Kweisui, capital of the rich Inner-Mongolian province of Suiyuan and the vital railway city of Tatung to the southeast.

Nationalists Prepared

If the Communists actually hold these cities, their position in Inner Mongolia would be formidable.

(The Nationalists, however, appeared to have their own plans to forestall any isolation of their Inner Mongolian forces.

(Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's top field commander, Gen. Ho Ying Chin, reiterated on his arrival in Peiping today that the government was determined to re-open its lines of communication through Communist-held areas.

(Ho minimized the reported extent of hostilities between Nationalists and Reds. He insisted that so far he had no information of any fighting "on a large scale" in North China.)

A semi-official dispatch reported that Gen. Tu Yu-ming, who is to command the Chinese peace preservation corps in Manchuria, left Ching-wangtao Saturday by destroyer for Yingkow (Newchwang) to make arrangements for landing Chinese Government troops there.

General Denies Fighting In North Is On Large Scale

Peiping, Nov. 4 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's top field commander, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, served notice today that the Central Government was determined to reopen its communication lines through Communist-held areas.

Whether this would touch off large-scale hostilities in North China remained to be seen, but Ho minimized reports of widespread civil war in the northern provinces.

The chief of staff and commander of Chinese field forces made his announcement at a press conference on his arrival in Peiping.

Charges Aim To Bar Troops

He bluntly accused Communist troops of disrupting China's railway system to prevent the movement of nationalist troops from central to North China to take over areas surrendered by the Japanese.

But as for large scale fighting he said:

"Up to the present, and according to all the information at hand which I have seen, there is no fighting on a large scale in North China."

A similar view was expressed here Friday by Gen. Li Tsung-jen, commander in chief of the 5th War Area and Chiang Kai-shek's deputy in the north.

"There may be a small war now in China," he said, "but major differences can be decided by negotiations."

Many Wish To Go Home

Ho said he hoped Central Government troops would be able to move along railway lines unimpeded, because many people in the interior were anxious to return to their homes elsewhere in China and lacked sufficient food and clothing to face the winter.

"That," he added, "is why we are anxious to reopen communications as soon as possible."

The general, who chose the winter palace of the Forbidden City for his meeting with the press, disclosed that after several days in Peiping he would go to Shansi and Suiyuan provinces.

Refuses Comment

Reports of clashes there between Central Government and Communist forces came to a climax last week in a warning from the Nationalist Government's 12th War Zone commander, Gen. Fu Tso-yi that any further advances by the Communist 8th Route Army would provoke real civil war.

Asked for comment on Fu's warning, Ho declined, saying that as commanding general of all Chinese troops he was not in a position to answer.

Ho said the movement of Chinese troops into Manchuria was already under way and that the Japanese in China were 90 per cent disarmed, with the exception of some 200,000 combat troops in Hopeh and Shantung provinces. These he added, would be disarmed by the end of the month.

A plan for the using such disarmed Japanese to rebuild war-devastated cities and districts will soon be put into effect, Ho asserted.

The general brushed aside a question on reported mistreatment of Chinese by Soviet troops in Manchuria.

"Russian military authorities," he said, "have done their best to aid Chinese national troops moving to Manchuria and will help disarm any troops who do not belong to the Central Government."

He emphasized that Russo-Chinese relations in Manchuria were "very close" and mentioned that Soviet authorities even had ordered railroads repaired to facilitate the arrival of Chinese forces.

New Landing Expected On Manchurian Coast

Tientsin, Nov. 4 (AP)—Chinese sources, encouraged by reports of Russian withdrawal from Manchuria's coasts, said today that nationalist troops would make new landings soon north of China's Great Wall.

One landing area will be the Manchurian port of Hulutao, near the northern end of the Gulf of Liaotung.

It was there that the United States 7th Amphibious commander, Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey, attempted to land the Chinese 13th Army but met such objections from Chinese Communists that he landed them instead at Chinwangtao, 85 miles to the southwest, to avoid bloodshed.

[This dispatch thus scotched Chungking reports that nationalist troops already had landed at Hulutao, as well as a Communist claim that civil warfare was raging about the port.]

It was understood Chinese Communists had agreed to permit occupation landings between Hulutao and Chingwangtao, probably at the prompting of Russia.

Shanghai's Memorial Found In Metal Dump

Shanghai, Nov. 4 (AP)—A ten-foot bronze winged Angel of Victory statue, which once overlooked Shanghai's bund from atop a granite pedestal, was found almost intact today in a metal dump where the Japanese had deposited it for melting into munitions.

The memorial, to Shanghai men who died in World War I, was removed three years ago for scrap but the Allied blockade prevented its transportation to Japan. The statue will be repaired and remounted.

Greek-Albanian Border Fighting Is Reported

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Swiss and Belgian radio broadcasts tonight reported fighting along the Greek-Albanian frontier, but official Greek Government sources in Athens said they were unable to confirm the reports. The area has been a trouble spot since northern Epirus was annexed to Albania in 1914.

The Swiss radio, quoting a French news agency dispatch from Athens, said "disquieting incidents" had taken place along the border and that Greek frontier troops "have urgently asked for reinforcements."

A broadcast from Brussels said "keen fighting is reported on the Albanian frontier between Greek troops and Albanian irregulars." This broadcast also said Greek troops had asked for reinforcements.

No Athens Confirmation

There was no confirmation of these reports either from Athens or Tirana.

Border difficulties, attributed by various sources to disputes over the proprietorship of northern Epirus and alleged persecutions of Greeks and Albanians on both sides of the frontier, have been reported during the last several months.

Greece occupied part of Albania in her war with Italy in 1940-41, but was driven out by the Germans.

Allied Intervention Demanded

Moscow radio June 23 quoted the Greek newspaper *Rizospastis* as reporting the "Greek military union" planned an armed invasion of southern Albania (northern Epirus), in order to set the stage for a "complete smashing of the left movement."

On July 3 the Greek press under secretary, Danis Zakknthinos, declared Greece would demand Allied intervention to save the Greeks' in northern Epirus from Albanian "persecutions and terrorism."Zakknthinos said that northern Epirus "belongs to Greece, ethnologically and geographically."

Charge Of Persecution

The latest recent charge of persecution came from Greek Press Minister Basil Dendramis, who said October 11 that "thousands" of persons had been killed and "over 200 villages wholly or partially destroyed" by foreign troops and "Albanian terrorists" in northern Epirus.

He charged that after the Germans evacuated Albania, the Albanian "Fronti National," which he described as a terrorist organization, launched attacks on Greeks "with the sole object to wipe out the Greek element of northern Epirus so that when a census was later taken there would be few or no Greeks left."

Truman's Talk To Be Featured

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—The House of Commons will take President Truman's twelve-point foreign-policy speech of a week ago as the basis of its debate on world affairs Wednesday.

The full-dress six-hour discussion was scheduled at the request of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill who told leaders of the Labor Government the opposition desired an opportunity to discuss Truman's statement before Prime Minister Attlee leaves to begin talks in Washington November 11.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told Commons last week that the British Government fully indorsed Truman's program, so it was presumed that either Attlee or Bevin, or possibly both, would take the floor to defend it.

Churchill, who already has discussed this and other foreign-affairs problems with Attlee, Bevin and former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in private conversations, will speak for the Conservative opposition. Clement Davies will be the chief speaker for the liberal party.

Attlee To Speak November 9

Diplomatic observers said one important result of the debate may be to clear the air a little and thus assist Attlee when he leaves on Friday for his talks with Truman and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on the future of atomic energy and possibly other matters.

It was learned that Attlee will speak on foreign affairs at the lord mayor's luncheon November 9, a few hours before he departs for American. By then, most political observers believe, Britain's much-postponed statement on Palestine may have been made.

Observers said the Government's policy on Palestine also is likely to show an identity of views with those of America.

Two Indonesians Arrive For Youth Conference

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two Indonesian delegates who said they represented the Indonesian Nationalist Association in Amsterdam arrived at the week-old world youth conference today and promptly conferred with the Dutch delegation about issuing a "common statement" on the fighting in the Netherlands East Indies.

They were M. M. Darusman and R. M. Suripino, who said they came to the conference at the radioed request of President Soekarno of the unrecognized "Indonesian republic."

"We believe in self-determination for Indonesia, and we approve of resistance to Dutch military reoccupation of our country," Darusman said. "However, we do not approve of Soekarno's wartime policy of working with the Japanese."

11,400 TROOPS LEAVE BRITAIN ABOARD 'MARY'

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 4—(AP) The liner Queen Mary sailed today for New York today with 11,400 United States troops and 174 civilian passengers on board.

Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Assistant U. S. Secretary of State James Clement Dunn were among the passengers. The homeward bound American military units included six fighter groups and 13 fighter squadrons.

CHILD LABOR CONDEMNED

PARIS, Nov. 4.—(AP) The International Labor conference today adopted unanimously a resolution calling for prohibition of child employes in mines, international controls on the employment of school-age children and the establishment of a permanent international committee on child welfare problems.

I. L. O. Votes Tie to U. N. O.

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP).—The International Labor Organization conference voted unanimously last night to sever all ties with the League of Nations, its parent body, and adhere to the United Nations Organization. The action came in a vote approving part of a constitution committee report presented by Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor delegate.

GERMAN-ASSET GROUP SET UP

4-Power Unit To Seek Holdings Estimated At Billion

Berlin, Nov. 4 (AP)—A four-power German external property commission was formed today to take possession or gain control of German assets abroad estimated as worth possibly $1,000,000,000.

The four occupying powers gave to the commission title to all foreign properties held by German nationals and power to take over such properties. The assets are believed secreted chiefly in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Argentina.

The Allied Control Council's edict, which set up the commission as an intergovernmental agency of the council, had the effect of demanding that neutral powers recognize the council as the "government" of Germany and therefore legally entitled to marshal German external assets in its own name.

Properties Described

The measure vested in the commission "all rights, titles and interests" in these properties:

1. Any property outside Germany which is owned or controlled by any person of German nationality inside Germany.

2. Any property outside Germany which is owned or controlled by any person of German nationality outside Germany or by any branch of any business or corporation or other legal entity organized under the laws of Germany, or having its principal place of business in Germany.

In cases of German nationals outside Germany, the law applies "only to such person who has enjoyed full rights of German citizenship under the Reich law at any time since September 1, 1939, and who has at any time since September 1, 1939, been within any territory then under control of the Reich Government."

Austrians Exempted

Specifically exempted were Austrians or citizens of other countries "annexed or claimed to have been annexed by Germany since December 31, 1937."

Also exempted were German assets in the United States, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom and British dominions and "any other United Nations determined by the control council."

The law applies to "all movable and immovable property and all rights and interests in or claims to such property."

U.S. May Get Reparations

The term "person" was defined as including also groups of individuals as well as "any government, including political subdivisions, public corporations, agencies and instrumentalities thereof."

The work of gathering and recording evidence on foreign assets within the four zones of occupation was made the responsibility of zone commanders in chief.

The question of whether any compensation should be made to persons divested of property was left to the future decision of the control council.

One major disposition may be to pay reparations to the United States.

Zhukov Urges Russian Planning For Germany

Berlin, Nov. 4 (AP) — Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov today ordered German administrators in the Soviet ocupation zone to draft a comprehensive economic program for 1946, as an official Red Army newspaper declared the Russian system of state planning "can be used with success in Germany."

Asserting he was seeking the "maximum increase of factory and farm production," the Soviet military governor commanded the directors of industry, agriculture, trade and communications for both zone and individual German states to outline their targets for next year. Zhukov expressed particular concern that crop cultivation be extended and live stock increased.

Use Of Sweet Lupine Curbed

In a front-page editorial, the Red Army organ *Tagliche Rundschau* asserted that the adoption of Russian methods of "exact concrete planning would be a powerful tool in carrying out the tasks facing all the German economy."

Zhukov also prohibited further consumption of sweet lupine as animal fodder and directed that the entire crop, excluding seed for next year, be turned over to official warehouses. Thus the Russians became the first of the Allied military governments to take notice of a German scientific discovery that converts sweet lupine, a plant of the bean family, into a source of proteins for human consumption.

NAZIS MAY JOIN PARTIES IN RED RULED AREA

BERLIN, Nov. 4—(AP) At the suggestion of the Communists, the four parties of eastern Germany's "United Front" political bloc invited into their ranks today "nominal" Nazis born since Jan. 1, 1920.

Influential throughout the Soviet-appointed German administrations in the eastern provinces but numerically weak, the Communists reportedly were the first to open their membership to young Nazis, provided they were not notorious.

The action today gave the stamp of approval of the Social Democrats, Liberal Democrats and Christian Democrats to the same policy.

HITLER IN ECSTASY OVER AUSTRIA DEAL

Fuehrer Thanked Mussolini Over and Over for Easing Nazi Annexation Plot

By DANIEL DE LUCE

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BERLIN, Nov. 4—When Hitler learned that Mussolini was not going to interfere in the rape of Austria, the Fuehrer did oratorical flipflops as ecstatic as the jig he performed when France surrendered.

Admitting that he would have been in a "frightful" military position had other powers protected Austria, Hitler declared over and over that he would "never forget" the magnanimity of the Duce.

The King of Italy sent a weak hint to the German Government that he would like Austria's 200,000 Jews to be allowed to escape, but Reich Marshal Hermann Goering was blusteringly firm—as always when loot was involved—and declared, "the Jews can go but they must leave the money."

Openly defying the world but secretly cringing, the Nazis wrote their own condemnation for the historical record in the sordid Austrian affair. Goering's Air Ministry functionaries took down every word as the international telephone lines buzzed during the crisis.

Then, at Goering's own request, they bound the whole record in a neat folder labeled "Secret Archives" and sent it to the Reich Marshal as his personal copy.

The case of Austria seemed like ancient history seven years later when the Red Army swept through Berlin, and the vainglorious record was tossed out unceremoniously in a heap of rubbish in the courtyard of the Air Ministry.

2 Cigarettes Yield History

It was retrieved by two old Germans who were paid two cigarettes to load it and a lot of other dusty papers into my jeep.

Translated and condensed, the volume gives the first inside account from the German side of the seizure of Austria on March 12, 1938.

This record discloses that Prince Philip of Hesse was the go-between in the conversations between Berlin and Rome. Prince Philip, who married Princess Mafalda of Italy in 1925, came into the hands of the Allies last spring when he was found in a camp of political hostages held by the Nazis. Princess Mafalda, eldest daughter of the King of Italy and also a hostage, died of wounds from an Allied bombing in the brothel of Buchenwald concentration camp. The Nazis placed her there for the inmates to care for her wounds.

Prince Philip of Hesse was in a key spot for the Fuehrer's plans. Mussolini had balked the first plot against Austria at the time of the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss in 1934, when he belligerently marched troops to the Austrian border and threatened to intervene against the Nazis.

But now Mussolini had fallen out with France and Great Britain over Ethiopia and Spain, and had spurned their efforts to align a solid front against Germany.

Philip called Hitler from Rome at 10:25 P. M. on Friday, March 11, just thirty-one minutes after the Fuehrer had been informed that the Nazi puppet in Vienna, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, had agreed to a Goering-dictated telegram requesting German troops to march in and prevent "bloodshed."

The Austrian Government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had resigned as the result of a two-hour ultimatum from Goering. Seyss-Inquart had been instructed to step into the vacuum and seize power.

Already orders had been issued to 240,000 German troops on the Austrian border to begin marching at dawn, and Hitler himself was to be on the way in a few hours on a triumphant return to his native country.

Already Hitler was meditating on secret plans against Czechoslovakia.

The Prince opened the conversation:

"I have just come back from the Palazzo Venezia. The Duce accepted the whole thing very friendly. He sends you his regards. The thing had been told him from Austria—Schuschnigg gave him the news Monday. He (Mussolini) said it would be a complete impossibility, a bluff, one couldn't do it. He was answered that it was unfortunately already arranged thus and one could not change it. Then Mussolini said Austria would now be a finished concern for him."

Hitler: "Then please tell Mussolini I will never forget him for this."

Philip: "Jawohl" (yes, indeed).

Hitler: "Never, never, never. Whatever happens, I am now ready to make a different agreement with him * * *. In case the Austrian thing is settled I am ready to go with him through thick and thin."

Philip: "Jawohl, my Fuehrer."

Hitler: "Listen, I shall make make every arrangement now—I feel I am no longer in a frightful position, as would have been militarily the case for us had I got into conflict. You may tell him that I am really heartfully thankful. I will never, never forget him for this. I will never forget him for this."

Philip: "Jawohl, my Fuehrer."

Hitler: "Beautiful!"

French Envoy Rebuffed

Philip: "I should like to say that the French envoy here asked to speak with Count Ciano (Italian Foreign Minister) by order of his Government about Austria. And Count Ciano refused to receive him, and thereupon the envoy made known that they could not foretell the outcome of further negotiations with Italy, which had been discussed."

Hitler: "Yes, I thank you."

Philip: "My Fuehrer, I should like to ask whether I ought to stay here or come back at once tomorrow."

Hitler: "Remain there."

Philip: "Jawohl, tomorrow another report."

Hitler: "Jawohl, thank you."

Philip called back the next day at 12:56 P. M., while German troops were marching into Austria, and got Goering on the line.

Philip: "Here is the Prince of Hesse."

Goering: "This is Goering."

Philip: "You called me up?"

Goering: "No. No, I do not think so. Listen, Prince, I talked with the Fuehrer. He says the whole letter is perhaps not suitable for publication because there are some parts that might cause new difficulties. He will study the letter very quickly and let the Duce know which parts are better left out * * * ."

Philip: "Ciano told me, by order of the Duce, one would be very thankful if a press notice were published in Germany about the loyal behavior of the Duce and Italy to Germany in this affair."

Goering: "One moment. That is an important thing we should like to give out ourselves. If we have waited till now it is because we wished to know whether it was agreeable to the Duce. For us there could be nothing more pleasant than to give expression to our real feeling of great thankfulness at the loyal behavior of the Duce."

Philip: "I will tell him personally."

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Goering: "The Fuehrer says he is tremendously lucky. He never doubted a moment in the greatness of the Duce's personality. The feeling he had for the Duce has confirmed itself in a magnificent manner. I congratulate you upon having had a wonderful mission."

Philip: "Indeed, magnificent. I am terribly proud of it."

Goering: "So give the Duce my personal greetings and tell him I need no words; he knows my devotion; I am very fortunate to have known a man like him; a man of his greatness could only act greatly. And also give my regards to Ciano."

Philip: "Where can I reach you by telephone in case there is something important?"

Goering: "Listen, the Fuehrer has gone down there now. He will go to Linz [in Austria] and so show how, after many years, he has got for the first time an opportunity of visiting his parents' graves and there laying a wreath, because he is still a son of Austria * * * He has given me—it will be published at midday—the entire representation of his person as Head of State and Governmental Chief until further notice. So I am now leading governmental affairs and thus, anyhow, things must be brought to me. I am always here. Unfortunately, I cannot leave for a moment, and you can reach me anytime on my telephone."

That afternoon at 3:20 o'clock, Goering again talked with Prince Philip.

Goering: "Prince Philip, do you have the letter there?"

Philip: "Jawohl, it is here."

Goering: "Listen, there will be stricken from this letter only a certain paragraph and then a sentence about C.S.R. (the Czechoslovak Republic). Tell the Duce that the Fuehrer asks him not to publish this because it would get him into new difficulties with France."

An adjutant at this moment delivered the Fuehrer's self-corrected text to Goering.

Letter to Duce Slyly Edited

Goering: "You have the letter there. It starts: 'Your Excellency, in a fatefully heavy hour I address myself to you, Excellency, to bring you knowledge of a decision that appeared demanded by the circumstances and now will be irrevocable.' Then it goes on, 'In the last months I have with increasing apprehension***.' Would you strike out the whole page, the whole of Page 2, beginning with 'I have' to where it says 'the State leadership in no way corresponds to the real wish and will of the Austrian people'? And strike out the following sentence, '* * * that the Austrian state not become a branch of the C.S.R. one day'? The Fuehrer asks that this thing about the C.S.R. be left out because it would be a dumb thing."

Again, in the evening at 7:25 o'clock, Goering talked with Prince Philip.

Goering: "I can only tell you over and over the Fuehrer is really indescribably happy over the behavior down there. It shows for certain the Axis * * *."

Philip: "Yes, this is now solid as a mountain. Just before I called up I was with the King. I also reported to him. He was very much in agreement and also sent his regards."

Goering: "In Austria there is unbelievable joy. We ourselves had not believed the participation would be so great."

Philip: "That is so overwhelming."

Philip: "Then the King talked to me about another interesting thing. * * * One thinks it would be very good if one were to open the frontiers for a while so all this dirty mess could get out."

Goering: "But not the ones with foreign exchange; otherwise they would slip away from us. The Jews can go, but they must leave the money there—they only stole it all!"

Nazi Arrogance Persists Despite Occupation Rules

By GODFREY ANDERSON

WIESBADEN, Germany, Nov. 4—(AP) The spirit of Nazism dies hard and is still very much in evidence despite stern measures imposed to denazify the American occupation zone.

Observers in Wiesbaden have no difficulty in finding examples of Nazi arrogance and instances of resort to clever dodges to evade rules laid down by American military authorities.

I have seen men greet each other with the forbidden Hitler salute in villages where no American troops were stationed.

Wives Buy Out Nazis

The military government's law No. 8, forbidding Nazis to manage businesses, hit them hard. But from personal observation, it is evident the smart ones had already prepared by "selling" their shops to their wives and children. Now the wives and children own the shops while the Nazis work for them.

The military government has always shown the greatest respect for property, but is now getting around to look into some of these doubtful cases and the Nazis may be forced to find another dodge.

Perhaps 90 per cent of the shopkeepers here were members of the Nazi party. They are now tending to band together into a tight ring to protect their own interests. There are instances of their trying to keep back the best goods in their stores for former party members and friends.

AntiSemistic Beliefs Held

Long after the American occupation had become effective, many Nazis still maintained a haughty attitude toward Jews. Here are some examples observed in Wiesbaden:

1. In May, a Jew went to the City hall to ask about the possibility of compensation for damaged property. He was told by a municipal official, "You get no compensation, for you are a Jew." The Americans already had abolished the Nuernburg racial laws.

2. A half-Jew wanted to marry an Aryan girl, which was forbidden by Nazi racial laws. When he applied to the registrar, he was told: "I know that the racial laws were abolished by the Americans and I don't feel that you are an enemy, but I have received no orders from the Reich's Ministry of the Interior." The couple was married elsewhere.

3. Four Jewish doctors were released from a concentration camp and applied to the local medical council for reinstatement. The council's spokesman replied: "Sorry, but we have too many doctors in this town, besides 80 per cent of my colleagues are Nazis. I cannot dismiss them or the town would have no medical aid." The Jews complained to the military government and were duly reinstated.

"Football Teams" Formed

In a few villages, the Nazis have formed so-called football teams—but they never play football. The teams are just an excuse to dodge the law forbidding them to meet together. If a burgomaster is brave enough to ban the formation of such a team, they move to another village and set up there.

There is no indication that these Nazis have any secret stores of weapons. Their meetings seem to be political rather than military.

But it is clear that they are striving to keep some cohesion among themselves by cherishing the belief that perhaps Hitler still lives. In the view of these men, the war was not lost by overwhelming allied power but by treachery of the generals who "betrayed" the Fuehrer.

Many liberal Germans believe that women are the greatest danger to American soldiers.

"At first," said one German Socialist "the Americans are shocked and revolted by the mental attitude they find these girls display. But in the course of time, they begin to accept it as natural and even start thinking — in a milder form, of course—that way themselves."

29TH INFANTRY TO LEAVE

BREMEN, Germany, Nov. 4—(AP) The U. S. 29th Infantry division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles Gerhardt, expects to leave for home Nov. 10. It will be replaced in Bremen by the 8th Division from Berlin.

Kurt Schuschnigg Arrives In Nuernberg

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 4 (AP). Kurt Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria who was imprisoned by the Nazis after the *Anschluss* in March, 1938, has arrived in Nuernberg, scene of the forthcoming war crimes trials of Nazi leaders.

Some sources said there was a possibility he would appear as a witness against one of the defendants, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, who succeeded him as Chancellor when the Nazis assumed control of Austria.

Italian Uprisings Are Widespread

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—Dispatches in Rome newspapers said today at least one person was killed and many others wounded yesterday during disorders in Trieste, while an undetermined number of persons lost their lives in uprisings in Capodistria, 10 miles south of the Adriatic port city.

The dispatches said the disorders in Trieste occurred when Yugoslav sympathizers attempted to interfere with a mass meeting of pro-Italians in Unita Square.

The meeting was held in commemoration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Italian occupation of Triests, now claimed by both Italians and Yugoslavs.

Many shots were fired, from 17 to 27 persons were wounded, and 120 persons were arrested, the dispatches said.

The dispatches said a general strike had been called in Capodistria, also on the Adriatic coast, in protest against use of Yugoslav occupation lire.

The Italian Government issued a communique on November 2 appealing to all "Allied governments" to prevent "economic disintegration" in the Venezia Giulia area occupied by the Yugoslavs.

The communique expressed alarm at news from Capodistria, which a government spokesman said was a reference to reports from there saying the Yugoslavs had put more than a billion occupation lire in circulation in Istria and Fiume. The Italians were said to be refusing to honor the occupation money.

Italian Teachers Addressed By Pope

Vatican City, Nov. 4 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today urged Italian teachers to unite and work for "school legislation which respects the postulates of Christian doctrine." He said such action "would be all the more legitimate in Italy, where this important matter is regulated in a solemn pact between the Holy See and the Italian state."

The Pontiff addressed 2,000 members of the Italian Teachers Congress.

Under a Lateran accord signed by Mussolini in 1929 religious instruction was made obligatory in primary and secondary Italian schools. Observers have anticipated this document would be subject to attack from anti-clericals when the constitutional convention debates the form of the new Italian state.

POPE ADDRESSES TEACHERS

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 4—(AP) Pope Pius XII told 2,000 members of the Italian Teachers congress today they should unite and work for 'school legislation which respects the postulates of Christian doctrine."

PREMIER TO VISIT U. S.

ATHENS, Nov. 4—(AP) Greece's new premier, Panayotis Canellopoulos, said tonight in an interview that he planned to leave for a visit to Washington and London in about two weeks "to ask for more generous aid" for Greek rehabilitation.

HUNGARY CASTS VOTES FOR PARLIAMENT SEATS

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4 — (AP) Hungarians voted today for parliamentary candidates in the first secret national election in Central Europe since the end of the war. Approximately 3,000,000 of the country's 5,000,000 registered voters were expected to participate.

Each of the major parties entered tickets. These parties include the Communists, the Peasant party, Laborite Social Democrats, People's Democratic party, Small Holders party, and Christian Democrates. Because of their success in the Budapest city election on Oct. 7, the Small Holders party was expected to gain the largest number of seats.

HUNGARIANS SEEK PLANT MACHINERY

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4—(AP) The Hungarian government, seeking to rebuild the country's crippled industries, has appointed Bela Anthazy-Kasnya as an emissary to General Eisenhower's headquarters to negotiate for the return of Hungarian machinery and equipment found in the American occupation zone in Germany.

Ferenc Ban, Minister of Industry, said the equipment, valued at $1,200,000,000, had been taken from Hungary by the Germans. Fingering a quick inventory of the material, he said that its restoration would revive many key units in Hungarian manufacturing.

Anthazy-Kasnya also was to inspect Hungarian boats and barges run up the Danube by Germans and Hungarians fleeing before the Russian army and to arrange for the return of hundreds of horses swept into Bavaria from Hungary's plains by the retreating Germans.

Industry in this country is in a bad state. Many factories were stripped by the retreating Germans. Others were destroyed in fighting. Some planes have been seized for war reparations and those factories which had been confiscated or operated by German occupation authorities revert, by agreement, to Soviet Russia.

The workers are hungry, if not actually starving. Their pay is low, especially in the inflation current in Hungary.

Under terms of the armistice that took Hungary out of the war, the nation's factories were committed to a gigantic output to satisfy Russian reparations. Ban said that when the armistice was signed, Hungary hoped to be able to pay off its reparations. But, he added, the nation then could not know what conditions would be toward the end of the year.

As of Sept. 23, he said, the country's factories were 73 per cent behind the reparations schedule and the 600,000 workers in the country's trade unions were laboring under difficulties.

Part of the blame for the current industrial unrest, including threatened strikes in shipbuilding and heavy industries, he laid to political uncertainty.

Poles and Czechs in Dispute

At Odds Over Coal and Rail Cars Used to Repatriate Poles

WARSAW, Nov. 4 (AP).—Polish-Czech friction over coal and railway cars frequently interrupts the transfer of Poles to their homeland through Czechoslovakia from the American zone of occupation, but 3,000 are now being repatriated daily.

Captain E. O. Staskiewicz, of Buffalo, one of the American officers assisting in the transport of Poles through the American zone, said the Czech Ministry of Transport temporarily placed an embargo on trains carrying displaced persons until Poland provided coal for the engines.

Mannerheim Leaves Finland

Helsinki, Nov. 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Finland's ailing 78-year-old President, sailed from Helsinki today aboard the Finnish steamer Wellamo for Stockholm. His ultimate destination was Portugal, where he will seek a climate more favorable to his health.

RUSSIA DISSOLVES 2 GROUPS SEEKING 'FREE GERMANY'

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Nov. 4—(AP) Dissolution of the Soviet-sponsored National Committee of Free Germany, and its affiliate, the Union of German Officers, was reported today by the government newspaper Izvestia.

Both organizations, which came into being a few months after the Nazi defeat at Stalingrad in February, 1943, unanimously passed a resolution declaring their further existence "superfluous," Izvestia said.

The resolution said the organizations' aim had been the "rallying of German anti-Fascists situated in Soviet Union for the struggle against the Hitler regime and for a Democratic Germany."

Usefulness Ended

It added that in view of "the full defeat of the Hitler state, and the developing in Germany of activity of the democratic bloc of anti-Fascist parties," further existence of the organizations was unnecessary. The resolution also provided for discontinuation of the organizations' newspaper, "Free Germany."

(During the war the activities of the two German groups caused speculation whether Moscow intended them to serve as the nucleus of a Moscow-sponsored German government. The Russians declared such speculation was without foundation).

The disbanding resolution was offered at a meeting outside Moscow by Eric Weinert, president of the Free Germany committee, and by Gen. Walter von Seidlitz, president of the officers' group, Izvestia said.

Fought in Spain

Weinert is a Berlin Communist who fought with the International brigade in Spain, and later fled Germany to Moscow in order to escape falling into the hands of the Gestapo.

Von Seidlitz, who was captured at Stalingrad, had been a correspondent for the German news agency Transocean in Rome before he saw front line duty.

The Free Germany committee was organized in July, 1943, and the officers' group two months later. Into thelatter went many high German officers captured by the Russians, including Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, Nazi commander at Stalingrad.

During the war, both groups issued declarations jointly and separately calling for the overthrow of Hitler and his regime by Germans inside the Reich as a means of achieving salvation for Germany.

SOVIET DIRIGIBLE ENDS 80-HOUR MINE HUNT

MOSCOW, Nov. 4—(AP) The big Soviet dirigible "Victory" has just completed a flight of more than 80 hours over the Black sea, an article by Boris Nemn in the Moscow newspaper Bolshevik reported today. The story said the dirigible "fulfilled a big program of exploratory work" including the hunting of floating mines.

(This is the first mention of Soviet dirigibles to come from Moscow. The dispatch gave no indication of the size of the aircraft).

GUARANTEES TO TURKEY BY U.S. REPORTED

Pledge To Avoid Backing Of Any Act Against Ankara Indicated

EDWIN GREENWALD

Ankara, Nov. 3 [AP—Delayed]—The United States Government was reliably reported today to have assured Turkey that the United States would refuse to support any future action which might jeopardize Turkish independence or Turkish territory.

The assurances were said to have been given in a memorandum which United States Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson handed the Turkish Government late yesterday, five days before expiration of Turkey's treaty of friendship and nonaggression with Russia.

Coincides With Turkish Policy

There was no official indication what the United States proposed specifically with regard to the future status of the Bosporus and Dardanelles straits, the Turkish-controlled sea lane to the Black Sea. Informed quarters said, however, the general tenor of the memorandum coincided closely with Turkish policy.

Turkish policy was indicated by President Ismet Inonu two days ago in his address to the opening session of the National Assembly. He declared Turkey had "no debts to pay to anybody, territorial or concerning Turkish rights, and we will live as men of honor and die as men of honor."

Turkish Satisfaction Reported

[Russia was reported to have proposed in June a new treaty closing the straits to all warships except Russian and Turkish.]

The United States memorandum, coming on the eve of the Russian-Turkish treaty's expiration, was said to have been received with great satisfaction by Turkish officials. Observers expressed belief that the memorandum followed an exchange of letters between President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin.

It was believed the Turkish Government already was familiar with British policy regarding Turkey. Official communications, however, were expected from both the British and the Russians before the treaty expires.

CAIRO POLICE CURB ANTI-ZIONIST MOB

Suppress New Demonstration; Details Guard Foreign Properties.

CAIRO, Nov. 4—(AP) Quick police action today broke up a new anti-Zionist demonstration in Cairo's main business section which was the scene of widespread rioting Friday and Saturday.

A small demonstration started this morning, but was suppressed before it developed into serious proportions. The city was quiet the remainder of the day.

Police continued to patrol the downtown streets in force, however, and special details were assigned to guard foreign establishments. Some shops, normally open Sunday, remained closed and those which re-opened took precautions so they would be ready to close quickly if the rioting was renewed.

Restrictions which had placed Cairo out-of-bounds for British and United States troops were lifted during the day.

The anti-Zionist demonstrations started Friday as a peaceful protest by the Arabs on the 28th anniversary of the Balfour note promising Jews a national homeland in Palestine. Rioting broke out, however, first directed against Jewish shops and then spreading to include shops owned by all foreign interests. Nine persons were killed in Alexandria alone.

Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha and Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary of the Arab league, both criticized the demonstrations, saying that the rioting had hurt the Arab cause.

Fouad Azaza Pasha, president of the Arab union, said that Zionist aims for Palestine would be opposed by all Moslems and Arabs in the world.

"Judaism as a religion we highly respect, but Zionism is what all Arabs and Moslems in the world are fighting against," he said.

1,000 Reported Held In Cairo

A BBC broadcast recorded by NBC said more than 1,000 persons had been arrested in Cairo during the last 48 hours as a result of the disorders.

[Dispatches from Jerusalem said the situation in Palestine remained quiet after last week's Arab-Jewish disturbances. The nightly road curfew, however, was extended into a general curfew on certain sections between troubled Tel Aviv and Haifa, and in the Haifa refinery and port area. All persons in these sections were ordered by Maj. Gen. C. F. Loewen, military commander of the northern area, to remain indoors from 5.30 P.M. to 5.30 A.M.

No Casualties In Firing

[The only incident reported in Palestine occurred, police said, when six persons tampering with a fence at the Royal Navy depot near Haifa opened fire when challenged by a police guard.

[A police communiqué said guards returned the fire, but there were no casualties on either side and the persons fled.

[In Haifa, a man was arrested for possession of illegal Hebrew pamphlets.

[The clandestine Jewish radio station, "Voice of Israel," thanked a group of Jewish young men in Cairo who, the station said, defended other Jews during recent riots.

[The Tel Aviv newspaper *Davar* said the Jewish community in Palestine was concerned over the fate of Jewish minorities in neighboring countries.

["Those Jews living in an atmosphere of persecution and permanent danger of riots know that there is no hope for Jewish communities in those countries but their immigration to Palestine," the newspaper said.]

ARAB CRITICIZES POLITICAL ZIONISM

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4 — (AP) Musa Bey El Alami, Palestine delegate to the Pan-Arab league, said today the Arab people would agree to additional Jewish immigration into Palestine if an immartial United Nations body decided the country's economy could carry the load and if all Allied nations also agreed to accept Jewish immigrants.

The Arab spokesman said it was political Zionism and not the "Jews as such" with which the Arabs disagreed. He asserted that Zionists mainly were concerned with the "number of immigrants" rather than what he said was the much more important problem of whether Palestine actually could absorb a large amount of additional immigration "and yet survive economically."

He claimed the Jewish experiment in Palestine was "built on a false economy" and criticized the Jews for segregating themselves in "water-tight Jewish communities."

"What we really resent," he said, "is the Zionists' refusal to disassociate their political aims from what they describe as a humanitarian issue."

Palestine railroads were back on normal schedules today following the wave of sabotage Wednesday night which paralyzed the country's rail traffic. A British military communique blamed the sabotage on Jews, but did not name any specific group.

It was reported that 30 persons who were suspected of illegal activities had been arrested the past two nights at Tel Aviv.

British Shut Down On News About Operations In Java

MORTON

Batavia, Nov. 4 (AP)—A British announcement that the Army would hold no more press conferences to give information on the military situation in the rebellious Netherlands East Indies drew a vigorous protest today from foreign correspondents.

The ruling, which correspondents said would seriously handicap them in attempts to present an accurate picture of events, also banned interviews with Allied officers unless the officer first obtained permission from the Southeast Asia Command.

To Issue "Handouts"

British military officials said they planned to issue "handouts" twice daily in lieu of the press conferences. The public-relations office agreed to attempt to obtain answers to any questions submitted in writing.

The first statement today said no new incidents were reported in Java, but that some new instances of looting had occurred in Batavia. It said tension had "relaxed considerably in Soerabaja.

The statement tended to minimize yesterday's reports by Allied pilots of 100,000 Indonesian troops on the move in central Java, a prime trouble spot in the fighting between British Indian troops and Indonesians clamoring for independence from Dutch colonial rule.

Soekarno Back In Batavia

President Soekarno of the unrecognized "Indonesian Republic" returned to Batavia after aiding in effecting a truce at Mageland.

The Indonesians said a contact bureau had been set up at Magelang between Indonesians and the British, who will supervise evacuation of internees. A direct telephone communication was set up between Magelang and the port city of Semarang to facilitate settling of any future disputes.

The truce provided also for immediate disarming of Japanese and free access for the British and Amberawa, site of another large camp for internees.

Soekarno's Foreign minister, Soebardjo, said the Indonesian government was ready to load American ships with large supplies of kapok and rubber at a Java port. There was no indication that any Americans were prepared to deal with the Indonesians in purchase of the raw materials.

U.S. Ships Unload Supplies

American ships are in Batavia unloading large quantities of uniforms, medical supplies, foods and trucks sold to the Dutch by the United States Army.

[A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, said 1,600 Dutch troops had reached there on the British liner Stirling Castle from Holland, and quoted their commander, Major Steenhover, as saying the men were prepared for any clashes with the Indonesians.

[A broadcast dispatch from Hilversum in the Netherlands said that no Dutch troops would arrive in Java before November 15].

Would Ship Rubber Here

BATAVIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Soebardjo announced today that his "Indonesian Republic" was prepared to load American ships with large quantities of kapok and rubber at an unnamed Javanese port.

He said that he would call tomorrow on the United States Consul General to identify the port and to give details of the cargo. He added that his "government" hoped to sell to American firms to establish credit for the purchase of American goods. There was no indication whether the United States was prepared to deal with the Indonesians, however.

Liberty ships were unloading great quantities of uniforms, medical supplies, food and trucks sold to the Netherlands by the United States Army.

Eight hundred Indonesian deportees from Australia refused to debark from the British ship Esperance Bay until nineteen other Indonesians who had been arrested aboard the vessel were released. Australian authorities said the nineteen were placed ashore in Kupang, Timor, because of an understanding between the Australian Government and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia.

30.24— 31417

French Offer Autonomy To Cambodia Kingdom

Phnompenh, Cambodia, Indo-China, Nov. 4 (AP)—The French have offered internal autonomy to the protectorate kingdom of Cambodia as their first concession in an attempt to settle Indo-China's troubles. They chose the least anti-French political unit as a model for their proposed new deal for Indo-China.

However, similar offers are not being extended to other parts of the country until resistance to French reoccupation has ceased.

The negotiations began when the Cambodian premier, Prince Monireth, visited Saigon a few days ago. King Rodom Sihanouk Varmen, 25-year-old pro-French ruler of the protectorate, expressed enthusiasm for the scheme at a press conference yesterday.

YAMASHITA LINKED TO REIGN OF TERROR

MANILA, Monday, Nov. 5—(AP) Defense counsel today was promised "widest latitude" in cross-examination of a witness who testified that Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita himself issued orders to "wipe out all Filipinos" and had commended brutal Japanese gendarmes for their "fine work."

The U. S. military commission of five generals trying Yamashita as a war criminal gave Col. Harry Clarke, chief of defense counsel, virtually unlimited latitude in questioning Narciso Lapus, private secretary of the exiled politico-militarist, Gen. Artemio Ricarte. Both Lapus and Ricarte, who were Japanese-sponsored during Nipponese occupation of the Philippines, were close to Yamashita.

Lapus, himself held as a political prisoner and awaiting trial, was questioned closely by Clarke in Saturday's stormy session, at which the Filipino stated that Yamashita not only knew of but approved of his troops' brutalities. That was the first time the commander of the Japanese Philippines' garrison had been linked directly with atrocities.

The trial entered its second week today.

American Rides Hirohito's Horse In Preparation for Tokyo Rodeo

TOKYO, Monday, Nov. 5—(AP) Emperor Hirohito's white horse, or rather one of his two white horses, has been ridden by an American.

Lt. Dick Ryan, who is staging an Armistice day rodeo in Tokyo, swung astride the Imperial mount, Hatsushimo (First Frost), and for half an hour walked and galloped the pure white stallion in the arena of the Japanese Horse Racing association.

The newspaper Stars and Stripes said Ryan was the first foreigner to ride the horse.

First Frost is in the care of Seino Chuzo, manager of the Racing association's stables and coach of the Japanese equestrian team in the 1928 Olympic games at Amsterdam.

The horse served as a mount for the Emperor, but is of such beautiful strain he is being used to sire future white horses for the Imperial household.

When told that a man at Hanford, Calif., boasted of owning a horse that was full brother of the Emperor's stallion, Chuzo said that was impossible.

(Spencer Kleinhammer of Hanford said his horse, Silver King, was a brother of Silver Tip, which was sold to the Japanese Emperor several years ago.)

Chuzo said there were only two brothers, First Frost and Hatsuyuki, or First Snow. Both are in Japan. He labeled the Hanford horse an "imposter."

The Japanese said that First Frost was born at the Imperial ranch near Chiba, 20 miles northeast of Tokyo. Its brother, First Snow, is a gelding nine years ago, also born on the Imperial ranch and stabled there now.

In recent years, First Snow has been used more often as the Emperor's mount because it is more gentle than the stallion.

Ryan said he would exhibit First Frost during the rodeo to be held at the Meiji Shrine Baseball grounds.

Top Jap Divisions Smashed; Only 3 Left to Halt Invasion

TOKYO, Nov. 4—(AP) Japan's proudest army divisions were wiped out on the edges of the empire and only three first-class ones were available in the late hours of the war to defend the homeland from invasion, U. S. Army records showed today.

The arrogant divisions that led the triumphant Japanese march throughout Asia were chewed up or by-passed and at the end even the great Kwantung army of Manchuria was stripped for Japan's own defense against the feared American invasion.

Army Decline Charted

The decline and fall of the army that once was the terror of all Asia were charted by a card catalogue kept by Lt. Col. George MaGruder while the war was on and confirmed by investigations after occupation.

"In Manchuria when the Russians hit," said the Rumson, N. J., colonel who is one of General MacArthur's intelligence officers, "the last of the Kwantung army's best outfits—the 25th and First Armored divisions—had been sent to the homeland against the expected assault."

The home army of 2,500,000 men also had the veteran 57th division but "the remainder of the home divisions were just thrown together," MaGruder declared.

"The Japanese reinforced the edges of the empire first with troops from the south, then from Central China," MaGruder said. "Finally they were taking units from the bottom of their barrel of trained men."

Shortage Foretold

Months before the surrender, trained Americans studying the card history were able to foretell the growing shortage of military manpower heralding the end of the war.

The notorius 16th division of Botaan death march infamy was smashed on Leyte in the American comeback offensive in the Philippines.

The tide of war swept past three other divisions that were in on the final assault of Bataan and Corregidor and they were rounded up after the surrender—the Fourth in Thailand, the 21st in Indo-China and the 48th on Timor.

Imperial Guards Smashed

The Emperor's "own troops," the Imperial Guards division, were badly mauled in the drive on Singapore and were sent to Sumatra, where they saw no more action.

The 18th division, which was responsible for the rape of Nanking, went from the successes at Singapore and led in the capture of Burma only to be crushed in the British counteroffensive.

The Fifth division, another which was at Nanking and Singapore, was sent to New Guinea where it made the all but successful assault on Port Moresby in a thrust aimed ultimately at Australia.

One regiment was wiped out at Buna, when MacArthur opened his own offensive that lifted the threat to Australia.

The rest were stationed on Timor and nearby islands and were captured there except for one regiment, which was taken ignominiously while trying to sneak back to Japan last August aboard the hospital ship Tachibana Maru. The 55th division, which also marched through Burma, was badly mangled trying to flee the resurgent British offensive and remnants surrendered in Thailand.

Java Conqueror Defeated

Hong Kong fell to the 51st and 38th divisions. The 51st was destroyed in New Guinea and the 38th on Guadalcanal and Bougainville after it had helped conquer Java. The Second division from Java's victorious battlefields also was destroyed at Guadalcanal.

This accounts for 14 divisions, or most of Japan's original conquering units, but many another top division was wrecked on the fringes of the empire. For example, the First was smashed on Leyte, the Eighth and 10th south and east of Manila, the Second Armored on northern Luzon and the Sixth on Bougainville.

The Japanese allowed some veteran units, such as the Ninth division on Formosa, to sit out most of the war in threatened but unassaulted regions.

Translation Of Truman Statement Censored

Tokyo, *Monday*, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Japanese public was not informed through Japanese language newspapers of President Truman's October 31 statement that the Administration favored the quickest possible transfer of the Government of Japan from military to civilian status.

The article was held up by the civil censorship section of General MacArthur's headquarters on the grounds the translation was vague. Col. Donald Hoover, chief of the section, said four of his translators agreed that Kyodo news agency's version was misleading.

Hoover said the translation would have created the opinion that MacArthur had "lost face" with Truman and that his usefulness therefore would be over.

Jap Youth Group Asks Mediation In Indies

Tokyo, Nov. 4 (AP)—Members of the international independence youth movement, formed in Japan, urged General MacArthur today to intercede and try to halt the fighting in the East Indies and Indo-China.

The organization also asked the Supreme Allied Commander to use his offices in an attempt to persuade the United States to mediate the disputes that have led to bloodshed.

Pending a settlement, MacArthur was urged to use his position to prevent Dutch forces from landing in Indonesia and to persuade the French to withdraw their troops from Indo-China.

CARRIERS SEEK 12 MISSING AFTER AIRPLANE CRASH

8 Persons, 7 Bodies Picked Up at Accident Scene East of Hawaii.

SECOND PLANE DOWN

Passengers Rescued as Pan-American Airways Clipper Lands at Sea.

HONOLULU, Nov. 4 — (AP) Aircraft carriers joined today in a search for 12 persons missing after an Army transport plane made a forced landing in the Pacific east of Hawaii, killing at least seven of the 27 aboard.

In the same general area, a big Pan-American airways Honolulu Clipper en route to San Francisco came down today with engine trouble, but the 13 passengers and crew of 10 were taken aboard a baby flattop and the plane was being towed back to Honolulu, Pan-American announced.

The Army Transport command reported eight persons had been picked up from the calm seas by surface craft at the site of the transport plane landing yesterday 450 miles east of Hawaii. One of two women passengers aboard was among those rescued.

Planes Aid Search

The escort carrier Casablanca was en route to Pearl Harbor with the eight survivors and seven bodies. Planes were aiding surface vessels in the search for the missing. Among the search craft were the destroyer escorts Tills, Roberts, Hemminger, Snyder, Etten and Lanes.

The eight had taken refuge on a life raft, one of three spotted earlier by search planes and hope persisted that the missing 12 still might be found safe on the other two rafts.

Seven ships in all were making wide-circling sweeps of the area. The bodies of the seven victims were recovered but identification was not immediately announced.

The transport plane carrying 21 passengers and a crew of six to the mainland, came down four hours out of Honolulu.

Clipper's Engines Fail

The ATC did not announce the passenger list, and presumably all were military personnel except for one of the women, who was a civilian. Whether she was the one rescued was not disclosed.

The Honolulu Clipper made its emergency landing 630 miles northeast of Honolulu when two engines developed trouble.

L. C. Reynolds, manager of the Pacific-Alaska division of Pan-American, said at San Francisco that none of the 23 persons aboard was injured. They also were military personnel and their names were not announced.

Capt. S. E. Robbins of Palo Alto, Calif., piloted the Honolulu Clipper to a "masterful water landing" in the darkness, said Capt. Fred C. Richards, pilot of another Pan-American flying boat which left Honolulu a half hour after the ship that was disabled.

Circles Over Plane

Richards, of San Francisco, circled for five hours over the stricken clipper, his eight passengers asleep and blissfully unaware that they were participating in rescue work.

Richards said he kept constant radio contact with Robbins and directed the merchant tanker Englewood Hills, which was 35 miles away, and the escort carrier Manila Bay to the disabled plane.

The Honolulu Clipper's passengers and crew were transferred first to the tanker, which was San Francisco bound, and later to the Manila Bay, which was headed toward Honolulu.

Richards brought his plane back to Honolulu. One of his passengers was Nyles Tavares, attorney general of Hawaii.

Plane Broke in Two Army Private Reports

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Nov. 4—(AP) An Army private, first to reach here from the scene of a fatal crash of an Army transport plane east of Hawaii, said today the big plane broke in two after hitting the sea.

Pfc. Melvin J. Shiley, Lykens, Pa., was flight clerk aboard the first plane to leave Hickam Field, Hawaii, after the ill-fated Liberator made its forced landing yesterday 450 miles east of Hawaii.

"We sighted the plane below floating in the water," said Shiley, whose plane circled for a time over the ditched transport yesterday and then continued on to the Fairfield-Suisun Army Air base.

"It was cracked in two with its tail completely torn off. After circling the downed plane, we spotted one survivor on a life raft.

"As we continued to circle, other Army and Navy planes appeared on the scene. They dumped life rafts, Mae West life preservers and other lifesaving equipment in the vicinity of the wreckage."

The plane in which Shiley was riding circled the stricken plane for three hours under radioed orders from the Army Transport command at Hickam field.

During that time, Shiley said, he saw only three persons who had survived the crackup.

The ATC announced that seven persons were killed, eight rescued and 12 are missing. The bodies of the victims were recovered and the search continues for the others.

Shiley said his plane left the scene only after several Navy Catalina flying boats and surface vessels arrived.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — (AP) Striving to curb the nation's growing industrial unrest, President Truman will address the opening session of the Labor-Management conference tomorrow at 12:15 p. m. and sharply focus attention on the grave responsibilities resting on leaders of labor and business to steer the country on a path of peaceful reconversion.

It is expected that the Chief Executive will firmly re-state his belief that the only democratic way to industrial peace and prosperity is through genuine collective bargaining with both sides displaying a spirit of give and take.

Hopes Pinned on Parley

The administration has pinned its hopes on this conference as the most practical way for labor and management to resolve many of their major differences during the change-over from wartime to peacetime production.

The President has made it clear there must be a speedy and orderly reconversion not only to keep millions at work and to avoid another depression—but also because of the effect of such an accomplishment on the United States foreign policies.

One government official who declined to permit use of his name said he believed that Mr. Truman will "lay it on the line" in speaking frankly to the delegates of labor and management concerning their responsibilities to each other and to the public.

Spokesmen for both sides already have pledged cooperation and voiced optimism over the results that may be achieved. Likewise, there have been private expressions of pessimism over any concrete solution being reached.

Leaders to Talk

The conference will convene at 11:30 a. m. with Judge Walter P. Stacy, chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme court, presiding. After the opening statement of the chairman and the appointment of a committee on rules of procedure, the President will make his address.

During the afternoon, addresses will be made by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach; Secretary of Commerce Wallace; William Green, president of A. F. L.; Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.

For the last few days, the delegates representing labor and the delegates representing business have been conferring on their programs. The A. F. L. delegates held a policy-making meeting this afternoon.

No one can say yet [illegible] the convention will [illegible] are certain to be [illegible] sues injected [illegible] to provide some lively [illegible].

Two Disputes Foreseen

Two probable causes for major collision already have appeared in pre-conference statements of position: (1) A C. I. O. demand for inclusion of wages and prices as a subject for discussion along with full employment and unemployment pay. (2) A management call for enforcement measures to penalize workers and unions in event they fail to live up to contracts.

A. F. L. delegates declined after this afternoon's meeting to give any indication of what line they decided to take on any particular question. The only statement from the meeting was this by A. F. L. President William Green:

"The delegates considered in detail the questions presented in the agenda of the conference. They decided on the broad policies to be pursued by the A. F. L. We are determined to do everything in our power to carry out the objectives outlined by President Truman in calling the conference."

A total of 36 delegates will attend the conference—18 representing management and 18 representing labor. Each will have an alternate.

They were chosen by a committee composed of Mosher, Johnston, Murray and Green at the request of President Truman who asked them to lay definite plans for the conference as representatives of the four major labor and management groups—the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

In selecting the labor delegates, eight were named from the C.I.O. eight from the A.F.L., one from the United Mine Workers of America and one from the Railroad brotherhoods.

The delegates are:

American Federation Of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN, president.
GEORGE MEANY, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor.
HARRY C. BATES, president, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, Washington.
DANEIL J. TOBIN, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Indianapolis.
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis.
DAVID DUBINSKY, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, New York.
GEORGE HARRISON, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Cincinnati.
MATTHEW WOLL, president. American Federation of Labor, New York.

CIO

PHILIP MURRAY, president.
R. J. THOMAS, president, United Automobile Workers of America, Detroit.
SIDNEY HILLMAN, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York.
EMIL RIEVE, president, Textile Workers Union of America, New York City.
REID ROBINSON, president, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Chicago.
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD, president, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, New York.
JOHN GREEN, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Camden, New Jersey.
LEE PRESSMAN, general counsel for CIO, Washington.

United Mine Workers

JOHN L. LEWIS, president.

Railroad Brotherhoods

T. G. CASHEN, chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Management

EDWARD N. ALLEN, president, Sage-Allen and Company, Hartford, Conn.
FULLER E. CALLAWAY, JR., president, Callaway Mills, La Grange, Georgia.
M. W. CLEMENT, president, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.
JOHN HOLMES, president, Swift and Company, Chicago.
C. R. HOOK, president, American Rolling Mill Company.
ERIC A. JOHNSTON, chairman of the board, Washington Brick and Lime Company, Spokane, Wash.
GEORGE H. LOVE, president, Consolidation Coal Company, Pittsburgh.
IRA MOSHER, president, Russell Harrington Cutlery Company, Southbridge, Mass.
EDWARD P. PALMER, president, Senior and Palmer, Inc., New York.
H. W. PRENTIS, JR., president, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
W. M. RAND, president, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.
LOUIS RUTHENBURG, president, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.
OTTO A. SEYFERTH, president, West Michigan Steel Foundry Co., Muskegon, Mich.
H. W. STEINKRAUS, president, Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
E. J. THOMAS, president, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.
CHARLES E. WILSON, president, General Motors Corporation, Detroit.
HARRY WOODHEAD, president, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Company, San Diego, Cal.

AFL delegates declined after this afternoon's meeting to give any indication of what line they decided to take on any particular question.

The only statement from the meeting was this by the AFL president, William Green:

"The delegates considered in detail the questions presented in the agenda of the conference. They decided on the broad policies to be pursued by the AFL. . . ."

Truman to Appeal For Industrial Peace In Conference Talk

UNION, BUSINESS CHIEFS TO BE TOLD OF RESPONSIBILITY

President Expected to Stress Need for 'Give and Take' Bargaining.

FRANK SPEECH AWAITED

Spokesmen for Both Labor, Management Pledge Cooperation at Parley.

Another situation which may come into sharp focus during the week is that of Russia's demands on Turkey for Dardanelles rights and for certain Turkish territory in the eastern Black Sea area. The Russian-Turkish treaty of friendship and non-aggression which Moscow denounced months ago formally expires on Nov. 7 and the Russians may use that fact as a psychological lever for bringing more pressure on the Turks to grant their demands.

Russian-American relations are involved because the United States is understood to oppose any establishment of Russian bases on the Dardanelles.

Security council. This may be acceptable to Mr. Truman and Mackenzie King. The President's only policy announcement has been that he hoped eventually the world would reach such a state that the atomic bomb could be outlawed.

It is known, however, that some of the President's scientific advisers as well as some of his diplomatic counsellors believe the best procedure at present is not to rely on any treaty or agreement but to seek an international inspection system in exchange for making available to the world full scientific—though not detailed industrial—information on the bomb and on atomic energy.

Whatever the three decide, it seems certain that they will then take steps to discuss the matter with Russia. Moscow editorial and radio opinion has been calling for international handling of the bomb project. Beyond that, the matter would be taken up with other nations and possibly finally with the United Nations organization.

Indicators Awaited

Diplomats regard the problem so far as Russia is concerned as essentially related to the whole field of American-Russian problems.

How far President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin may be able to settle these general issues through friendly negotiation probably also will be indicated this week.

Prime Ministers to Discuss Atom Bomb with Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — (AP) The first of a series of moves aimed at eventually controlling or removing the atomic bomb menace will be undertaken here this week-end. It probably will result in a joint Anglo-American-Canadian plan which will then be taken up with Russia and other nations.

Prime Ministers Attlee of Great Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada are due at the White House by next Sunday. They are coming at President Truman's invitation to decide:

1. What possible controls there are to prevent a future atomic war and make certain that the bomb will not fall into the hands of some ruthless international gangster.

2. What steps to take toward putting controls into workable form.

Attlee Favors Council

Indications here are that Attlee will argue initially for handling the problem through the United Nations Security council.

On Tuesday, the Far Eastern Advisory commission will hold its second session after a week's adjournment. The United States and other members are anxious to have Russia represented, to allow an early start on Japanese control problems. Russia, on the other hand, has demanded an outright control commission. A compromise has been discussed between Moscow and Washington for two weeks.

Celebration Scheduled

On Wednesday, Stalin may give some further indication of his general policies and ideas on international cooperation and relations with the western Allies. That is the day of the anniversary celebration of the Communist revolution in Russia and normally the occasion for much parading and speechmaking.

WORLD WAR III WARNING GIVEN

Wainwright Cites Danger If Occupation Weakens

Junction City, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)— If the Allied nations do not occupy Japan and Germany for "an appropriate length of time and in adequate strength," we may have World War III on our hands, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Bataan, predicted today.

General Wainwright made the statement in addressing a Cavalry Day crowd of more than 10,000 persons—many military personnel —at near-by Fort Riley Stadium.

Preceding the General's speech a monument to be presented to the Philippine Islands in memory of the 26th Cavalry unit was unveiled.

One Of Last To Succumb

"In the final assault of the Japanese forces on Bataan," the General recounted, "these stout cavalry soldiers fought to the bitter end as infantry and the 26th Cavalry was one of the last organized units to succumb to the overwhelming power of the enemy."

To prevent such a tragedy recurring, General Wainwright proposed national preparedness under three headings:

1. Universal military training for youth as recommended by President Truman.

2. An intensive recruiting program for the regular Army.

3. Purchase now of Victory

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bonds.

Still Need Mounted Unit

At a press conference following the stadium ceremonies, Wainwright said he saw the need for some mounted cavalry in future training and in event of another war in spite of the mechanized war just ended. In many theaters, he explained, horses would be useful, although the bulk of cavalry should be mechanized.

Wainwright said he did not intend to retire until he reached the statutory age, August 23, 1947.

FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS OF GOP

Austin Finds Party In Congress Takes 'Liberal' Stand

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator Austin (R., Vt.) said today he believes Congressional Republicans will take a "liberal" stand on foreign-affairs questions in a projected party policy statement.

Minority steering committee members of both houses talked over the subject last week and Austin said he was agreeably surprised at the sentiments expressed.

"I think we are going to agree on a foreign-policy statement that will be liberal in its aspects," said the Vermonter, who has been in the forefront of those urging international co-operation to solve world problems.

U.S. Must Work To Keep Peace

Senator Millikin (R., Col.) said he thought the congressional Republicans can agree without debate that the United States must work with other nations to preserve the peace.

But he said it is his guess that the minority will urge the strict application of "good business principles" in economic dealings with other nations. The Republicans probably will be for loans, he said, but will want concrete assurances about repayments.

Most Republicans doubt that the congressional party members will be able to get specific on domestic issues.

They cite the fact, for instance, that members are split wide open on the question of universal military training. Some of its strongest supporters and bitterest opponents are in the Republican ranks.

Domestic Problem Greatest

Chairman Taft (R. Ohio) of the Senate steering group said the domestic declarations present the greatest difficulty.

He has been urging that the policy statement be kept short and be confined to fundamentals. He suggested a ten-point program is long enough. Austin thought that a six-point declaration might do.

When the congressional group arrives at its conclusions, it will forward them to Chicago for consideration by the party's national committee meeting December 7 and 8.

No party member he thinks the national committee will try to make any changes in the recommendations. The congressional Republicans, they point out, are the ones who will have to run on the program in the 1946 elections.

Army Develops Camera Making Rank Amateur Equal of Experts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — (AP) The Army has a camera with which its says the rankest amateur can make flawless still pictures in color or black and white, of any action at distances between six inches and 12 feet.

The secret of the camera is a built-in light source, a quartz vapor tube giving a flash of about 1-25,000th of a second duration with brilliancy greater than sunlight.

The camera was developed by the Army's Pictorial service, for army surgeons, from an original idea by Capt. Rollin W. King and a civilian expert, Emanuel Berlant. The light tube was designed and built by the General Electric company. Four cameras have been made, with others now under construction.

RISE IN BASE PAY URGED BY BOWLES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — (AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles endorsed proposed increases in the legal minimum pay today with the argument that the long-range effect would be to cut prices.

Bowles took his position in a statement for a Senate labor subcommittee. It is considering a bill to raise the legal hourly minimum wage for workers whose employers operate in interstate commerce, from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents now and to 75 cents after two years.

He had a three-point base for his stand:

"First, judging by our history, I should say that the long-range effects of this legislation would be to reduce prices rather than to raise them. This is because higher wages increase productivity.

"Second, I am satisfied that even the immediate effects in the direction of raising prices will be few in number and small in magnitude.

"Third, even if the price effects were of somewhat greater dimensions, I would still support the proposed revision. I say this in spite of my fear of the huge inflationary forces which confront us. Prices that depend upon sweatshop wages are sweatshop prices. No thoughtful consumer would choose to benefit through lower prices if those prices are based on substandard wages."

Bowles said farmers would benefit from higher wage scales by getting a larger market for their products. Of business, he said:

"Right here at our feet lies our greatest undeveloped market — a market which can be tapped to provide income and employment opportunities for everybody simply by raising the level of minimum wages."

The price chief stated that the highest percentage of workers making less than 65 cents an hour is in the tobacco industry. There, he said, 58 per cent are in that category.

He estimated that if the entire amount needed to raise tobacco workers to a 65-cent minimum were added to the sales price for cigarettes alone, it would come to "about one-tenth of a cent a pack."

FITTING CREDIT FOR GI'S URGED

Farmers' Union Offers Plan For Land Purchases

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—The National Farmers Union today recommended a program intended to give "adequate credit facilities" to World War II veterans desiring to purchase and equip farms.

James G. Patton, union president, criticized the farm-credit provisions in the GI Bill of Rights, asserting in a statement that their "shortcomings are self-evident."

Estimating that 1,000,000 members of the armed forces will be seeking farms or farm employment, and that only 800,000 farm units will become available in the next five years, Patton said "it is quite evident that not all veterans who desire to become farm owners will be able to achieve this objective."

Cost Estimated

Patton said the cost of equipping and operating a family farm may range from $1,200 to $13,000, while the amount of farm loans insured under the GI Bill of Rights is limited to 50 per cent of the loan, or $2,000, whichever is the smaller. He said also that the four per cent maximum interest rate was lower than most local rates.

Noting that the GI bill also makes qualified veterans eligible for loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Patton said this act "best meets the needs of farm purchasers."

Recommendations Made

The union program announced by Patton recommends:

"1. Funds for the purchase of farms by veterans should be provided under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act at the terms that loans are now available to tenants, namely a three per cent interest rate, a 40-year repayment period, and a variable repayment plan.

"2. Such appropriations should be made for a five-year period to permit the administering agency sufficient latitude in the encumbrance of these funds.

"3. The size of the loan to an individual veteran for the purpose of acquiring, repairing and improving a farm should be limited to the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the county, parish or locality in which the farm is located.

Amount Of Loan

"4. And the amount loaned to a veteran to purchase, repair and improve a farm should not exceed its reasonable value as determined by the administrating agency.

"5. In case foreclosure threatens within ten years following the initial loan, the veteran-farmer should be given the option of requesting the administration agency to re-evaluate the farm on the basis of average earnings of farms in the vicinity of the veteran's farm during the years that the veteran's loan has has been in effect. If a reappraisal of the farm shows that the original loan plus the veteran's equity is greater than the proven earning power of the farm, the administrating agency should be authorized to compromise the loan. The maximum adjustment should not succeed twenty per cent of face value of the loan, plus accrued interest.

"6. Veterans eligible for farm-purchase loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act should also be provided loans for the purchase of live stock and equipment at a maximum interest rate of five per cent, and probably less."

German Alien Deserter Caught In Washington

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Walter Korten Koch, 29, sought by the Justice Department as a German alien deserter from the United States Army, was arrested here last night, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, reported today.

A Department statement said Koch also is wanted at Joplin, Mo., on a charge of violating the Car Theft Act while escaping army confinement. The statement said Koch had lived at Orla, Mo., was inducted into the Army September 19, 1941, and was tranferred to Fort Francis E. Warren in Wyoming.

Because of pro-German statements, Koch was committed to the guardhouse at Fort Warren on Pearl Harbor day and escaped with ten other military prisoners on the night of June 17, 1942, after sawing a bar, it stated.

VETERANS AIDE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — (AP) Appointment of Frank W. Kelsey as assistant veterans administrator in charge of the finance service was announced today by Administrator Omar N. Bradley. He succeeds Maurice Collins, under whom he had been serving as assistant director of finance. Collins has transferred to the Federal Security agency.

GERMAN U-BOAT SUNK IN PACIFIC BY U. S. SUB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—(AP) A 700-ton German submarine was sunk in the Pacific Nov. 10, 1944, by the United States submarine Flounder in the only submarine versus submarine sinking in that ocean during the war, the Navy disclosed today.

The only similar action of the whole conflict occurred in the Atlantic theater when the U. S. submarine Herring sank a German U-boat in the Bay of Biscay.

The Pacific engagement occurred just north of Lombok strait in the Southern Sunda islands, east of Java. The Flounder fired four torpedoes, scoring two hits. It was the first engagement of the Flounder's fourth war patrol, which began Oct. 27.

The Flounder at the time was under command of Comdr. James Edward Stevens, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

RFC TAKES OVER TASK OF SELLING WAR GOODS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — (AP) The Reconstruction Finance corporation will be open for business Monday in 42 offices to give information to prospective purchasers of nearly $20,000,000,000 of surplus war goods.

RFC takes over the Office of Surplus Property from the Department of Commerce tomorrow. The transfer, ordered Oct. 19 by President Truman, adds the responsibility of selling consumer goods to RFC's present task of disposing of capital and producers' goods—such things as factories and their equipment.

RFC announced today that information concerning all items will be available at any of its 31 regional offices or any of the 11 Department of Commerce Regional Surplus offices.

Tennessee GI Receives Congressional Medal

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—A Tennessee infantryman who led his squad in a two-day stand against attacking Germans, even though wounded, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department said today the nation's highest award had been conferred on Staff Sergeant Vernon McGarity, of Model, Tenn., squad leader with Company L, 393rd Regiment, 99th Division.

Although wounded in the face and legs and ordered back by a lieutenant, McGarity returned to his forward post to battle against a German counterattack near Krinkelt, Belgium, last December.

During the two-day fight (which ended when the little band of Americans was overwhelmed and captured) McGarity destroyed a tank and a cannon which the Germans turned against his position.

The captured Americans were released soon after the Germans had taken them prisoner.

Gen. Doolittle Crosses Continent In Six Hours, 59 Minutes in B-29

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — (AP) Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle landed in a B-29 at National airport today six hours and 59 minutes after leaving Oakland, Calif.

The general, who led the first air raid on Tokyo, said no attempt had been made to beat the transcontinental record of six hours and three minutes set last January by a Boeing C-97 flying from Seattle to Washington.

"We just didn't get the predicted winds," he told reporters.

Crewmen aboard the ship said

their average ground speed was 369 miles an hour, about 50 miles less than they had expected to make.

Mrs. Doolittle accompanied her husband on the trip which began at 9:24 a. m., E.S.T. and ended here at 4:23 p. m.

When only an hour out of Oakland, crewmen said, they knew they could not set a record because of unfavorable winds.

The Army Transport Command estimated the mileage covered at 2,400 miles.

Doolittle flew a B-29 from Los Angeles to Washington in six hours and 45 minutes last October but the flight was not officially timed, and no record was entered in the books.

Major J. Lawrence Smith, who said he was at the controls throughout today's flight, told newsmen the plane and crew were the same ones that recently flew from Honolulu to Washington in 16 hours and 38 minutes. He added that the plane holds an unofficial record of 12 hours, 20 minutes from Washington to London.

ATC Cuts Number Of Atlantic Daily Flights By Almost Half

Washingotn, Nov. 4 (AP) — The Army's Air Transport Command has cut the number of its transatlantic flights almost in half during the last two months.

ATC officials said today their planes now are making a daily average of nineteen crossings compared with 35 in early September and that a further decrease is forthcoming. Operations on other routes in ATC's global system also are being reduced.

Since V-J day, approximately 50,000 ATC personnel have gone to separation bases or centers, in addition to men leaving through other channels overseas. The rate of release, ATC officials said, is far more rapid than originally expected.

Experienced Men Needed

This release rate has prevented sufficient on-the-job training of new personnel for key operations jobs.

"For example," the ATC explains, "in order to operate safely on long overwater flights, flight crews and ground control personnel of practical experience on those routes are required. The only substitution for this desired experience is extreme caution, resulting in the carrying of extra gasoline and strict interpretation of weather forecasts.

"These cautions have resulted in reducted pay loads and frequency of flights."

Commercial Lines Taking Over

The rapid discharge of men has had its effect on aircraft maintenance at ATC bases, although the command is attempting to offset some of this by putting the remaining experienced men in key supervisory jobs.

The cutback in the Atlantic service of ATC is being compensated for in steadily growing measure by the inauguration of regular commercial lines. ATC had counted on this, but also has arranged to continue European service for requirements, especially to Berlin and Frankfurt, as long as theater commanders deem it necessary.

MacArthur Now Favors Plea For Unified Forces, Says Kenney

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—(AP) General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was quoted by Gen. George C. Kenney today as having said in 1943 that his opposition, in 1932, to unification of the armed forces was "the greatest mistake of my military career."

Gen. Kenney, wartime commander of Allied Air forces in the Southwest Pacific, told a press conference here that when MacArthur was overall commander of Army, Navy and Air forces at New Guinea, he sought MacArthur's views regarding the New Guinea set-up and the General replied, "It's the only way."

Referring to MacArthur's opposition in 1932 to unification of the armed forces, Kennedy said: "That's no reflection on MacArthur. He changed his mind. A lot of us have changed our minds since 1932."

Kennedy recalled he had questioned MacArthur on the 1932 viewpoint and that MacArthur answered, "I opposed it ((unification) with every argument I could think of—it was the greatest mistake of my military career."

"Then," said Kenney today, "I realized I was working with a big man."

Kenney, who had testified in favor of unification before a congressional committee in Washington last week, said today, "The thing is just as simple as the president and board of directors; it has worked in business, so why can't it work in the biggest business of all—national defense?"

Commenting on the Navy's opposition to unification, Kenney said, "The Navy's arguments indicate that it has no good arguments and is only stalling for time."

He expressed fear that unless immediate action toward unification were taken, the public—"and that means Congress, too"—would eventually adopt a "who cares?" attitude.

Kenney declared the airplane had become the decisive element in warfare and that consequently a single air training establishment should be set up to qualify fliers for either land or carrier based operations.

As for the pride of various branches of service in their traditions, Kenney said such things were "big factors in morale" and should be preserved, "but not at the expense of efficiency."

Never Opposed Army-Navy Game, Says MacArthur

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today denied a statement attributed to him by the Associated Press that he favored elimination of the Army-Navy football game.

Through a misinterpretation by the Associated Press of statements received by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, it was made to appear that General MacArthur saw in the Army-Navy game a breeder of future dissension between the two services. The Associated Press regrets this.

The General's statement follows:

"The statement that I advocate abolition of West Point-Annapolis football games is completely false. I never even discussed such a subject. I have been one of the strongest supporters of this type of athletics and I thoroughly believe in its efficiency for development of sound characters.

"I repeat what I said when superintendent at West Point 25 years ago, with regard to college athletic sports: 'On the fields of friendly sport are sown the seeds which on other fields and other days will bring forth victory.'"

151 AIRMEN RESCUED BY COAST GUARD UNIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—(AP) A Coast Guard air-sea rescue unit, operating from the Marianas under command of Comdr. Anthony J. Deloy, USCG, of New London, Conn., saved the lives of 151 Allied B-29 airmen during the war against Japan, the Coast Guard Public Information office announced here today.

Com. Dejoy, pilot for former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., headed the unit of amphibious planes and fast surface craft from its formation last April until Sept. 1.

Dejoy received the bronze star medal for his "conduct and complete devotion to duty" as head of the unit.

VICTORY LOAN TRAIN EXPECTED TOMORROW

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 — (AP) A seven-car Victory Loan train containing the original German and Japanese surrender documents and a display of war equipment of the Army Ground Forces was turned over to the War Finance committee and the Army Ground Forces today by George S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

The train will be open for public inspection tomorrow at Grand Central Terminal and is scheduled to leave tomorrow night on a 12-day tour of 20 cities in southern New England.

The train is one of six which will travel throughout 40 states during the current Victory Loan drive.

It is scheduled to be on public exhibition in Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, on Tuesday and in New Haven, on Wednesday.

$1,500 Willed by Marine To Aid Industrial Peace

By The Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4—In a will written in long hand just before he set out for the Iwo Jima campaign, in which he was killed, Lieut. Benjamin R. Toland of the Marine Reserves, 25 years old, left part of his estate for the improving of relations between capital and labor.

Frank J. Sulloway, the executor, announced today at the State convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that Lieutenant Toland had left one-tenth of his estate each to the CIO, the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers. He said that the amount probably would be $500 to $600 for each group.

The CIO convention voted to set up a trust fund, the income from which would be paid each year to the member who best fulfilled the desires of the will.

Lieutenant Toland, who was graduated from Yale in 1942, was a son of Edward Dale Toland, a teacher at St. Paul's School, Concord.

Jap Beatings Termed A 'Hell On Earth'

Parsons, W.Va., Nov. 4 (AP)—With only two souvenirs to remind him of the "most terrorizing months I ever want to live," William Smigal, 27, is back at his home in nearby Dougleas recuperating from beatings and other inhumane treatment suffered while he was a prisoner of the Japanese for 40 months.

Smigal, who lost his eyesight entirely for several months and can now see only slightly, says his two reminders of "hell on earth" are a spoon from the home of General Wainwright which he obtained after being captured and a pair of shoes he made from the tires and upholstering of an airplane.

He was employed as a shop foreman for the United States Ordnance Department on Corregidor at the time the island surrendered in May, 1942. He had served a three-year Army enlistment in the Hawaiian Islands, beginning in August, 1938.

Citing an incident which he said was typical of the treatment by the Japs, Smigal said he was among 1,200 placed on a boat loaded with coal going from Bilibid prison to Formosa. He said that storage space was so completely filled that the prisoners were forced to lie upon each other.

"For two days we were forced to stay there without food or water and during that time several prisoners were killed by their mates crazed for want of water and food," Smigal said.

War Facts Collected As Events Took Place

Thomasville, Ga., Nov. 4 (AP)—Fact-collecting by a staff of more than 100 officers and enlisted specialists in the European theater within eight hours after historic events occurred, will simplify the writing of the war's history.

Work of the historians was under direction of Col. William Addleman Ganoe, who suggested a plan for gathering information "before age has begun its distortion."

The colonel, now in Finney General Hospital here, proposed the plan because of the difficulties he experienced in searching national and state archives for facts when he wrote "The History of the United States Army." That history was published in 1924 and revised in 1943.

Unions To Offer Own Records If Congress Probes Higgins

New Orleans, Nov. 4 (AP)—Representatives of AFL unions offered today to throw open their own records and submit their officers to the same congressional investigation they are asking of the closing of the Higgins Industries plants here.

William L. Donnels, chairman of the Metal Trades Council, issued a formal statement which he said was a "concrete" union demand for the inquiry.

"We don't want to tie up the town but we'll do so if necessary to obtain this investigation and protect the integrity of our unions," he asserted.

Favors 24-Hour Walkout

Previously, Donnels had said that if the union demands were not met he would ask all AFL members in this area to quit work for 24 hours.

The statement offered, if the investigation were made, to forget differences afterward and "pitch in under a closed-shop agreement and make more millions for Mr. Higgins."

Donnels, in an interview, reiterated earlier union assertions that closing of the Higgins boat and trailer plants was a "smoke screen . . . to cover up things we want investigated."

Reason For Closing

Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., president of Higgins Industries, could not be reached tonight for comment on Donnel's statement. He said earlier he had been forced to close the plants because of the local AFL leadership and what he called conflicting policies of the War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board.

Donnel's statement invited an investigation of the financial standings of the unions, "each and every individual officer," and "their spiritual or moral life."

Questions For Inquiry

"We also ask that the entire financial structure of Mr. Higgins be investigated, starting with January, 1940, up to and including the time of the investigation," the statement said, "listing for special investigation:

"The sincerity of Mr. Higgins's statement that he was closing for keeps. . . .

"All records . . . in Mr. Higgins's files having a bearing on all contracts whether of a private or confidential nature. . . .

"Why he maintained a department to write to service men all over the world inviting them to come work for the vast Higgins enterprises and where and how he obtained their names and addresses. . . .

"The wages paid veterans at the Micheaud plant where the unions have no contract."

Bomb Project Head Goes To California

Los Alamos, N.M., Nov. 4 (AP)—Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, retiring director of the Government's atomic bomb laboratories here, departed tonight for California.

He had announced previously that, after two years and eight months as head of the project, he would become professor of theoretical physics at the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Norman E. Bradbury, physics professor on leave from Stanford University, succeeds Oppenheimer as project director.

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Barkley Calls Palestine Logical Spot For Jews

Los Angeles, Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley, D., Ky.) declared that homeless European Jews must be provided a refuge and Palestine seems the logical place for them.

Speaking before the 20th anniversary conference of the United Palestine Appeal, Barkley, majority leader in the Senate, told his audience that establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine was another matter to be considered separately and later. The immediate problem, he added, is to find refuge for 1,600,000 Jews remaining in Europe.

Ribbon Won by the Pennsylvania

BREMERTON, Wash., Nov. 4 (AP) — Rear Admiral Ralph W. Christie, Puget Sound Navy Yard commandant, has presented the Unit Commendation Ribbon to the battleship Pennsylvania for long and distinguished war service. It was received by Capt. William S. Moses, skipper of the ship, which is undergoing repairs for damage inflicted by a Japanese aerial torpedo on Aug. 12, just fifty-nine hours before the war's end. She was one of the first to suffer in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A32 (225)

PARIS, NOV 4-(AP)-FRANCE'S NEWLY-ELECTED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WILL MEET TUESDAY TO BEGIN ITS TASK OF CREATING THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH THE THREE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES STILL SHIED FROM MAKING FORMAL COMMITMENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT TO FUNCTION DURING THE ASSEMBLY'S SEVEN MONTHS' JOB, FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT SAID HE ENVISAGED AN "ENTENTE" BETWEEN HIS PARTY, THE MOUVEMENT REPUBLICAIN POPULAIRE, AND THE SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

GEN. DE GAULLE HAS REMAINED ALOOF FROM THE JOCKEYING BETWEEN THE PARTIES SINCE LAST MONTH'S ELECTION BUT HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WILL NOT ACCEPT RE-ELECTION AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT UNLESS THE PARTIES SUBMERGE THEIR DIFFERENCES. DE GAULLE DESIRES A POLITICAL TRUCE, FEELING THAT THE ASSEMBLY'S TASK OF DRAWING UP A NEW CONSTITUTION AND INSITUTIN

OTHER CHANGE

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CONSTITUTION AND INSTITUTING OTHER CHANGES OUTWEIGHS PARTY QUARRELS.

DE GAULLE WAS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE ASSEMBLY'S OPENING SESSION AND READ HIMSELF, OR HAVE READ, A LETTER RELINQUISHING THE EXTRA-ORDINARY POWERS HIS PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS HELD SINCE JUNE 13, 1940. THE ASSEMBLY WAS NOT EXPECTED TO GET AROUND TO RETURNING HIM TO OFFICE AS PROVISIONAL PESIDENT UNTIL THREE OR FOUR DAYS LATER.

EXPLAINING THAT HE CONSIDERED HIS MRP ESSENTIALLY A GOVERNMENT PARTY, BIDAULT ASSERTED THE IDEAL OF ANY FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS "TO REALIZE LEFTIST ENDS WITH RIGHTIST MEANS."

LEFTIST ENDS, HE SAID, INCLUDE THE "NATIONALIZATION OF TRUSTS

WITHOUT CHOKING THE SPIRIT OF FREE ENTERPRISE." HE ADDED: "THE MEANS OF THE RIGHT INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER."

G240PES

LONDON, NOV. 4-(AP)- THE DUTCH RADIO TODAY QUOTED A NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM BATAVIA WHICH ESTIMATED THE SIZE OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST ARMY AT 60,000, INCLUDING GERMAN AND JAPANESE MILITARY ADVISERS.

NOV 4 1945

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT NO DUTCH TROOPS ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN STRIFE-TORN JAVA BEFORE NOV. 15. IT SAID CAVALRY REINFORCEMENTS ARE EXPECTED BY THE BRITISH INDIAN FORCES NOW TRYING TO RESTORE ORDER THERE.

ROME, NOV. 4-(AP)- ONE PERSON WAS KILLED, SEVERAL WOUNDED AND SCORES ARRESTED DURING DISORDERS IN TRIESTE YESTERDAY, DISPATCHES TO ROME NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY.

THE TROUBLE WAS TOUCHED OFF BY A MANIFEST[illegible] WHICH ITALIAN SUPPORTERS PUT OUT TO COMMEMORATE THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRIESTE. THE CITY NOW IS CLAIMED BY BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

NOV 4 1945

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A162

MILAN,NOV.4-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI TODAY APPEALED TO THE ALLIES FOR A PEACE WHICH "WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ITALY'S CO-BELLIGERANCY."

IN A SPEECH ON THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S VICTORY IN WORLD WAR I, HE DECLARED:

"LET'S NOT TALK OF REPARATIONS TOO HASTILY BECAUSE THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO THE REPARATIONS QUESTION. WE HAVE SHOULDERED ALL OCCUPATION CURRENCY AND ALL RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS AND RAILWAYS FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AT OUR EXPENSE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER LISTED ITALY'S CONTRIBUTION IN DEAD IN THE ALLIED CAUSE AT 51,000 AND SAID THE ITALIAN NAVY IN 20 MONTHS OF WARFARE AGAINST THE GERMANS LOST 35 PER CENT OF ITS EFFECTIVES.

MD1049PES

ADD BERLIN - NAZI PARTIES xxx POLICY

THE JOINT DECLARATION BY THE CHAIRMEN OF THE FOUR PARTIES GAVE NO DEFINITION OF THE WORD "NOMINAL."

IN THE AMERICAN ZONE ALL NAZIS ARE BARRED FROM VOTING, ACCORDING TO RECENT OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, UNLESS THEY ARE ABLE TO PROVE THEY ENTERED THE NAZI PARTY "UNDER FEAR OR DURESS."

G408PES

INSERT RE HGE (1) REASONABLY

GOERING--"AND TELL THE DUCE WHAT I TOLD MAGISTRATI (COUNT MASSIMO MAGISTRATI, COUNSELLOR OF THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN) YESTERDAY: THE GERMAN TROOPS WHO MARCHED INTO INNSBRUCK HAVE STRICT ORDERS NOT TO GO FURTHER. ONLY THE COMMANDER--A COLONEL--WHO PERSONALLY KNOWS THE ITALIAN GENTLEMEN AT THE BRENNER (PASS) VERY WELL, WILL GO IN PERSON THERE TO PAY THESE GENTLEMEN A SYMPATHETIC VISIT AND TELL THEM HE WILL NOT GO FURTHER. YOU UNDERSTAND THAT EXACTLY? THE MOUNTAIN BRIGADE STAYS IN INNSBRUCK, THEY WON'T GO FURTHER."

HESSE--"MAY I ADD ONE THING. THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR WAS AT COUNT CIANO'S YESTERDAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DELIVERING A DEMARCHE AND GOT A REPLY LIKE THAT TO THE FRENCH. COULD YOU TELL THE FUEHRER THIS TOO?"

ADD WARSAW - DISPUTE xx IN ENGINES

THE POLES OFFERED TO SUPPLY COAL TO THE CZECHS AT KATOWICE, BUT THE CZECHS INSISTED UPON HAVING THE COAL DELIVERED TO THE CZECHOSLO POLISH BORDER, STASKIEWICZ SAID.

AS A RESULT THE CZECHS NOW PUSH EMPTY COAL CARS

STASKIEWICZ SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY VICE MINISTER WLADYSLAW WOLSKI OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TH T ORDERS WERE SENT TO HAVE THE POLES DELIVE COAL TO THE BORDER.

AS A RESULT THE CZECHS ARE NOW PUSHING EMPTY COAL CARS TO THE FRONTIER, AND SAY THEY WILL SHOVE THEM ACROSS ONLY IF THE POLES HAND OVER LOADED CARS AT THE SAME TIME.

A STALEMATE FREQUENTLY OCCURS, BROKEN ONLY WHEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS TAKE CHARGE AND PUT THE CARS OVER THE BORDER. #

WARSAW, NOV. 4--(AP)--KLEMENS PERZANOWSKI, A 29-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WHO LEFT HIS HOME IN CHICAGO IN 1935 AND WENT THROUGH THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF POLAND AND THE WARSAW UPRISING, NOW IS WORKING AS A WAITER IN A RESTAURANT HERE CALLED "LITTLE HELL."

HE SAID HIS FATHER AND BROTHER LIVE IN CHICAGO AND AN AUNT, MRS. JEANNI HAMILTON RESIDES AT 320 FAIRMONT AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J. HE SAID HE WAS TRYING TO GET HIS PASSPORT REISSUED TO RETURN TO AMERICA.

APR/00955/THO/1P

BUCHAREST, NOV. 4-(AP)-STAFF SGT. JOHN K. DANKA, 29, OF LEECHBURG, PA., WAS MARRIED HERE TODAY TO LICA DIACONITA, 23, A ROMANIAN, IN THE 200-YEAR-OLD MANTULEASA ORTHODOX CHURCH. A NUMBER OF RELATIVES

OF THE BRIDEGROOM, WHO IS OF ROMANIAN EXTRACTION, ATTENDED THE

CEREMONY AND AN UNCLE OFFICIATED AS PRIEST.

FBG515PES/ GBRIENS 0184S

BUCHAREST, NOV 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MECHANICAL SKILL OF A GI AT A SMALL U.S. MILITARY UNIT HERE AND THE INTEREST OF AN ARMY DOCTOR RESCUED A YOUNG RUMANIAN GIRL FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.

M/SGT.CHARLES E.KEYSER, OF 101 OAKLANE, CRANFORD, N.J., AND LT. COL.RICHARD SHACKLEFORD, A JOHNS HOPKINS SURGEON BEFORE THE WAR, RECONSTRUCTED AND SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED AN IRON-LUNG WHICH WAS TOO LARGE FOR THE GIRL, A POLIO VICTIM, IN TIME TO RESTORE HER RESPIRATORY FUNCTION.

WHILE KEYSER REDESIGNED THE VITAL IRON LUNG PARTS SHACKLEFORD SUPERVISED THREE TWO-MAN TEAMS WHO RAISED AND LOWERED THE GIRL'S ARMS 20 TIMES A MINUTE FOR 50 DAYS.

NOW GETTING HER FIRST UNINTERRUPTED PERIODS OF SLEEP, THE GIRL IS ABLE TO WHISTLE AND SING WHILE THE RECONSTRUCTED LUNG BREATHES FOR HER.

DY931PES

ANKARA, NOV 4-(AP)-A UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM WHICH WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO ASSERT THAT THE U.S. WOULD REFUSE TO SUPPORT ANY FUTURE ACTION WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE TURKISH INDEPENDENCE WAS WELCOMED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THROUGHOUT TURKEY YESTERDAY.

IN THE OPINION OF OBSERVERS HERE, THE U.S. MEMORANDUM, WHICH SET FORTH THE AMERICAN VIEW ON THE FUTURE OF THE STRAITS, FOLLOWED AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GENERALISSIMO STALIN. THE MEMORANDUM WAS HANDED TO THE GOVERNMENT LATE FRIDAY BY U.S. AMBASSADOR EDWIN C.WILSON.

TURKEY IS BELIEVED TO BE FAMILIAR WITH THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT ON THE STRAITS ALREADY. HOWEVER, OFFICIAL BRITISH AND SOVIET EXPRESSIONS ARE EXPECTED BEFORE THE TURKISH-SOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION EXPIRES NOV.7.

DN609AES

HE SAID THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO THE STORY ITSELF, BUT TO THE TRANSLATION. HOOVER SAID KYODO DID NOT RESUBMIT THE STORY

THE DISPATCH APPEARED SATURDAY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE NIPPON TIMES. AP TOKYO TRUMAN SPEECH ANNOYED

HOOVER SAID HE WAS PREPARING A STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL CENSORSHIP FOR THE JAPANESE PRESS AND RADIO EXPLAINING W AT EXCISIONS

HOOVER SAID HE WAS PREPARING A STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL CENSORSHIP FOR THE JAPANESE PRESS AND RADIO EXPLAINING WHAT EXCISIONS HAD BEEN MADE, AND WHY.

UM659PPS NM

30-24 — 31423

HONOLULU, NOV.4-(AP)-THE PASSENGER LISTS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN HONOLULU CLIPPER WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN OFF HAWAII TODAY BY ENGINE TROUBLE. ALL WERE RESCUED.

LON DEWEY, CIVILIAN TECHNICIAN, CONCORD, CONN.

KENNETH DAVIS, CIVILIAN TECHNICIAN, AKRON, OHIO.

CMDR.CLARENCE CALDWELL.

LT.CMDRS. BRADFORD BROWN, EDWIN HARRETT, JOSEPH HINDMAN AND WILLIAM TOBIN.

NAVY LTS.PRSTON EASTERBROOKS, EDWARD THOENES,

NAVY LTS.PRSTON EASTERBROOKS, ED

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NAVY LTS.PRESTON EASTERBROOKS, EDWARD THOENES, HOWARD NELSON, JOHN BENDER, JAMES MILLER AND DAN DRECHER.

THE NAVY, WHICH RELEASED THE PASSENGER LIST, DID NOT SUPPLY HOME ADDRESS FOR ANY OF ITS OFFICERS.

EW837PCS

AP DOOLITTLE XXX LONDON

PASSENGERS IN ADDITION TO MRS.DOOLITTLE WERE LT.COL.STANFORD CHESTER, OF HEADQUARTERS AIRFORCES, WASHINGTON, D.C.; MAJ. WALTER MASTERS OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J.; AND WAAC CORPL.MARY E. GILL, OF PITTSBURGH.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CREW: MAJ.J.LAWRENCE SMITH, PILOT, OF FRESNO, CALIF.; MAJ.A.ALBERT L.BARNES, CO-PILOT, OF HOUSTON, TEX.; CAPT.W.KOLODY, NAVIGATOR, CHICAGO; LT.W.JOHNSTON, FLIGHT ENGINEER, IDA GROVE, IOWA; MASTER SGT.G.C.FISH, APPLETON, WIS.; T/SGT T.W.HALL, CHICAGO; AND SGT.R.H. HOLLADAY, SHIPTON, IOWA.

WASHINGTON, NOV.4-(AP)-JUSTIN MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, TODAY PLEDGED HIS ORGANIZATION'S CONTINUED COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT "IN PROTECTING, ENRICHING AND DISSEMINATING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES EVERYWHERE."

MILLER SPOKE ON NBC'S ARMY HOUR PROGRAM IN RESPONSE TO WAR DEPARTMENT TRIBUTES ON RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

"IT IS THROUGH OUR EXAMPLE--OUR ACTIONS, THE THOUGHTS AND

IDEALS WHICH WE EXPRESS," HE SAID, "THAT THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT CAN BEST BE SPREAD ABROAD.

"AND CERTAINLY AMERICAN RADIO--BOTH SHORTAVE FROM THIS COUNTRY AND BY ARMY-OPERATED TRANSMITTERS OVERSEAS--CAN DO MUCH TO SOW THE SEEDS OF FREE ENTERPRISE AND FREE SPEECH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

SPEAKING FROM LOS ANGELES ON THE SAME PROGRAM, BRIG.GEN.ROBERT A.MCCLURE, FORMER CHIEF OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR-FARE DIVISION, DESCRIBED RADIO AS "A POTENT WEAPON THAT CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE WINNING OF OUR VICTORY."

A SIMILAR EXPRESSION CAME FROM MAJ.GEN.FRANK E.STONER, CHIEF OF THE ARMY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE IN WASHINGTON, WHO SAID:

"IN MANY WAYS THE MODERN MIRACLE OF RADIO HELPED TO WIN THE WAR.

"NOW THESE MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL RADIO NETWORKS, SO NECESS-ARY IN WAR, WILL BE CONVERTED TO PEACE-TIME USE, TO PROMOTE HARMONY AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG NATIONS THROUGH THE WORLDWIDE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS."

LT624PES

BY CLAIR JOHNSON

WASHINGTON,NOV 4-(AP)-BERNARD M.BARUCH SUGGESTS THAT CONGRESS CALL FOR A NATIONAL FINANCIAL STOCK-TAKING AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD SOLVING THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE VETERAN ADVISOR OF PRESIDENTS URGED THE NATIONWIDE INVENTORY OF FINANCES IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY REP.GORE (D-TENN).

BARUCH DECLARED THE INVENTORY WOULD GIVE "AN OVER-ALL PICTURE OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE COUNTRY." SUCH A PICTURE IS NEEDED, HE SAID, NOT ONLY TO HELP PREVENT INFLATION, BUT TO DEAL WITH "ALL OTHER ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN."

HE ASSERTED THE INVENTORY SHOULD ANSWER:

"WHAT ARE OUR PRESENT DEBTS? X X X WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC HOLD IN BONDS, X X X AND WHAT IS OWED TO OTHERS? ALSO, HOW MUCH FURTHER DO WE HAVE TO GO IN DEBT TO PAY FOR WAR CONTRACTS? HOW MUCH WILL WE HAVE TO RAISE FOR BRETTON WOODS (THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND), UNRRA (THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION), AND FOREIGN LOANS OF EVERY TYPE?"

ONCE THESE FACTS ARE LEARNED, BARUCH CONTINUED, "WE OUGHT TO EXAMINE OUR PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND DETERMINE HOW TO DIVIDE THAT PRODUCTION, FIRST TO SEE THAT ENOUGH OF WHAT IS PRODUCED REMAINS IN THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID DISASTROUS INFLATION, AND THEN HOW MUCH TO ALLOCATE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF EUROPE, CHINA AND THE PHILIP-PINES."

HE ADDED THAT "UNLESS THIS DIVIDING IS DONE WISELY, WE WILL SINK AND THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO DOWN WITH US."

HE CAUTIONED THAT "WE MUST BE CAREFUL, WHEN WE GIVE AID TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THAT THIS AID IS NOT USED TO NATIONALIZE THEIR INDUSTRIES AGAINST US, TO DESTROY OUR COMPETITIVE SYSTEM."

BARUCH CRITICIZED HASTY TAX REDUCTION. HE SAID "REDUCING TAXES TOO MUCH NOW, AND WITH NO INDICATION OF FUTURE PLANS IS UNWISE, AND MAY BE SERIOUSLY INFLATIONARY."

CONGRESS COMPLETED ACTION LAST WEEK ON LEGISLATION CUTTING TAXES IN 1946 BY AN ESTIMATED $5,960,000,000.

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NOV 4 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.4-(AP)-FOUR DESTROYERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS DOCKED HERE TODAY CARRYING 4,035 HIGH POINT VETERANS FROM THE PACIFIC. AN ADDITIONAL 8,665 ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE ABOARD NAVY SHIPS AND TRANSPORTS TOMORROW.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY WERE: THE DESTROYERS MELVIN, 196 PASSENGERS; MCDERMOT, 175; MCGOWAN, 165 AND MCNAIR, 188. THE TRANSPORTS HARRY LEE CARRIED 1,167 AND DUEL, 2,056. THE CARGO SHIP MASCOMA BROUGHT 88 MEN.

SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW ARE: THE ROCKINGHAM, 1,732 PASSENGERS; CAMANGA, 40; RAWLINS, 2,006; ESCORT CARRIER ANZIO, 1,236; MOSEPELIA, 8;N NAOS, 1,123; NADLEIGH, 137; NESHANIC, 46; TAGANEK, 20; WILLIAM F.PRESCITT, 5; LAVACA, 1,524 AND ESCORT CARRIER MAKIN ISLAND, 788.

EW912PCS

UNDATED EUROPEAN - NEAR EAST (380)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIGHTING AND DISORDERS WERE REPORTED OVER THE WEEK END IN TRIESTE AND CAPODISTRIA AND ALONG THE GREEK-ALBANIAN FRONTIER, BUT ORDER WAS RESTORED IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT, SCENE OF WIDESPREAD RIOTING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE CLASHES ALONG THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER WERE REPORTED IN SWISS AND BELGIUM RADIO BROADCASTS, BUT OFFICIAL GREEK SOURCES IN ATHENS SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONFIRM THE REPORTS. NOR WAS THERE CONFIRMA-TION FROM TIRANA, ALBANIAN CAPITAL.

THE SWISS RADIO, QUOTING AN ATHENS DISPATCH OF THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID "DISQUIETING INCIDENTS" HAD OCCURRED ALONG THE BORDER, WHICH HAS BEEN A TROUBLE SPOT SINCE NORTHERN EPIRUS WAS ANNEXED TO ALBANIA IN 1914, AND THAT GREEK TROOPS HAD REQUESTED REINFORCEMENTS.

A BRUSSELS BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE GREEKS HAD ASKED FOR REINFORCEMENTS, AND ADDED THAT "KEEN FIGHTING IS REPORTED ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER BETWEEN GREEK TROOPS AND ALBANIAN IRREGULARS."

ROME NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT AT LEAST ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND 17 TO 27 OTHERS INJURED SATURDAY IN RIOTS IN TRIESTE, AND THAT AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE KILLED AND INJURED IN DISORDERS AT CAPODISTRIA, 10 MILES SOUTH OF TRIESTE.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID THE RIOTS AT TRIESTE, ADRIATIC PORT CITY CLAIMED BY BOTH ITALIANS AND YUGOSLAVS, BROKE OUT WHEN YUGOSLAV SYMPATHIZERS TRIED TO BREAK UP A PRO-ITALIAN MASS MEETING, HELD IN COMMENORATION OF THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERSONS WERE ARRESTED, THE NEWSPAPERS SAID, AFTER MUCH GUNFIRE.

THE CAPODISTRIA RIOTS BROKE OUT AS THE RESULT OF A STRIKE CALLED TO PROTEST USE OF YUGOSLAV OCCUPATION LIRE, THE NEWSPAPERS SAID.

QUIET WAS REPORTED IN CAIRO AFTER POLICE BROKE UP A SMALL DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY MORNING IN THE MAIN BUSINESS SECTION, SCENE

OF WIDESPREAD DISORDERS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC SAID MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN CAIRO DURING THE LAST 48 HOURS.

THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES ARMIES LIFTED RESTRICTIONS WHICH HAD PLACED CAIRO OUT-OF-BOUNDS TO THEIR TROOPS.

DISPATCHES FROM PALESTINE SAID THE ONLY INCIDENT THERE OCCURRED WHEN POLICE EXCHANGED SHOTS WITH A GROUP OF SIX PERSONS WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAMPERED WITH A FENCE AT THE ROYAL NAVY DEPOT NEAR HAIFA.

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U. S., CHINA DENY MARINES IN ACTION IN CHINESE 'WAR'

Communists Opposing Government Troops Charge Yanks Fighting.

BATTLES RAGE

'Reds' Feared Trying to Beat Chung's Forces Into Manchuria.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5. — (AP) Both Washington and Chungking denied today a Communist charge that U. S. Marines had gone into action in China's civil war, now reported blazing with renewed violence in the north.

The White House in Washington declared flatly there had been no clashes between Chinese Communists and any American forces, as alleged by dispatches from the Red stronghold of Yenan.

A spokesman for China's ministry of war styled the allegations "absolutely false."

K. C. Wu, minister of information, declared the Communists deliberately spread the report "to fan up feeling between China and America and provoke American public opinion to demand the suspension of whatever aid the United States is giving the Chinese government."

Charges Plane Attack

The Communist New China Daily News had leveled a barrage of charges, alleging that 14 U. S. planes had strafed a Red-held town, that Marines fired on the Communists, led an attack north of Peiping and had threatened to attack strongholds with the might of the fleet.

While Chungking awaited a reply from Yenan to its peace offer made over the week-end, the tide of violence was reported rising in the north.

The Communists were said to be attacking or destroying vital railroads in North China and fears were expressed they might try to beat Chung's troops into Manchuria, with its all-important heavy industry.

An official dispatch declared the badly-outnumbered Nationalist garrison at Kweisui, previously reported seized by the Reds, still held out but the position of that capital of Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia was grave.

One Communist column of 10,000 was battering at the northeastern suburbs, this account said, and other columns were closing on the city. The Communists fought into Kweisui's railway station Sunday afternoon.

Launch Railway Assaults

The Communist's new Fourth army, 40,000 strong, had launched assaults on both the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways, two of the most important arteries leading into North China, a government source claimed.

The government source asserted 30,000 Communist troops were marching on the railway terminal and port of Lienyunkang, 340 miles southeast of Tientsin, in a bid to broaden their hold along the Yellow sea.

Gen. Yen Fei Ping, minister of Communications, told correspondents today after a tour of inspection that Communists had destroyed 880 miles of North China railroads, particularly along the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines.

He declared the Communists blew up steel bridges, burned cross ties and hauled the rails off to their arsenals to make weapons. The government has put 30,000 Japanese transportation corps troops to work making repairs and some stretches now are back in operation.

The Central news agency declared Communist forces, on the offensive northwest of Hankow since mid-October, were trying to prevent repair of the lines and check the northward advance of the Chungking forces from central areas of China.

Reds Overrun Town

The agency admitted the Communists had overrun a number of towns including Tsaoyang, 140 miles northwest of Hankow, whose fall threatened the government army's west flank along the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The situation in Manchuria took a more encouraging turn. A Chinese dispatch from there reported Soviet troops would begin withdrawing Nov. 10 from positions between the great wall and the industrial city of Mukden along the Peiping-Mukden railroad.

Government troops were concentrating at embarkation points for seaborne landing at the southern Manchurian ports of Yingkow and Hulutao.

Moscow's persistent refusal to permit Chinese landings at the big Manchurian ports of Dairen and Port Arthur was causing disappointment and worry in Chungking but no responsible official would be quoted.

If Chinese Communists infiltrate Manchuria, as they allegedly plan to do, and obtain heavy industry for the first time to sustain their war machine, it is feared here that a protracted all-out civil war may develop.

Some uneasiness also was expressed over recurrent reports that the Communists were shifting their strength from northern Shensi province, in which Yenan is located, northward into Inner Mongolia.

There they would be in a more favorable position because of their proximity to independent Outer Mongolia, with whom Chinese Communists apparently hope to develop a military and spiritual link.

No China Red, Yank Clashes, U.S. Reports

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The White House said today there have been no clashes between Chinese Communists and United States armed forces.

Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, made the statement to reporters, at first limiting it to "United States Marines." In response to inquiries, Ayers later said he had checked and that the denial of any clashes with the Communists applied to all United States armed forces.

He did not indicate what occasioned his statement.

There were reports, however, from Communist headquarters in China that American Marines had fired on Chinese Communist representatives at Chinwangtao. The Chinese, the dispatch said, "had to reply" to the fire, but withdrew after about an hour of hostilities.

Message From Wedemeyer

Ayers told a news conference that President Truman had received a message from Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding general of the United States forces in the Chinese theater.

The General informed the President, Ayers said, that "there have been no clashes between Chinese Communists and United States Marines."

Ayers did not elaborate.

Charges Wedemeyer Lied

Chungking, Nov. 5 (AP)—Chinese Communist protests alleging armed American intervention in China's undeclared civil war broke out anew today and were denied almost immediately in Chinese Central Government circles.

The Communist *New China Daily News* bluntly called Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's recent promise of nonintervention "nothing but a lie," and the Communist News Agency reported that "troops and people in liberated areas are indignant at actions of American forces."

The charge against the commander of American troops in China was carried in a dispatch from the Communist headquarters at Yenan. The Americans, it said, not only armed and equipped Central Government troops, "but have invaded our liberated areas in North China, opened fire on us, arrested some of our army personnel and disarmed some of our troops."

Delegation "Fired On"

When American Marines first landed at Chinwangtao, the Communists sent representatives to contact them, but "they were fired upon and had to reply," the dispatch said, adding that Communists withdrew after an hour of hostilities.

After the Marines had occupied Chinwangtao and the near-by town of Haiyang, the dispatch said, the Communists, who were not informed of the American's intentions and considering China's "territorial rights involved," sent six representatives to negotiate with them.

The Americans arrested the negotiators without explanation and before releasing them, asserted the *News*, "threatened that the Communists would be dealt with by the American fleet and Marines."

Other Charges

The dispatch also charged that:

1. October 18 a detachment of 30 American and Chinese police arrested five members of the staff of the Communist office in the former British concession in Tientsin.

2. American planes "supported puppet troops in threatening our forces."

3. Ten American planes from Nanyuan airfield, in the suburbs of Peiping, flew over the Communist-held town of Kuan on October 21 and dropped leaflets warning the Communists to withdraw in three days.

4. Later the same day, 14 American planes strafed Kuan while a massmeeting was being held.

Earlier, in a dispatch from one of its correspondents, the Communist paper had charged the Marines with "positively" participating in armed intervention in China's undeclared civil war.

Attacks Alleged

"American Marines at Chinwangtao, in co-operation with Kuomintang troops, attacked Communist-liberated areas for days," it said.

"On October 30 a contingent of American Marines and troops belonging to the Kuomintang (Nationalist Government) 94th Army attacked and occupied a point near Shanhaikwan (Linyu). The Americans disarmed eighteen Communist guerrillas."

Chinwangtao, where Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey's United States 7th Amphibious Force recently landed Nationalist troops, and Shanhaikwan are on the Gulf of Chihli, about 150 miles northeast of Tientsin.

"Kuomintang troops were transported in American vehicles to launch the attack on Shanhaikwan," the dispatch continued.

"On October 31 American and Chinese forces from Chinwangtao attacked Pehtaiho and machine-gunned us. Our casualties were heavy and we were forced to withdraw from Pehtaiho."

About 70,000 United States Marines have been stationed in the Tientsin-Peiping area of North China to aid Nationalist forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in disarming Japanese forces, and in policing until Chiang can move in reinforcements.

American officials have emphasized that the Marines have been ordered to stand clear of China's civil strife and take no sides.

Official reports reaching Chungking today said 10,000 Chinese Communists were attacking Nationalists in the suburbs of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia.

Other Communist columns were rushing toward the Kweisui battle area, indicating that Chiang's troops defending the city soon might be more greatly outnumbered than already reported.

A Government spokesman claimed, however, that Kweisui was "fortunately" still in the hands of the defenders.

He said that Tatung, northern Shensi province junction town on the Tatung-Puchow and Peiping-Suiyan railroads, still was in Kuomintang hands, but admitted the situation was "grave" at both places.

Loss Of Tsaoyang Admitted

The official Central News agency asserted that Communist forces "have been on the offensive since the middle of October" and admitted the loss by Kuomintang forces of several towns, including Tsaoyang, about 145 miles northwest of Hankow.

Several Communist columns, including one more than 15,000 strong, are engaged in the "widespread offensive action."

Observers at Chungking said the seizure of Tsaoyang and other points threatened the west flank of Nationalist positions along the Peiping-Hankow railroad north of Hankow, which apparently is the purpose of the drive.

Aimed At Troop Movement

The Communists are seeking to prevent restoration of traffic along the railroad to frustrate movement of Chiang Kai-shek's troops to north China and Manchuria.

A Government source said that wherever the Communists had succeeded in disrupting the railroads, Government troops were continuing north on foot.

The Communist new 4th Army, about 40,000 strong, the source said, had moved to points north of the Yangtze and had split into two forces, one of which was attacking the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow line and the other the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow road.

Destruction on the Tientsin-Pukow line has been heaviest just north of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

Red Troops Withdrawing

There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Communists within 30 miles north of Nanking, but there has been no fighting as they withdraw, the Kuomintang spokesman said. He alleged that some 30,000 Red troops are heading toward Lienyun on the Yellow Sea at the eastern end of the Lunghai railroad.

A Chinese press dispatch from Changchun reported that Soviet troops at Chinhsien (Chinchow) on the Peiping-Mukden railroad between the Great Wall and Mukden would begin withdrawing Saturday.

Chinese Get U. S. Vehicles.

Shanghai, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Nearly 15,000 United States Army vehicles have been placed at the disposal of the Chinese National Army for redeployment of its forces in areas recovered from the Japanese.

Col. Herman A. Hauck of Marathon, N. Y., chief of lend-lease in the China theater, said today that lend-lease, inoperative in most categories, was being continued in this case "because of the importance of assisting the Chinese armies in the reoccupation and disarming of Japanese forces in China and Manchuria.

MOSCOW ATTACKS U. S. 'ISOLATIONISTS'

Charges Wheeler, Hoover and Taft Would Use Force on Other Countries

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Moscow radio attacked "American isolationists" today and accused them of being "originators of the idea of using economic and military might as a means of exerting pressure on other countries."

Former President Herbert Hoover and Senators Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, and Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, were singled out for special mention. "The American isolationists Taft and Wheeler have tried to take advantage of a discussion of international problems for their own provocative ends," the broadcast said, quoting from an article in the Red Fleet's magazine, International Observer.

"Reactionary politicians have zealously opposed collaboration among the great powers and tried to make the most of every difference inevitably arising among the Allies when complicated problems were being solved," the broadcast added. "Only the other day, Hoover proposed to refuse loans to those countries that do not agree to comply with the political demands of the United States."

[On Sept. 17 Mr. Hoover urged that the disposition of lend-lease and other war-period debts be postponed until "five years hence, when the shape of the world is more clear. We cannot today afford having our resources used to keep up armies, to engage in non-productive enterprises, to pay debts to other countries, to go into business abroad in competition with us or to pay for propaganda to upset our Government," he declared.]

The broadcast said that the "isolationists" were now "conducting a spurious campaign against the democratic Governments of Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia, calling for their boycott."

Russian Assails Foreign 'Cynics'

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—David Zaslavsky, one of Russia's outstanding writers, today charged that "cynics" in both the United States and Europe were following the "fetish of the atomic bomb" instead of believing in the possibility of permanent peace.

Zaslavsky, stating his views in the Communist newspaper *Pravda*, assailed "rescuers" of war-ravaged Europe "who will come with healing medicine in one hand and a bill in the other."

"There are many cynics in Europe and America," said Zaslavsky, "with whole colonies of malignant bacilli . . . who instead of believing in a lasting peace, follow a fetish of the atomic bomb."

This cynicism, he continued, "is the indifference of exhausted people to their fate. People of this kind of a spiritual state cannot and don't want to toil. They are corroded with doubt."

"Some (cynics) are sitting in big newspapers from where they try to spread their mood over the world," Zaslavsky added.

Accused Men Reply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Senator Wheeler said today that "Russia and her satellites are the greatest isolationists in the world today."

He made this comment in an interview on the Moscow broadcast denouncing "American isolationists." He added:

"I am definitely in favor of cooperation among the great powers to prevent future wars, but cooperation is a two-way street. To speak of the Governments of Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia as democratic today is a huge joke. Every intelligent person who knows what is going on in those countries knows they have one of the most cruel forms of dictatorship ever imposed on a civilized people.

"If to be opposed to giving away the United States taxpayers' money to pay debts of other countries, to furnishing them our money to keep up large armies, to completely tearing down our tariff barriers and our immigration laws, and to dividing up the wealth of this country is to be isolationist, then I am perfectly willing to be called isolationist."

Senator Taft said:

"The statement made by the Communist Red Fleet magazine that I am in favor of using our economic might as a means of exerting pressure on other countries is the exact opposite of the truth. I am complimented to be singled out by name as an opponent of communism and to have my name associated with that of Mr. Hoover in this attack."

In New York, Mr. Hoover issued this statement:

"If advocating human freedom, justice, the compliance with agreement, the use of American resources to relieve suffering and their use exclusively to rebuild productivity in the world is isolationism, then the word has a new and noble meaning. If Russia is willing to cooperate to those ends, I welcome it."

BRITISH WARNED FUTURE AIR RAIDS NOT IMPOSSIBLE

LONDON, Nov. 5. — (AP) Home Secretary James Chuter Ede today warned the British people against believing that they never again would be subject to air attack, and urged that the nation's wartime civil defense organization be kept up to date to meet any future needs.

He asked the House of Commons to support a bill which would suspend, rather than repeal, Britain's civil defense acts of 1937 and 1939. The home secretary declared it was necessary to study the need for modifications to meet requirements "should the country be again attacked by air.

Heeding his warning, the lawmakers passed the measure on second reading without a dissenting voice.

Ede spoke a short time after Laborite Tom Stokes demanded that "representations" be made to Russia against a reported plan to expel 4,500,000 Germans from the Russian occupation zone of Germany into the British zone. Hector McNeil, parliamentary secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the government had no knowledge of the reported plan, but that it had "called for an immediate report."

Earlier a British business leader declared that Germany now has "three times more machinery than she had in 1929 x x x and it would not take her very long to get ready for a new adventure she may care to embark upon."

In a letter to the London Times, Lincoln Evans, assistant general secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Federation, said:

"We should not forget that German industry was the basis upon which her aggressive policy was founded and it was largely founded to execute this policy."

Ede announced that Britain had sent commissions to Germany to study "saturation attacks of all kinds and the way in which German (air raid) services functioned" and that scientists had been sent to Japan to investigate the effects of the atomic bomb.

"In due course," he declared, "we should know more of civil defense requirements and the best methods of dealing with air attacks. These investigations are now proceeding."

The home secretary repeatedly emphasized the necessity of keeping civil defense abreast of progressing methods of death from the skies. The Japanese study was the only specfic reference made to the atomic bomb.

U.S. AND BRITAIN AGREE ON PLAN TO FREE TRADE

Reported Understanding Is Held Forerunner to Loan Program.

FUND PUT AT 3.5 TO 5 BILLION

Negotiations on Financial Aid Involve Deals to Solve Other Problems.

Washington, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The United States and Great Britain were reported today to have agreed on a sweeping program for removing restraints on world trade.

This is the immediate forerunner, officials predict, of another agreement on United States financial assistance to Britain. A review of the financial negotiations showed today that the sum probably will be between $3,500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000.

The terms are understood to include: A 2 per cent interest rate; repayment in fifty years, beginning five years after the actual making of the loan. (This five-year span is to allow the British to get back on their feet.) And, lastly, a provision that any time the British Empire fails to take in sufficient funds, its payment for that year may be delayed.

The British negotiators, Lord Keynes and Lord Halifax, transmitted these terms to London about ten days ago. So far as could be learned over the week end, they are waiting for a final decision by the Government.

Favor $5,000,000,000 Maximum.

American negotiators say they would like to establish a maximum $5,000,000,000 for the British here. During the next five years, the British would use only what they needed. But the Americans have concluded that Congress will agree only to a loan which the British can prove they actually need.

Therefore, the Americans tentatively have worked out a minimum figure of $3,500,000,000. Above that would be an additional credit resulting from the post lend-lease shipment of goods to Britain. This is continuing pending final settlement of the loan problem, and the two items together may amount to around $4,500,000,000.

When the British asked for the loan, the Americans responded with a demand that the British break up various trade restraints which United States officials and business men do not like. The British ask tariff reductions in return.

Both Sides Horse Trading.

It was learned that the British agreed to the principle of cutting out the Empire preference system of tariff, but pointed out that it would take some time to accomplish this. Indications were that American officials agreed to work on further tariff reductions, too. It is understood that the British also plan to abandon the empire dollar pool.

In addition to the financial talks, Anglo-American negotiations are still pending on two other subjects—final settlement of lend-lease and disposal of surplus war properties in foreign countries. These are largely technical and are complicated by the lack of accurate inventories.

WORLD YOUTH PARLEY LISTS ECONOMIC NEEDS

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The world youth conference demanded in a resolution tonight a post-war program for young people of the world that would give them free medical care, higher education at government expense, a maximum forty-four-hour work week and two weeks' vacation with pay.

During the day, a group of five British organizations issue a statement declaring they had refused to send delegates to the meeting because they were waiting for a conference "not on an anti-fascist basis," but more representative of all types of world youth.

The conference defeated, at the behest of opposition led by United States delegates, a British-Canadian proposal that the conference support state financial aid to parochial schools.

Elizabeth Green, 19, of Boston, Mass., representing American Unitarian youth, warned in opposing the proposal that "a few powerful conservative religions would gain control of such funds."

She was supported by Olivia Stokes of New York City, representing the Christian Youth Council of New York, who said:

"Freedom of conscience must be preserved. The teaching of religion has nothing to do with the state."

Briton Wants Protest Of Reputed Russ Plan

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—Laborite Tom Stokes demanded today that Great Britain make "representations" to Russia against the reported expulsion of Germans from the Soviet to the British occupation zone.

His speech in Commons came after Hector McNeil, parliamentary under secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government has no "official knowledge" of a reported decision of the Russian Government to expel 4,500,000 Germans from the Soviet occupation area. He added that Foreign Secretary Bevin "has called for an immediate report."

New Government Fumbling: Churchill

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—Winston Churchill accused the Labor Government today of "fumbling ineffectively" with national problems of demobilization, housing, reconversion and recovery of trade.

His views were expressed in a letter to Harold MacMillen, Conservative candidate in a Bromley byelection.

"The socialist Government has displayed a greater readiness to arm itself with autocratic powers than to grapple with matters vital to the nation's existence," he wrote.

"It dilates upon its grandiose plans for a visionary future while fumbling ineffectively with the practical problems."

Churchill Gets Title 'Engineer of Victory'

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 5—A journalist by training, statesman by career and bricklayer by hobby, Winston Churchill acquired a new title today—"Engineer of Victory."

Announcing election of the former Prime Minister to an honorary fellowship in the Society of Engineers, Frank Parfett, president, said the title "Engineer of Victory" was justified by the great contribution of engineering to the war effort under Mr. Churchill's leadership.

Britain May Control Private Hospitals

London, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Legislation to bring Britain's independently operated hospitals under State control was predicted in parliamentary circles today as the next objective of the new Labor Government in its expanding nationalization program. The measure probably will be introduced soon after Parliament's Christmas holidays as part of a comprehensive national health plan now being drafted.

Empire Preferences Backed By Canadian

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lord Bennett, former Canadian Prime Minister, told an American Chamber of Commerce meeting today that the United States was asking too much in demanding that Britain abandon empire preferences.

"By empire preferences we are endeavoring to maintain our family lives," he said. "Is it not fair that members of a family should give a little better deal to one another than to strangers?"

Britain to Get German Plants

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, told Commons today that the Labor government is planning to transplant "certain German plants and machinery" to Britain. The amount, he added, will be determined by Feb. 7.

France In Dark On Council Plans

Paris, Nov. 5 (AP)—A French spokesman said today his Govern-

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ment had received no official word that the Allies had decided to exclude France from Allied Control Council plans for a central administration of Germany.

A Berlin story quoting an official informant said that France's opposition to a central administration for the beaten Reich would not deter the United States, Great Britain and Russia from proceeding with such a plan.

French Claim Stand Clear

The French spokesman said France has made clear that she is not unalterably opposed to the Allied plan, but that France wants her program for internationalizing the Ruhr and detaching the Rhineland from Germany discussed before a decision is reached.

Provision for eventual establishment of a central government for Germany was contained in the Potsdam declaration, to which France was not a signatory. France is a member, however, of the four-power council controlling Germany.

Might Freeze France From Setup

Unanimous agreement is necessary among the four occupying powers on any action taken by the council, but zone commanders may make bilateral agreements among themselves. If France refuses to agree to the central government the other Allies will proceed with the plan on a bilateral basis, it is understood in Berlin.

If this is done it would freeze France out of the central administrative setup and leave a barrier between the French occupation zone and the rest of Germany.

The Berlin informant said that while no ultimatum has been served upon the French "the cards have been laid on the table on a take-it-or-leave-it basis."

I. L. O. Severs Ties With Geneva League

Paris, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The International Labor Organization voted 116 to 0 today for a revision of its constitution, severing all ties with the old League of Nations and clearing the way for an application for affiliation with the United Nations Organization.

GI's Off Limits In Le Havre

Paris, Nov. 5 (AP)—All of Le Havre except Red Cross and army clubs has been placed off limits to American troops, effective today, as result of clashes between United States soldiers and French civilians, the *Stars and Stripes'* Paris edition reported today.

The Army newspaper said the order followed two months of increasing violence, including assaults and shootings. Last Friday the French newspaper *Havre Libre* published an editorial stating that local residents felt unsafe after dark on the streets of the port city, a major staging area for United States-bound troops.

Col. Thomas J. Weed, United States commandant, issued the off-limits order. The *Stars and Stripes* said it banned soldiers in nearby camps from entering the city unless in groups supervised by an officer. The paper reported all cafes, restaurants, liquor stores, hotels and private homes were forbidden ground.

Army Imposes G. I. Curfew in Le Havre Area

Drastic Curbs Follow 9 Days of Violence Between Soldiers and Civilians

LE HAVRE, France, Nov. 5 (AP).—The Army imposed drastic restrictions on American soldiers in the Le Havre area today as a result of what the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" described as two months of increasing violence there involving G. I.'s and French civilians.

The entire city of Le Havre, except Red Cross and Army clubs, was placed off limits to American troops between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and Army personnel was barred from all cafes, restaurants, liquor stores, hotels and private homes.

The restrictions were ordered by Colonel Thomas J. Weed, American commandant at the port, following nine successive days of assaults and shootings and an editorial appeal by the local French daily "Le Havre Libre" to American authorities to do something about "the insecurity of our streets" after dark.

British military personnel and civilians in the Le Havre area attached to or working with the Americans were included in the order. Soldiers in camps near Le Havre awaiting shipment home will be allowed in the city only in organized groups under the command of an officer.

The number of soldiers at the port varies from 40,000 to 100,000, depending upon the shipping situation. In addition, there are about 30,000 "static" personnel here operating the port.

The violence was attributed to homesickness and lack of restraint on the part of the American troops and to growing resentment on the part of French civilians in this three-quarter-destroyed, overcrowded city.

Goering, Ribbentrop Aimed To Smash Czechoslovakia

By DANIEL DE LUCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, Nov. 5—(AP) The two Nazi highbinders, Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop, even while greasing the skids for Austria's demise, were laying their lines for an even greater coup—the smashing of Czechoslovakia.

Glib Ribbentrop, the champagne salesman who was made Hitler's Foreign Minister only a month before, was in London where he breakfasted with Prime Minister Chamberlain and smoothly lied that the Austrian Anchluss meant no threat to Czechoslovakia.

Gives British Cue

Preparing the way for Munich, he repeatedly gave the British a cue—the hint of a "German-British understanding."

Pudgy Goering, rhapsodizing over the blue sky in Berlin on the March 13 morning in 1938 when Hitler was proclaiming that Austria henceforth would be the German Ostmark, prompted Ribbentrop on other lies he should tell.

Rather testily, Ribbentrop replied that most of this propaganda already had been imparted to the British in a "grand conversation" with Lord Halifax, then Foreign Secretary. He added that he had received an "excellent impression" of the attitude of the late Neville Chamberlain.

Ribbentrop wanted to come back to Berlin, apparently to share the limelight, but Goering insisted he stay on the job in London.

Goering could not resist gloating that Hitler had left him in the "key position" in Berlin while going off to Austria to receive Nazi plaudits, overshadowed. The Fuehrer was greatly moved when he talked to me last night. Imagine, it was the first time he had seen his homeland again. Now I chiefly want to talk about political things. The story there that we had given an ultimatum is naturally foolish gossip x x x Whether by Schuschnigg's (Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria) direct order or with his knowledge the Communists and Reds had been armed and were already making demonstrations which were photographed, with 'Heil Moscow' and so on. x x x"

Goering—"Seyss-Inquart (Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Austrian Nazi who seized power when Schuschnigg resigned) who was already in the government liked us to march in at once. We had already marched up to the frontier because we could not know whether there would be civil war or not. (The telephone records showed Goering dictated the telegram Seyss-Inquart was to send asking for German troops). These are facts which can be proved by documents. The sympathy for National Socialism (in Austria) is complete, and to us, surprising. In the Fatherland Front (Schuschnigg's party) there were about 80 per cent honorable National Socialists. Actually these were all our people. That is the explanation for the wonderful behavior which surprised even us. But is true—except for the Jews in Vienna, apart from these black ravens no one is seen who is against us."

Austria 'On Our Side'

Ribbentrop—"It seems all of Austria is thus far on our side."

Goering—"If there were an election tomorrow—I already have told Seyss-Inquart he should quietly invite representatives of the democratic powers really to convince themselves this election will be on a completely democratic basis—we would get 90 per cent of the yes votes in Austria. Absolutely! x x x"

Ribbentrop—"The situation here is, for the moment they have had a great surprise. But generally they are looking at things with common sense. x x x"

Goering—"The election will take place after our troops are back. Our troops are coming back in the next few days. x x x I would simply propose to Halifax that a couple of really first rate people whom he trusts should be sent by him so they can see the picture. I must say, yesterday you know, when they were saying there the most serious things, war and so forth, I had to laugh lightly because where could be found the conscienceless statesman who would send millions of people to death again because two German brother peoples were once more together. x x x"

Ribbentrop — "Yes that is absolutely laughable. It is also realized here. One knows here, I believe, rather exactly what is going on."

Goering—"x x x I should like to emphasize what the Czech minister who was with me yesterday explained, the rumors that Czechia had mobilized were made completely out of thin air, and they would be satisfied with my word I would not undertake the lightest thing against Czechia."

Farewells All Paid

Ribbentrop—"I was going to fly off. I paid my farewells the day before yesterday to all sides."

Goering—"But the Fuehrer intended, because you are over there, that you would explain how things really are. Above all that it is completely wrong to think Germany gave an ultimatum."

Ribbentrop — "The explanation was plainly given when I spoke very intimately with Halifax and Chamberlain."

Goering—"I hadn't known whether you had spoken with the people already. I wish you would once more, not once more but in general, tell Halifax and Chamberlain the following: It is not correct that Germany gave an ultimatum. That is a Schuschnigg lie because the ultimatum was given to him by Seyss-Imquart, Glaise-Horstenau (Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, Austrian Pan-German in Schuschnigg's cabinet who became vice chancellor after Hitler's coup), and jury (Hugo Jury, later a minister in Seyss-Inquart's cabinet). There was, I believe, a military attache with them, requested by Seyss-Inquart becauseof a technical situation—he was there only to ask, in case Seyss-Inquart requested the support of German troops, permission for them to march in."

Ribbentrop—"Herr Goering, how is it with Vienna, is it all clear there now?"

Goering—"Yes. Yesterday I landed hundreds of airplanes with some companies to secure the airport and they were received with jubilation. Today the first of the 17th division will march in together with Austrian troops. The Austrian troops did not withdraw but everywhere at their stations and in their garrisons they fraternized immediately with German troops."

Ribbentrop—"That clearly was to be expected."

Goering—"x x x We threaten in no way the CSR (Czechoslovak Republic). But the CSR on the contrary has now the opportunity to arrive at a friendly, reasonable relationship with us. Everything is on the supposition that France remains reasonable and does nothing. Naturally if France were to carry out a great mobilization on the frontier then it might become very merry."

Long Talk with Halifax

Ribbentrop—"I had a long conversation with Halifax and told him our principal opinions, also regarding a German-English understanding."

Goering—"You know yourself, Ribbentrop, that I always stood for a most warm German-English understanding. If the English want a really honorable understanding and if the English recognize reciprocally that we also are a proud, free people then nobody could be more glad than I. For at least we are two brother peoples."

Ribbentrop—"I can tell you one thing, Herr Goering, I talked with Chamberlain at breakfast. Right after leaving the table. I got a very good impression of him, and he requested me to give a message to the Fuehrer which I will deliver to the Fuehrer personally. You will be in Berlin this afternoon."

Goering—"I will be in Berlin today. I have the Heroes Memorial day. (Goering spoke at the traditional German Memorial day exercises in Berlin in the place of Hitler.)

Ribbentrop—"I can't tell you this so well over the telephone but it's best I depart today."

Goering—"I leave that to you."

Ribbentrop — "My conversations are concluded and if I sat around further it would look so comic. But I got a really excellent impression of Chamberlain."

Goering—"That pleases me."

Ribbentrop—"I won't talk about it to you over the telephone but I got the impression Chamberlain also has the honorable will for an understanding. I told him in this interview that after removing Austrian problems from the world the undertsanding between Germany and England would be easier than before. I believe he comprehended that."

Britain Restricts Yank Writers

Berlin, Nov. 5 (AP)—The British Army press camp has formally notified American correspondents filing news dispatches from Berlin for distribution to newspapers in the United Kingdom that they may use British communications only as "a courtesy" during "clear time."

The notice was issued after the Associated Press complained that a dispatch by Edward D. Ball on a British press conference about Hitler's supposed death was logged in chronological order by the British copyroom last Thursday night, but actually was not transmitted until all stories written by British correspondents later during the evening had been sent.

Also For Relay To U.S.

Ball's report was intended for distribution to all newspapers receiving the Associated Press service in the United Kingdom, as well as for relay to the United States.

By contrast with the preferential operation of the British communications setup, three American commercial radio companies here accord British correspondents access to their facilities on a basis of equality with American correspondents.

British communications here are operated by the Army and users pay charges to the general post office in London.

Equal Privileges On July 3

When correspondents of the western Allies entered Berlin in a body on July 3, all were granted equal privileges regardless of whether they filed by American or British channels.

Capt. C. P. M. R. Morse, British communications officer, was unable to show the Associated Press any written order upon which the Berlin rules were based but said:

Morse's records showed that British communications personnel did not start transmitting Ball's copy until five hours after they received it.

ALLIES MAY SEIZE GERMANS' ASSETS

Berlin, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The vast assets which Germans hold abroad—estimated at perhaps $1,000,000,000—may be confiscated under an edict issued by the Allied Control Council.

The council yesterday set up a four-Power German external property commission to seize or gain control of the holdings, which are believed to be concentrated chiefly in Spain, Argentina, Sweden and Switzerland. In effect, neutral Powers will be asked to recognize the council as the government of Germany and thus entitled to German external assets.

The new commission was vested with "all rights, titles and interests" in the foreign properties.

Austrians and citizens of other occupied countries were exempted, as were German assets in the United States, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom and British Dominions, and France.

Big 3 Plans New Rule In Reich

Berlin, Nov. 5 (AP)—The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will proceed with plans for a central administration for Germany without French participation if France persists in her opposition to central rule, an official informant said today.

The Potsdam declaration provided that a central government eventually would be established. The French, who were not signatories to the document, are demanding internationalization of the Ruhr and Rhineland. They also want to see Germany dismembered into economic bits and not rebuilt into an economic entity.

Must Be Unanimous

Under the Allied setup, unanimous agreement is necessary among the four occupying powers on any action taken by the control council. However, zone commanders may make bilateral agreements among themselves. It is understood this is what the three powers intend to do if France refuses to go along.

In effect, this would freeze France out of the central administrative setup and leave a barrier between the French occupation zone and the rest of Germany.

In one sense, such three-power action would be what the French want, since they have expressed a desire to integrate their zone economically—if not politically—with France.

The official informant said that nothing like an ultimatum had been served upon the French but that "the cards have been laid on the table on a take-it-or-leave-it basis." He predicted a showdown would come shortly.

The impasse over French opposition is based on fear of an aggressive Germany which might develop in the future. It is understood to have been one of the main reasons for the current trip to the United States by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Ambassador Robert D. Murphy.

Upon their return, quick action is anticipated to settle the issue.

Meanwhile, the vast assets which Germans hold abroad—estimated to total perhaps $1,000,000,000—may be confiscated under an edict issued by the Allied control council.

Reich May Get Civilian Rule By Feb. 1

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The United States expects to convert the administration of government in the American zone of occupation in Germany to civilian status by February 1, Lieut. Gen. Lucius T. Clay said today.

The deputy military governor of the American zone, back in the United States for a visit, told a news conference that it was certain civil administration for the entire zone could be instituted by June 1 and that "we believe we can do it sooner." The American zone is made up of the states of Bavaria, Wurtenberg and Grosse Hessen.

Subject Of Consultation

The question of installing civilian government is now the subject of consultation among the four Allied powers, Clay said. He explained that the Potsdam agreement requires four-power consultation before any one of the powers could end military rule and install civil administration in its zone. Clay asserted, however, he believed there would be no difficulty in getting an agreement for the United States to institute civil government in its zone.

Clay said the American military government has asked the War Department for 300,000 tons of food to carry the German population through to the next harvest. This amount would be in addition to 200,000 tons on hand left over from military operations in the closing days of the war.

McCloy's Views

The general said it is contemplated that Germany will pay for the food, but for the present it must be financed out of War Department funds. The cost is estimated roughly at $100 a ton, or a total of $50,000,000.

At another news conference Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said he favors civil government for Germany, "but not just immediately."

McCloy, just back from a visit to the European and Pacific theaters for a study of occupation problems, voiced his views at a news conference.

No Sign Of Uprising Seen

While in Germany, he said he saw no signs of an uprising, but that was several weeks ago. He said he had not yet seen the reports turned in by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who last week told of considerable unrest among German youths and discharged soldiers.

McCloy said he saw a great deal of destruction in Japan. It differs from that in Germany. Japan's flimsy houses suffered severely in the fire bombings, he said, while in Germany the shells of burned-out buildings still stand.

Jackson Sees Trial Dress Rehearsal

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 5 (AP). Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson witnessed a dress rehearsal for the Nuernberg trial of Germany's war criminals today.

Accompanied by his executive officer, Col. Robert J. Gill, the chief United States prosecutors inspected the trial room in the Palace of Justice and heard stand-ins for judges, attorneys and witnesses go through a prepared script before microphones.

The mock trial was the first of several scheduled to make sure there are no kinks in the elaborate mechanical system by which the proceedings will be conducted in four languages.

Bormann Status

It was reported today that the name of Martin Bormann will probably be stricken from the list of 24 defendants when the trial opens on the presumption he is dead.

Seventeen members of the United Nations have approved the charter establishing the International Military Tribunal to try the chief Nazis. These countries are the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Poland, Belgium, Ethiopia, Australia, Honduras, Norway and Panama.

Delay Possible

The United States will be ready to proceed with the trial on schedule on November 20, but the opening day may be delayed beyond that date by defense requests for additional time to prepare, Jackson said.

Jackson said legal representatives for some defendants are expected to request more time in which to prepare their cases. Five defendants, he pointed out, are still without counsel.

U. S. ASKED TO SEND FOOD TO REICH ZONE

American Authorities Suggest German Reparations Pay for 300,000 Tons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—American military authorities in Germany have asked the War Department to supply 300,000 tons of food for the civilian population in the American zone.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, said today that food was not obtainable in Europe "in any substantial amounts." Occupation authorities have therefore asked that the Army finance shipments from this country, making Germany pay for the supplies later in reparations.

The 300,000 tons would be added to about 200,000 tons left over when military operations in Germany ceased. General Clay estimated that this total of 500,000 tons would suffice to maintain a daily calory rate of 1,550 for the civilian population until the next harvest. In the American zone, planting is expected to be about 95 per cent of normal, but because of the scarcity of fertilizers the actual production will probably be only 75 to 80 per cent, he said.

General Clay seemed satisfied with the progress of the program to convert the government in the zone from military to civilian. By Feb. 1, he said, it is expected that civilian administraton, now confined to the local levels of government, will be expanded to provide civilian direction for the three State Governments in the American zone—Bavaria, Wuerttemburg and Greater Hesse. He expressed the belief that it would be possible to install civilian government for the over-all administration of the zone even earlier than the June 1 date mentioned by President Truman and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Few Russian Solders Marrying Fraulein

Berlin, Nov. 5 (AP)—Russian soldiers fraternize with German fraulein but they are not marrying them, Col. J. Stepanov, Red Army deputy member of Berlin's *Kommandantur*, said today.

There is a marriage registry at Russian headquarters in suburban Karlshorst where anyone can file intent to marry but no one has applied, he said.

"There isn't one reason why a Russian soldier should marry a German girl," he said. "But there are lots of reasons why he shouldn't—great differences in languages and culture, plenty of Russian girls looking for husbands, and the fact a Russian soldier may be here today and in Siberia tomorrow."

Russians In Berlin Ready To Celebrate

Berlin, Nov. 5 (AP)—Russians started draping the city in red today in anticipation of Wednesday's observance of the "October Revolution," the first of its kind to be held in Berlin.

Soviet kommandatur buildings were decorated with red streamers, and huge portraits of Stalin and Lenin.

ADMINISTERS CAMPS

BAD TOLZ, Germany, Nov. 5—(AP) The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has taken over the internal administration of 212 displaced persons camps containing 248,179 Allied Nationals in Bavaria, Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., said today. The military government which has been sharing administrative responsibility with UNRRA will continue to handle supply, communications and transport for the camps, he said. Only six camps will be retained under control of the Third Army which handled more than 4,000,000 homeless persons in its sweep across Europe.

Factory Demolition Start Set

Bad Tolz, Germany, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., said today that demolition of former German munitions plants will begin November 12 with the blowing up of a smokeless powder factory at Kaufbeuren. Another at Ebenhausen will be blown up November 13.

Patton to Visit Brussels.

Brussels, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the United States Fifteenth Army, will visit the Belgian capital November 14. Plans call for him to be received by Regent Prince Charles and decorated with a high Belgian order.

Whole World Is Asked To Aid Czechoslovakia

Prague, Nov. 5 (AP)—Appealing to the entire world for aid, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk today declared that danger of famine and disease confronts Czechoslovakia with the approach of winter.

He said 700,000 children were undernourished and half of these already were suffering from tuberculosis.

BRITISH LEAVE DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5. — (AP) British garrison troops departed from several points in Denmark today for Germany, leaving behind them only a military mission in Copenhagen, small RAF personnel and a few scattered platoons.

FRANCO NOTE HINTED

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 5.—(AP) Sources close to Don Juan, heir apparent to the Spanish throne, said today that a note was about to be delivered to Gen. Francisco Franco, advising him that the prince may issue a formal anti-Franco manifesto in London.

Mannerheim Off To Visit Portugal

Stockholm, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—President Baron Gustaf Mannerheim of Finland arrived here today aboard the Finnish steamship Wellamo en route to Portugal for his health.

Italian Red Escapes Fascist Kidnapers

Rome, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Communist Leader Luigi Longo narrowly escaped being kidnaped near Grossetto yesterday by three armed men who identified themselves as Fascists, the newspaper La Nazione del Popolo said.

Longo was in the first of two cars proceeding along a country road when the second car was halted by a pistol shot, the newspaper said. The men said they were looking for Longo and when they did not find him, they stole the car and stripped the passengers.

ITALY TO BUY OIL

Rome, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The United States embassy disclosed today that Allied policy had been changed to permit Italy to buy all the oil products for which she could pay and for which shipping is available.

Previously, Italy was allowed only enough petroleum products to prevent disease and unrest. The Allies previously had supplied Italy with about 40 per cent of her 1938-1939 consumption which was regarded as normal.

Yugoslavs Cheer Fall of Monarchy

Belgrade, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—One hundred thousand people turned out for the biggest mass meeting in Belgrade's history today and cheered Republican Leader Jasha Prodanovitch when he declared that "I am convinced the monarchy will never be revived from its deep grave." Representatives of all political groups in the People's Front spoke.

RUSSIA PLANS CELEBRATION

28th Anniversary Of 'October Revolution' Is Wednesday

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Soviet capital took on a gay holiday air tonight as Moscow's millions prepared for the holiest of national days, the celebration Wednesday of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the "October Revolution."

Generalissimo Stalin is expected to launch the celebration tomorrow with his traditional anni-

versary eve address.

Informed circles said tonight that Stalin had returned to Moscow, ending his vacation of almost a month. Stalin was reported to be in good health and considerably rested.

On Vacation At Resort

The Soviet leader has been on vacation at a Black Sea resort. He was visited there October 26 and 27 by United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and an exchange of views between Stalin and President Truman was effected through Harriman.

Harriman, on his return to Moscow, definitely spiked rumors that Stalin was sick. The United States Ambassador said Stalin was in good health, and appeared greatly refreshed by the vacation, his first since the war.

Moscow Streets Decorated

Harriman spent the two days with Stalin in the latter's villa near Sochi. Well-informed sources here said the conversations produced results which may have an important bearing on future collaboration among the Allies.

Meanwhile, in preparation for the celebration the Russians decorated Moscow's streets with red bunting, and hung red cardboard stars bordered with green from fir trees and lamp posts.

Pictures of Stalin and other Soviet leaders were being placed on every public building.

Russ To Celebrate Revolution Day

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union decked itself in red bunting today as its millions of citizens, bound by stronger ties of patriotism than ever before, prepared to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of the October revolution.

The ceremonies are expected to begin tomorrow night with a speech by Generalissimo Stalin, who traditionally addresses himself to the Soviet people on the eve of the anniversary.

The celebration commemorates the Bolshevik uprising which overthrew the Kerensky Government. The event is called the October revolution because, according to the Julian calendar in use in 1917, it took place on October 25. According to the present calendar the date is November 7.

HUNGARY GOES CONSERVATIVE

IN ELECTIONS

First General Vote Held In Russian-Occupied Area Since War

Budapest, Nov. 5 (AP)—The moderately conservative Small Holders party tonight had won 58 per cent of the more than 4,000,000 votes cast in yesterday's national parliamentary elections, with more than three fourths of all the ballots counted.

It appeared the Small Holders party majority would hold at about that figure and win for them a sweeping victory in the first general elections held in Soviet-occupied eastern Europe since the war's end.

Former Premier Selected

The laborite Social Democrats were running second with about 22 per cent of the vote and the Communists had about 14 per cent.

The rightist Christian Democratic party and other groups received neglible votes.

Among the prominent men selected for Parliament were Count Michael Karolyi, former Premier now living in London; Zoltan Kodaly, composer; Col. Gen. Bela Miklos, retiring Prime Minister, and Prof. Albert Szentgyorgyi, Nobel prize winner for vitamin studies.

Middle-Of-Road Group

The Small Holders party is a middle-of-the-road group, made up of shopkeepers, small landowners and professional men.

A complete count will be delayed until returns are in from all the county's sixteen national voting districts.

The overwhelming victory of the Small Holders will place them in a dominant position in the Hungarian Parliament, and undoubtedly will result in the formation of a new government. Whether the party will attempt to form a coalition Cabinet or one of its own members, could not be determined immediately.

Confer On New Cabinet

It was regarded as certain, however, that Zoltan Tildy, Methodist minister and head of the Small Holders party, would succeed Bela Miklos as Premier. The Small Holders also were expected to place one of their men in the key position of under secretary of state, who controls the Hungarian police.

Party leaders already were conferring on the new Cabinet, and were expected to announce its formation as soon as final election returns were in.

Outside Opinion Heeded

There was every evidence that the elections were conducted in complete freedom. Voting was quiet and orderly, with only a few instances of violence. It appeared, therefore, that Hungary had removed one of the obstacles delaying full recognition and the restoration of normal diplomatic relations with the United States and Great Britain.

[The United States already has approved the appointment of Aladar Szegedy-Maszak as Hungarian Minister to Washington. This is still short of full normal recognition, since Hungary is a former enemy state with which no peace treaty has yet been concluded. Both the United States and Great Britain have indicated they would not recognize governments of former enemy countries unless they were chosen in free elections.]

Regard for American and Brit-

ish public opinion caused political leaders in Hungary to abandon an earlier proposal, under which all the parties would have agreed on a single slate of parliamentary candidates. This plan was suggested by Marshal Klementi Vorosilov, head of the Russian occupation army, to avoid threatened violence between the Communists and the Small Holders.

Instead of following this plan, each of the country's major parties entered slates.

1 Dead, Many Hurt in Trieste

TRIESTE, Nov. 5 (AP)—Thirty-eight persons were held by Allied police today on charges of participating in week-end riots between Italian and Yugoslav factions, in which one person was bludgeoned to death and many were injured. Uncertain calm finally was restored by British and American troops who are occupying this city, claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

PALESTINE CURFEW EXTENDED TO ROADS

Night Auto Traffic Is Banned Outside Towns—Gort Leaves on Return to London

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (AP)—Palestine authorities tonight extended a precautionary motor traffic curfew, banning all movements outside municipal boundaries from 6 P. M. to 5:30 A. M., in a move to forestall fresh outbreakr in the Holy Land.

A curfew order issued yesterday by Maj. Gen. C. F. Loewen, British military commander in the northern area, commanded all persons in the port of Haifa, in nearby refinery areas and in specific sections between Haifa and Tel Aviv to remain indoors between 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

Police announced that a further investigation of a reported exchange of shots at the Haifa Royal Navy depot yesterday had proved that all the shooting was done by guards, and that there was no trace of persons having fired on the depot from the perimeter fence, as originally reported.

The administration of Palestine's Government was taken over today by Chief Secretary J. V. W. Shaw after the departure for London by plane of Viscount Gort, who resigned as High Commissioner because of ill health. No successor to Lord Gort has been announced.

[In London today, Prime Minister Attlee refused a request that he make a statement of the British Government's policy on Palestine immigration before he leaves for a visit to Washington.]

Palestine and Cairo Quiet Down

Curfew in Force at Trouble Spots—Arab Offers Plan for Jewish Immigration.

Jerusalem, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—A precautionary dusk-to-dawn curfew was in force at Palestine trouble spots today after a quiet week end in which there was no recurrence of last week's Arab-Jewish disturbances.

Major-Gen. C. F. Loewen, military commander of the northern area, issued the curfew order. It commanded all persons living in specified sections between Tel Aviv and Haifa, as well as residents of the Haifa port and refinery areas, to remain indoors between 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

The only new incident reported yesterday occurred when six persons were detected tampering with the fence at the Royal Navy depot near Haifa. They fled after an interchange of shots with guards. There were no casualties.

[Cairo also was reported calm. There was only one small anti-Zionist demonstration yesterday and police quickly broke it up. However, dispatches said that 1,000 persons were under arrest as an aftermath of rioting Friday and Saturday.]

A conciliatory voice was raised over the week end when Musa Bey El Alami, Palestine delegate to the Pan-Arab League, said that the Arab people would agree to additional Jewish immigration into Palestine if an impartial United Nations body decided the country's economy could carry the load and if all Allied nations also agreed to accept Jewish immigrants.

The spokesman explained that the Arabs object not to "the Jews as such" but to political Zionism. He criticized the Jews for segregating themselves into "water-tight Jewish communities."

3 Indian National Army Leaders Put On Trial

New Delhi, Nov. 5 (AP)—The trial of three former leaders of the Indian National Army on charges of murder and of joining with the Japanese began today before an Indian general court-martial.

There were indications, however, that a three-week adjournment may be granted tomorrow to allow defense counsel to continue preparation of its case.

Sympathizers outside shouted "patriots, not traitors." Nine of India's prominent lawyers, including Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the All-India Congress party, are defending the men.

100,000 GI's Will Leave India-Burma Theater

New Delhi, Nov. 5 (AP)—United States Army headquarters today said approximately 100,000 American troops would be evacuated from the India-Burma theater within three months. Some 123,000, including 20,000 from China, were sent home by November 1.

The schedule calls for 44,000 to leave for the United States during November, 36,000 in December and 20,000 to 30,000 in January. This would leave 20,000 to 30,000 here.

The Army said 11,600 troops from China were due in this theater this month for return to the United States. This will be the last group to leave China by way of India.

Indonesian Seamen Strike

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 5 (AP)—About 250 Indonesian seamen aboard three ships struck today, charging the vessels' cargoes would be used against natives in the Netherlands Indies. Two strike leaders were arrested but they were later released.

Dead "Pidgin" Foreseen

Lagos, Nigeria, Nov. 5—A new and simplified system of teaching English, adopted by the army in West Africa, will, it is hoped eventually eliminate pidgin English in the British territories.

8 SURVIVORS OF CRASH LAND

Ship Also Bears 7 Bodies From Plane Accident Scene

Honolulu, Nov. 5 (AP)—Eight weary, injured survivors of an ATC Liberator transport which made a forced landing on the Pacific Saturday arrived today aboard the escort carrier Casablanca and were rushed to a hospital.

Also aboard the Casablanca were the bodies of seven dead. Search is continuing for twelve others, including a WAC, who were aboard the plane, which crash-landed 460 miles northeast of Oahu.

A special Army board of inquiry, first to board the Casablanca, instructed the survivors not to venture an opinion on the cause of the forced landing—which broke the four-engined Liberator into two—or on certain details regarding their time in the water before they were rescued.

Two survivors, John R. Patrick, a civilian engineer whose address was not available, and Lieut. Karl Harr, Jr., South Orange, N.J., were rushed off the ship before newspaper reporters could contact them. Patrick suffered multiple bruises and Harr lacerations.

Other Survivors Listed

The other survivors, with the ATC's report of their condition:

PFC. ERNEST HAYDEL, 21, New Orleans, compound leg fracture, serious.

CORPORAL HARRY TOBIN, Philadelphia, compound leg fracture, critical.

STAFF SERGEANT ALBERT JOHNSON, 26, Lakewood, Ohio, scalp bruises, favorable.

MARDIEZE TRAUTMAN, 22, Ferdinand, Idaho, civilian employe of the Hawaiian Air Depot, compound fracture left hip, good.

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT THOMPSON, Detroit and Ferndale, Mich., brain concussion, serious.

PFC. DONALD MITCHELL, Beaver Falls, Pa., fractured hand, good.

All eight survivors were taken to Tripler (Army) Hospital.

In Water Ten Hours

Haydel said he spent ten hours in the water, sustained by a life-jacket.

Toben, who said he had spent 45 days in the China theater, was en route home for discharge.

Miss Trautman was en route to Seattle on emergency leave to visit a brother, who is seriously ill.

Thompson, a veteran of Okinawa, Saipan and Guam, was on a life raft eight hours.

Miss Trautman said she was first off the plane and believed Patrick helped her, but does not know how she got on the raft because she lost consciousness. She said the plane still was afloat the last time she saw it.

PLANE SURVIVORS SOUGHT IN PACIFIC

Honolulu, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Seven ships and six airplanes searched the Pacific Ocean 450 miles east of here today for eleven men and a woman missing in the forced landing at sea of an ATC Liberator Saturday.

Meanwhile, two escort carriers steamed toward Honolulu with twenty-three survivors of the forced landing of a Pan-American Honolulu Clipper and with eight

survivors and the bodies of seven victims—one a woman—of the crashed Liberator.

Capt. S. E. Robbins of Palo Alto, the clipper's pilot, made such "a masterful landing" on the smooth Pacific after two of his plane's engines failed that none of the ten crew men and thirteen passengers was injured. They were picked up a few hours later by a merchant tanker, the Englewood Hills, which transferred them to the baby flattop Manila Bay for the voyage back to Honolulu—600 miles distant. The clipper was being towed to Honolulu. The clipper's passengers included eleven naval officers and two civilian technicians.

Capt. Fred C. Richards of San Francisco, piloting another clipper which left Honolulu thirty minutes after Robbins's, circled the downed seaplane for five hours until the Englewood Hills came to the rescue. Richards, having consumed much of his gasoline in his vigil, returned to Honolulu with his eight passengers.

10 Japs Arrested In Flyers' Deaths

Shanghai, Nov. 4 (AP—Delayed). The Army disclosed today that nine Japanese soldiers and a civilian had been arrested and charged with cremating three American flyers after parading them through the streets of Hankow last December 16 and beating them into insensibility.

Major Willis A. West, Portland, Ore., who made the announcement, said there was some doubt whether the Americans were dead when cremated.

The atrocity first was reported two weeks ago, but the victims' names never have been announced. They were on a Superfortress that crashed near Hankow, central Chinese city.

Among the Japanese arrested were Col. Kameji Fukumoto, commander of the notorious Japanese gendarmerie in the Hankow area, and Major Sadatsuku Sakai of the terroristic "thought control" police.

Another was Sergeant Major Minoru Hisamatsu of the 34th Army's information and propaganda section, who was quoted as saying he strangled one of the flyers before the cremation.

A fourth suspect was Corporal Yosaburo Shirakawa, who said he strangled one of the other flyers.

All ten were held in Shanghai. Chinese authorities in Hankow also are holding a renegade Chinese civilian accused of participating.

Koreans, Chiang End Conference

Chungking, Nov. 5 (AP)—President Kim Koo of the so-called Korean provisional government departed for home today after conferences with Chiang Kai-shek.

He was accompanied by 27 aides. The group expected to stop three days in Shanghai.

Chiang expressed hope that the Korean leaders would strive for freedom and independence, and cooperate with the United States, Russia, Britain and other United Nations members without discrimination against race or color to "build a new world of peace and happiness."

RETURN TO KOREA

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Six members of the United Korean Committee of America arrived today from the United States avowedly to aid the Korean Provisional Government.

Their first act was to confer with Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander. The group was led by Jacob Kim Dunn of Washington, D. C.

New Secret Weapon

Saigon, Nov. 5 (AP)—Something new in secret weapons popped up here today. French authorities announced they had captured "a very clever type of Annamese automatic bow" which shoots five arrows at a time from a special magazine.

Only a few days ago the British had announced the capture of an Annamese munitions center—a bow and arrow factory.

INDONESIANS MASS IN CENTRAL JAVA

Situation 'Tense' Throughout Island, Reports British Military.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 5—(AP) Batavia was quiet again tonight after almost 12 hours of sporadic street fighting, but British military authorities reported large numbers of Indonesians were massing in central Java and said the situation was "tense" throughout the island.

At least one native was shot and one British officer was wounded in a flareup last night and early this morning in the northern section of Batavia, near the Hotel Des Indes.

Grenades Are Tossed

The fighting started after Indonesians tossed two grenades at an Ambonese sentry on duty inside the hotel enclosure, the British said. British signal troops also were fired at from a vehicle moving in the street. The driver of the vehicle was shot.

The wounded British officer was a Seaforth Highlander captain who went to investigate the shooting. He was struck by a bullet fired at random by an Ambonese Dutch guard through the Palisade surrounding the hotel.

Firing continued in the neighborhood most of the night, but no other casualties were reported.

RAF Mosquito and Thunderbolt fighter pilots, carrying out reconnaissance over central Java, reported the massing of Indonesians for "popular meetings." They referred apparently to the Jogjakarta area where members of the Indonesian Youth movement are rallying for a conference, and where reorganization of the "peace preservation army" is proceeding.

The situation at Soerabaja by Magelang, scene of serious fighting last week, remained quiet. The RAF dropped supplies there and reported "It appears that the position is more stable."

Supplies also were dropped at the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, where British and Indian troops of the 9th and 123rd Indian infantry brigades landed to reinforce the British garrison which narrowly escaped being wiped out by the Indonesians last week.

Evacuation of European internees from the Soerabaja area continued. It was estimated that more than half of the thousands at Soerabaja already had been removed by ship to Singapore.

In Bandoeng, summer capital of Java, the 3rd Gurkha Rifles seized a number of ammunition dumps previously held by the Indonesians. No details of the action were reported.

Negotiations Deadlocked

Meanwhile, efforts to negotiate a settlement of the dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesians were at a standstill. The Dutch were reported planning to bring in many more troops—possibly 20,000 unofficial sources estimated — before Christmas.

They were said to be considering the occupation of a small section of the country, probably the western part, and making it a Dutch Control center where "loyal" people could come and live without fear of being molested by Extremists in the Nationalists' ranks. This area would be extended as rapidly as the Dutch were able to do so.

(An Amsterdam dispatch said that, despite last week's meeting beween President Soekarno of the "Indonesian republic" and acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook, neither van Mook nor other Dutch officials had any intention of negotiating with Soekarno.)

Soekarno, asked what the next move in the dispute would be, remained silent, but his secretary, who was present, said, "I think there will be much fighting."

If the Dutch gain control of western Java they could be expected to try to make it a center where pro-Dutch elements of the population could come and live without fear of being molested by Indonesian extremists.

In this Dutch section industries could be rehabilitated and the people fed and clothed from the great stocks the Dutch are just beginning to land. Opponents of the plan point out that the boundary of such an area would become a no-man's land across which no "loyal" natives could pass in safety.

Grenades Start Battle

Indonesian extremists and Dutch troops were involved in the night fighting in Batavia, which broke out when grenades were hurled into the Dutch-guarded area around the Hotel des Indies.

An official British announcement said a Seaforth Highlander captain, investigating the disturbance at the hotel, was wounded by an Ambonese soldier in the Dutch forces, who had just undergone a grenade attack by Indonesians.

British Unit Fired At

A British signal corps detachment also was reported to have been fired at from a passing vehicle, the driver of which was shot.

The sound of desultory firing still was audible in the northern part of the city this morning.

In Soerabaja, troops of the 9th and 123d Indian Infantry Brigades landed during the week end, bringing to a total of five battalions the number of recently arrived reinforcements.

"Popular Meetings" Planned

RAF Mosquitos and Thunderbolts, dispatched on reconnaisance missions over central Java, reported the populace was massing for "popular meetings," apparently concentrated in the Jogjakarta area, where Indonesian troops previously were said to be assembling.

News concerning the general situation was limited by a British decision yesterday to hold no more press conferences to give information on military developments—a decision which brought a strong protest from foreign correspondents.

The ruling also banned interviews with Allied officers without previous permission from the Southeast Asia Command.

Dutch Eye West Java Area As Base For Reconquest

Batavia, Java, Nov. 5 (AP)—Dutch officials were understood today to be considering a plan to gain firm control of a small part of western Java and establish that area as a rallying ground from which they could extend their efforts to end the native Nationalist uprising in the East Indies.

The Dutch plan to bring in many more troops, although there has been no official announcement on the subject. Some unofficial estimates of the size of the reinforcements run as high as 20,000 men before Christmas.

Quiet After Flare Up

Strife-torn Java was quiet today following the flare up of sporadic fighting in the northern section of Batavia during the night. But it was like the quiet before the storm. But the picture as a whole is blacker and more ominous, with tens of thousands of trigger-happy Indonesians armed to the teeth and determined on revolution.

The British are in a dilemma, apparently undecided whether to fight their way through and return the island empire to Dutch control or merely continue to disarm Japanese rescue internees and defend themselves.

Won't Accept U.S. Mediation

At present the Dutch will not accept American mediation, claiming that the Russians, French and Chinese also may wish to have their thumbs in the pie.

Japs Confess To Aussies In Series Of Atrocities

By Vern Haugland

Morotai, Netherlands East Indies, Oct. 31 (AP—Delayed)—Japanese prisoners have confessed to Australians details of a series of atrocities and related how two crashed American airmen were killed.

The flyers, Lieut. L. H. Bollager, 22, and E. R. Alexander, crashed in their P-51 Mustang on Omimajor Island, south of Halmahera, last March 1.

They were not injured and were captured by Japanese Civil Administrator Noguchi and three marines Noguchi said the flyers were taken to Batjan Island in the Moluccas, where they overpowered their guards and escaped to Mare Islet after killing the island commander and two other Japanese.

Americans Killed

A native betrayed them and the Japanese sent a twenty-man patrol which killed the Americans only after one member of the patrol was slain and another wounded. Noguchi is in jail, charged with a number of atrocities.

During Australian investigations in Borneo and near-by areas, the bodies of a number of unidentified American fighter and bomber crews were found in charred wreckages of their planes.

Three unidentified Americans were reported tortured and killed near Wasile, on Halmahera.

Bears West Virginia Name

In the wreckage of one B-25 bomber the Australians found an unsigned Catholic missal and a New Testament bearing the name of Charles R. Wolfe, of Cass, W.Va.

An Australian major obtained from General Ishii, commander of the Japanese 32d Division, details of a number of war crimes in the Southwest Pacific, including a number which had not been suspected. One such report detailed the massacre of 41 lepers, related thusly in a neat Japanese report:

"Tobelo area, Halmahera, March 6, 10 A.M., Mede village. Names unknown; 41 lepers. Direct executioner, Military Policeman Chugoro Kumula. Direct orders Commander Sugahara and Goro Ogihara. Causes: Lepers ordered to move into interior, opposed, mutineered. In respect to details, refer to information to be submitted another day."

Accept Blame, Kill Selves

Another Japanese report said: "Commander 8th Field Military Police, Col. Kikichi Abe, and Military Police Major Sensi Tokinatsu, laying blame upon selves for atrocities, took willfully poison and committed suicide 19 and 18 October, respectively." The record went on to give the full military records.

Another report bore the quaint title "Reports of Investigation Re Mortal Accidents and Extraordinary Dispositions." It included an orderly column naming the victims, their birthplaces, dates and places of "extraordinary disposition or accidents."

The Australian 1st Army, based on Rabaul and controlling New Guinea and New Britain, has arrested hundreds. The Australian military force occupying Borneo and Dutch East Indies areas east of Lombok has 448 Japanese under arrest accused of war crimes.

Another candid report listed "beheadings, shootings and cuttings to death." In one area of Halmahera, forty-eight such executions were listed and in another section of the same island, thirty-six deaths were detailed. Of the Japanese listed as executioners and commanders, seventy-four are under arrest. Most of the victims were Indians, Javanese and Malays.

The Japanese, who grew fat and lived well in the islands, executed many starving Javanese and others for stealing food. Four Indians were beheaded for stealing one package of biscuits. The Australians exhumed a number of headless bodies and found others with execution masks still across their eyes.

Australian investigations have been so thorough and evidence has been so plentiful that officers believe Australia likely will be the first Pacific ally to complete the task of punishing guilty Japanese.

YAMASHITA IRKED BY MERCY PLEA, ASSERTS WITNESS

Scheidler

MANILA, Nov. 5—(AP) Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita showed great anger when a collaborationist leader asked him to revoke his order to "kill all Filipinos," a prosecution witness testified today at the general's trial on war crime charges.

The witness, Joaquin Galang—himself under detention as a suspected collaborator—said he was present when Yamashita rejected a plea by Gen. Artemio Ricarte, Filipino politico-militarist, to "revoke your general order to kill all Filipinos and destroy all their cities."

Yamashita leaped to his feet, Galang testified, clenching his hands and shouted:

"An order is an order! It is my order, and therefore should not be disobeyed!"

Galang said Ricarte has made a fervent plea for revocation of the ruthless order, even going so far as to tell Yamashita that "nobody is at fault for the Filipinos' turning guerrilla, except that the Japanese are taking their food and torturing them."

Yamashita's reply to this reference to Japanese brutality, the witness related, was:

Refused Discussion

"Let's not talk about this any longer. The Filipinos are treacherous, hence they are our enemies."

Defense counsel strongly attacked the credibility of the witness and asked him why, since he had been in protective custody for nearly eight months, he had only seen fit to tell his story.

Galang replied that it was his duty to bring the ex-commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines to justice, and that he wanted to tell his story only when it would do the most good.

Earlier in the session Narciso Lapus, another suspected collaborator, testified under cross-examination that Ricarte told him after seeing Yamashita that the general had ordered the islands "rid of Filipinos before the Americans return."

Lapus described Ricarte as a man who was "trying to save the country he loved."

Other witnesses called by the prosecution described how Japanese troops went about Manila shortly before its recapture by Americans, setting fire to inflammable buildings and dynamiting the concrete structures.

Yamashita, one-time "Tiger of Malaya", sat placidly through the session. Only once did the eyes behind his horn-rimmed spectacles betray sudden interest in the proceedings. That was when the witness Galang pointed in his direction and called him "that man with glasses."

Yamashita Deaf To Mercy Plea, Witness Says

Scheidler

Manila, Nov. 5 (AP)—A Filipino testified today that he heard Japanese Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita angrily refuse to revoke an order to "kill all Filipinos and destroy all their cities."

He was Joaquin Galang, second witness brought from protective custody as a suspected collaborator, at the war-crimes trial of the erstwhile "Tiger of Malaya."

The first was Narciso Lapus, who admitted that he was friendly with the Japanese invaders and then directly accused Yamashita of having ordered the islands "rid of Filipilos before the Americans return."

General Angry, He Says

Galang testified that Yamashita showed great anger when Gen. Artemio Ricarté, Filipino politico-militarist, beseeched the Nipponese commander in the Philippines: "I take this time to ask you again to revoke your general order to kill all Filipinos and destroy all their cities."

Yamashita rose, Galang said, clenched his hands and shouted angrily: "An order is an order! It is my order and because of that it should not be disobeyed! It should be followed—happen what may happen!"

The witness said he overheard the argument at Ricarté's house.

Quotes Ricarte

Galang quoted Ricarté as saying to the general earlier:

"Nobody is at fault for the Filipinos turning guerrilla except that the Japanese are taking their food and torturing them."

Yamishita's answer, Galang said, was:

"Let's not talk about this any longer. The Filipinos are treacherous, hence they are our enemies."

Yamashita's counsel strongly attacked the credibility of Galang and asked him why, since he had been held in protective custody nearly eight months, he had only now seen occasion to tell his story.

Galang replied that it was his duty to see that Yamashita was brought to justice, and that he wanted to tell his story only when it would do the most good.

Lapus's testimony came, surprisingly, under cross-examination by the General's sharp-questioning chief attorney, Col. Harry Clarke.

Lapus said that Gen. Artemio Ricarté, to whom he was private secretary during the occupation, appealed personally to Yamashita four times to spare Filipino lives, but that the General refused to modify his order.

Declined Presidency

Lapus said the Japanese did not trust any Filipino except Ricarté. He stated that Ricarté declined the presidency of the Philippines last year because he envisaged complete dictatorship and didn't want any interference.

As a prosecution witness Saturday, Lapus testified that Yamashita ordered the execution of all Manila Filipinos friendly to the Americans. Today he said the General had ordered the killing of all Filipinos who were hostile to the Japanese at any point of the American landings.

Modifies His Story

Again Lapus testified that Ricarte had attended a rally last year of Makapilis at which Yamashita and Benigno Ramos were present. Makapilis were disloyal Filipinos who fought, under the leadership of Ramos, with the Japanese against the Americans. Saturday, Lapus had pictured Ricarté as "a friend of all Filipinos, considered by the Japanese as one of the gods to his countrymen." Thus twice today he modified the story he told Saturday.

NIP LEADER SEES IMPROVED NATION

Jap Learned 'Good Lesson' from War, Declares Psychologist.

TOKYO, Nov. 5—(AP) Although Japan paid a fearful price, it learned a "good lesson" from the war and fundamental changes probably will result, one of the nation's leading psychologists said today.

Dr. Sadaji Takagi of Tokyo Imperial university expressed these views as the government prepared for an extraordinary session of the Diet which will revoke many repressive laws that stand in the way of remaking the nation.

The Japanese are beginning to realize for the first time, said Takagi, that their country is not the only one nor the best in the world. War and surrender "shattered that illusion," he said.

The people also are benefiting from their contact with the occupation forces, Takagi explained, and this is breaking down some thinking harking back to feudal days. The average man, he added, will start thinking for himself and politically move toward Democracy as all restraints are removed.

"All feelings are undergoing a change as a result of our surrender," summed up Takagi. "It takes time for the reaction to show but I believe there will be fundamental changes in the people.

Some of the barriers slowing this process, which were built around the people by the authorities, will be removed by the forthcoming special parliamentary session. Meeting in December the Japanese press said, the session will revise election laws, ratify the government's abolition of the public peace and order maintenance law and nullify other laws which General MacArthur has ordered abolished.

The trend toward Democracy also was to be noted in labor union movements which the newspaper Mainchi said were sweeping Japan as unemployment mounted. Unionization was particularly strong, it added, in the mining industry but extended to a variety of other fields including white collar workers in some government offices. Formation of a National Federation of Labor Unions is planned by labor leaders.

The tendency to question and change the old order has resulted in cabinet plans to establish a permanent organization to invesigate the causes of war and defeat, Tokyo newspapers said. One purpose of this organization is to determine how to treat the "men who misled Japan."

A tense situation existing in the cold coal mining region of Hokkaido island between Hungary, beaten Chinese and Korean slave laborers and their onetime Japanese overlords was reported eased considerably by American insistence on fair treatment. The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said that 93,000 miners there were eating better than the average Japanese civilian and had received clothing and stoves from Japanese army warehouses on orders of the occupation forces.

Jap Psychologist Holds Defeat Good Thing

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (AP)—One of Japan's leading psychologists, Dr. Sadaji Takagi, of Tokyo Imperial University, asserted today that the surrender to the Allies and the occupation of his country by American troops would benefit the Japanese people.

"Japan paid a big price in the war, but it learned a good lesson," he added.

For the first time, explained Dr. Takagi, the average Japanese has learned that his nation isn't the only one, nor even the best, in the world.

The war and surrender shattered his illusion of being "a frog in a well."

Feared Yanks At First

"At first the people feared Americans because of stories of their brutality," he said. "But they found out that wasn't true. Now they will attempt to adopt his (the American's) friendly, efficient way of doing things.

"All feelings are undergoing a change as a result of the surrender. Reaction takes time, but I believe there will be fundamental changes in the people."

Indication that one of the changes may already be taking place was noted by the Tokyo newspaper *Mainichi*, which reported a wave of labor movements, aimed at ultimate formation of a Japanese national federation of labor, was sweeping the country. Workers have already won concessions from management in two instances.

No Major Strikes

Unemployment, food shortages and attempts of some employers to slash wages have given impetus to unionization. No major strikes have yet been called under union auspices.

The most important strikes since occupation began—and the first in Japan in fifteen years—were the sitdown by Chinese and Korean slave laborers in Hokkaido.

Tenseness between the former slaves and the Japanese on the northernmost of the home islands has been eased, however, by American insistence on fair treatment by both sides and improvement of the Chinese-Korean position, Sergt. John Cowden reported in a feature article in the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*.

Sold To Zaibatsu

The 93,000 impressed laborers were mostly recruited by Japanese civilians in China, shipped to Japan and sold to the leading *zaibatsu* houses, such as Mitsui and Mitsubishi, who rented them out to the Hokkaido mine operators, Cowden reported.

The slave laborers struck, and their erstwhile overlords fled. As a result, Hokkaido's coal production fell off 75 per cent.

The 77th Division checked resulting rioting, improved conditions of the laborers and through a priority system of repatriation based on work performed has increased production.

M'ARTHUR WANTS SERVICE MERGER

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur approved today the statement of Gen. George C. Kenney, one of his wartime commanders, that his (MacArthur's) opposition in 1932 to unification of the armed forces "was the greatest mistake of my military career."

Kenney, at a New York press conference yesterday, quoted MacArthur as having made the statement in 1943 and MacArthur agreed when asked about it today. MacArthur explained that since 1932 new "instrumentalities for destruction" have been developed and "with their enormous potentialities have completely changed the application of the principles underlying the art of war." He added that when he made his statement against unification there was "no triphibious warfare," and said:

"Figuratively, the world since that time has shrung to permit simultaneous and coordinated employment of all three dimensions of modern combat. A common denominator now rules every battle area. We have learned during the last four years—and learned the hard way.

"I hope that our future national defense will be flexible enough to profit thereby."

1,500 Yanks Apply For Re-Enlistment

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (AP)—More than 1,500 American soldiers in Japan have applied for re-enlistment.

The 11th Corps headquarters said today most felt "the Army is the best place for a young man in view of the uncertainty of labor

Some seek to increase their knowledge of trades or professions through army training; others hope to acquire new skills.

Marylander's View

Another, T/5 Robert C. Gnegy of Mountain Lake Park, Md., said, "Traveling is more of an education than going to school." He wants to go to Europe then return home to his studies toward becoming a certified public accountant.

T/5 Clarence S. Edmiston of Ogden, Utah, a surgical technician, wants to learn more about his work and said, "I hope that some day I may go to medical school."

ENDS SHORTAGE OF GREENBACKS

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—To relieve an acute shortage of greenbacks for homeward bound American soldiers, $14,880,000 in $1, $5, $10 and $20 denominations arrived by air from the United States today.

Soldiers may embark with a maximum of $150 each, but may take any additonal funds in an Army pay order cashable when he gets home.

Airports To Become Salt Beds.

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters today authorized the Japanese Government to convert twenty-eight airports into salt beds to relieve a major shortage.

Provost Marshal Named

Yokohama, Nov. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John H. Stadler, of San Antonio, Texas, today was appointed provost marshal for the Yokohama area. He formerly commanded the 5th Cavalry Brigade which relieved the homebound America Division.

Capt. Fitz Named Aide To Blandy

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 5 (AP)—Capt. Harold C. Fitz, of Severna Park, Md., who recently was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism, has relieved Capt. Wil-

liam K. Phillips, of Sherman, Texas, as aide and chief of staff to Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of cruisers and destroyers in the Pacific.

Captain Phillips, who has been confirmed by the Senate for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, has been assigned to a bureau in Washington.

Brazil Keeps Eye On Vargas

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 5 (AP)—Brazil's new judiciary government today appeared to be keeping an attentive eye on deposed President Getulio Vargas, who although ousted in a bloodless coup last week, still speaks with a strong political voice.

The newspaper *Diario* at Sao Paulo said in an unconfirmed dispatch that the government of President Jose Linhares, former Supreme Court chief justice, was considering the possibility of exiling Vargas temporarily "in order not to perturb the normal democratic revolution of the country."

Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, War Minister, declared he knew nothing about such a plan. Earlier, he had termed Vargas's reported candidacy for the Senate as "inconvenient or at least premature."

Vargas, now living on a farm, told a Brazilian correspondent, "I will not accept the candidacy for senator or any other candidacy."

PERON'S FOES SEEKING UNITY

Popular Front Of Opposition In Argentina Visioned

Buenos Aires, Nov. 5 (AP)—The possibility of a popular front of Argentine political parties opposed to the presidential aspirations of Col. Juan Perón arose tonight when the Radical party scheduled a national committee meeting for November 7 to consider a joint campaign proposed by Communists and Socialists.

The Radical party is the strongest in the country and the Socialists are third in point of size. The Communists, while small, are politically astute.

Campaign Fraud Claimed

There were some indications that the Conservatives, the second largest party, also would be willing to join a popular front against the former vice president, since Perón's election might threaten their political structure as much as that of the other parties.

The Socialist party, in a letter to the Radicals proposing the popular front, said the political campaign was "developing in an atmosphere of fraud and violence directed toward the continuation of dictatorship in the person of Perón."

A Strong Comeback

The letter added that "this leads us to propose a union of all democratic forces in the country in order to counteract plans of the military to continue in power."

The Communists, likewise, asserted: "There is a national demand for united action of the democratic parties."

Perón, strong man in the Government of President Edelmiro Farrell, resigned as vice president October 9 following a military coup. With the support of certain labor elements, however, he made a strong political comeback within a few days.

Labor, Management Get Truman Demand For Industrial Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — (AP) While white-collar pickets paraded outside the labor-management conference today, President Truman gravely warned delegates they must find a formula for industrial peace among themselves or else the people of the United States will find the answer "some place else."

The President did not raise his voice when he made this statement at the conclusion of his talk, but no one present missed the implications as he called on leaders of labor and industry to "furnish a broad and permanent foundation for industrial peace and progress."

"For these answers must and will be found," the President said, "the whole system of private enterprise and individual opportunity depends upon finding them."

Lewis Braves Pickets

With these words the President set the task of the conference which got away smoothly with only the parading pickets adding a discordant note. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, walked through the picket line twice to attend the morning and afternoon sessions and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, passed through once.

The pickets appeared on Constitution avenue shortly before the conference convened, protesting that independent unions had not been invited to the conference.

They carried signs which read: "30,000,000 workers ignored by Labor department," "the man from Independence, Mo., forgot the independent unions," "we challenge Green, Murray and Lewis to cross this picket line."

Green arrived for the morning session before the pickets appeared, but Lewis saw them when he stepped from a car. He stopped and spoke briefly with one, then went on into the Labor department building where the conference is being held. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, entered through an unpicketed side door.

The pickets laid down their signs, however, when the Presidential party approached and there was no line across Mr. Truman's path.

The highly explosive question of wages and hours was injected into the conference both by Philip Murray and Secretary of Commerce Wallace in their addresses while Green — siding with the views of management delegates — asserted "the introduction of other controversial subjects such as wages, full employment and legislation for consideration of this conference would make failure of the conference a foregone conclusion.

Murray declared "American workers have joined in a crusade for a very simple objective—the restoration to their pay envelopes of loss in take home pay, the maintenance of a human standard of living."

"Strong segments of the American employer group have, to put it mildly, not been receptive to the workers dilemma—the dilemma of shrinking wages and rising living costs," he said. "These employers moreover have not been disposed even to bargain with respect to workers' wage restoration demands."

Warns of Collapse

The threatened result, he said, is a major collapse in labor-management relations.

Since wars are of such vital importance in labor-management relations, Murray urged the delegates to include the question in the conference agenda.

Secretary Wallace stepped into the wage controversy by saying: "If we maintain levels of production and wage income and effective purchasing demand — levels anywhere near approaching full employment—there are clear indications that basic wage rates can be raised substantially in many industries without generally increased prices and without impairment of the profit position. Unless this is done, the contrast between profits and other forms of income would generally be so extreme that business quickly would incur public disfavor."

The President made no mention of wages in his address. He emphasized strongly the necessity for agreement on ways and means of reaching industrial peace, and the responsibility of the conference delegates in achieving that goal. Whether the question of wages is to be included in the conference agenda is to be decided by the executive committee, which will be appointed tomorrow.

Stresses Three Points

These points were stressed by Mr. Truman:

(1) The conference must recommend a definite policy in the field of industrial relations.

(2) Labor and management, in an industry or in a company, must find a way of resolving differences without stopping production.

(3) Both sides must bargain collectively with an open mind and a firm resolve to reach an agreement fairly.

(4) Methods must be found for peaceful negotiation of contracts and once made, contracts must be lived up to.

(5) Labor must end jurisdictional strikes and find some other method of settling inter-union controversies.

(6) Management must stop looking on labor relations as "a stepchild of its business" and stop delaying tactics which defeat collective bargaining.

Reaction to the President's speech, among delegates who would comment, was generally favorable. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said the speech "laid the foundation for a superstructure for good management-labor relations."

Mr. Truman was 19 minutes late in arriving at the conference.

Judge Walter P. Stacy, chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme court, chairman, convened the meeting with the assertion that the 36 delegates and their alternates have great opportunity and grave responsibility.

"Whatever is done here will erect the standard to which all men of good will can repair," he said.

After the President's address there was a ripple of speculation when John L. Lewis and Green shook hands and stood chatting while photographers rushed to get their pictures. Green and Lewis were together when they returned for the afternoon session.

Green told the delegates the conference is not expected "to outlaw all disputes and abolish all strife."

"The right to strike is a part of the free enterprise system," he asserted. "By curbing this inherent right we would take a decisive and irrevocable step toward far-reaching regimentation not only of labor but of all industry."

Points Way to Peace

The way to industrial peace, the A.F.L. chief said, is through scientific collective bargaining, union management cooperation, increased use of the government's conciliation service and voluntary arbitration.

Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said the management delegates "come unequivocally committed to the principle of free collective bargaining despite our serious misgivings as to the manner in which it is being practiced," and that "we come here with an abiding faith that what we accomplish in the days to come will eventually be translated into terms of security and opportunity and a better life for every American who works for a living."

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said frayed nerves and explosive tempers in these post-war days tend to "magnify minor quarrels into major crises and major crises into revolutionary upheavals." He called for "the deliberate cultivation of the sense of proportion."

Johnston suggested acceptance of four fundamental principles:

(1) The nation and industry must accept the fact that labor unions are part of our economic fabric and collective bargaining is an essential part of the democratic process.

2) Management must be permitted to retain the unabridged right to manage.

(3) Recognition that higher living standards come from increased productivity. Anything which retards output or cuts into quality becomes immoral, anti-social and untenable.

(4) Consumer, worker and investor must all share equitably in the fruits of increased production.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach was critical of both labor and management for practices contributing to bad labor relations.

He suggested that perhaps labor should have a "czar" and techniques such as the baseball and movie industries to resolve jurisdictional disputes. To industry he said that management must send responsible people to negotiate with unions because "the office-boy union-buffer type labor relations man will always end up in disaster."

At the opening of the session, Judge Stacy announced the appointment of a "public committee" to hear suggestions from any person or organization desiring to come before the conference. This opens the way for the protesting independent unions to bring their views before the delegates.

Truman's Labor-Management Text

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—(AP) The text of President Truman's address at the opening of the labor-management conference today follows:

Members of the labor-management conference:

In a radio broadcast to the American people last Tuesday night, I said:

"I am convinced that if labor and management will approach each other, with the realization that they have a common goal, and with the determination to compose their differences in their own long range interest, it will not be long before we have put industrial strife behind us. Labor is the best customer management has; and management is the source of labor's livelyhood. Both are wholly dependent on each other; and the country in turn is dependent on both of them."

Democracy in Action

This conference has been called to provide a nation-wide opportunity to fulfill that objective. Representatives of labor and management are meeting here at this conference table, to discuss their common problems, and to settle differences in the public interest. Here is the democratic process in action—in its best form.

On this conference have been based many high hopes of the American people. Their eyes are turned here in the expectation that you will furnish a broad and permanent foundation for industrial peace and progress.

I want to make it clear that this is your conference—a management-labor conference—and not a government conference. You have not been chosen by me or by any government officials. You have been selected by the leading labor and industrial organizations in the United States. There has been no interference by government in that selection.

By the very nature of the task before you, you appear here not as representatives merely of the organizations which chose you; but as public spirited citizens, who during the deliberations will consider the interests of all groups of our people. Each of you is now a member of the team which the American people hope will recommend definite policy in the field of industrial relations. We must begin with the firm realization that every citizen in our nation has an identity of interest and a great stake in the maintenance of industrial peace and in the development of mature and effective ways of achieving it.

The time has come for labor and management to handle their own affairs in the traditional, American, democratic way. I hope that I can give up the President's wartime powers as soon as possible, so that management and labor can again have the full and undivided responsibility for providing the production that we must have to safeguard our domestic economy and our leadership in international affairs.

Government Without Vote

Your government, although it is acting as your host, has no hand in the direction or the recommendations of this conference. It has no vote.

This is your opportunity to prove that you can come to understanding and agreement without political or governmental pressure. The outcome of the conference rests with the representatives of management and labor. But—as in all other public affairs—the outcome also rests with the American public who, by their interest and concern, can be a constant reminder that arbitrary selfishness and a

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refusal to see the other fellow's point of view have no place in these meetings.

Our country is worried about our industrial relations. It has a right to be. That worry is reflected in the halls of the Congress in the form of all kinds of proposed legislation. You have it in your power to stop that worry. I have supreme confidence in your ability to find a democratic way to compose industrial difficulties.

Under the patriotic pressure of a desperate war crisis, management and labor have performed a miracle of production for four years—working together voluntarily but under a measure of government control. Those controls must soon disappear. Many have already gone. And yet as soon as the first ones were taken off, industrial strife appeared.

Some of it was expected by the American people in this period of adjustment. But I am sure that they never expected anything like the amount of strife which has been threatened. And I know that the American people do not like it—especially after the solemn promise by representatives of both management and labor that they would cooperate with their government through the reconversion period.

No Blame Fixed

I make no effort to fix the blame. I have tried to lay fairly before the people the position of labor and the position of industry. They both have problems—grave and worrisome problems. But they are not insoluble problems. Essentially they are problems of adjustment to the drastic changes brought about by three and a half years of war.

The important thing is to remember that those problems—and their solution—cannot be allowed to stop us in our struggle to reconvert from war to peace. For until we successfully reconvert our productive capacity, we cannot hope to proceed toward our goal of full employment and an increased standard of living.

If labor and management, in an industry or in a company, find that they cannot come to agreement, a way must be found of resolving their differences without stopping production.

Finding the best way to accomplish that result without government directive to either labor or industry—that is your job.

There are many considerations involved. At the basis of them all, is not only the right, but the duty, to bargain collectively. I do not mean giving mere lip service to that abstract principle. I mean the willingness on both sides, yes, the determination, to approach the bargaining table with an open mind, with an appreciation of what is on the other side of the table—and with a firm resolve to reach an agreement fairly.

If that fails, if bargaining produces no results, then there must be a willingness to use some impartial machinery for reaching decisions on the basis of proven facts and realities, instead of rumor or propaganda or partisan statements. That is the way to eliminate unnecessary friction. That is the way to prevent lock-outs and strikes. That is the way to keep production going.

Must Find Methods

We shall have to find methods not only of peaceful negotiation of labor contracts, but also of insuring industrial peace for the lifetime of such contracts. Contracts once made must be lived up to, and should be changed only in the manner agreed upon by the parties. If we expect confidence in agreements made, there must be responsibility and integrity on both sides in carrying them out.

Some substitute must be found for jurisdictional strikes. Business simply cannot stop, life and property just cannot be endangered, merely because of some internal disagreement between factions of labor, in which management can rightfully have no part and no interest. There can be no moral or economic justification for stopping production while rival organizations contend with each other. Labor has a particular interest in this matter—for nothing is so destructive of public confidence in the motives of trade unionism as a jurisdictional strike.

On the other hand, management too often has looked upon labor relations as a stepchild of its business, to be disregarded until the controversy has reached a point where real collective bargaining becomes very difficult—if not almost impossible. It happens all too frequently that in the actual process of collective bargaining, delaying tactics are practised with the result that there is no real bargaining. There can be no justification for such tactics at the present time, or in the future.

If this conference can recommend answers to the public demand for machinery to prevent or settle industrial disputes, it will have made vast progress toward industrial peace. It will have laid a foundation for an era of prosperity and security.

World Needs Products

The whole world now needs the produce of our mills and factories—everything stands ready and primed for a great future. But situations and circumstances can change rapidly. Our unparalleled opportunity may not long remain open. We must have production—vast production. We must have it soon.

In order to have it, labor and management must work together to expand the economy of our nation—as they worked together to protect the safety of our nation during the war. If we get the production that we need—the production which our resources and industrial skill make possible, the present problem of wages and prices will be easier to solve. Production means employment. It means economic health. It means higher wages and lower prices. It means the difference between strength and prosperity, and uncertainty and depression.

The men in this room direct a cross-section of American industry, and lead American labor of all opinions. But you will fully succeed only if labor and industry as a whole will willingly accept your decisions, and will adopt the convictions developed out of this conference.

The American people know the enormous size of your task. But the stakes are enormous too. If the people do not find the answers here, they will find them some place else. For these answers must and will be found. The whole system of private enterprise and individual opportunity depends upon finding them.

When industrial strife becomes widespread all of us lose the things we need—the wages that labor wants, the earnings and dividends that businessmen and investors want, the products that the consumers want. No realist can expect the millennium of a perfect no-strike, no lock-out era at once. But continued production and an expanding industry—unhampered as far as humanly possible by stoppages of work—are absolutely essential to progress.

That is the road to security at home and to peace abroad. We cannot fail in our efforts to move forward on that road.

Pickets Retire, Let Truman Enter Hall

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—Independent unionists withdrew their picket line temporarily from the labor-management conference today to let President Truman enter and address the gathering.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, walked through the picket line, however, and Presidents William Green of the AFL and Philip Murray of the CIO used an unpicketed side door to the Labor Department auditorium.

There was no disturbance. The picket leader, Edward G. Wilms, said the pickets removed themselves when Mr. Truman approached "out of respect for the dignity of his office."

Protesting Omission

The dozen placarded men and women pickets are protesting the absence of independent unions from the meeting. They have asked that a delegate be accredited from professional and white-collar workers.

Lewis, in crossing the picket line, paused to speak briefly with the picket leader, Wilms.

There was no disturbance. When Wilms was asked why he did not attempt to prevent Lewis from entering the Labor Department auditorium, Wilms said:

"If that's the way he respects labor, it's up to him."

"Man From Independence"

Presidents William Green of the AFL and Philip Murray of the CIO entered by a side door.

"The man from Independence, Mo., forgot the independent unions," read one of the picket banners.

Another said: "We challenge Green, Lewis and Murray to cross this picket line."

Labor is represented at the conference by William Green, AFL president; Philip Murray, CIO chief; Lewis and others.

"Brushoff Alleged"

Wilms, chairman of the Independent Unions of New Jersey, protested at Paterson last week that half a million Eastern independent unionists had been given the "brushoff" in the planning of the conference. Their reqdests for participation, Wilms said, were ignored.

C. W. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, told reporters:

"We believe that independent labor should have been granted more representation in the labor-management conference but do not believe that picket lines can correct this situation. We hereby disavow any relationship with the lines."

"Invite Us In"

Wilms sent a wire to Conference Chairman Walter P. Stacy urging: "Let's make the conference democratic. Invite the independent union representatives who are waiting outside."

NAVY DRAFTS PLAN TO TRAIN OFFICERS IN VAST NUMBERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—(AP) A far-reaching plan to obtain and educate thousands of officers for the powerful postwar Navy has been approved by Secretary Forrestal, the Navy announced tonight.

Officials said that the plan would assure equality of opportunity to officers who have not granted from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The plan, as drafted by a board headed by Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, assistant chief of naval personnel for demobilization, is subject to congressional approval. Legislation to carry it out will be introduced shortly.

Base is Broad

Fundamentally, members of the board explained, the plan calls for basing officer procurement on as broad a base as possible, drawing candidates from the Naval Academy, Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps colleges, and other accredited institutions.

The program calls for doubling the present output of the Naval Academy, the capacity of which is now about 3,000 students. Over-all, however, the postwar Navy officers strength would comprise not more than 50 per cent academy graduates, officials said.

Academy midshipmen would be nominated under the present system and the four year course would be continued.

The second source of officer candidates would be the nation's 52 naval R.O.T.C. units, which now have an authorized maximum enrollment of 14,000 men. They would receive federal aid in financing their college course, including courses in naval sciences. Graduates would receive commissions as ensigns and would obligate themselves to serve on active duty for 15 months to three years.

The third source would be graduates of accredited colleges. They would be eligible for appointment as ensigns upon graduation, and would be sent to an orientation school. There they would get the same training given R.O.T.C. students during their college course. Such officers would be obligated to serve at least two years.

After three years of probationary service, officers would decide whether to seek permanent careers in the Navy. Those so choosing would be screened by selection boards. Those not choosing permanent careers, and those failing selection, would go into the inactive reserve.

Naval Aviation Plan

The fourth factor in the program is the specialized plan set up for naval aviators.

Under that plan, any student in an accredited school could apply for flight training at the end of his second year. After one year of such training, he would be assigned to the fleet. After a year's fleet service he would win his ensign commission, and then would serve another year at sea. Then, if he chose to remain in the Navy, he would go to the Naval Academy to complete his college education.

If he chose to transfer to the inactive reserve, he would go to the college of his own choice for his last two years, with the Navy paying his expenses and $100 per month.

For all officers, both Academy and non-academy, a general line school would be established somewhere on the West coast, which all would be required to attend six years after their graduation.

CONGRESS ASKS ATOM TEACHING

House, Senate Groups Obtain Scientists As Instructors

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The subject of the atom bomb has become so perplexing on Capitol Hill that lawmakers decided today they need more schooling before they can legislate properly.

The Senate's Special Atomic Committee will start night-school classes Thursday to hear scientists unravel some of the mysteries of cracking the atom.

Over in the House, eighteen representatives arranged a discussion for Thursday afternoon, to hear the views of four physicists.

Dr. Condon As Chief Adviser

The senators got their work started by borrowing Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards, as their principal adviser. They also announced employment of James R. Newman, of Washington, writer on mathematics, as a special aide.

The night-school classes will be at the bureau, where Condon and others will give the Senate committee some scientific background.

Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Senate group, said public hearings on atomic-energy control will start after the members feel they have sufficient knowledge to understand the scientific testimony. As part of the education plan, the group plans to visit atomic-bomb plants in Tennessee and Washington State, and perhaps New Mexico, where the first trial bomb was exploded.

House Group To Hear Four

Condon also will be in the group of four scientists who will meet with the informal House committee headed by Representative Havenner (D., Cal.). The others are Dr. H. C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. Leo Szilard, who worked on the atomic bomb, and Dr. L. B. Horst, chairman of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) group interested in atomic-energy development.

Earlier in the day, the House Military Committee made public the formal report on its bill setting up a part-time commission to supervise atomic-energy research, and to guard the nation's interests.

The group said this legislation is "entirely neutral" on the question of international use of the bomb, that it should be moved through quickly to settle domestic control alone.

"There is no provision in the bill which will prevent or hinder the United States from adopting any international policy which is hereafter deemed proper," the committee said.

A minority report will be filed next week by Republicans who contend Congress should have control over licensing to work in the field of atomic energy. The majority measure allows the commission to grant license, even to a foreign power, with the approval of the President.

HOUSE GROUP URGES ACTION ON ATOM BILL

Wants Control Law Now, Leaving International Issue Till Later.

Washington, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The House Military Committee urged Congress today to proceed quickly with atomic energy control legislation and to leave international problems for later settlement. In a formal report to the House, the committee asserted that legislation it approved last week is "entirely neutral on the international issues with which so many people are now concerned." The bill is slated for House consideration late this month.

Meanwhile a group of eighteen Representatives arranged for a meeting on Thursday afternoon to hear four scientists discuss atomic energy.

The military group asserted that its legislation adequately deals with domestic control and research and prescribes bounds within which the proposed control commission may act.

"The bill sets down no policy, and is intended to set down no policy concerning international control or lack of control of atomic energy," the committee said. "There is no provision in the bill which will prevent or hinder the United States from adopting any international policy which is hereafter deemed proper."

G. O. P. Group to Dissent.

A group of Republican committee men will file a dissenting repore later this week. Their opposition to the committee bill is based largely on its lack of retention of Congressional control over licensing foreigners to work in the field of atomic energy. The committee bill approves such licenses provided they are granted by the commission with the approval of the President.

The Senate's Atomic Committee, meanwhile, borrowed Dr. Edward U. Condon, new head of the Bureau of Standards, as its chief scientific adviser. The committee decided also to start night school classes Thursday with a visit to the Standards Bureau where Condon and other scientists will begin explaining the mysteries of cracking the atom.

Public Hearings After 'School.'

Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) said that the committee will begin public hearings on legislation to control the development of atomic energy as soon as members get sufficient scientific background. The group plans to visit plants in Tennessee and Washington Etate, where the atomic bomb was developed, before starting the actual study of pending bills. ItI also may go to Alamogordo, N. M., near where the first atomic bomb was exploded.

RULING ON WARD SEIZURE REFUSED BY HIGHEST COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—(AP) The Supreme Court refused today to rule whether the government was right or wrong in seizing Montgomery Ward properties in seven cities last Dec. 28.

The government gave the properties back Oct. 18. Next day it asked the court to hold that no cause of action now exists. This was done, the court vacating a U. S. Circuit court decision which favored the government, and dismissing the original complaint.

Ward Asked Decision

The company had pressed for a Supreme court decision on the ground that the properties might be seized again.

The seizure followed an outbreak of strikes at some of the properties on the heels of a dispute over validity of five War Labor board orders against Wards, including maintenance of union membership and the checkoff system.

This was the first opinion day of the new term. The court handed down a series of decisions in which no flat dissent was registered. This is in sharp contrast to the 1944 start. Justice Jackson, absent for the Nazi criminal trials, in which he is chief U. S. prosecutor took no part. Justice Burton, new member of the court, did not write any of today's opinions.

The court also ruled:

1. It will review a Massachusetts Federal court decision on the federal "kick back" act. This law prohibits coercing an employe to give up part of his pay. The Justice department complained that lower court decision exempts union officials even through the payment extracted from a worker is for the "personal enrichment" of a union official.

2. It will pass on the contempt conviction of the Miami Herald and its associate editor, John D. Pennekamp. They were fined in Dade County, Fla., Circuit court because they criticized that court.

3. It upheld a North Dakota law restricting corporation farming, and requiring certain corporations to sell farm land not necessary to their business.

4. It agreed to decide a Utah case involving a state's right to tax federal subsidies received by mining companies in stimulating war production.

Theater Wins Review

5. It will review a suit by a Chicago theater charging a monopoly existed benefiting moving picture theaters in the principal business section. The petition asserted that certain theaters got first use of new pictures and other theaters had to wait three weeks.

It was the second time Montgomery Ward saw a contest over seizure of its property ended as moot, meaning there was no question to be decided. The first died in District court when the government gave up possession May 9, 1944.

"Labor is restive in general," the company pleaded in pressing for a decision in the Supreme court; "Wards has not abandoned its position on the unsoundness and illegality of the checkoff, and the closed shop. It believes these practices incompatible with the liberties of the American people. The unions are discontented because of the government's inability to pay certain back wages 'ordered' by the War Labor board.

"x x x Strikes against Wards have been twice used in a year and a half as a ground of seizure of its properties and the probability of a third seizure cannot be discounted."

The government, however, noted that it had brought the original complaint seeking to force Wards to comply with seizure orders. Return of the properties wiped out the suit's foundation, it said.

Draft Is Halted For Fathers of Three Children

Order Was Requested by Army and Navy; Ban Also Will Apply to Volunteers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Induction of fathers with three or more children under eighteen was halted today.

Selective service put the ban into effect at the request of the Army and Navy.

In practice, the order affects only qualified registrants eighteen through twenty-five, since drafting of older men was discontinued when the war ended.

Draft boards have been under orders to give preference to fathers in granting deferments, but heretofore there have been no outright exemptions of younger men.

The selective service order applies to volunteers as well as non-volunteers.

The Army released 308,000 more soldiers last week, to bring the total since V-E Day to 2,533,000.

Since V-J Day, the Army said in a weekly summary on demobilization, it has discharged 1,941,000. The total for October was 1,270,000.

To Release River Pilots

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (AP).—Fifty-two Delaware River pilots, who brought 20,000 ships in and out of the Port of Philadelphia during the war, will be released from Coast Guard duty Nov. 30, Commodore Milton R. Daniels, 4th Naval District Coast Guard officer, said today.

Commodore Daniels termed the pilots the "unsung heroes of the war, who lived on the pilot boats Philadelphia and Delaware, bringing in ships of every description."

Surplus Board Explains Plant Disposal Delay

Symington Defends Refusal to Lease $200,000,000 Steel Property in Utah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Providing peace-time jobs was named today by the Surplus Property Administrator as the "biggest factor" in disposal of the government's steel and iron plants built for war.

W. Stuart Symington, the Administrator, announced this policy in explaining to Senators why the government had rejected an offer to lease the $200,000,000 Federally owned steel plant at Geneva, Utah.

"I feel that employment is the biggest factor in disposal of any of these properties," Mr. Symington told a sub-group of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which is considering surplus problems. "We want to keep these people working."

At the same time, Mr. Symington denied that he had been a "tough trader" on an offer by E. Perry Holder, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, to lease the Geneva plant.

"If Mr. Holder calls me a tough trader, it must be based on hearsay," Mr. Symington said. "I have never even met the gentleman or talked with him."

Earlier, Mr. Holder had testified that his five-year lease offer might net the government $5,000,000 a year. He said the government would have to spend another $51,000,000 for equipment needed to convert the Geneva plant to peace-time production of steel products.

Mr. Symington and Sam Husbands, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, estimated that Mr. Holder's lease offer would bring the government less than $1,000,000 a year. They said Mr. Holder first asked an additional government outlay of $73,000,000 for reconversion equipment.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, invited representatives of the steel industry, railroads and government agencies to break in at any time with questions or suggestion. Nearly a dozen witnesses and officials were trying to talk at the same time as they disputed costs, earning power and products of the war-time steel plants.

Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, told Senators that the Kaiser Company was interested in the big Utah steel plant He said it might be integrated with his big Fontana, Calif., steel plant for an "independent Western steel syndicate."

The trouble, Mr. Kaiser testified, is that his industrial engineers and those employed by the government "were 100 per cent apart" on the peace-time value and earning capacity of the Geneva plant.

Anti-Submarine Rocket Bomb Described By U.S. Scientist

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—An anti-submarine rocket bomb which falls vertically rather than in a forward curved drop was described tonight by a scientist.

Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, chief of the rocket division of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, said the vertical fall from airplanes was achieved by having the rocket fired backward with the same speed as the aircraft. The forward momentum from the plane was thus neutralized.

Three Rocket Weapons

This missile, known as the retro bomb, was used when planes passed directly over a target.

Dr. Hovde in a radio speech, said the vertically falling bomb was one of three rocket weapons developed to combat the German U-boat.

Others he named as the "mousetrap" and the anti-submarine aircraft rocket.

The "mousetrap" was mounted on small anti-submarine patrol craft. It enabled these vessels to throw a heavy barrage of bombs.

Japs Quit Beaches

The anti - submarine aircraft rocket was a high velocity forward firing rocket which could penetrate the hulls of submarines even though they were partially submerged, Dr. Hovde said.

Dr. Hovde, president-elect of Purdue University, said beach barrage rocket equipment became so effective that the Japanese quit defending the beaches.

"When the war ended," he added, "the Navy had ready for the invasion of Japan new rocket ships with automatic launchers capable of laying down intense rocket barrage up to 10,000 yards inland from the beaches."

OPA Tones Down Tire-Rationing Optimism

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The OPA today substituted a pessimistic note for its previous optimism on when tire rationing will end. But the gloomy view is not shared by the agency that will make the decision.

Officials of the Civilian Production Administration, successor to the War Production Board, said there is a good chance that the program will be terminated by the end of the year or soon thereafter.

Their estimate was sought when the OPA issued a statement designed to tone down optimism generated when OPA Chief Chester Bowles told Congress recently that the end of tire rationing was "in sight."

Million Tires Behind

Rationing officials of the agency believe this gave the impression that the end was imminent, and that it might make enforcement of tire rationing more difficult.

In today's statement Max McCullough, assistant to Bowles, noted that passenger tire applications now exceed supplies by nearly 1,000,000. He added:

"A substantial increase in production will be necessary to permit the ending of rationing within the next few months."

Production Increasing

"The War Production Board (now CPA) has informed us," McCullough continued, "that production has increased in the past two weeks, and we hope this trend will continue."

CPA officials said production had climbed from around 2,500,000 passenger tires in September to a monthly rate of "better than 3,000,000."

They said that, barring strikes, output should hit 4,000,000 soon and that this would quickly eliminate the backlog of applications.

Not Waiting For Balance

CPA officials said they had no intention of holding on to rationing until supply and demand were in balance. "That might be a year or two," said one official, "and the public would never stand for continuation of a wartime program that long."

He said the principal thing is that there is no longer any danger of a transportation breakdown because of a tire shortage. Therefore, he added, it's just a case of building up production to a point where dealers' stocks can be replaced quickly and continuously.

All Domestic Wine Ceilings Suspended

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The OPA today suspended until next April 1 price ceilings on all sales of domestic bottled wine.

The action also applies to wholesale and retail sales of bulk wine. Other bulk sales have been exempted from price control since August 2.

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The additional suspensions are being ordered, OPA said, because current prices of these wines are below ceilings.

The agency attributed the lower prices to a 25 per cent increase in wine production this year, and to a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the cost of grapes.

Anti-Trust Curb Upon Unions Proposed

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—In a move he said would "curb strikes and labor disputes," Representative Hebert (D., La.) today proposed a broadening of the anti-trust laws to include unions and paid union officials.

Hebert said his plan was not aimed at the rank and file of labor but was intended to apply to leaders "who provoke such outrageous strikes, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, which have crippled wartime manufacturing and are now obstructing reconvension."

A bill drafted by Hebert would make the antitrust laws applicable to any "officers, agents or representatives" of labor organizations "who receive any compensation or profit from such organizations, or from funds collected from the members of such organizations."

Unions Now Exempt

Hebert noted that labor organizations as such now are specifically exempt from the antitrust laws, enacted to prevent restraint of trade.

"I have no doubt that if my amendment to the anti-trust law is adopted," Hebert said, "John L. Lewis could not act so brazenly as to call a strike of hundreds of thousands of coal miners to tie up interstate fuel supply, steel manufacture and the manufacture of so many products needed for business reconversion in this country, nor could Walter Reuther so brazenly announce that he will tie up the General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and other automobile factories."

"Protects Real Laborer"

Hebert insisted that his proposal "is for the full protection of the real laboring man and the real member of a labor union, whom it would protect from being called out on strike and losing his earnings."

Hebert made his plan public as the House Rules Committee called a meeting for Wednesday to consider how soon, if at all, it should permit the House itself to vote on new labor legislation. This would prohibit labor organizations from contributing to political campaigns and strip collective bargaining rights from unions striking in violation of no-strike clauses in their contracts.

The bill before the Rules Committee was approved last week by the House Military Committee as part of a measure repealing major sections of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

261,000 IDLE IN DISPUTES

Most Labor Trouble Involves Higher-Wage Demands

Chicago, Nov. 5 (AP)—As leaders of business and labor convened in Washington today, an unofficial tabulation showed more than 261,000 persons away from work over the nation because of labor disputes.

Most of these controversies were over demands for higher wages to offset the cut in take-home pay suffered when the war's end brought sudden cancellation of war contracts and consequent loss of overtime work.

Developments In Field

Important developments in the labor field included:

1. The Greyhound AFL bus strike spread across the Mississippi River to involve seven more states.

2. The General Cable Company closed its Perth Amboy (N.J.) plant indefinitely because of AFL picketing where no dispute existed.

3. The United States Conciliation Service planned a meeting aimed at ending the seven-state strike of 15,000 CIO glass workers, out two weeks.

Striking AFL bus drivers for Greyhound lines east of the Mississippi were joined by employés of the Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., in seven Southern and Western states. The addition brought the total involved to about 4,300, of which 4,000 were in nineteen Eastern states.

Cent-A-Mile Increase Asked

The strikers on Southwestern Greyhound are asking a cent a mile increase, which would bring pay up to 5.5 cents. The company has offered 5.3 cents. States served are Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arkansas.

In the strike in the East, which started November 1, drivers receive 5 cents a mile. They asked for 5.75 and the company offered 5.4.

The General Cable Company announced closing of its Perth Amboy plant and laying off until further notice of 350 office workers "to prevent indignities" such as booing from pickets.

Refused To Cross Picket Lines

There was no labor dispute at the Perth Amboy plant, but pickets from the Bayonne (N.J.) plant set up lines and the Perth Amboy workers refused to cross them.

The 1,000 AFL electrical workers struck at the Bayonne plant October 31 for a 30 per cent wage increase. The company made no immediate statement on whether the Perth Amboy office personnel would be paid during the layoff. The union had no comment.

Also in Perth Amboy, 200 CIO employés of the Bonafide-Genasco Roof Manufacturing Company walked out over the dismissal of 61 older employés Saturday. The company offered no comment but the union called the stoppage a lockout and termed the dismissal a violation of the seniority clause of a contract.

Meeting Is Called

Representatives of the CIO Federation of Glass Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers and the United States Conciliation Service will meet in Washington, possibly Friday, in an effort to end a strike at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass companies.

More than 15,000 workers have been out since October 22 from the companies' plants in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri and Louisiana. The strike started when contract negotiations became dead locked on wages.

46 States Changed Laws In '45 to Aid Veterans

Mississippi, Louisiana Legislatures Not in Session

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP).—Forty-six states changed laws affecting war veterans, members of the armed services, their dependents and their organizations in 1945, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Mississippi and Louisiana did not hae legislative sessions this year, but because of action taken in 1945 or earlier all forty-eight states now have state organizations to handle veterans' affairs.

Changes made in 1945 in the main were extensions of prior state laws concerning:

Claims service designed to assist all veterans in prosecution of their claims against the Federal government.

Hospitals and home care of veterans and their dependents in state institutions.

Economic grants to veterans and men in service and their eligible dependents to relieve or prevent want and distress,

Employment preferences and preservation of job rights.

Land settlement benefits and occupational and tax exemptions.

New legislation approved in 1945 had for its main purpose the rehabilitation of World War II veterans and concerned:

Bonuses to veterans or legal heirs.

Educational grants to eligible veterans to prevent want and distress when Federal or other benefit is inadequate.

Increased educational opportunities and training courses in state institutions and loans to qualified veterans for their rehabilitation, education or for aid in the purchase of homes, farms or businesses.

3 WIN BACK PAY DESPITE CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—Three former Government officials, whose salary payments were barred by Congress more than two years ago, won a fight for back pay in the United States Court of Claims today.

Robert M. Lovett, who was an official for the Government in the Virgin Islands, was awarded $1,996.40; Goodwin B. Watson, former employee of the Federal Communications Commission, $101.78, and William E. Dodd, another former employee of the FCC, $59.83. The Comptroller General felt he had no authority to oppose Congress and the salaries stopped on November 15, 1943.

Although the three announced their intention of remaining in their jobs, Dodd and Watson left the FCC shortly afterward. Lovett remained on duty as executive assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands until March, 1944, then resigned, accepting a position on the faculty of the University of Puerto Rico.

Lovett, Watson and Dodd were struck from the Federal payroll in 1943 by a rider to an appropriation bill. The congressional action followed a report by a House appropriation sub-committee hold-

Mundt Says U. N. O. Site In U. S. Is Still in Doubt

Tells House of French, English and Dutch Opposition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Selection of the United States as permanent headquarters of the United Nations Organization is still in doubt, Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, said today.

Although the executive committee of the organization favors locating the headquarters in this country, the move is opposed by England, France and the Netherlands, he told the House.

"They recognize from experience that they can exert greater and more controlling influence upon the destiny of this new organization if they can locate it in The Hague, back in Geneva, in Versailles, or somewhere in the far-flung British Empire," he said.

"Their reluctance to sacrifice such special position is understandable, albeit, I truly believe, unfortunate."

Representative Mundt said he would recommend that President Truman invite the United Nations executive committee to send a commission to the United States to study proposed sites for the "world capital."

Skaneateles Asks To Be U. N. O. Home

Skaneateles, N. Y., Nov. 5 (A. P.).—This village of 2,000, home of Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright during the war, seeks to become the headquarters of the United Nations organization.

The village Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in viting U. N. O. to make its headquarters here and Charles T. Major, president of the chamber, has notified Edward Stettinius Jr., United States representative to the international organization, of its action.

France, Russia Place $2,000,000 Steel Order

Portland, Ore., Nov. 5 (AP)—Oregon Steel Mills today announced it had signed contracts with French and Soviet Government representatives in Washington, D.C., for 32,000,000 worth of steel to be used in rehabilitation.

Officials said this was the first foreign cash steel purchase from an American firm since lend-lease was halted.

About $1,500,000 of the raw steel bars will be used for railroads, buildings, bridges and other heavy construction, company spokesmen said, while $500,000 will go for trucks and other equipment. Part of the cargo will go to Russia by way of Vladivostok, part to France via the Panama Canal, and part to Indochina.

Mrs. R. Favors Year Of Universal Training

Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today said she favored a year of universal training, and added: "Boys and girls should spend that year in learning the meaning of democracy."

"I would like to see the camps established near great centers of learning," she said at a meeting of Dutchess county school teachers. "It should not be a year taken out of their lives, but a year of opportunity."

She did not elaborate on training for girls.

With reference to scholarships, Mrs. Roosevelt said "we could learn from Russia, where able young people who pass required examinations have both their tuition and their living paid by the state. Aid to good students should never count as a debt."

U. S. SCORED ON ARGENTINA

Chilean Says We Propped Up Regime at San Francisco

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP)—The United States abandoned the Roosevelt-Hull policy on Argentina and thus contributed to strengthening of the present military dictatorship there, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, a Chilean Senator, said today at a press conference.

Terming the Argentine dictatorship a "menace to Chile," he said that the Argentine people might have gotten rid of it had not the United States "intervened in its favor."

"One of the biggest diplomatic errors ever committed," he said, "was when the United States recognized Argentina and then urged the Latin-American republics to vote for its admission to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco."

Army Released 308,000 Veterans Last Week

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Army released 308,000 more soldiers last week to bring the total since V-E day to 2,533,000.

Since V-J day, the Army said in a weekly summary on demobilization, it has discharged 1,941,000. The total for October was 1,270,000.

Truman Has No Plan To Visit Europe

Washington, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The White House said today that President Truman has no plans for a European visit.

Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, made this assertion when asked about a report published in Paris that Mr. Truman planned to visit the French capital and Normandy next spring.

McNutt Consults Truman

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, high commissioner of the Philippines, said, after a White House call today, he planned to go to the islands about November 18.

Fast Transport Commissioned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Kirwin, newest of the Navy's high-speed transport vessel, was commissioned yesterday at the Navy Yard. The ship, named for Lieut. John J. Kirwin, Navy hero who died in battle at Salerno, was built as a destroyer escort and converted.

TAYLOR DISCHARGED

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — (AP) Robert Taylor of the movies, formerly Lt. Robert Taylor, U.S.N., is a civilian again. After 27 months as a Navy flying instructor, he was discharged today at a separation center.

Taylor said he would rejoin his actress-wife, Barbara Stanwyck, then take in a hunting trip before resuming movie work.

'MISSOURI' DAMAGED BY VANDAL VISITORS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. — (AP) Cmdr. Arthur F. Spring, executive officer of the battleship Missouri, today blamed damage to the vessel on "scattered vandals" among the thousands of New Yorkers who visited the ship.

Defaced with chalk marks, her paint scraped off, and stripped of everything loose which might serve as a souvenir, the Missouri scheduled "field day" tomorrow—a gigantic "clean up after the party," as ship's officers termed it.

Cmdr. Spring, however, praised the city for its hospitality.

The Missouri will move Nov. 15 to Bayonne, N. J., and then to Brooklyn Navy yard.

28,000 Troops Returning On 29 Ships At 6 Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Fourteen vessels from Europe with more than 13,400 service men are scheduled to dock at three East Coast ports today.

On the West Coast, fifteen ships from the Pacific theater are due at three ports with about 14,600.

Nine vessels with about 9,200 men are due at New York, two with more than 1,600 at Boston and three with about 2,600 at Newport News, Va.

Ships and units arriving:

From Le Havre

At New York—Sea Pike from Le Havre: 2,207 troops, undesignated units.

Chapel Hill Victory from Marseilles: 1,966 troops, including 870th, 871st, 872d Feld Artillery Battalions; 3009th Quartermaster Bakery Company; Military Police Platoon and 66th Reconstruction Troop Mechanics of the 66th Infantry Division.

Antioch Victory from Le Havre: 1,956 miscellaneous troops.

General Ballou from Calcutta: 2,990 troops, including 118th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron; 35th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron; 36th Fighter Control Squadron; 1377th Signal Company; 843d Aircraft Warning Battalion; 666th AAA Battalion: 19th Veterinary Evacuation Hospital; 40th Portable Surgical Hospital; 3172d Ordnance Company; 4th Photo Technical Unit; 3340th Signal Service Company and miscellaneous personnel.

31 From Wales

American Ranger, from Newport, Wales: 31 miscellaneous troops.

Samuel Gompers, from Barry, Wales: 30 miscellaneous troops.

George Alther, from Antwerp: 27 miscellaneous troops.

Benjamin Williams, from Antwerp: 25 miscellaneous troops.

Anna Branch, from Naples: One.

At Newport News—Sea Owl: 2,028 troops, including the 7th Field Hospital and 18th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squadron.

Howard A. Kelly: 594 miscellaneous troops.

J. A. Wells: 27 miscellaneous troops.

At Boston—Smith Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,541 miscellaneous troops.

George Sharswood, from Naples, originally due yesterday: 89 troops, including 38th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron.

West Coast Arrivals

At Seattle, Wash.—Cape Cod, from Okinawa: 1,217 miscellaneous troops.

At Tacoma, Wash. — Cape Cleare, from Okinawa: 1,802 miscellaneous troops.

General Freeman, from Yokohama: 2,955 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco—8,665 passengers are due aboard the following ships: Rockingham, Camanga, Rawlins, escort carrier Anzio, Mosepelea, Naos, Nadleigh, Neshanic, Taganek, William F. Prescott, Lavaca, escort carrier Makin Island.

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LONDON, NOV.5-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT 12-POINT FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH WILL BE THE BASIS FOR A FORMAL DEBATE ON WORLD AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WEDNESDAY.

THE DISCUSSION WAS SCHEDULED AT THE REQUEST OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO SAID THE OPPOSITION DESIRED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS TRUMAN'S STATEMENT BEFORE PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE LEAVES NOV.9 TO BEGIN TALKS IN WASHINGTON.

JP7AES

LONDON, NOV.5-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER DIED LAST NIGHT OF A GUNSHOT WOUND WHICH U.S.AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT APPARENTLY WAS ACCIDENTALLY SELF-INFLICTED.

WHILE REFUSING TO DISCLOSE THE NAME OF THE SOLDIER PENDING NOTIFICATION OF HIS NEXT OF KIN, A PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER SAID THE SHOOTING OCCURRED IN A SOCIAL CLUB NEAR PICCADILLY CIRCUS WHERE THE SOLDIER AND A FRIEND WERE DRINKING WITH TWO WOMEN COMPANIONS.

THE MILITARY OFFICIAL SAID THE SOLDIER APPARENTLY PLACED A GUN TO HIS HEAD MISTAKENLY THINKING IT WAS NOT LOADED AND PULLED THE TRIGGER. HE DIED IN A HOSPITAL A SHORT TIME LATER.

Z1002PES

LONDON, NOV. 5-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

ROME SAID THE ALLOCATION OF GERMAN PLANT WAS BEING DISCUSSED "BY THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED."

LABORITE TOM STOKES ASKED: "IS NOT THIS SPOLIATION OF THE DEFEATED ENEMY PEOPLES DEPRIVING THEM OF THEIR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD ALTOGETHER CONTRARY TO ALL GOOD SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES?"

SIR STAFFORD REPLIED THAT THE MACHINERY TO BE REMOVED WAS LIMITED TO PLANT EQUIPMENT "UNNECESSARY FOR THE GERMAN PEACE ECONOMY."

W1107PES

ARMS ATOM BOMBS

"NO ONE SAID THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PLACE ARMS EMBARGOES ON ANY COUNTRY," HE SAID. "WHAT WOULD MEAN, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WERE SATISFIED THAT IF INSTEAD OF SUSPENDING THE OPERATIVE PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE ACTS IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO REPEAL THEM."

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NEVER AGAIN WOULD THIS COUNTRY BE SUBJECT TO AIR ATTACK. UNHAPPILY THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT TAKE THAT VIEW.

"WE DESIRE A SERVICE ADEQUATE TO MEET ANY ATTACKS WE MIGHT RECEIVE IN THE FUTURE."

RECOGNIZING THE TRYING TIMES IN 1939 WHEN BRITAIN WAS RACING TO PERFECT HER CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, THE HOME SECRETARY ADDED:

"I MAKE AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE WHO TOOK SUCH AN OUTSTANDING PART IN THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY TO KEEP TOGETHER, SO THAT THEY MAY BE AVAILABLE SHOULD THEY AGAIN BE REQUIRED AS A NUCLEUS ON WHICH THE FUTURE SERVICES CAN BE BUILT."

WHILE EXPRESSING HOPE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN MAINTAINING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD, EDE OBSERVED THAT THE ORGANIZATION "MIGHT INVOLVE US IN PLAYING OUR PART" IN OPPOSING AGGRESSION. AS A RESULT, HE SAID, THERE WAS A "POSSIBILITY OF BEING INVOLVED IN SOME FUTURE STRUGGLE."

OSBERT PEAKE, CONSERVATIVE, RISING FROM THE OPPOSITION BENCH TO ENDORSE THE HOME SECRETARY'S STATEMENT, DECLARED "IT IS VITAL THAT ALL PARTIES SHOULD BE AGREED AS TO THE NECESSITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL OUR FORCES."

PS358PES

PARIS, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE PARIS NEWSPAPER MIDI SAID IN AN UNCREDITED DISPATCH TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN MIGHT COME TO EUROPE IN THE SPRING FOR A VISIT TO PARIS AND NORMANDY.

W929AES

NIGHT LEAD ILO

PARIS, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE 27TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ENDED TONIGHT WITH DELEGATES DEBATING FREE ENTERPRISE VERSUS SOCIALIZATION.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LABOR EMPLOYER DELEGATES UNITED TO DEFEND FREE ENTERPRISE.

THE DEBATING BEGAN WHEN A MEXICAN WORKER DELEGATE LAUNCHED INTO A DEFENSE OF SOCIALIZED INDUSTRY. HE WAS SUPPORTED BY FRENCH AND AN ITALIAN WORKER DELEGATES.

DAVID ZELLERBACH OF SAN FRANCISCO, U.S. EMPLOYERS DELEGATE, WAS SUPPORTED BY ROBERT J.WATT, U.S. LABOR DELEGATE, WHEN ZELLERBACH DECLARED THAT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POWER HAD BEEN BUILT THROUGH "INDIVIDUAL EFFORT."

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WATT ELABORATED:

"THE AMERICAN WORKER BELIEVES IN PRIVATE PROPERTY. THE BASIS OF FREE COMPETITION MUST BE THE FOUNDATION OF OUR SOCIETY. DELEGATES FROM SOCIALIZED INDUSTRIES CAN ONLY BE CONSIDERED AS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND WOULD REINFORCE THE POWER OF THEIR GOVERNMENT."

THE CONFERENCE VOTED 11$ TO 0 EARLIER TODAY FOR A REVISION OF ITS CONSTITUTION SEVERING ALL TIES WITH THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CLEARING THE WAY FOR AN APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

RWC24PES

PARIS, NOV. 5-(AP)-CRIME DETECTION MACHINES COSTING $1,000,000 ARE FERRETING OUT 100 WAR CRIMINALS DAILY FROM THE RANKS OF 8,000,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS WHOSE DESCRIPTIONS ARE ON FILE IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST ROGUE'S GALLERY.

OFFICIALLY LABELLED THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SECURITY SUSPECTS, BUT POPULARLY KNOWN AS "CROWCASS," THE ORGANIZATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED MIRACLES OF IDENTIFICATION.

A RUSSIAN WOMAN TOLD OF A SCAR-FACED, BALDING SS LIEUTENANT WHO ORDERED HER ENTIRE FAMILY SLAIN. A PORTLY, ONE-EYED SILESIAN MANUFACTURER WAS SAID TO HAVE USED HUMAN BODIES TO MANUFACTURE SOAP.

ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS ALONE, BOTH WERE LOCATED.

CROWCASS WORKS FROM DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS WHICH ARE PROVIDED ON ALL PRISONERS OF WAR. INDIVIDUAL CARDS ARE PUNCHED WITH SYMBOLS FOR ALL AVAILABLE PHYSICAL INFORMATION.

WHEN THE CARDS ARE RUN THROUGH THE MACHINES, THOSE FITTING THE SUSPECT'S DESCRIPTION DROP OUT.

RW832PES

BERLIN, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE CHRISTMAS RUSH STARTED IN BERLIN TODAY WHEN TWO CARLOADS OF PARCELS ARRIVED AT ARMY POSTOFFICES FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN GARRISON.

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RIBBENTROP--"I TOLD HIM A CONDITION HAD BEEN ELIMINATED WHICH WAS THE CAUSE OF MUCH TURMOIL. EVEN IF THERE IS MOMENTARILY SOME EXCITEMENT IT COULD ONLY STRENGTHEN THE GREAT LINE OF GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING. I ALSO TOLD HALIFAX AT THE END OF OUR GRAND CONVERSATION THERE WAS THE HONORABLE WISH FOR AN UNDERSTANDING HERE, AFTER WHICH HE REMARKED THAT HE WAS ONLY WORRIED FOR THE CSR."

GOERING--"NO, THAT IS OUT OF THE QUESTION." Comprehended that

RIBBENTROP--"I TOLD HIM WE HAD NO INTEREST AND NO PURPOSE TO DO ANYTHING THERE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF WE GERMANS ARE TREATED REASONABLY THERE, WE WILL ALSO COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING THERE."

GOERING--"I AM CONVINCED OF THIS: THAT HALIFAX IS A MAN OF ABSOLUTE COMMON SENSE."

RIBBENTROP--"I GOT THE BEST IMPRESSION OF HALIFAX, JUST AS OF CHAMBERLAIN. HE REMARKED IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR THE MOMENT --WITH ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION IT LOOKED FROM HERE LIKE FORCE. I HAVE THE FEELING THE NORMAL ENGLISHMAN, THE MAN IN THE STREET, WILL SAY WHAT HAS ENGLAND TO DO WITH AUSTRIA? AND THAT IT CAN BE SHOWN TO ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION AFTER A FEW DAYS OR WEEKS IN THE LIGHT OF A GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING."

GOERING--"THAT IS ABSOLUTELY CLEAR. THERE ARE THINGS THESE PEOPLE GO FOR AND THINGS THEY WON'T GO FOR."

RIBBENTROP--"IN MY LAST CONVERSATION WITH HALIFAX I GOT THE IMPRESSION--HE DIDN'T GIVE A DIRECT ANSWER TO MY ARGUMENTS--BUT AT THE END HE SAID I COULD BE SURE HE ALSO IS FOR A GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING."

GOERING--"IT SEEMS AS IF ALL IS WONDERFUL PEACE. TWO PEOPLES CLASP EACH OTHER IN THEIR ARMS AND REJOICE X X X YOU DON'T KNOW HOW I SUFFERED OVER THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION. I COULD NOT UNDERSTAND IT--THE FOUR FOREIGN POWERS WERE AGAINST US--WHEN GERMANS YEARNED FOR GERMANS."

RIBBENTROP--"I ALSO. X X X "

GOERING--"YOU MUST SAY SOMETHING MORE, RIBBENTROP, IN CASE YOU TALK ABOUT IT. THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE TODAY ARE ECONOMICALLY DESTROYED. MANY UNEMPLOYED, A DREADFUL MISERY. IF AUSTRIA CHOOSES GERMANY WE COULD AT ONCE HELP X X X WE COULD PUT THE STREETS INTO ORDER, WE COULD AGAIN BUY THEIR TIMBER, BUY CATTLE, AND IMAGINE! AUSTRIA ALWAYS LIVED CHIEFLY FROM THE TOURIST TRAFFIC. IF AUSTRIA CHOOSES GERMANY I BELIEVE THERE IS NO GERMAN WHO WOULD NOT GO NEXT SUMMER TO AUSTRIA

X X X I PERSONALLY GUARANTEE TO YOU, I AM CONVINCED WITHIN SIX WEEKS THERE WILL BE NO UNEMPLOYED IN AUSTRIA."

AS6

RIBBENTROP--"ONE THING, I HAVE LEFT NO DOUBT HERE THAT IF A THREAT OR ANY SUCH THING HAPPENS IN THIS AFFAIR THE FUEHRER AND THE WHOLE NATION STAND BEHIND THE AFFAIR 100 PER CENT."

GOERING--"I WANT TO TELL YOU THE FOLLOWING, SECRETLY: MERCIFUL GOD, I CAN ONLY SAY THE FUEHRER--USUALLY A COOL MAN--TAKES IT TOO MUCH TO HEART WHEN IT CONCERNS HIS HOMELAND. I BELIEVE IF THIS MAN RECEIVES ANY THREAT IN THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION HE WILL NEVER GIVE IT UP X X X."

RIBBENTROP--"I HAVE LEFT NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT. BUT I BELIEVE ONE WILL BE COMPLETELY REASONABLE AND SO FORTH."

GOERING--"X X X SO COME, I WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU. THE WEATHER IS SPLENDID HERE. THE BLUE SKY. I SIT COVERED WITH BLANKETS ON MY BALCONY IN THE FRESH AIR AND DRINK MY COFFEE. AFTERWARDS I MUST GO IN TO GIVE THE SPEECH, AND THE BIRDS ARE TWITTERING, AND ON THE RADIO ONE HEARS FROM OVER THERE THE WAVE OF FEELING WHICH IS TREMENDOUS."

RIBBENTROP--"THAT IS WONDERFUL."

GOERING--"I ENVY THE ONES WHO COULD BE THERE YESTERDAY. I MUST SIT HERE AND HOLD THE KEY POSITION. DID YOU HEAR THE SPEECH OF THE FUEHRER IN LINZ?"

RIBBENTROP--"NO, UNFORTUNATELY."

GOERING--"IT WAS VERY SHORT--MOST INTERESTING SPEECH OF THE FUEHRER'S I EVER HEARD. THIS MAN WHO RULES WORDS AS NO OTHER COULD HARDLY SPEAK. WHAT HE SAME CAME FROM A MAN WHO WAS SHAKEN TO THE DEPTHS OF HIS SOUL. HE CALLED ME UP THEN AND SAID, 'GOERING, YOU CAN'T BELIEVE IT, I HADN'T KNOWN HOW BEAUTIFUL IS MY HOMELAND.' TODAY HE GOES TO THE GRAVE OF HIS PARENTS WHERE HE WILL LAY A WREATH. IMAGINE! FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS HE IS IN THAT CITY AT THE GRAVE OF HIS PARENTS X X X HOW MAD AND GROTESQUE WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES! THINK, JUST BEFORE THE BERCHTESGADEN AGREEMENT THERE WAS A HOUSE SEARCH CARRIED OUT AT MY SISTERS, WHO IS MARRIED TO THE PRESENT MINISTER OF JUSTICE (IN AUSTRIA), AND PICTURES OF THE FUEHRER AND ME, HER OWN BROTHER, WERE TAKEN AWAY. NOTHING WAS WRITTEN ABOUT IT."

AMERICAN PRESS DISPATCHES THAT DAY REPORTED A WAVE OF SUICIDES IN VIENNA.

RIBBENTROP--"AUF WIEDERSEHEN AND HEIL HITLER."

GOERING--"HEIL HITLER."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, NOV. 6)

TA-RW947PES

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AUSTRIA (600)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS ONE OF A SERIES OF STORIES ON THE ANSCHLUSS OF AUSTRIA, AS TOLD IN THE RECORDED SECRET TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS OF NAZI OFFICIALS RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS OF BERLIN.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

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BERLIN, NOV. 5-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER KNEW IN 1938 THAT HE WOULD BE IN A "FRIGHTFUL" MILITARY POSITION SHOULD THE OTHER POWERS PROTECT AUSTRIA, AND HE EAGERLY REWARDED MUSSOLINI'S SUBMISSION TO THE ANSCHLUSS WITH A PLEDGE THAT HE WOULD "NEVER FORGET" THE DUCE'S MAGNANIMITY.

HITLER'S FEARS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION ARE REVEALED IN RECORDS COMPILED BY FUNCTIONARIES OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S AIR MINISTRY, WHO TOOK DOWN EVERY WORD AS NAZI CONSPIRATORS MANEUVERED THE SEIZURE OF AUSTRIA OVER INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE LINES. THEIR TRANSCRIPTS, LABELLED "SECRET ARCHIVES", WERE TOSSED INTO A HEAP OF RUBBISH IN THE AIRMINISTRY COURTYARD WHEN THE RED ARMY SWEPT INTO BERLIN.

TWO ELDERLY GERMANS RETRIEVED THE RECORDS AND LOADED THEM INTO MY JEEP IN RETURN FOR TWO CIGARETTES. TRANSLATED AND CONDENSED, THEY GIVE THE FIRST INSIDE ACCOUNT OF GERMANY'S ROLE IN THE AUSTRIAN SEIZURE ON MARCH 12, 1938.

THIS RECORD DISCLOSES THAT PRINCE PHILIP OF HESSE, NOW IN ALLIED CUSTODY, WAS THE GO-BETWEEN IN GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS. THE PRINCE WAS THE HUSBAND OF PRINCESS MAFALDA OF ITALY, WHO DIED IN AN ALLIED BOMBING OF BUCHENWALD.

HESSE PHONED HITLER FROM ROME AT 10:25 P.M., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, JUST 31 MINUTES AFTER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, NAZI PUPPET IN VIENNA, HAD AGREED TO A GOERING-DICTATED TELEGRAM REQUESTING GERMAN INTERVENTION TO PREVENT "BLOODSHED".

CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG'S AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAD RESIGNED AFTER A TWO-HOUR ULTIMATUM FROM GOERING. SEYSS-INQUART HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SEIZE POWER. TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND GERMAN TROOPS HAD ORDERS TO CROSS THE AUSTRIAN BORDER AT DAWN.

HESSE OPENED THE CONVERSATION, SAYING: "I HAVE JUST COME FROM THE PALAZZO VENEZIA. THE DUCE ACCEPTED THE WHOLE THING VERY FRIENDLY. HE SENDS YOU HIS REGARDS. (MUSSOLINI) SAID XXX ONE COULDN'T DO IT. HE WAS ANSWERED IT WAS UNFORTUNATELY ALREADY ARRANGED THUS AND ONE COULD NOT CHANGE IT. THEN MUSSOLINI SAID AUSTRIA WOULD NOW BE A FINISHED CONCERN FOR HIM."

HITLER: "THEN PLEASE TELL MUSSOLINI I WILL NEVER FORGET HIM FOR THIS. NEVER, NEVER, NEVER XXX IN CASE THE AUSTRIAN THING IS SETTLED, I AM READY TO GO WITH HIME THROUGH THICK AND THIN."

A11

HESSE: "YES, INDEED, MY FUEHRER."

HITLER: "LISTEN, I SHALL MAKE EVERY ARRANGEMENT NOW -- I FEEL I AM NO LONGER IN A FRIGHTFUL POSITION AS WOULD HAVE BEEN MILITARILY THE CASE FOR US HAD I GOT INTO CONFLICT."

HESSE CALLED BACK THE NEXT DAY, WHILE GERMAN TROOPS WERE MARCHING INTO AUSTRIA, AND GOT GOERING.

HESSE: "CIANO (ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER) TOLD ME, BY ORDER OF THE DUCE, ONE WOULD BE VERY THANKFUL IF A PRESS NOTICE WERE PUBLISHED IN GERMANY ABOUT THE LOYAL BEHAVIOR OF THE DUCE AND ITALY TO GERMANY IN THIS AFFAIR."

GOERING: "XXX FOR US THERE COULD BE NOTHING MORE PLEASANT XXX AND TELL THE DUCE XXX THE GERMAN TROOPS WHO MARCHED INTO INNSBRUCK HAVE STRICT ORDERS NOT TO GO FURTHER."

GOERING TALKED TO THE PRINCE AGAIN THAT AFTERNOON.

HESSE: "XXX I WAS WITH THE KING (OF ITALY) (HE) TALKED ABOUT ANOTHER INTERESTING THING. XXX ONE THINKS IT WOULD BE VERY GOOD IF ONE WERE TO OPEN THE FRONTIERS FOR AWHILE SO ALL THIS DIRTY MESS COULD GET OUT."

GOERING: "BUT NOT THE ONES WITH FOREIGN EXCHANGE, OTHERWISE THEY WOULD SLIP AWAY FROM US. THE JEWS CAN GO BUT THEY MUST LEAVE THE MONEY THERE, THEY STOLE IT ALL!"

OTHER RECORDED CONVERSATIONS DISCLOSE THAT AT 8:48 P.M., MARCH 11, 1938, GOERING DICTATED THE TELEGRAM WHICH SEYSS-INQUART WAS TO SEND TO BERLIN INVITING THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES INTO AUSTRIA."

LT. GEN. MUFF, SPEAKING TO GOERING, SAID: "THE FACT IS SCHUSCHNIGG HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THE WORLD THE NATIONAL

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SOCIALISTS HAVE NO MAJORITY AND CAN ONLY BE PUT IN THROUGH THE ARMED THREAT OF GERMANY XXX."

GOERING DEMANDED THAT AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT WILHELM MIKLAS, WHO REFUSED TO APPOINT SEYSS-INQUART, BE REMOVED ALONG WITH SCHUSCHNIGG. HIS ORDERS WERE CARRIED OUT AND THE TELEGRAM REQUESTING INTERVENTION DISPATCHED.

AT DAWN GERMAN TROOPS GOOSE-STEPPED ACROSS THE AUSTRIAN BORDER. GERMANY WAS ON THE ROAD TO CONQUEST--AND ULTIMATE DISASTER.

RP312AES

ROME, NOV. 5-(AP)-MILAN NEDIC, FORMER PUPPET PREMIER OF YUGOSLAVIA WANTED BY MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT FOR TRIAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES, STILL IS AT LARGE, AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICER SAID TODAY.

(NEDIC WAS INTERVIEWED BY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT MAY 9 AT KITZBUEHEL, AUSTRIA. HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WOULD CONTINUE HIS WAR AGAINST TITO. AT THAT TIME NEDIC AND HIS BROTHER, MILUTIN NEDIC, FORMER YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF WAR, WERE REPORTED STAYING IN A HOTEL WHILE THEIR STATU S WAS STILL IN PROCESS OF DETERMINATION.)

BELGRADE REPORTED LAST WEEK THAT NEDIC AND A NUMBER OF OTHER ALLEGED YUGOSLAV QUISLINGS WERE BEING HELD BY THE BRITISH AND WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO YUGOSLAVIA.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT LONDON CONFIRMED THAT "QUITE A NUMBER" OF ALLEGED YUGOSLAV TRAITORS WERE TO BE HANDED OVER TO TITO'S GOVERNMENT, BUT SAID THAT NEDIC WAS NOT AMONG THEM AND WAS NOT IN BRITISH HANDS.

W1041AES

APRA73 LDN 5 APS147 NOV. 5-

ASSOCIATEDS 01930 ATHENS 5/11 (FOR LIBRARY FILES) FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL CABINET MINISTER SWORN IN : EPAMINONDAS KYPRIADES AS MINISTER AGRICULTURE.

2038

NOV 6 1945

R0341PM

MOSCOW, NOV.5-(AP)-THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FREE GERMANY AND THE UNION OF GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN DISSOLVED, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA HAS ANNOUNCED.

THE FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE WAS ORGANIZED IN JULY, 1943. THE OFFICERS' GROUP WAS SET UP TWO MONTHS LATER AND INCLUDED MANY HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED BY THE RED ARMY, INCLUDING GEN.FRIEDRICH VON PAULUS, NAZI COMMANDER AT STALINGRAD. DURING THE WAR BOTH GROUPS CALLED FOR THE GERMANS TO OVERTHROW HITLER.

JP659AES

NOV.7. ADD Moscow celebration(DAY) Gilmore xxx Nov 7

THE UPRISING IN WHICH THE CZARIST GOVERNMENT WAS OVERTHROWN ON MARCH 12, 1917, IS, FOR A SIMILAR REASON, KNOWN AS THE "FEBRUARY REVOLUTION."

A TENSE AIR OF EXPECTANCY PERVADED MOSCOW AS ITS 4,000,000 PEOPLE GOT READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PICTURES OF STALIN AND VARIOUS OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS WERE BEING ERECTED ON EVERY PUBLIC BUILDING. HUNDREDS OF MILES OF RED BUNTING WERE BEING DRAPED ABOUT EVERYTHING, FROM THE SMALLEST HOUSE TO THE LARGEST BUILDINGS.

RED SQUARE, WHERE A HUGE PARADE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, WAS THE CENTER OF ATTENTION, WITH BANNERS AND SLOGANS AS HIGH AS A GOOD-SIZED BUILDING OCCUPYING ONE ENTIRE SIDE OF THE SQUARE.

JP655AES

ADD WE ARE ALIEN TO THESE MOODS IN THE SOVIET COUNTRY. WE DON'T BELIEVE IN THE SINCERITY OF THESE LAMENTATIONS. X X X IT WAS NO SECRET TO US EVEN DURING THE WAR THAT SOME POLITICIANS NOT VERY FARSEEINGLY STAKED EVERYTHING ON THE EXHAUSTION OF EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE IN PARTICULAR, SOVIET EUROPE MORE PARTICULARLY.

"WE RECALL PARALLELS MADE IN SOME JOURNALS BETWEEN THE 30-YEARS WAR IN EUROPE AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR. THE PECULIARITY OF THESE WARS WAS THAT THE VICTORS REACHED THEIR TRIUMPHS SO EXHAUSTED THAT THE FACT OF VICTORY WAS ONE OF UNIVERSAL DEFEAT. THIS PARALLEL WAS WITHOUT FOUNDATION. Moscow (Gilmore) cynics xxx Zaslavsky

"EUROPE IS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT. THE VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY IS REMARKABLE IN ITS NOT BEING CONNECTED WITH EXHAUSTION, BUT INSTEAD, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SOVIET UNION. WE HAVE SOME VICTIMS OF WAR IN OUR COUNTRY, BUT WE HAVE NO CYNICS."

RW756PES

BELGRADE, NOV. 5-(AP)- TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ARRIVED AT ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ ZAGREB BY AIR TODAY TO OBSERVE THE YUGOSLAV ELECTIONS.

THE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ DELEGATES, HEADED BY LABORITE K. ZILLIACUS, ~~XX~~ ARE EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW. THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF THE YUGOSLAV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WHILE AWAITING THE ELECTIONS SCHED[illegible] FOR NOV. 11.

ZILLIACUS, A FRESHMAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SERVED 18 YEARS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY, REPRESENTING THE CENTER AND CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS IN HUNGARY, APPARENTLY SWEPT THE COUNTRY YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST FREE GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD IN CENTRAL EUROPE SINCE THE WAR.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS SHOWED THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY MADE A SLIGHT GAIN OVER ITS VOTES IN BUDAPEST'S MUNICIPAL BALLOTING OF A MONTH AGO WHEN IT SURPRISED EVEN ITS OWN LEADERS BY WALKING OFF WITH THE ELECTION. FINAL TOTALS WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL THE VOTE CAN BE COUNTED FROM THE 16 NATIONAL VOTING DISTRICTS.

REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY INDICATED THAT THE ELECTION WAS CARRIED OUT WITH BUT FEW SCATTERED INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE.

A131

ON THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT RETURNS IT APPEARED THE SMALL HOLDERS WOULD CAPTURE ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE VOTE, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ABOUT 20 PER CENT, AND THE COMMUNISTS 12 TO 15 PER CENT WITH OTHER SMALL PARTIES TRAILING.

RQ1151AES

BUDAPEST, OCT. 15 (BY MAIL)-(AP)-THE ACTOR PAUL LUKAS IS BACK IN HIS NATIVE HUNGARY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1933 AND HAS FOUND HIS WIFE'S BROTHER, PAUL BENES, A CHEMIST.

BENES AND OTHERS OF HIS FAMILY SURVIVED THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND A TWO MONTHS RUSSIAN SIEGE UNDER CONDITIONS LUKAS SAID SURPASSED FICTION. BENES' MOTHER-IN-LAW WAS ON THE GESTAPO LIST FOR DEPORTATION BECAUSE SHE HAD JEWISH BLOOD BUT BRIBERY OF TWO GUARDS PREVENTED THAT.

NOV 6 1945

LUKAS WILL RETURN TO HOLLYWOOD. HE WAS IN EUROPE TEN WEEKS WITH CAMP SHOWS AND WAS ALLOWED TO COME TO BUDAPEST ON HIS PERSONAL MISSION.

GILDBERGS MAILER 9-RM 0945

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, NOV. 5-(AP)-GEN. SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES, SAID TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT HAD REFUSED HIM PERMISSION TO GO THE UNITED STATES AS GUES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AT THE CONVENTION IN CHICAGO FROM NOV. 18 TO 21.

HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT AN INVITATION FROM THE LEGION WAS REFERRED TO PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY WHO SAID IT WAS UNDESIRABLE FOR BLAMEY TO LEACE THE COUNTRY IN VIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AT PRESENT CONFRONTING THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY.

UX942PES

NEW DELHI, NOV. 5-(AP)-THREE LEADERS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY, ORGANIZED BY THE JAPANESE IN BURMA TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH, WENT ON TRIAL BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TODAY.

SYMPATHIZERS OUTSIDE THE ANCIENT RED FORT SHOUTED "PATRIOTS, NOT TRAITORS." THE MEN ARE ACCUSED OF WARRING AGAINST THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA AND OF MURDER OR COMPLICITY IN MURDER OF SIX OF THEIR FOLLOWERS. NINE OF INDIAN'S PROMINENT LAWYERS INCLUDING JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, ARE DEFENDING THE MEN.

W1059AES

A102KX ADD Honolulu (NL crash) xx sdw lt.

THE ATC IDENTIFIED ONE OF THE DEAD ABOARD THE CASABLANCA AS NORMAN C.FISHER, PILOT, OF FAIRFIELD, CALIF.

THE LIBERATOR LEFT HONOLULU'S HICKAM FIELD AT 3:20 A.M.(8:50 A.M., EST) SATURDAY FOR AN S FRANCISCO. FOUR HOURS LTER IT RADIOED THAT IT HAD DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE AND THREE MINUTES LATER IT CAME DOWN ON THE OCEAM.

THE EIGHT SURVIVORS AND SEVEN BODIES WERE RECOVERED SUNDAY.

THE ATC REPORTED THAT IN ADDITION TO FISHER, FOUR OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE AMONG THE MISSING. THAT LEFT A SIXTH CREW MEMBER UNACCOUNTED FOR.

THIRTEEN ARMY AND NAVY PLANES AND FOUR DESTROYER ESCORTS STILL SEARCHED THE SEAS 460 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE FOR 12 PERSONS, ONE A WOMAN, WHO MAY HAVE MADE IT TO THE SAFETY OF LIFE RAFTS AFTER THE LIBERATOR-TYPE PLANE SETTLED INTO THE PACIFIC SATURDAY.

MEANWHILE, 12 OF 13 PASSENGERS FROM A PAN-AMERICAN HONOLULU CLIPPER WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN YESTERDAY IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA RESUMED THEIR JOURNEY TO THE MAINLAND TODAY ABOARD AN ARMY TRANSPORT SHIP, THE JOHN HENRY PAYNE.

THE OTHER PASSENGER, WITH THE CLIPPER'S CREW OF 10, WAS RETURNING TO HONOLULU ABOARD THE ESCORT CARRIER MANILA BAY.

PAN-AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS THE FIRST FORCED CLIPPER LANDING IN THE SEA SINCE A SAMOAN CLIPPER VANISHED WITHOUT A TRACE IN 1938.

THE NAVY REPORTED THE MILLION DOLLAR HONOLULU CLIPPER PARTED FROM A TOW LINE ATTACHED TO THE MANILA BAY LAST NIGHT AND THAT THE SEA-PLANE TENDER SAN PABLO HAD LEFT PEARL HARBOR TO TRY TO RECOVER THE PLANE.

THE MANILA BAY WAS INSTRUCTED TO REMOVE VALUABLE EQUIPMENT AND LUGGAGE FROM THE CLIPPER.

THE NAVY ALSO REPORTED THAT A SALVAGE VESSEL HAD BEEN SENT TO THE SCENE OF THE ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH TO ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE WING OF THE FOUR-ENGINED LAND CRAFT FOR INVESTIGATION PURPOSES.

NN738PCS NM ASKED

30.24 - 31441

BDR THE ESCORT CARRIER CASABLANCA WAS TAKING THE EIGHT SURVIVORS AND SEVEN BODIES FROM THE CRASHED LIBERATOR TO HONOLULU.

SIX DESTROYER ESCORTS---THE TILLS, ROBERTS, HEMMINGER, SNYDER, ETTEN AND LANES--WERE AMONG THE SHIPS SEARCHING FOR THE 12 PERSONS STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR. Honolulu crash DA xxx 8 Pass- endors

AMONG THE 21 PASSENGERS AND CREW OF SIX WERE TWO WOMEN, ONE A CIVILIAN, THE OTHER A WAC. THE ATC, WHICH HAS NOT ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF ANYONE ABOARD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES, DID NOT SAY WHICH OF THE WOMEN WAS RESCUED. IT WAS PRESUMED THAT ALL ABOARD EXCEPT THE ONE WOMAN WERE MILITARY PERSONNEL.

THE LIBERATOR SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP FROM ONE LIFE RAFT. EARLIER TWO OTHER RAFTS HAD BEEN SIGHTED IN THE VICINITY AND IT WAS HOPED THAT THE MISSING 12 WOULD BE FOUND SAFE ON THEM.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, PFC MELVIN J. SHILEY, LYKENS, PA, FLIGHT CLRK ABOARD ANOTHER LIBERATOR WHICH CIRCLED FOR A TIME OVER THE CRASH-LANDED TRANSPORT, SAID THAT ARMY AND NAVY PLANES SPED TO THE SCENE AND DROPPED LIFE RAFTS, LIFE JACKETS AND OTHER RESCUE EQUIPMENT NEAR THE WRECKAGE. HE SAID HE SAW ONLY THREE SURVIVORS.

(EDITORS: THE HONOLULU CLIPPER'S PASSENGER AND CREW LIST WAS CARRIED IN THE NIGHT REPORT ON SOME WIRES.)

WW211APS

BY JOHN RODERICK

CHUNGKING,NOV.5-(AP)-A UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION OF AT LEAST 3,500 MEN, PRESUMABLY TO BE HEADED BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, WILL HELP CHINA REORGANIZE HER GROUND, AIR AND NAVAL FORCES.

AN AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN SPOKESMAN IN CHUNGKING SAID THE PROJECT ALREADY WAS APPROVED IN WASHINGTON AND WOULD CONSIST OF 2,200 ARMY GROUND FORCE PERSONNEL, 1,300 AIRMEN AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

BRIG.GEN.RUSSELL RANDALL OF LONG ISLAND, NOV 6 1945, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE CHINA-BASED 312TH FIGHTER WING, 14TH AIRFORCE, WAS SCHEDULED TO HEAD THE AIR WING. HE ALREADY IS IN CHINA, WHILE WEDEMEYER, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, IS EXPECTED TO RETURN SOON FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION WOULD BE IN EXISTENCE FIVE YEARS, AND WOULD ADVISE THE CHINESE ON STANDARDIZATION OF EQUIPMENT AND THE WHITTLING DOWN OF THEIR PRESENTLY UNWIELDY GROUND TROOPS.

THE CHINESE AIRFORCE WILL PLACE GREATEST EMPHASIS ON FIGHTER CRAFT. IT POSSESSES A NUMBER OF P-40S AND P-47S, AND HAS PLACED ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SOME P-51S.

THE AMERICANS WILL SIMPLY ACT AS ADVISERS AND SUPERVISORS. PLANS CALL FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ALL PHASES OF THE AIRFORCE. WHEN THE TRAINING IS COMPLETED, THE CHINESE AIRFORCE WILL BY NO STANDARDS BE RATED AS FIRST CLASS, SINCE DEVELOPMENT OF JET-PROPELLED PLANES IN OTHER COUNTRIES VIRTUALLY ANTIQUATES THE PLANES NOW UNDER CHINESE CONSIDERATION.

HW720APS NM

HDD CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATING AT EMBARKATION POINTS IN CHINA PROPER FOR SEABORNE LANDINGS AT THE MANCHURIAN PORTS OF YINGKOW AND HULUTOA.

A90FX CHNG (MOOSA) DA 1 xxx Withdrawn Saturda

FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN CHUNGKING, THE CHINESE STILL HAD NO

SUCCEEDED IN OVERCOMING SOVIET OBJECTIONS TO THE ONCE-PLANNED LANDING OF CHINESE TROOPS AT DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR. DAIREN, UNDER THE SINO-SOVIET PACT, BECAME A FREE PORT AND PORT ARTHUR WAS PROJECTED AS A SINO-RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE BUT BOTH WERE TO BE UNDE

SOVIET PACT, BECAME A FREE PORT AND PORT ARTHUR WAS PROJECTED AS A SINO-RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE BUT BOTH WERE TO BE UNDER CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY.

MOSCOW'S PERSISTENT REFUSAL TO ALLOW THE CHINESE LANDINGS CAUSED DISAPPOINTMENT AND WORRY IN CHUNGKING, BUT NO RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL HERE WOULD COMMIT HIMSELF TO PUBLIC COMMENT FOR FEAR OF OFFENDING MOSCOW'S SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

MEANWHILE, FRESH REPORTS WERE RECEIVED ALLEGING THAT COMMUNIST FORCES WERE CARRYING OUT A GRADUAL SHIFT FROM THEIR BASE IN NORTHERN SHENSI PROVINCE TO INNER MONGOLIA, WHICH STRATEGICALLY WOULD BE A MORE FAVORABLE POSITION BECAUSE OF ITS CONTIGUITY WITH NOW "INDEPENDENT" OUTER MONGOLIA, WITH WHICH THE CHINESE REDS APPARENTLY HOPE TO DEVELOP A MILITARY AND SPIRITUAL AFFINITY.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST OBJECTIVE APPARENTLY IS TO INFILTRATE INTO MANCHURIA AND THERE TRY TO OBTAIN FOR THE FIRST TIME SOME HEAVY INDUSTRY TO SUSTAIN THEIR WAR MACHINE.

SOME QUARTERS SAID THEY THOUGHT THAT IF THEY SUCCEEDED IN DOING SO, ANY REAL ALL-OUT CIVIL WAR IN CHINA MIGHT BECOME A PROTRACTED AFFAIR WITH THE ODDS SLOWLY SHIFTING IN FAVOR OF THE COMMUNISTS.

CHUNGKING OFFICIALS MEANWHILE AWAITED THE COMMUNIST REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENTS PROPOSALS AIMED AT HALTING THE UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR FOR CONTROL OF MAIN RAIL ARTERIES AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS.

UNOFFICIAL COMMUNIST SOURCES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED CRIICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PEACE OFFER, WHICH ASKED CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES ON BOTH SIDES, WITH RAILWAY POLICE TAKING OVER GUARD DUTIES FROM TROOPS ON THE LINES AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION BY THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS ALONG THE RAILWAYS.

A25FX

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED TATUNG, AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY CITY IN NORTHERN SHANSI PROVINCE, NEAR THE GREAT WALL.

IN PEIPING, GEN.HO YING CHIN, CHIEF OF STAFF TO CHIANG, SAID BLUNTLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS DETERMINED TO REOPEN COMMUNICATIONS LINES THROUGH ZONES HELD BY THE COMMUNISTS.

HO MINIMIZED THE POSSIBILITIES OF WIDESPREAD CIVIL WAR WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "UP TO THE PRESENT AND ACCORDING TO ALL THE INFORMATION WHICH I HAVE AT HAND, THERE IS NO FIGHTING ON A LARGE SCALE IN NORTH CHINA."

BUT HE ACCUSED THE COMMUNISTS OF WRECKING THE RAILWAYS TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF NATIONALIST UNITS TO TAKE THE SURRENDER OF SOME 200,000 JAPANESE STILL UNDER ARMS IN HOPEH AND SHANTUNG PROVINCES. HE SAID THE NIPPONESE WOULD BE DISARMED BY THE END OF NOVEMBER.

HO SAID THAT RUSSIAN AND CHINESE RELATIONS IN MANCHURIA WERE "VERY CLOSE" ADDING THAT RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES "HAVE DONE THEIR BEST" TO AID CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS MOVING INTO THE TERRITORY.

CHINESESOURCES AT TIENTSIN SAID THAT NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT TROOPS SOON WOULD MAKE NEW LANDINGS NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL. THEY RECEIVED REPORTS OF RUSSIAN WITHDRAWALS FROM THE MANCHURIAN COASTS.

A SEMIOFFICIAL DISPATCH RECEIVED AT CHUNGKING SAID GEN.TU YU-

MING, COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS IN MANCHURIA, WAS EN ROUTE FROM CHINWANGTAO TO YINGKOW BY DESTROYER, TO ARRANGE THE LANDING OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AT THE LATTER PORT, 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MUKDEN.

UM&HW134APS NM BJT.

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV.5-(AP)-THE CHINESE ARE IN CHARGE AT CANTON, WHERE OLD CATHAY FIRST EXPERIENCED CONTACT WITH WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS. THEY HAVE NOT ASKED FOR HELP AND THEY DON'T TOLERATE INTERFERENCE.

THERE STILL ARE JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON THE STREETS OF CANTON AND THEY WEAR LITLE WHITE GAUZE MASKS. THEY NEED THE MASKS BECAUSE THEY'RE SWEEPING THE STREETS.

THIS PICTURE OF CANTON WAS BROUGHT TO SHANGHAI BY TRAVELERS TODAY. THEY SAID THAT CANTON HAS BECOME ONCE MORE A CHINESECITY, AND IS POLITELY BUT FIRMLY MAINTAINING THAT STATUS.

MOST OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THE FEW HUNDRED WHO REMAIN ARE KEPT HARD AT WORK CLEARING STREETS AND SPRUCING UP VACANT LOTS. BATTLE-HARDENED CHINESE SOLDIERS SEE TO IT THAT THE JAPANESE DON'T LOAF ON THEJOB.

SGT.FRANC (CORRECT) SHOR OF SAN FRANCISCO REPORTED THAT CHINESE AND AMERICAN SERVICE MEN "GET ALONG IN GREAT STYLE DOWN THERE."

"THESE CHINESE ARE AMONG THE BEST DIVISIONS IN GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMY," SHOR ADDED. "THEY ARE AMERICAN TRAINED AND AMERICAN EQUIPPED, MOST OF THEM, AND THEY'RE GOOD LOOKING SOLDIERS.

"MEN OF THE CHINESE COMBAT COMMAND, WHO MAKE UP A MAJORITY OF THE FEW HUNDRED YANKS IN CANTON, HAVE SEEN THEM IN ACTION AND RESPECT THEM. THERE IS A SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE THAT IS GOOD TO SEE."

THERE AREN'T MANY BARGAINS IN CANTON, HOWEVER. THE CITY WAS THE CENTER OF THE IVORY AND JADE TRADE BEFORE THE WAR, BUT NOW THE YANKS ARE PAYING PLENTY FOR WHAT THEY GET.

A GOOD CHINESE MEAL COSTS THE EQUIVALENT OF NEARLY TWO U.S. DOLLARS. A BOTTLE OF SCOTCH WHISKEY COSTS ABOUT $30 U.S.

SHOR SAID HE STOOD ON A STREET CORNER WITH AN AGED CHINESE WHO SPOKE EXCELLENT ENGLISH, WATCHING TWO JAPANESE ASSIDUOUSLY REMOVING TRACES LEFT BY A PASSING UNIT OF CHINESE CAVALRY.

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THE SERGEANT INQUIRED IF THE SIGHT PLEASED THE OLD MAN. THE ANCIENT SMILED, NODDED AND THEN ANSWERED:

"HOWEVER, IT IS WRITTEN THAT IN THE TIME OF THE GREAT EMPEROR HAN WU-DI THE CHINESE SOLDIERS WERE MOUNTED UPON ELEPHANTS."

HW614APS NM

SHANGHAI, NOV.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE U.S.SOLDIERS AND A CIVILIAN WERE WOUNDED AT SHANGHAI'S RACE COURSE YESTERDAY BY POLICEMAN SUNG CHI-YEN, WHO SAID HE FIRED INTO THE CROWD BY ACCIDENT WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN SOLDIER RESISTED ARREST.

PFC.WILLIAM L.TRIPP, GRAND HAVEN, MICH., WAS SHOT TWICE IN THE ABDOMEN BUT APPEARED TO BE RECOVERING TODAY.

PFC.WILLIAM G.PINNIX, HAMPTONVILLE,N.C., WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEFT HAND AND CPL.VINCENT JACARUSO, 60 BULWER PLACE, BROOKLYN,N.Y., WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEFT SHOULDER. NEITHER WAS HURT SERIOUSLY.

MICHAEL ORLOFF, SHANGHAI CIVILIAN, ALSO WAS WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE STRATEMEYER SAID AN INVESTIGATION WAS BEING MADE. THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORTED BLOODSHED RESULTING FROM INCIDENTS BETWEEN CHINESE POLICE AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

EW733PCS

SEOUL, KOREA, NOV. 5-(AP)-SIX NATIONALIST LEADERS RETURNED TO SEOUL SECRETLY TONIGHT FROM WASHINGTON ON AN UNDISCLOSED MISSION BUT PRESUMABLY UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT SPONSORSHIP TO AID DR. SYNGMAN RHEES TO ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT. THE GROUP WAS HEADED BY JACOB KIM DUNN.

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

PHNOMPENH, CAMBODIA, ~~KHER~~ INDOCHINA, NOV. 5-(AP)-AN UNPRECEDENTED INTERNAL GRANT OF AUTONOMY FOR FRANCE'S FAR EASTERN COLONIES MAY BE FORESHADOWED IN CURRENT FRENCH-CAMBODIAN NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WOULD ULTIMATELY GIVE THIS PROTECTORATE KINGDOM COMPLETE CONTROL OF ITS INTERNAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NOV 6 1945

THE PLAN NOW BEING DISCUSSED WOULD ESTABLISH A FRENCH-CAMBODIAN COMMISSION TO DRAW UP A PACT GIVING THE SOUTHWEST INDOCHINA ~~KHMER~~ KINGDOM INTERNAL AUTONOMY, BUT LEAVING ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS UNDER FRENCH CONTROL.

30.24—31443

REESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH ARMED FORCES HERE HAS BEEN ASKED BY THE CAMBODIAN ADMINISTRATION, HOWEVER, BECAUSE LEADERS SAY THAT A FRENCH-TRAINED COMBODIAN ARMY OF 4,000 TROOPS WOULD BE INSUFFICIENT TO HANDLE THE KINGDOM'S DEFENSE.

INTERNAL AUTONOMY, WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE RATIFIED FINALLY BY THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT, HAS BEEN OFFERED INFERENTIALLY IN THE FUTURE TO TONKIN AND ANNAM, PROTECTORATES; COCHIN-CHINA, A COLONY; AND LAOS, WHICH IS HALF PROTECTORATE AND HALF COLONY. BUT NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN, FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID, UNTIL THE FIGHTING AGAINST FRENCH REOCCUPATION CEASES.

NOV 6 1945

"THERE IS NO REASON TO REFUSE AUTONOMY TO ANNAM," A FRENCH SOURCE ADDED, SAID. HE ~~REXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THERE COULD NEVER BE A DEAL WITH THE HOCHIMINH FACTION, "WHICH IS IMPRISONED IN THE SLOGAN 'INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH' AND CANNOT RETREAT INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR AUTONOMY."

THE FIRST TASK FACING THE FRENCH IN HANDLING CAMBODIAN FOREIGN RELATIONS IS TO ATTEMPT TO RECOVER 965 SQUARE MILES OF THE DEST PADDYLAND IN THE KINGDOM, WHICH WAS LOST TO SIAM BY A JAPANESE-DICTATED AGREEMENT. ALTHOUGH SIAM HAS RELINQUISHED OTHER JAPANESE "GIFTS," SHE CLAIMS PROPER OWNERSHIP OF PORTIONS OF CAMBODIA AND NEIGHBORING AREAS.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS APPARENTLY NO ANNAMESE PARTY IN CAMBODIA, BUT THERE IS AN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 10 PER CENT OF THE URBAN POPULATION.

1945

FBO515PES/ GRUMICHS THRU THIRD 0900

WITH YAMASHITA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOV.6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS TODAY WAS GIVEN A DETAILED OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE IN THE MANILA WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA WITH ASSURANCE THAT REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE "THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT HE IS HAVING AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE A FULL, FARE AND COMPLETE TRIAL."

MAJ.GEORGE F.GUY, CHEYENNE, WYO., MEMBER OF DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR YAMASHITA, PREPARED A LONG MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION TO JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS. IT DETAILED HOW THE TRIAL IS BEING CONDUCTED BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION OF FIVE GENERALS.

SCORES OF JAPANESE ARE HELD IN OMORI PRISON CAMP AWAITING WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

"YAMASHITA IS BEING AFFORDED EVERY LEGITIMATE DEFENSE THAT CAN BE ADVANCED IN HIS BEHALF," THE STATEMENT SAID. IT POINTED OUT THAT MAJOR GUY WAS SENT TO TOKYO TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE TO DEFEND YAMASHITA; THAT THE GENERAL CANNOT BE FORCED TO TESTIFY UNLESS HE CHOOSES, AND THAT HE "IS BEING ACCORDED ALL RIGHTS AND DEFENSES THAT WOULD BE ACCORDED AN AMERICAN OFFICER ON TRIAL.

"ALL PROCEEDINGS X X X IN THE EVENT OF CONVICTION, HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR BEFORE ANY SENTENCE OF THE COMMISSION CAN BE CARRIED OUT. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REVIEW OF THE RECORD WILL ASSURE YAMASHITA THAT ANY RECORD OF CONVICTION IS LEGALLY SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN THE CONVICTION," THE STATEMENTCONCLUDED.

FJ1135PCS

WHITE HORSE

TOKYO,NOV.5-(AP)-ONE OF THE EMPEROR'S WHITE HORSES FINALLY HAS BEEN RIDDEN BY A WHITE MAN.

LT.DICK RYAN, ARRANGING AN ARMISTICE DAY RODEO HERE, WALKED AND GALLOPED THE PURE WHITE STALLION HATSUSHIMO (FIRST FROST) 30 MINUTES AT THE JAPANESE HORSE RACING ASSOCIATION ARENA.

HE CLAIMED TO BE THE FIRST WHITE MAN EVER TO RIDE THE ANIMAL, WHICH WAS "PRETTY PLAYFUL, INDICATING HE HAD NOT BEEN RIDDEN FOR SOME TIME."

SEINO CHUZO, MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATION'S STABLES AND COACH OF JAPAN'S EQUESTRIAN TEAM IN THE 1928 OLYMPICS, SAID THE EMPEROR IN RECENT YEARS PREFERRED TO RIDE FIRST FROST'S GELDED BROTHER, HATSUYUKI (FIRST SNOW) BECAUSE IT WAS MORE GENTLE.

FIRST FROST IS BEING USED TO SIRE WHITE HORSES OF THE SAME BEAUTIFUL STRAIN FOR THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

RYAN EXPECTS TO EXHIBIT THE STALLION AT THE RODEO.

CHUZO TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE CLAIM OF SPENCER KLEINHAMMER OF HANFORD,CALIF., THAT HE HAS A BROTHER OF THE EMPEROR'S STALLION. HE SAID THERE ARE ONLY THE TWO BROTHERS, FIRST FROST AND FIRST SNOW.

KLEINHAMMER SOME TIME AGO SAID HIS SILVER KING WAS A BROTHER OF SILVER TIP, WHICH HE REPORTED WAS SOLD TO THE EMPEROR SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

HW532APS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOV 6-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI SAID TODAY FINANCE MINISTER KEIZO SHIBUSAWA HAS PRESENTED TO THE JAPANESE CABINET A FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN TO MEET THE NATION'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.

JAPAN'S GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS ARE COMPLICATED BY THE NECESSITY OF ADJUSTING WAR BONDS TOTALING MORE THAN 100,000,000,000 YEN (ABOUT $6,666,666,667) AND THE PAYMENT OF HEAVY STATE INDEMNITIES.

SHIBUSAWA'S PLAN, YOMIURI SAID, STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF A LARGE-SCALE TAXATION INCREASE, THE REVISION OF COMMODITY PRICES AND THE PROMOTION OF PEACE TIME INDUSTRIES.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE CABINET DECIDED TO SOLICIT CONCRETE PLANS FROM RELATED DEPARTMENTS AND THEN WOULD PROCEED TO ADOPT A GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SCHEME. SHIBUSAWA'S PLAN WAS PROPOSED FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1946 THROUGH 1950.

MM1054PPST NM

TOKYO, ~~MONDAY~~, NOV 6-(AP)-JAPAN'S FOUR GREATEST FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAMILIES WERE STRIPPED OF CONTROL OF THEIR MULTI-BILLION YEN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EMPIRES TODAY.

GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUED AN ORDER TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PREPARE DISSOLVE THEM AND ALL OTHER MONOPOLISTIC COMBINES IN JAPAN.

MACARTHUR, IN HIS DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE EXECUTION BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OF A PLAN DATED NOV. 4 FOR THE COMPLETE DISSOLUTION OF MITSUI, MITSUBISHI, YASUDA AND SUMIMOTO HOLDING COMPANIES AND ELIMINATION OF THEIR CONTROLS.

A "HOLDING COMPANY LIQUIDATION ASSOCIATION" TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BUT WHICH WILL BE UNDER COMPLETE ALLIED CONTROL, WILL DIRECT THE DISSOLUTION MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED.

ALL POLICIES AND PERSONNEL WILL BE SUBJECT TO ALLIED APPROVAL.

(EDS: MAKE DATELINE ABOVE READ TUESDAY, NOV 6)

MM1037PPST NM

HDQ Tokyo (Marines) xxx

THE TOKYO PRESS REPORTED THE FORTHCOMING EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION IN DECEMBER WOULD LAST ABOUT 10 DAYS, AND WOULD APPROVE REVISION OF ELECTION LAWS, RATIFICATION OF THE ABOLITION OF THE WARTIME PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER MAINTENANCE LAW, AND OTHER REPRESSIVE MEASURES ordered abolished by General MacArthur production

THE PRESS SAID NO OTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN STRENGTHENING REPORTS THAT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION WOULD NOT BE UNDERTAKEN AT THAT SESSION.

THE TOKYO PAPER YOMIURI HOCHI QUOTED DAIZABURO TSUGITA, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, AS SAYING THAT THE BOARD WHICH WOULD INVESTIGATE AND FIX, FOR THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, BLAME FOR STARTING AND LOSING THE WAR, WOULD BE PERMANENT AND WOULD CONTINUE WHETHER OR NOT THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SHIDEHARA REMAINS.

THE NEWS SERVICE KYODO REPORTED THAT SOME 300 MEMBERS OF THE "NATIONWIDE WAR VICTIMS ALLIANCE" DEMONSTRATED BEFORE SHIDEHARA'S RESIDENCE AFTER A PUBLIC MEETING DEMANDING MORE FOOD AND GREATER GOVERNMENT AID.

KYODO CHARGED THAT SHIDEHARA HAD "FLED" TO KAMAKURA TO AVOID MEETING THE ALLIANCE MEMBERS AND QUOTED EIZO KONDO, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION, AS SAYING THE GOVERNMENT "SHOWS NO REAL SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE."

MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE FORMED INTERNATIONAL INDEPENDENCE YOUTH MOVEMENT URGED GENERAL MACARTHUR TO HALT FIGHTING IN INDOCHINA AND JAVA, THROUGH APPEAL TO DUTCH AND FRENCH FORCES.

HEADQUARTERS HAD NO COMMENT.

IN A FINAL CHECKUP ON THE PRE-SURRENDER JAPANESE ARMY, AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE REPORTED IT HAD DEFINITELY BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT ONLY THREE FIRST-CLASS DIVISIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE FOR DEFENSE OF THE EMPIRE HAD NIPPON HELD OUT AND FORCED AN INVASION.

THE REST OF THE ARROGANT DIVISIONS WHICH SWEPT THROUGH ASIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES BY THE ADVANCING ALLIES OR BYPASSED AND NEUTRALIZED.

WW654APS NM

TOKYO,NOV.6-(AP)-JAPANESE MOVIE HOUSES WILL SHOW 45 AMERICAN FEATURE MOTION PICTURES STARTING IN MID-DECEMBER, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. THERE WILL BE SUPPORTING SHORT SUBJECTS OF NEWS AND EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

AMONG THE FIMS, SELECTED FOR SHOWING TO CONQUERED PEOPLES, ARE "THE MEN IN HER LIFE," "ONCE UPON A TIME," "MADAME CURIE," "LOST ANGEL," "IN OLD OKLAHOMA," "SONG OF NEVADA," "GOING MY WAY," "OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY," "ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY," "SNOW WHITE," "THE BUTLER'S SISTER," "FLESH AND FANTASY," "PHANTOM OF THE OPERA," "SUN VALLEY SERENADE," "REMEMBER THE DAY," "GOLD RUSH," "THE SOUTHERNER," "CASABLANACA" AND "WATCH ON THE RHINE."

FJ1137PCS

TOKYO,NOV 5 (AP)-THE ALLIED COMMAND INSTRUCTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO INFORM NEUTRAL POWER REPRESENTATIVES IN JAPAN THAT THE EXISTENCE OF THEIR DIPLOMATIC MISSION WAS INCONSISTENT WITH THE PLANS OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES.

GENERAL MACARTHUR PREVIOUSLY TOLD JAPAN TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

GG1136ACS

NOV 6 1945

30-74- 31445

MANILA,NOV5-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS WERE GIVEN THE PHILIPPINES AWARD OF MILITARY MERIT TODAY AND COMMENDED BY PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA FOR PUTTING THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT "ON WHEELS" AFTER THE JAPANESE INVADERS WERE DRIVEN FROM THE CITY.

MAJ.RALPH W.DEMPSEY OF RICKREALL,ORE., AND 1ST LT.FRED WILCKE OF WINTHROP,MASS., OFTEN WORKING UNDER FIRE, SALVAGED WRECKED CIVILIAN AND JAPANESE ARMY VEHICLES WHICH FURNISHED NEEDED TRANSPO TATION FOR MANILA'S POLICE AND HEALTH AND SANITATION DEPARTMENTS.

THE PAIR WORKED SO FAST, PHILIPPINES AUTHORITIES SAID, THAT FREQUENTLY JAPANESE DEAD WERE HAULED AWAY TO CETEMETERIES IN THE SHOT-UP NIPPONESE ARMY TRUCKS WHICH BROUGHT THEM TO BATTLE.

FJ554ACS

AN "ACCREDITED SOURCE". IT ADDED THAT THE EXILE WOULD BE TEMPORARY. VARGAS WAS OUSTED FROM THE PRESIDENCY LAST WEEK IN A BLOODLESS COUP. THE LINHARES REGIME IS SCHEDULED TO SIT UNTIL A NEW PRESIDENT, TO BE ELECTED DEC. 2, IS SWORN INTO OFFICE.

W1216PES

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER FOLHA CARIOCA REPORTED TODAY A REVOLT AMONG MILITARY PRISONERS CONFINED ON AN ISLAND IN RIO DE JANEIRO BAY. ONE WAS REPORTED KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED. POLICE DECLINED TO COMMENT.

PW CASTRO 01300 RM 1146

A14FX ADD Fok 7/4 (1) MANILA DAY Trial xxx Saturday

ALTHOUGH ON SATURDAY RICARTE REPEATEDLY SAID HE HAD IMPLICIT FAITH IN RICARTE, HE STATED TODAY "RICARTE LIVED A LONG TIME IN JAPAN. HE HAD TRAITS OF THEIR TRICKERY AND SECRETNESS IN ACTIONS."

THE PROSECUTION OBJECTED AND DEMANDED THAT LAPUS BE PERMITTED TO QUALIFY THIS STATEMENT, BUT THE DEFENSE CAREFULLY STEERED HIM ONTO A NEW SUBJECT WITH ITS NEXT QUESTION.

NOV 6 1945

DS1231APS NM BJT

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, NOV. 5-(AP)- THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS BEGUN TO RECEIVE FROM THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT A LENGTHY RESUME OF THE VIEWPOINTS OF 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON THE ARGENTINE QUESTION, A HIGHLY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

NOV 6 1945

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.5-(AP)-FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LAST JAPANESE HAD LEFT HISTORIC WAKE ISLAND FOR HOME ABOARD THE ONE-TIME JAPANESE LUXURY LINER HIKMWA MARU.

THE GROUP OF 533 EVACUEES--ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE GARRISON THAT HAD BEEN REDUCED BY BOMBING, STARVATION AND DISEASE--INCLUDED ONLY TEN OF THE ASSAULT TROOPS WHICH SPLASHED ASHORE DEC.23, 1941 TO OVERWHELM THE REMNANTS OF A GALLANT BUT FAR-OUTNUMBERED BAND OF AMERICAN MARINES.

SEABEE BULLDOZERS ARE LEVELING THE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES, DUGOUTS AND REVETMENTS.

WAKE WAS OFFICIALLY RECOMMISSIONED NOV.1 AS A U.S. NAVAL BASE.

NN759PCS NM

MEXICO CITY,NOV 5 (AP)-GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, U.S.ARMY AIRFORCE COMMANDER LEFT AT NOON TODAY IN A U.S.ARMY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON.

WITH HIM WENT U.S.AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, CALLED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO ATTEND THE U.S.-MEXICO WATER TREATY EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS. AMBASSADOR MESSERSMITH, WITH SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, SIGNED THE TREATY AND WAS ACTIVE IN ITS NEGOTIATIONS.

239PCS NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE DIARIO DE SAO PAULO SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW BRAZILIAN ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES WAS STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF SENDING FORMER PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS INTO EXILE.

WAR MINISTER GEN.PEDRO AURELIO DE GOES MONTEIRO TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN: "I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT." GOES MONTEIRO SAID SATURDAY THAT VARGAS' CANDIDACY FOR THE SENATE WOULD BE "INCONVENIENT OR AT LEAST PREMATURE."

THE SAO PAULO NEWSPAPER BASED ITS REPORT ON WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS

WASHINGTON,NOV.5-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT NAMES OF FINNISH FIRMS PREVIOUSLY CHARGED WITH AXIS CONNECTIONS WILL BE DELETED FROM THE NOVEMBER SUPPLEMENT OF THE U.S. BLACK-LIST.

THIS MEANS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, THAT THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED ADEQUATE CONTROLS OVER FORMER ENEMY INTERESTS IN FINLAND AND OVER THE TRADE OF FINNISH NATIONALS.
A STATE-WAR-NAVY COMMITTEE PREPARES THE BLACKLIST.
AB1108AES

SEATTLE, NOV.5-(AP)-THE DUTCH MOTORSHIP BANTAM WAS DISCHARGING A CARGO OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES TODAY AT NEARBY MUKILTEO AFTER LUGGING THE STUFF FOR SEVEN MONTHS, TO TWO WAR THEATERS AND ALMOST THE DISTANCE AROUND THE WORLD.

CAPT.K.S.J.TENDIGCK (CQ) OF BAARN, HOLLAND, GREETED THE END OF THE VOYAGE WITH A SLIGHT SIGH AND THIS TERRIFIC UNDERSTATEMENT:

"YOU GET QUITE FED UP SAILING WITH THE SAME CARGO SUCH A LONG TIME."

THE EXPLOSIVES WERE AERIAL BOMBS AND THE CAPTAIN ADMITTED IT WAS ALWAYS IN THE BACK OF HIS MIND "THAT SHE MIGHT GO UP ANYTIME."

THE BANTAM WAS ROOSTING IN BELFAST, IRELAND, AWAITING ORDERS ON V-E DAY. SHE SAILED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TO RELOAD HER CARGO, THEN JOURNEYED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL INTO THE PACIFIC. SHE WAS IN LEYTE AWAITING ORDERS ON V-J DAY. ORDERED HOME, SHE JUST MISSED THE OCT.8 TYPHOON OFF OKINAWA.

NN1127PCS

Hawk

Hawk

NOV 6 1945

NOV 6 1945

30.24-31447

MOLOTOFF REBUKES US ON ATOMIC POLICY

Molotov Attacks Secrecy About Atom Energy

London, Nov. 6 (AP) — Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov expressed Soviet disapproval of secrecy on atomic energy in a Moscow address today and declared the war discovery must not be used for either oppressions or power politics.

"There ought to be no secrecy about the subject," he said, adding that atomic energy had yet to prove its value in preventing aggression or in the cause of peace.

"We shall have atomic energy and much else besides," Molotov's Russian audience was told.

Stalin Is Cheered

He spoke on the eve of the Soviet Union's November 7 observance of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the revolution, at a giant rally which cheered Generalissimo Stalin as an honorary chairman. The ceremony, broadcast by the Moscow radio, ended without words from Stalin.

Molotov voiced dissatisfaction with the state of negotiations for Allied control of Japan and the progress of European reparation arrangements. He did not mention the United States or any other ally in his comments upon atomic energy.

Recorded Address

As recorded by the Soviet monitor, Molotov said:

"After the victory, some people abroad are exerting efforts in support of a policy of imperialism.

"In this regard we must mention the discovery of atomic energy and the atomic bomb, the use of which showed its tremendous destructive power in the war against Japan.

"Atomic energy has not, however, yet proved its value in the prevention of aggression and the cause of peace.

"On the other hand, at the present time there cannot exist any large-scale technical secrets which could remain the property of a single country or any small circle of states. Therefore, the discovery of atomic energy must not encourage either oppressions or the utilization of the discovery for games of power in foreign policy."

Soviet Science Must Progress

The Russians were told: "We must take as our measure the achievement of modern world technique in all branches of industry and national economy and secure conditions under which Soviet science and technique can be of the fullest service.

"We shall have atomic energy and much else besides."

Molotov further asserted:

"In the treatment of the defeated we should not let ourselves be guided by our feelings, but only by the necessity to prevent a new aggression. This applies to all countries which bear the responsibility for securing peace.

First Suggestion

"We must then mention here the force of atomic energy which was experienced in the war with Japan. Nowadays there ought to be no secrecy about this subject."

This was the first time a high Soviet official had suggested that the United States and Great Britain share their practical knowledge of atomic energy as a means of warfare.

Liberation Important

The Soviet monitor's version of Molotov's remarks concerning Japan was that the liberation of China was of the greatest importance to the world.

"It is thus clear that the Soviet Union considers most important the negotiation of control of all the Allies over Japan," he said. "In this question no satisfactory results have yet emerged, but the importance of satisfactory results is clear to all."

Molotov told the cheering crowd that, with victory in war, "now we can return to peacetime labor."

Apprehensive Of Blocs

"Now that peace has come, every effort must be made not to permit a new aggression," Molotov said. "Formation of blocs in western Europe will not create a peaceful Europe."

The Foreign Commissar was quoted by the Soviet monitor as stating that the war-born British-Soviet-American coalition was being tested in peace and that the failure of the recent London Conference of Foreign Ministers was a warning of pitfalls ahead.

"But difficulties arose before, too," he added. "The coalition, however, always found a solution in the interest of all."

Peace Organization's Need

"Only joint collaboration of all countries that bore the brunt of the war can secure the success of the new international (peace) organization," Molotov said. "Expressions of good intentions are not enough. The Soviet Union was and will be a reliable bulwark in the defense of peace, and is ready to prove it not only by words but by deeds."

The Foreign Commissar said that Nazis soon to defend their lives before the war crimes court at Nuernberg, Germany, would be called upon to answer for the destruction wrought upon Russia during the war.

REDS ASK SHARING OF ATOMIC SECRET

Molotov Declares No Group of Nations Can Control Knowledge.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6—(AP) Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, asserting the atomic bomb cannot be kept secret, promised Russians tonight that the Soviet Union will have atomic energy and many other things."

A signal bell had to be run to quiet the tumult that welled through the hall of St. Andrew in the Kremlin when Molotov made this statement in his speech on the eve of the 28th anniversary of the Red revolution.

Molotov said the use of atomic energy must not be employed in a political play for strength.

He called for Allied control of Japan, and while he described the London Foreign Ministers conference as a failure, he said "only the joint efforts of the three great powers" could "secure the victories of the democratci countries over Fascism."

The United Nations, he asserted, must not "become the tool of any one great power."

On atomic energy, the foreign commissar said:

"We desire that our nation shall bloom, and that there will be atomic energy and many other things.

"It is not possible that the present time for a technical secret of nay great size to remain the exclusive possession of some one country or some narrow circle of countries.

"This being so, the discovery of atomic energy should not encourage either a propensity to exploit the discovery in the play of forces in international policy, or an attitude of complacency as regards the future of the peace loving nations."

The colossal destructive force of the atomic bomb has not yet been tried, he said, "for averting aggression or safeguarding peace." His speech did not mention the United States or other countries in connection with atomic energy.

Stalin Absent

Generalissimo Stalin, reported to have returned this week from his Black Sea vacation, was not present in the hall, and there was no explanation of his absence. A long message of greeting was sent him.

Molotov asked for reparations from the defeated Axis nations in a spirit free from revenge, and warned his countrymen they still were living in a world "where the root of imperialism still remain."

Referring to this, he said Russia should give great attention to "strengthening the collaboration" gained in victory.

SAYS IT MUST NOT BE USED IN GAME OF POWER

Soviet Foreign Commissar Declares Russia Shall Have Atomic Energy.

'AND MUCH ELSE BESIDES'

He Also Calls for Allied Control in Japan and for Reparation Payments by Axis Powers.

Moscow, Nov. 6 (A. P.). —Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov declared tonight that there should be no secrecy concerning the atomic bomb and that atomic energy must not be used "for games of power in foreign policy."

Russia "shall have atomic energy and much else besides," he predicted in a broadcast speech opening Moscow's celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Red Revolution.

The Foreign Commissar also called for Allied control of Japan and for reparations from defeated Axis nations in a spirit free from revenge.

While implying that the United States, Britain and Canada should share their atomic bomb secrets with Russia and other nations, Molotov said that "atomic energy has not . . . yet proved its value in the prevention of aggression and the defense of peace."

Avoids Mentioning U. S.

Without mentioning the United States or other countries by name, he continued: "At the present time, there cannot exist any large-scale technical secrets which could remain the property of a single country or any small circle of States. Therefore, the discovery of atomic energy must not encourage either oppressions, or the utilization of the discovery for games of power in foreign policy."

Molotov declared the victorious Allies should be guided in their treatment of the defeated Axis nations "not by our feelings but only by the necessity to prevent new aggression."

Molotov—the first high Soviet official to deal with the subject of atomic power—said Russia must give initial attention to her industry and to the creating of highly skilled technicians.

"We must take as our measure the achievements of modern world technique in all branches of industry and national economy and secure conditions under which Soviet science and technique can be of the fullest service.

Molotov spoke at a huge Moscow rally.

During the day the presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded Molotov the coveted Order of Lenin. He was one of a group of Russian diplomats receiving decorations.

Plan For Control Of Japan

Declaring that the "Soviet Union considers most important the negotiation of control of all Allies over Japan"—a control which now rests in the hands of General MacArthur as Allied commander—Molotov said:

"In this question no satisfactory results have yet merged, but the importance of satisfactory results is clear to all."

Molotov raised the question of an Allied control commission for Japan at the recent Foreign Ministers' council in London.

Detailing a portion of the price Russia paid in the war, Molotov said the Axis invaders destroyed 1,710 towns and over 70,000 smaller comunities, burned and destroyed more than 6,000,000 buildings, rendered 25,000,000 people homeless and destroyed or damaged 31,850 industrial works employing 4,000,000 workers.

98,000 Farms Wrecked

The invaders also destroyed 98,000 collective farms and 7,000,000 horses and slaughtered or drove away 17,000,000 cattle, he said.

"We cannot forget this," Molotov said, "and must demand from the countries which started the war at least some replacement."

He said the Nazi leaders, now awaiting trial at Nuernberg on war-crimes charges, would be called upon to answer for the destruction upon Russia.

Molotov said that the "decision of the Berlin conference on reparations has not yet made satisfactory progress, but no one among us thinks of revenge."

Regarding future relations among the Allies, he said:

"Only the joint collaboration of all the countries that bore the brunt of the war can secure the success of the new international (peace) organization.

"Good Intentions Not Enough"

"Expressions of good intentions are not enough. The Soviet Union was and will be a reliable bulwark in defense of peace and is ready to prove it not only by words but by deeds."

The Foreign Commissar said the war-born British-American-Russian alliance was being tested in peace and that the failure of the London foreign ministers' conference was a warning of pitfalls ahead.

"But difficulties arose before, too," Molotov continued. "The coalition, however, always found a solution in the interests of all."

Declaring that "every effort must be made" to prevent a new aggression, Molotov said "the formation of blocs in western Europe will not create a peaceful Europe."

Accuses Spain

He accused Spain "and some other countries" of giving "half-open support" to the Axis.

Recalling that when Hitler's troops invaded Russia "not only Germans but many others thought the Soviet Union would not hold out long," Molotov added that "Germany's attack was also a test for our foreign friends, who watched with bated breath the difficulties of our country.

"The Soviet country withstood the test."

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The text of Foreign Commissar Molotoff's address, as broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor, follows:

After several years of heavy war, we are celebrating today the twenty-eighth anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution in conditions of peace and glorious victory over fascism.

Behind us are four years of war against Hitlerite Germany, which tormented our country and the whole of Europe, and also the war in the east, started by Japan, into which we had to join in the autumn of this year. In this heroic struggle, in which the Soviet people have taken a decisive part, peace for the peoples of the whole world has been won and the main hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression in the west and in the east have been liquidated.

Now we have the possibility of returning to peaceful labor to consolidate our victory. As Comrade Stalin said, our Soviet people did not spare energy and labor in the cause of victory.

We have lived through difficult years and now each one of us can say: "We have won and from now on we can consider our motherland rid from the menace of German invasion from the west and from the menace of Japanese invasion from the east." The long-awaited peace has come for the peoples of the whole world.

The Germans invaded our country calculating that the unexpectedness of their bandit attacks would assure them success. Not only in Germany but in other countries also there were many who considered that the Soviet Union would not last long and that in a few weeks or at most, according to some calculations, in a few months, Germany would smash the Soviet Union and Hitler would celebrate victory.

After the comparatively easy successes of the Hitlerites in western Europe, this seemed to many to be inevitable. This conclusion was reached in the first place by those who in general did not recognize the logic of the October Revolution in Russia and also by those who proved unable to understand the truly national character of the Soviet state created by our revolution.

Recalls Early Difficulties

The German invasion of the Soviet Union was a great trial for our foreign friends also, who followed with bated breath the exceptional difficulties that our country experienced in the first period of the war. The Soviet Union remained on its feet despite the unexpectedness of the attack.

The material damage and deep wounds inflicted on it in the first years of the war did not undermine its physical and spiritual powers. The Red Army was able to cope with and recover from the first blows. The Soviet people gathered together and exerted their force to insure a crushing repulse of the enemy.

Then the time came when our army passed from the defensive to the offensive, first on separate sectors of the front and then along the whole front.

The interests of self-defense dictated the need to form a united anti-Hitlerite front of large and small democratic states. It is well known to all that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition successfully fulfilled its historic task in organizing the common struggle of the democratic countries against Hitlerism.

It is also well known that the opening of the second front in western Europe, when Germany found herself caught in pincers between two fronts, made the position of German fascism hopeless. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the decisive turning-point in the position on the Soviet-German front took place a year before the opening of the second front, when the Hitlerite troops ignominously rolled back under the mighty and ever-growing offensive of the Red Army.

Now the state created by the October Revolution was able not only to defend itself from the Fascist attack but to pass over to the offensive so as to make an end of the chief hotbed of fascism and aggression. Then it became clear to all that the Soviet power did not resemble the defunct power of czarism in the time of the first World War.

Most Difficult Tests Passed

Now it has become obvious that the Soviet state can with honor stand up for itself and pass the most difficult tests that have ever been in the history of war.

Hitlerite Germany threatened not only the Soviet state. Before their attacks on the Soviet Union, the German Fascists captured Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Germans had among their allies not only Fascist Italy but also several other states that had concluded alliances with Germany. Spain and several other countries gave Hitler full and open support. The threat of Hitlerite attack hung over Britain.

If later the Soviet Union had not won success, the whole of Europe might have come under Hitler's heel. The Hitlerites were already putting the new order into practice on their various fronts.

The voices that echoed the Fascists, like all the Quislings and Lavals, had already started work under their German masters. Everywhere the domination of Hitlerism was established by the destruction of all democratic institutions and working-class organizations.

At the same time, the Hitlerites plundered and enslaved countries and squeezed out of them all the material resources for still further supplying and arming their bandit fascist hordes.

Racist Theories Cited

The first successes of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union still more turned the heads of the Hitlerites. They began to speak more openly than ever, not only about their adventurist plans for the domination of the German race over all the peoples of Europe, but outside Europe as well. The German Fascists' theory of the domination of their higher race over other peoples who had been put by them into the category of lower races became a direct threat to the existence of European civilization.

In all the states that were invaded by the Hitlerite band, the peoples proved to be badly prepared for repulsing the German invaders. Only gradually, thanks to the efforts of the patriot-democrats, the democratic forces of resistance to the invader began to form and grow.

But even in those countries like Yugoslavia, where the whole people gave support to the revolt against the invaders, there was not enough support to break the military might of Hitlerism. Only when our army passed over to the offensive and began to defeat the German troops, tearing from them the halo of invincibility, were wide possibilities opened for the liberation of the people enslaved by German imperialism.

Moving westward, the Red Army brought liberation to its neighboring countries and the other peoples of Europe. The Soviet armies, with the armies of their Allies, have emerged in the role of liberators of the countries of Europe, including those states that severed their alliances with Germany and entered the ranks of the peoples fighting for the liquidation of Hitlerism.

Thus the cause of the liberation of the countries of Europe from the yoke of Hitlerism will be entered as a brilliant page in the history of our victorious Red Army. Fascist Italy was the first to come out from the side of Germany, which had unleashed the war in Europe.

At the moment of the German attack on the Soviet Union, the Governments of Rumania, Hungary and Finland, having concluded military alliances with Hitlerite Germany, led their countries into the war against the Soviet Union. Bulgaria, the Government of which at that time was made up of Hitlerite agents, also proved to be an ally of Germany.

European Fascism the Loser

Thus European countries with Fascist regimes bound up their destinies with the fate of Hitlerite Germany in the Second World War. Hence the defeat of Germany meant not only the defeat of German fascism. It led to the defeat of fascism in other European countries. Consequently, the significance of our victory must be seen not only in the light of the defeat of German fascism but in the light of the military, political and moral defeat of fascism throughout Europe.

After the ending of the war in Europe the Allied powers were faced with the task of liquidating Japanese aggression in the east to hasten the restoration of peace throughout the world. The Soviet Union could not stand aside in the solution of this question, both by reason of mutual obligations existing between the Soviet Union and its allies and because this was insistently necessary in the interests of our security in the east.

In addition, Japan in the past had attacked our country more than once and there existed in the east for our State a constant threat of Japanese invasion. All this rendered inevitable the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan.

It is not difficult to be convinced that, from the time when German fascism began to suffer defeat after defeat on the Soviet-German front, the result of Japanese aggression in the east was predetermined.

The Soviet Union, which finally took the field against Japan, hastened the latter's defeat and thus hastened the conclusion of the war in the east. Japan capitulated to the Allies, suffering the same fate as Hitlerite Germany. Thereby, not only the plans of German imperialism for mastery in Europe but also the pretensions of Japanese imperialism for mastery in Asia were shattered.

In addition, these countries had regarded until recently their positions in both the west and the east as stages in the conquest of world power, showing by their example the aggressive intentions of such an adventurist war in our time.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism, as the chief hotbed of fascism and aggression in the east, and the liberation of China from the Japanese invaders are of tremendous positive importance for the democratic development not only of the countries of Asia but of countries outside Asia as well.

To consolidate this victory is in the interests of all democratic states. It is therefore understandable that the Soviet Union attaches such great significance to the negotiations among the Allies on the establishment of due control by the main Allied powers who participated in securing the surrender of Japan.

The differences that exist on this question have not yet been eliminated. But the Soviet Union expresses the confidence that all the peace-loving powers are deeply conscious of the need for consolidating victory over the aggressor Japan and for creating in this connection the appropriate conditions for collaboration among the Allied powers.

Coalition's Goal Achieved

Both Germany and Japan were forced to surrender unconditionally to the Allies. Thus the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition achieved the aim it set for itself.

The people of our country can now recognize with satisfaction that a decisive place has been taken by the Soviet Union in the victorious conclusion of the Second World War in the interests of the democratic states, and particularly in the liquidation of the most dangerous seat of fascism and aggression, Hitlerite Germany.

The Soviet people called its war against Hitlerite Germany the great patriotic war. By the example of the Soviet people, patriots of other states learned how one must fight for one's motherland, for its liberty and independence.

It should be noted that the Soviet people not only liberated their own country but also waged the heroic struggle for the restoration of peace and liberty throughout Europe. A year ago Comrade Stalin said: "Today everyone recognizes that the Soviet people, by its selfless struggle, saves European civilization from the Fascist program-makers." This great service of the Soviet people is recognized by all.

Differences in Wars Cited

The Second World War differed in many respects from the First. Above everything else, it differed in the scale on which the nations were involved and also in the loss of life and the material damage that it caused.

Four-fifths of the population of the world took part in this latest World War in one way or another. The number of troops mobilized in both camps exceeded 110,000,000. It is virtually impossible to name a country that was really neutral during these years. An untold price in human life and in the devastation of many states has been paid by humanity for having allowed the Second World War, that is to say, for omitting to take timely measures against the aggressive forces of fascism that unleashed this war on such an unparalleled scale.

This war was forced upon our people, who proclaimed a great patriotic war in answer to the assault. In attacking the Soviet Union, Hitlerite Germany aimed not only at seizing our territory. Hitlerism had declared its aim of the extermination of the Russian people and the Slavs in general, from the moment when the Russian people and the other peoples of the Soviet Union subordinated all their efforts to Stalin's call—"everything for the war"—and finally broke the backbone of the German Army. The Hitlerite savages stopped at nothing in carrying out their big-scale plans in the territories that they had seized.

To forget that would be a crime against the memory of the millions of innocent victims, against their orphaned families, against the entire nation. Nor can we forget the enormous material damage that the German invaders and their allies inflicted on us in the many long months during which they ran wild on Soviet territories.

For all this the major war criminals, before all else, must be made to answer. The German Fascist invaders wholly or in part destroyed or burned 1,710 towns and more than 70,000 villages and hamlets in our country.

They burned or destroyed more than 6,000,000 buildings and left about 25,000,000 people homeless. Among the towns that were destroyed or very severely damaged are some of the biggest industrial and cultural centers of the country, Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Smolensk, Kharkov, Voronezh, Rostov-on-Don and many others.

The Hitlerites destroyed or damaged 31,850 industrial enterprises that employed some 4,000,000 factory and office workers. The Hitlerites sacked and looted 98,000 collective farms, including the majority of the collective farms of the Ukraine and White Russia. They slaughtered, confiscated or shipped to Germany 7,000,000 horses, 17,000,000 head of cattle and tens of millions of pigs and sheep.

The extraordinary state commission has estimated the direct loss alone to the national economy and our citizens as the sum of 679,000,000,000 rubles.

We cannot forget all this. We must demand from the countries that unleashed the war at least part restitution for the damage that they caused. One cannot contest the justice of this desire of the Soviet people. We must not pass by the fact that the decisions of the Berlin conference of the three powers on reparations from Germany have not yet been satisfactorily implemented.

Vengeance Disavowed

However, among us there are no supporters of the policy of vengeance in regard to the defeated peoples. Comrade Stalin has pointed out more than once that feelings of revenge or retribution for wrongs are bad counselors in policy and in relations among nations.

We must be guided in regard to the vanquished nations not by feelings of revenge but by the effort to prevent a renewal of aggression and to put possible new aggressors in a position of liberal isolation among the people. It is not past wrongs that should actuate us, but the interests of safeguarding peace and security for the nations in the post-war period.

It is beyond question that the interests of lasting peace require the peace-loving nations to have the necessary force of arms at their command. At any rate, this applies to the countries charged with the major responsibility of seeing that peace is maintained. However, interests of safeguarding peace have nothing in common with the policy of an armaments race among the great powers, such as is preached abroad by some particularly zealous advocates of the policy of imperialism.

In this connection, a word must be said about the discovery of atomic energy and about the atomic bomb, the colossal destructive force of which was displayed in the war against Japan.

Atomic energy has not yet been tried, however, for averting aggression or safeguarding peace. But it is not possible at the present time for a technical secret of any great size to remain the exclusive possession of some one country or some narrow circle of countries.

This being so, the discovery of atomic energy should not encourage either a propensity to exploit the discovery in the play of forces in international policy or an attitude of complacency as regards the future of the peace-loving nations.

A good deal of noise is also being made about the formation of blocs or groups of states as an end of particular foreign policy interests. The Soviet Union has never joined groups of powers directed against other peaceable states.

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In the west, however, attempts of this kind have been made, as is generally known, more than once. The anti-Soviet nature of certain such groups in the p - is equally well known. In any case, the history of blocs and groups of the western powers indicates that they do not tend to bridle aggressors, but on the contrary to encourage aggression, particularly on the part of Germany.

Hence there must be no relaxation in the vigilance of the Soviet Union and other peaceful states on this score. The restoration of world peace has by no means led, and could not have led, to a res-

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The text of Foreign Commissar Molotoff's address, as broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor, follows:

After several years of heavy war, we are celebrating today the twenty-eighth anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution in conditions of peace and glorious victory over fascism.

Behind us are four years of war against Hitlerite Germany, which tormented our country and the whole of Europe, and also the war in the east, started by Japan, into which we had to join in the autumn of this year. In this heroic struggle, in which the Soviet people have taken a decisive part, peace for the peoples of the whole world has been won and the main hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression in the west and in the east have been liquidated.

Now we have the possibility of returning to peaceful labor to consolidate our victory. As Comrade Stalin said, our Soviet people did not spare energy and labor in the cause of victory.

We have lived through difficult years and now each one of us can say: "We have won and from now on we can consider our motherland rid from the menace of German invasion from the west and from the menace of Japanese invasion from the east." The long-awaited peace has come for the peoples of the whole world.

The Germans invaded our country calculating that the unexpectedness of their bandit attacks would assure them success. Not only in Germany but in other countries also there were many who considered that the Soviet Union would not last long and that in a few weeks or at most, according to some calculations, in a few months, Germany would smash the Soviet Union and Hitler would celebrate victory.

After the comparatively easy successes of the Hitlerites in western Europe, this seemed to many to be inevitable. This conclusion was reached in the first place by those who in general did not recognize the logic of the October Revolution in Russia and also by those who proved unable to understand the truly national character of the Soviet state created by our revolution.

Recalls Early Difficulties

The German invasion of the Soviet Union was a great trial for our foreign friends also, who followed with bated breath the exceptional difficulties that our country experienced in the first period of the war. The Soviet Union remained on its feet despite the unexpectedness of the attack.

The material damage and deep wounds inflicted on it in the first years of the war did not undermine its physical and spiritual powers. The Red Army was able to cope with and recover from the first blows. The Soviet people gathered together and exerted their force to insure a crushing repulse of the enemy.

Then the time came when our army passed from the defensive to the offensive, first on separate sectors of the front and then along the whole front.

The interests of self-defense dictated the need to form a united anti-Hitlerite front of large and small democratic states. It is well known to all that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition successfully fulfilled its historic task in organizing the common struggle of the democratic countries against Hitlerism.

It is also well known that the opening of the second front in western Europe, when Germany found herself caught in pincers between two fronts, made the position of German fascism hopeless. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the decisive turning-point in the position on the Soviet-German front took place a year before the opening of the second front, when the Hitlerite troops ignominously rolled back under the mighty and ever-growing offensive of the Red Army.

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For all this the major war criminals, before all else, must be made to answer. The German Fascist invaders wholly or in part destroyed or burned 1,710 towns and more than 70,000 villages and hamlets in our country.

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toration of the pre-war position in international relations.

For a certain time Germany, Italy and Japan have dropped out of the list of great powers that determined the tone of international affairs as a whole. This holds for the period when they are under joint Allied control directed against the resurgence of the aggressive tendencies of these countries, not impeding the development and progress of these countries as democratic peaceable states.

Another fact of no mean importance for the future of Europe is that a number of Fascist and semi-Fascist states have now entered on the road of democracy and are endeavoring to establish relations of friendship with the Allied nations. It is clear that the reinforcement of democratic principles in these countries, instead of being obstructed, should be promoted.

In the camp of the Allied countries, too, the war has brought a good many changes. In the great majority of cases the reactionary forces here have been pushed back considerably from their former positions to make way for democratic principles old and new.

A number of European countries have carried out such fundamental social reforms as the abolition of the obsolete system of landed estates, turning the land over to the needy peasants. This undermines the former strength of the reactionary Fascist forces and stimulates the development of the democratic and Socialist movements in these countries.

In certain states such important economic reforms as the nationalization of key industries, the eight-hour working day and others have now been put on the order of the day, giving fresh vigor and confidence to the growing ranks of the democratic movements inside and outside Europe.

Certain reactionary publications are trying to make out that these bold democratic reforms are largely due to the increased influence of the Soviet Union; such arguments, however, are patently unfounded. In a sense it is common knowledge that problems of this kind have been successfully solved in the progressive countries of Europe before now.

This does not mean that the forces of fascism have been crushed for all time, and need no longer be taken into account. You have all heard the Crimea declaration of the three powers on liberated Europe, which says:

"The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of the national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of nazism and fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice."

Much Yet to Be Done

There is still much to be done to insure the correct fulfillment of this declaration. However, there can be no doubt that, in spite of all its unwelcome consequences, the war with fascism, by ending in victory, has helped in many ways to clear the political atmosphere in Europe and to open up fresh opportunity for the anti-fascist forces to revive and develop more than ever before.

Such a position is, undoubtedly, in accord with the interests of the peace-loving states. And it is hoped that the need to destroy the last vestiges of nazism and fascism will come home still more strongly to the nations of Europe.

The Soviet Union has also been true to its policy of consolidating normal relations among all peaceable states. In the war years it established relations of friendship with Great Britain and the United States, with France and China, with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Today, with almost all of these countries it has long-term treaties of alliance and mutual assistance against possible renewed aggression by the states that were the major aggressors in the past World War.

Everything is also being done on our part to normalize matters and establish good relations with other countries that have broken with the policy of hostility and distrust toward the Soviet Union.

The failure of the London conference sounded a certain warning in this matter, but there were also difficulties in the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition during the war. Nevertheless, though not always immediately, the coalition of the three powers was able to find a correct solution in accord with the interests of the entire anti-Hitlerite coalition and one that took into account also the need for further consolidating the collaboration of the great democratic states.

Now a new international organization, the United Nations, has been created. It was set up on the initiative of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, which thus took on itself the main responsibility for the results of the UNO's future work. It is clear to us that the United Nations Organization should not be like the League of Nations, which proved utterly incapable of preventing aggression and organizing forces for crushing possible aggression. Nor must the new organization become the tool of any one great power, for the claim of any one state to dominate the common affairs of the world is as unfounded as the claim to world supremacy.

Only by the joint efforts of the three powers who carried the burden of the war can we secure the victories of the democratic countries over fascism. Only such collaboration can promote success in the work of the new international organization for lasting peace.

Expresions of good intentions are not sufficient for this. Such intentions must be proved in ability to carry out this type of collaboration in the interests of all the peace-loving states. The Soviet Union has been and will continue to be a reliable bulwark in the defense of peace and the security of the peoples, and is ready to prove this not in words but in deeds.

The four years of war with Germany were a test for all the forces of the Soviet state, a test from which the Soviet Union emerged with credit. Time and time again events bore out the words of the great immortal Lenin:

"A nation can never be defeated when the majority of the workers and peasants have seen, felt and come to know that they are defending their own Soviet power, the power of the working people, and that they are defending a cause whose victory will make available to them and their children all the blessings of culture, all the fruits of human endeavor."

The Red Army has come out of the war crowned with the victor's glory. It has become a more formidable armed force and stronger than ever in its Soviet fighting spirit. Now returning home from its ranks to peaceful endeavor are millions of men so urgently needed by the collective farms, the factories, the mills—by the whole of our country, which has now addressed itself to the great tasks of securing the new upsurge in Socialist construction.

Sees Party's Hold Stronger

The Soviet people stand more solidly than ever around their party. They are advancing in serried ranks under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

It was our good fortune that in those hard years of war the Red Army and the Soviet people were led forward by the great Stalin, the far-seeing and tried leader of the Soviet Union. It is linked with Generalissimo Stalin's name that the glorious victories of our army will go down in history.

Under the leadership of Stalin, the great leader and organizer, we have now set about peaceful construction to achieve a veritable flourishing of the forces of Socialist society and justify the best hopes of our friends throughout the world.

Enduring the hardships and privations of wartime, Soviet men and women worked without rest, and we must pay a tribute of honor to our workers in the rear, particularly to our selfless Soviet women, and to the Soviet youth, whose devotion to their country was supreme. Thanks to them, we were able to keep up the living standard of our people through the hard days of the war.

At the same time, the collective-farm peasantry displayed in wartime their political consciousness and a degree of collective-farm organization on the land. The peasants, men and women, now fully appreciate the value of Socialist emulation on the collective farms, and do much to make good the enormous losses in agriculture resulting from the temporary occupation of a part of our country's territory by the German invaders.

Another factor that enabled us to cope with wartime tasks at the front and at the rear was that the Soviet intelligentsia did its duty to its country. The war brought out vividly how our intelligentsia had developed in the years of Soviet power.

The vast majority of our intelligentsia are acquitting themselves honorably and successfully in their high duties in organizing economic life, training new cadres of experts, protecting the health and raising the cultural standards of the population. We can say with a great deal of satisfaction today that the Soviet intelligentsia is worthy of its people and is faithfully serving its country.

Internal Friendship Grows

The friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union has grown stronger than ever in the years of war. Our multi-national state, with its differences of language, customs, culture and history has grown still more united, and the different Soviet peoples have come still closer together.

No other multi-national state could have held out under the ordeal through which we passed in the years of war. Only our state, in which there is no room for exploitation of man by man, in which there are no exploiting classes and the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia administer both local affairs and state as equal citizens—only such a state could have withstood the German invasion in the hard years of 1941-42, routed the overwhelming enemy by its own efforts, driven him from its territory and in addition rendered other nations strong assistance in shaking off the alien subjugators.

In our country there are no oppressed or disfranchised peoples now like those that only recently, under the Czarist regime, held a colonial or semi-colonial status.

The right of all peoples to independence and free national development is now acknowledged in the Soviet state, in which all peoples are educated in the spirit of friendship and respect for one another, and also of recognition of the services of each people in accordance with its efforts in developing its national culture and contributing to the further progress of the Soviet state as a whole.

Calls Democracy Unmatched

The high degree of activity of our innumerable trade unions, production, cultural, sports and other working-class organizations, the formation of the collective farms, the constant spread of Socialist emulation in the factories and mills, on the collective and state farms, in the mines and railways—all this reveals a flourishing of true democracy of the people that they did not know in the old days and that cannot exist in any other states, divided as they are into classes of oppressors and oppressed, a thing that Soviet power has long put an end to in our country.

In the rapid strides made by our country's cultural life and in the fact that now our intelligentsia, as the most advanced and cultured section of the population has merged with our people and raised the moral and political unity of Soviet society to a still higher plane—in all this we cannot but discern fresh signs of Soviet democracy, inspiring us with new hope and confidence in our country's future.

In the fact that the Soviets have insured all nationalities continual progress of their national culture, active concern for the development of national talent and growing friendship and brotherly mutual assistance among the equal Soviet peoples—a thing that did not exist in the old Russia and does not exist as yet in other countries under either monarchies or republics—in this we discern the all-conquering force of Soviet democracy and its great value for the truly progressive development of the peoples.

The organizing force of Soviet democracy and Soviet patriotism as a source of heroic exploits made themselves felt with particular emphasis in the years of the war. It is the good fortune of Soviet men and women that the October Socialist Revolution, which saved our country from being degraded to the status of a second-rate power, released the forces of the peoples shackled by the regime of the nobles and feudal lords, and afforded them, on the basis of Soviet power, opportunities for development such as they had never had before.

Victory of Democracy

That is why in our victory over fascism we discern at the same time the great victory of Soviet democracy.

The war took Soviet people far beyond the borders of their country. The stubborn resistance of fascism made our troops enter a number of foreign countries to make closer acquaintance with the life of their towns and villages and to reach such western capitals as Vienna, Budapest and Berlin. In all these countries, including those that had recently sided with fascism, Soviet people had no trouble in finding a common tongue with the laboring classes and democratic circles. Naturally it was not to be expected of Soviet people that they should treat as friends yesterday's enemies from the camp of the servitors on fascism and from the upper classes of society, which had been kept in position by Fascist regimes.

Of course the acquaintance with the life and customs of other nations will be of benefit to our people and will widen their outlook. It is interesting to note, however, that our Soviet people come home with a feeling of still more fervent devotion to their country and Soviet power.

The Soviet Presidium is strong in its kinship with the people. Accordingly the Soviet State, as a State of a new type, has functions that are foreign to states of the old type. Unlike parliamentary democracy, the democracy of the Soviets is a true democracy of the people.

Thus the duties of the Soviet State include the task of educating the people politically in the spirit of defending the interests of the peace, in the spirit of friendship and collaboration among the nations. This, however, does not preclude but, on the contrary, presupposes the necessity of unmasking all attempts to prepare for a renewal of aggression and a resurgence of fascism, a thing that must not be forgotten in the post-war years.

Freedom of Press Interpreted

According to the Soviet Constitution it is a crime to preach animosities among races and nations—anti-Semitism and so on—just as it is not permitted in our press to exalt murder, robbery and acts of violence against human beings. Restrictions of this kind are just as natural under Soviet democracy as things of just the opposite kind, unfortunately, are in some countries.

In some countries, freedom of speech and of the press are still understood to mean that the venal servants of fascism need not even assume masks in order to engage in unbridled propaganda of aggression and fascism, although the peoples of every continent have paid a colossal price in blood and hardship for the orgy of world aggression and fascism.

It is not every state that can undertake the job of educating the people politically; and when Fascist states undertook it the only result was that they trampled on the spiritual life, culture and rights of the people.

The advantages of Soviet democracy have been revealed by the Soviet Union with particularly striking force in the years of war. The U.S.S.R. passed through the fires of the war's ordeal and gained still greater strength as a genuine state of the people. As is generally known, a special responsibility for the political education of the people in our country rests with the Bolshevik party. It is above all to our great party that we owe our successes in this work. That is why there is such deep significance in the Soviet people's words about the leader of the Bolshevik party, of whom they say with gratitude and unbounded affection: "Our teacher, our father, our leader, Comrade Stalin."

General Election Near

We are nearing the new elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The new general election will take place after all the trials that the Soviet state underwent in the great patriotic war. Our people will come to cast their ballots with all the wealth of political experience accumulated through these years, after having pondered deeply over the destiny of their country and the events in Europe and the world.

We are nearing the new elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The Bolshevik party, together with the wide circles of the non-party Soviet bodies, is preparing for these elections, which it regards as a major manifestation of Soviet democracy and one more powerful means of denoting the unity of our people and further consolidating the Soviet state.

Our country has embarked on peacetime construction. Great new tasks confront the whole of our people. We shall, of course, devote necessary attention to new territories incorporated in the U.S.S.R.

Attention to New Territories

The enemy's invasion of our country prevented us from devoting due attention to arranging the life of the western Ukraine and western White Russia, which before the war had been in the

U.S.S.R. only a short time. Now, under the treaty with Poland, a new Soviet-Polish frontier has been established. As a result, all territories inhabited by the White Russians have been reunited in a single Soviet White Russia that will advance confidently along the road of free national development.

Through the treaty with Czechoslovakia, the trans-Carpathian Ukraine has at last become part of our state and now the Soviet Ukraine embraces all Ukrainian territories, a thing of which our Ukrainian brothers dreamed for centuries. Under the treaty with Rumania, Soviet Moldavia now embraces all territories with Moldavian population and this affords them extensive opportunities for further national development.

The western frontier of our country has likewise been shifted to include Koenigsberg Province. This gives us a good Baltic port open all the year around.

Balts' "Independence Restored"

The independence of Soviet Lithuania, Soviet Latvia and Soviet Estonia has been restored. Such are the contours of our present western frontiers, which are of the greatest importance in safeguarding the Soviet Union's security.

In the northwest we have restored our frontier with Finland in accordance with the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty of 1940. Furthermore, the Petsamo area in the north has been returned to the Soviet Union.

Lastly as regards the Far East. Here the Soviet Union retains southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, which are of important value to its security in the east.

It remains to recall the restoration of our country's rights to the Manchurian railways and to the Port Arthur and Fairy [Dairen] areas in the southern part of Manchuria. All these and also the area of our Prokkalau naval base on Finnish territory must receive proper attention from us and, in so far as applies to new Soviet territories, they will require extra attention from our state.

Urgent Tasks Cited

We must cope as soon as we can with the urgent tasks in Soviet territories that were temporarily occupied by enemy armies. The Germans left behind them many wrecked towns and thousands of villages that they had looted. Rehabilitation work was started everywhere immediately after the invader had been driven out, but it is only a small part of the work to be done.

The efforts of the entire Soviet people must be directed to helping in the early and complete rehabilitation of the economic and cultural life of these areas. The restoration of factories and mills, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms, of schools and hospitals, and the restoration of living quarters so that every urban and rural inhabitant of these parts may again have a home of his own—all these are our urgent tasks.

It is vital that concern for men now returning home from the Army and for disabled soldiers and bereaved families should be considered one of the first duties of Soviet organizations. We must do everything to cope successfully with this responsible task and heal the wounds of war as soon as possible.

Civilian Economy Stressed

Now at once we must think about solving the fundamental problems of an advancing national economy, so that within a few years we may considerably surpass the pre-war standard of the country's economical development and secure a considerable improvement in the living standards of the entire population.

Such is the meaning of the decision recently issued by the party and Government for drafting a five-year plan for rehabilitating and developing the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1946-50, and a similar plan for rehabilitating the developing railway transport. Our people are well aware of the force of the Stalin five-year plans that have built the might of our state and insured our victory.

We need a fresh upsurge of heavy industry in order to provide the country with metal, coal, oil, locomotives, rolling-stock, tractors, agricultural machinery, motor cars, vessels of various kinds, power stations and many other things. The populations of town and country expect a considerably increased supply of consumers' goods and improved supplies of foodstuffs.

To satisfy the needs of the collective farms and the requirements of agriculture is a matter more pressing today than ever before. Our cultural requirements have grown and have become much more varied.

Not for a moment must we forget our big obligations, providing as we should for the needs of the country's defense, the Red Army and the Navy. We have no more unemployment and shall not have any. In our country there is work for all, for ours is a state of the working people. We also need to think more about the proper organization of labor so that the productivity of Soviet men and women and the quality of their work may yield the highest results.

In our days of advanced technology and extended employment of science in production where it has become possible to harness atomic energy and other great technical discoveries, attention in economic planning must be focused on problems of technology, on the problem of raising the technological power of our industry and training highly skilled technological trainers. We must keep level with the achievements of present-day world technology in all branches of industry and economic life and provide conditions for the utmost advance of Soviet science and technology.

The enemy interrupted our peaceful creative endeavor, but we shall make up properly for all lost time and see to it that our country shall flourish. We will have atomic energy and many other things, too.

Let us tackle these tasks with all our inexhaustible Bolshevik energy, with all the boundless energy of the Soviet people. Let us work as Comrade Stalin teaches us to do.

Peace, Trade Put First

Lastly about our tasks in foreign policy. The Soviet Union has always given first place to promoting peace and collaboration with other countries for universal peace and the development of international business relations.

As long as we live in a system of States, and roots of fascism and imperialistic aggression have not been finally pulled up, our vigilance as regards possible new breakers of peace must not be slackened and efforts to consolidate collaboration among peaceful powers will remain, as before, our most important duty.

We have no task more important than the one of consolidating our victory, which we achieved in a staunch struggle and which opened the road toward a new great rise of our country and a further improvement of the living standards of our people.

Never before did we face the prospect of Socialist construction on so vast a scale or such possibilities for the growth of the Soviet Union's strength. Our people are full of faith in their great cause, the cause of the great October Socialist Revolution.

Long live the Soviet people, the victor-people, and their Red Army and Navy!

Long live and flourish our great country, the home of the October Revolution!

Long live the party of Lenin and Stalin, inspiring and organizing our victories!

Long live the leader of the Soviet people, our great Stalin!

Tragedy of Europe's Jews Is Seen Far from Ended

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 6—Although Hitler has been wiped off the scene, the tragedy of Europe's Jews is far from ended.

The comparatively small number of Jews who managed to survive Nazidom's systematic campaign of elimination now face bitter struggles with hunger and disease.

In the explosive fury of Nazi persecution, 5,700,000 Jews vanished from their European homes, according to figures by the Allied War Crimes commission.

A survey, compiled by Associated Press correspondents across the Continent, showed that since the end of the war there had been an almost complete removal of the anti-Jewish laws which Hitler's legions carried to every land they invaded. But race hatred has not yet been exterminated.

While governments announce measures to help Jews regain the health and livelihoods that persecution stripped from them, their citizens spasmodically loose the violence they were taught to commend by years of propaganda.

From Linz in Austria, from Kracow in Poland, from Holland come reports of anti-Semitic outbreaks.

A synagogue burned. . . shop-windows broken. . . bitter, blood-thirsty pamphlets distributed. . .

In some countries—Poland, Hungary, France—the incidents are attributed to remains of Nazi venom added to the distillation of years of intolerance.

In others—Austria, for example—correspondents report new resentment because starved, sickened Jews are given preferential treatment over other citizens by the American army, acting on orders from President Truman.

In conquered Germany, the surface picture presents a strange about-face.

Former Nazis profess their friendship for Jews, even claim Jewish relatives in frantic attempts to avert Allied punishment for their crimes.

The horrors of the concentration camp are over. From each European capital come reports that no man is held prisoner any longer just because he is Jewish.

But the routine of camp life is still familiar everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of Jews, in Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, everywhere in Europe, still live in barracks and sleep in cots because they have no homes, no jobs, no money or possessions, no families.

In Holland and Belgium there are several thousand orphaned Jewish children whose future is a question mark.

In eastern Europe, there are practically no Jewish children or old people. Only the hardiest were able to survive.

Most immediate problem for Europe's Jews is physical rehabilitation; for many there is no hope.

Tuberculosis, malnutrition, the long list of diseases due to slave labor and concentration camps, continue to take their toll.

The American army, however, has brought numbers of people back from the road to death. The first Jews repatriated to Budapest were in frightful condition. Those who returned after spending a few months in Allied hands were well-fed, on their way to recovery.

Economic rehabilitation is far more difficult. Several countries have passed laws and put officials to work attempting to recover Jewish property stolen by the Nazis.

In some cases, they appear to be making headway. Ingenious Nazi methods of selling and reselling confiscated property make it almost impossible to disentangle ownership most of the time.

Here is how the situation stacks up country by country, from eastern Europe, where hardships are the greatest, to western Europe, where important improvements seem within reach:

BULGARIA — Situation appears brightest of any eastern European country. The number of Jews, 47,000, remained almost constant through the war.

Intervention by prominent Bulgarian leaders prevented Germans from carrying out wholesale deportations and liquidations.

Bulgarian law provides a five-year prison term for anyone attempting persecution of any minority group.

Blackest Picture In Poland

POLAND—With the largest European Jewish population, Poland presents the blackest picture.

Before the war, there were 3,500,000 Jews in Poland. Now there are between 100,000 and 150,000. Jewish spokesmen say the Germans killed 3,200,000 and the rest fled the country.

The few who remain in Poland are taking a lead in rebuilding the nation's business amid the ruins of war.

There have been several outbreaks, including the burning of a synagogue in Kracow. While the Government is officially trying to help the Jews toward economic rehabilitation, clandestine organizations circulate anti-Semitic pamphlets.

RUSSIA—Only the most meager information is available on the status of Jews in Russia and Russian-occupied areas. However, Russian attitude in the past has been against radical or religious discrimination. There is every reason to believe that Jews under Soviet control are treated in precisely the same way as the rest of the population.

Romanian Anti-Semitism

ROMANIA—Outright persecution of Jews stopped with the war's end, but traditional Romanian anti-Semitism is as strong as ever.

A small number of Jews remain in concentration camps, although they are held as political prisoners rather than because of their faith.

Prominent Jews hesitiate to send their children to public school, although bans against their entrance have been removed, because of the tense atmosphere that prevails.

The Situation In Hungary

HUNGARY — Anti-Jewish restrictions applying to theaters, restaurants, schools, voting and marriage —all have been wiped out in Hungary, but there still is some anti-Semitism.

The Nazis were successful in despoiling Jews of all their possessions, so that they are now in even worse condition than in Bulgaria and Romania.

Fewer than 200,000 of Hungary's prewar Jewish population of 700,000 remain, spokesmen say.

In the last two months over 10,000 were repatriated from Germany and about 30,000 more are expected, said Dr. Louis Stockler, chairman of Budapest's Jewish community.

U.S. Aids Jews In Austria

AUSTRIA—Information available is confined mainly to the American zone of occupation. American sources now estimate that there are about 3,900 displaced Jews in the American zone, including about 960 in Vienna.

These people have been billeted in permanent buildings and are receiving higher rations than average Austrians.

Return of Jewish property is the concern of the Austrian Government, although the United States helps where possible.

The situation of Austrian Jews is difficult to determine, since they disagree among themselves on how many have returned to Vienna. Estimates range from 3,000 to 10,000.

In Bohemia And Moravia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Only about seven or eight per cent of Bohemia's and Moravia's prewar population of 180,000 Jews are now in Czechoslovakia.

In these two provinces some progress is being made in restoring lost property to Jewish owners.

Reversion is slower in Slovakia, where the problem is complicated by the influx of Jews from other lands, including Carpatho-Ukraine, which the Czechs ceded to Russia.

Dr. Kurt Vehle, secretary of the Prague Jewish Community, says reports of anti-Semitism in Slovakia have been greatly exaggerated.

From Germany To Palestine

GERMANY — Jews in Germany have the choice of claiming the nationality of the country of their origin or being declared stateless.

Ninety per cent of the Jews in Germany want to go to Palestine, said a spokesman for the American joint distribution committee relief agency.

Only about 10,000 of the 75,000 Jews in Germany are German citizens. Most of the rest are Poles, the spokesman said. About 30,000 are in the American zone of occupation.

Those who return to German civilian life receive special rations, and machinery is being set up to regain their stolen property.

None Remain In Prison Camps

Nevertheless, these Jews have little desire to stay and collect if they can leave the country.

The United States Army displaced person's division reports that about 400 to 500 are being sent to Palestine every two months.

The rest are in special displaced person camps. None remain in concentration camps. Most of them are penniless and, although they look fit, have been worn down so badly that they are unable to work.

There are only about 2,000 Jews up to the age of 16. Children and aged died in concentration camps.

YUGOSLAVIA—Even prewar anti-Jewish laws and regulations have been wiped out in Yugoslavia, but most of the Jews remaining there depend on charity and help from abroad.

About 12,000 out of 75,000 who lived there before the war are alive. The best available information is that about 50 per cent of those remaining will never regain their

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health.

GREECE—Jews always have had full citizenship rights.

During the Nazi occupation, the Greeks helped a few of the Jews among them to escape persecution. All but 4,000 of the 75,000 Greek Jews were carted off to Poland and Germany, however. Only 3,000 of the deportees returned—starved, emaciated, beaten.

Plight Of Jews In Italy

ITALY—Imitating its Axis partner, Italy imposed the full range of discriminatory laws in 1938.

These were all removed by the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio in 1944.

During the period they were in effect, however, 22,000 of Italy's 42,000 Jews disappeared or left the country.

For the most, Jews are under the same hardships as other merchants, manufacturers and professional men in a country where industry is at a standstill. There has been no action along the line of economic reparations for Jews whose property was confiscated.

France's Jewish Population

FRANCE—Two hundred thousand out of France's prewar population of 350,000 Jews were saved. Only 3,000 Jews in France have asked to leave the country since the war, and most of these arrived since 1933.

Economically, Jews share the bitter economic prospects for France, compared with European nations farther east.

There is an increase in anti-Semitism which Jewish leaders attribute directly to the after effects of German propaganda.

In Holland And Belgium

HOLLAND — One hundred and four thousand of 129,000 prewar Jews were deported during the occupation and only 3,000 managed to get back.

With few exceptions, those who remain are being disappointed in their attempts to regain their possessions, although their full rights have been restored.

Dr. Salomon Kleerekoper, president of the rehabilitation committee of the Jewish Co-Ordination Commission in Amsterdam, praised the aid which the Dutch have given Jews in their land, but they are, nevertheless, badly off.

BELGIUM—There is no organized anti-Semitism in Belgium and only individual, isolated indications of such feelings have occurred.

The Belgian Government has established convalescent homes and arranged for the care of the small number of Jewish children left.

The few remaining Jews are joining with other Belgians in attempts to rehabilitate the country and get business going again.

SEES FREE NEWS NEED

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The free flow of news around the world is essential to the promotion of international co-operation, Prime Minister Attlee declared at a luncheon meeting of the Newspaper Society today.

"To solve the problems of international rehabilitation and reconstruction, we shall need international co-operation on a scale and of a character never before accomplished," he said. It is to the independent reporting of events by men and women trained in that work "that the ordinary people of all nations look chiefly for their understanding of each other," he continued, adding: "We in this country have long been committed to a belief in the freedom of the press and the liberty of comment, and we shall remain so."

Ship Flying Penicillin To Warsaw Crashes

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—An RCAF Flying Fortress carrying penicillin from Canada to Warsaw crashed today near Muenster, Germany. It was reported unofficially that four crew members were killed.

The penicillin was being flown via Prestwick, Scotland, to a Polish hospital at the urgent request of the Polish Government, which is seeking to combat the spread of venereal disease.

One 5,000-pound shipment was flown to Warsaw by another plane Friday.

Labor Party Suffers First Committee Loss

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Labor Government sustained its first defeat in a standing committee of the House of Commons today when some of the party members recorded dissatisfaction over a provision in a bill for industrial injury compensation.

The committee deleted, by a vote of 18 to 11, a three-day waiting period before an injured person could receive compensation.

Unlike a defeat on the floor of Commons, the action does not constitute a challenge to the Government's overall authority. The Cabinet, however, considered the setback, but deferred action pending a caucus of Labor party members tomorrow.

Would Invite Stalin To Britain

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—D. D. Lipson, Independent member of Parliament, submitted to the Government today a request that Generalissimo Stalin be invited to Britain in the near future.

Attlee The Parishioner

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—Occupancy of 10 Downing street means responsibilities as a parishioner of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, for Prime Minister Attlee. On occasion he reads the lessons.

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a dispatch from Prague, said tonight that Soviet Army forces were quitting Czechoslovakia. The broadcast said the operation would be completed in [illegible] to three weeks.

Change in Czecho-Slovakia.

London, Nov. 6 (AP.).—The Prague radio said today that President Eduard Benes had relieved Josef David, President of the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, of his duties as Deputy Premier at the latter's request.

FRANCE'S 'LEFT' LISTS PROGRAM

Robt Wilson

Assembly Bloc Asks Nationalization Of Key Enterprises

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—The dominant Left-Wing bloc in France's Constituent Assembly today demanded sweeping nationalization of the nation's key enterprises as the newly elected body took over the reins of government from Gen. Charles de Gaulle and started work on a new constitution.

The demands were part of a broad program circulated at the initial session of the Assembly by the Communist and Socialist parties, which control a majority of the delegates.

The program called for labor to share in industrial management, Government - controlled foreign trade, progressive emancipation for natives of France's empire, an uncensored press controlling its own news agency, and closer collaboration among the major Allied powers.

Many Enterprises Included

Enterprises which would be nationalized include the Bank of France and the larger credit institutions, such as deposit and insurance banks and insurance companies; gas and electric utilities; the merchant marine; coal mines and steel; the manufacture of lighter metals, liquid air, cement, explosives, sodium and most fertilizers, and the importation and transportation of liquid fuels.

The proposed steps would go beyond the nationalization program of Britain's Labor Government.

The Assembly accepted the resignation of General de Gaulle as provisional President, submitted in accordance with a referendum vote, but the delegates clearly indicated that they wanted de Gaulle's leadership continued during the seven months before the new constitution sets up a Fourth Republic.

"Caretaker" Government

They probably will elect him Saturday to head the "caretaker" Government.

Ringing applause greeted de Gaulle as he walked into the Chamber of Deputies in civilian clothes—his first formal appearance without the uniform in which he had dressed for five years.

Another storm of applause rose when 81-year-old Paul Cuttoli, temporary chairman of the Assembly, declared in a keynote address that "today a great majority of the French people believe that the chief of the provisional government of yesterday is the man most qualified to preside at the definitive reconstruction of the country's institutions."

Cuttoli called for "an economic and daringly social democracy," and reminded the 540 delegates that "now the nation has spoken—it has shown it is to the left."

Program Published

He also declared the French Army and diplomatic corps "are not animated by the new spirit" of France.

The nationalization program, backed by the Socialists and Communists, was published after a meeting of the former popular front bloc, "the Left-Wing delegation." It is supported by the General Confederation of Labor and the League of Rights of Man.

The Radical Socialists and the Popular Republican Movement (MPR) deferred decisions on the program.

In foreign affairs, the Socialists and Communists called for elimination of "the last Fascist regimes, notably in Spain and Portugal," internationalization of the Ruhr, an agreement with the Allies on German occupation, foreign monetary agreements and French renunciation of territorial expansion in favor of collective security.

Indemnities Proposed

In the nationalization of industry, owners of expropriated industries would be indemnified "equitably" by life-long annuities, to be continued for a period in favor of their children.

In unexpropriated industries, labor would have a voice in management and in hiring and firing, and the confederation's wage scales would be applied.

Other economic measures include development of exports and imports "which do not endanger the country's political independence," and which "require maintaining (Government) control of foreign exchange and monopoly of foreign trade," and "to mobilize French holdings abroad and foreign securities held by our nationals."

DeGaulle Resigns Presidency

Robt Wilson

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—General de Gaulle submitted his resignation as provisional president today to the Constituent Assembly, returning the reins of government to France's first elected legislative body in five years.

The assembly, charged by the electorate with writing a new constitution for a Fourth Republic, was expected to ask de Gaulle to continue a caretaker government until later in the week. Then the delegates will name a new provisional president to serve during the seven months assigned the assembly for its task. There seemed little doubt that de Gaulle would be returned to office as provisional president for that period also.

"Daringly Social" Regime Asked

At its opening session today the Assembly heard its first chairman, 81-year-old Paul Cuttoli, call for "not only a political but also an economic and daringly social democracy."

De Gaulle arrived at the Palais du Bourbon as the delegates from France and her empire filed into the assembly hall.

Earlier de Gaulle conferred briefly with Cuttoli, a delegate from Algeria, who presided at the opening session by right of being the oldest member.

The constitution drafted by the Assembly will be submitted to a people's referendum.

The 586-member Constituent Assembly is not yet complete. Some members must yet be chosen in runoff elections in the colonies, which have a total of 64 delegates.

Communists Strongest

The Communists, who won 152 seats in France alone, will have the greatest representation of any single party. The Socialists have 142 members, and the Christian Democratic Mouvement Republicain Populaire has 138, aside from its colonial seats. These three parties' leaders—the big three of France—met late last night to put final touches on their programs for the Constituent Assembly.

While its main work will be the framing of a Constitution, expected to incorporate features of the United States and British systems, the Assembly may also draw up a declaration similar to the American Bill of Rights.

The three big parties, once their ministerial posts have been decided, will press home their programs for continued nationalization of French industry and commerce and other changes aimed at a state-planned economy.

G. I.'S SAIL FOR U. S.

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP.).—The vanguard of the United States Eighth Armored Division sailed for home today from Le Havre.

The Seventy-eighth Division was in the Marseille staging area awaiting shipment. Advance parties of the Twenty-sixth Division reached Camp Pittsburgh in the Oise section for processing. The rest of the Twenty-sixth will arrive soon.

The Army said the Eighty-ninth Division was scheduled to be ready to sail November 28 from Le Havre.

82d Airborne To Leave Berlin

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—The United States Army paper *Stars and Stripes* said today that the 82d Airborne Division, which has been on occupation duty in Berlin for three months, has been alerted for return to the United States, and that its members would start arriving at the assembly area for redeployment November 15. They will be replaced in Berlin by the 78th Infantry Division, the newspaper said.

DISORDERS IN PARIS

PARIS, Nov. 6—(AP) Six attacks on Parisians by men wearing U. S. Army uniforms occurred last night, French police said today. They also reported that two men wearing G. I. uniforms were wounded seriously by shots fired from a speeding automobile.

'Rowdyism' At Le Havre

Le Havre, Nov. 6 (AP)—Leading citizens of Le Havre asserted today that a "small gang of rowdies" was responsible for recent outbreaks of violence involving Frenchmen and American troops.

The United States Army yesterday barred all American soldiers from public places during daylight hours and declared the city itself out of bounds between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. on the heels of reports of fist fights and other violence, including a shooting.

United States Army officers for the most part blamed the situation on homesickness or the part of soldiers, coupled with adverse living conditions in war-blasted Le Havre which have strained the patience of its citizens.

French police said the violence was not all caused by the Americans. They said there were numerous instances of attacks by French soldiers against Americans, resulting in fist fights for which it was difficult to fix responsibility.

Goering Phone Call Tells Story

By DANIEL DE LUCE

[*Associated Press Copyright*]

Berlin, Nov. 6—While the Nazi occupation of Austria was in full swing in 1938, Reichsmarshal Goering received information which he regarded as authentic that France was ready to fight to save Austria but backed down when Britain made it clear France would have to fight alone.

The Germans apparently had intercepted or otherwise obtained possession of diplomatic messages which had been decoded.

Goering regarded the informa-

tion of the greatest importance. It was Sunday, March 13, and Hitler was in Linz, Austria, and had not yet reached Vienna.

Goering Telephones Information

Without delay Goering got Maj. Gen. Karl Bodenschatz, his chief lieutenant on the spot, on the telephone and with excited, repetitious emphasis instructed him to make sure that the Führer saw the "brown papers" being sent to him.

The record of Goering's telephone conversation with Bodenschatz at Linz at an unstated time on March 13 was kept by the German Air Ministry, along with other telephone communications at the time of the *Anschluss*. The typewritten record of conversations was picked out of the ruins of the Air Ministry palace a few weeks ago.

This part of the record read:

Goering—Tell the Führer reports have just come—the brown reports—which are completely clear because they were seized. From these it can be seen that an action only miscarried because England rejected it.

"Because England Rejected"

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl* [yes, indeed], because England rejected.

Goering—The Führer will get them tomorrow morning. The situation was thus: The French, indeed, wanted to get into an action without any reservation and so pressed most hard on the English. I can send you all the decoded cables. And only because England declined the whole action was blown up.

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*, the action was blown up.

Goering—Today it is thus with the great powers: France tells its Ministers in the various countries it cannot do anything because England held out, and above all because England refused.

Bodenschatz—Because England refused to do anything.

Goering—To strengthen Schuschnigg in his resistance. If the English Minister in Vienna did that he did it out of his own head. I mention it because of my wish for justice. The Führer will have proofs tomorrow morning that England did not encourage him in resistance but plainly declined to take over a guarantee.

"I'll Tell Him"

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*, I'll tell him that.

Goering—The Führer should read over these cables, the ones in the brown sheets. From these one can incontestably ascertain that France wanted first with Italy and England . . . and then only with England.

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*.

Goering — England's behavior was decisive here. Just because of that I want to be a little friendly to England.

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*. That it was decisive. England really mixed in here decisively. . . . It did not give way to France.

Goering—Yes. Listen, Bodenschatz. It is beyond doubt—until the last minute France declared it was ready without reservation for any action—including military—with all consequences, if England would go along.

Telegram To The Duce

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*. And England refused.

Goering—England refused. It is literally true England was not ready to encourage Herr Schuschnigg in his resistance.

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*. Because of the telegram to the Duce, which will be published.

Goering—Listen. There is an instruction here which the French Foreign Minister gave to the Minister about the whole course. The thing was, if England had said "yes," France was prepared for everything. And in this instruction is the following interesting sentence: "To our greatest regret, Anthony Eden resigned on the twentieth. This seems to be an indication that perhaps because of the Austrian question Eden was kicked out by Chamberlain."

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*.

Vienna Timetable

Goering—When will you be in Vienna?

Bodenschatz—We start from here at 10; by 12 we are in St. Poelten and will have dinner. It will be 2 or 3 o'clock, I guess, before we arrive in Vienna.

Goering—I will take care of these two reports in Linz before that. From them the Führer can judge most clearly the entire behavior of the powers. And then I shall ask whether he would add something perhaps to the instruction he will give me. I also do not know what Henderson [Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador] wants.

Bodenschatz—*Jawohl*. The telegram for the Duce will be published. I already said that. Then the air force takes part in a parade—in greatest strength. About coming here, the Führer said he will come home Thursday or Friday. Then the Herr General Field Marshal [Goering] can come to Austria. He also talked about Spain and said if the thing [civil war] now comes to an end he will bring back the fighters for a triumphal entrance into Germany. He talked about a medal in various grades and will do it in a grand way, a welcome in Hamburg and then in triumph to Berlin.

Confirms Sentence On Killer of Yanks

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower today confirmed sentence of death on Franz Strasser, convicted of helping to kill five American flyers who crashlanded in Czecho-Slovakia.

The airmen were riddled with bullets after they surrendered to Strasser and three other armed German civilians. Strasser was convicted by a military court on August 24. Two of his confederates are at large. The third committed suicide.

Hess Antagonistic To Treatment

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 6 (AP). Physicians outlined today three possible methods of dealing with the mental disturbance which threatens to eliminate Rudolf Hess as a war crimes defendant, but all may be ruled out because of the danger or Hess's antagonism toward medical treatment.

The one-time No. 3 Nazi has told his doctors he wants a "nature cure," and has protested against use of any theory dealing with anaesthesia. They say his idea is that a diet of milk "to warm my brain," and prunes "to aid my elimination," would help him remember past events essential to his defense.

"Nature is my doctor," Hess said.

Three Types Of Treatment

The three medical methods which physicians believe could be used are artificial blood shock; hypnosis, and the use of insulin to burn away sugar reserves and increase the appetite.

The artificial blood shock is induced by injection of an alien type of blood into the bloodstream, and is a treatment used extensively by the Russians, particularly in cases of dementia praecox.

Hess's ailment, amnesia, is a form of hysterical phenomenon and might well respond to such a treatment, physicians believe. The danger involved is that one in a thousand subjects so treated die of undershock.

Hypnoidal Possibilities

The creation of a hypnoidal state, the second method, by the use of ether, leaves the subject just conscious enough to be receptive to suggestion.

The use of insulin to burn away Hess's sugar reserves and increase his appetite for proper foods was believed by Lieut. Col. Rene Juchlif, of Amsterdam, N.Y., to be a method which would cause Hess's amnesia to respond rapidly to his improved physical condition.

Hess, however, protests against injections of any kind, and they could not be given against his will without prejudicing the prosecution's case.

Jackson's Trial Aides Are Named

Nuernberg, Nov. 6 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief American war-crime prosecutor, announced today that nine trial lawyers and an executive counsel would assist him during the trial of 22 top-ranking Nazis scheduled to begin here November 20.

Col. Robert G. Storey, of Dallas, Texas, was named executive counsel. The other appointees are:

T. J. Dodd, of Hartford, Conn., former special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services; Sidney S. Alderman, general solicitor of the Southern Railroad and a trustee of Duke University; Col. Telford Taylor, former general counsel for the Federal Communications Commission.

Col. John Harlan Amen, of New York city, former special assistant to the United States Attorney General; Ralph G. Albrecht, New York attorney; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Kaplan, of New York city; Lieut. Col. Murray Gurfein, of New York city, and Major Frank S. Walis, of Boston, Mass.

Alderman was designated to maintain liaison with the British delegation.

More Time Requested

NUREMBERG, Nov. 6 (AP)—Defense counsel for four Germans formally requested additional time today to prepare their cases. They were Dr. Fritz Sauter, representing Joachim von Ribbentrop, Walther Funk and Baldur von Schirach, and Dr. Hans Marx, representing Julius Streicher.

Attorneys for Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel and others asked and received a separate mess today because they said that American troops had threatened them. The lawyers had been eating with the troops. Dr. Otto Stahmer, counsel for Goering, complained: "They stared at us and an American soldier said in a loud voice that he would like to bash my head in."

Raids Wrecked Belsen Food System, Nazi Says

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 6 (AP). SS Corporal Herman Mueller, called as a defense witness for Josef Kramer, Belsen concentration camp commandant, testified today that the food supply system for the camp broke down under incessant Allied aerial attacks.

Mueller also declared that SS Guard Irma Grese never carried a pistol or whip or beat anyone at Belsen; that Charlotte Klein often made coffee for cold prisoners and that Ilse Forster shouted at prisoners, but never beat them when they took a turnip or potato from the stock pile.

The last of the 45 defendants, Antoni Aurdziej, testified today at the war-crimes trial that he was forced at pistol point by "French officers" to sign a confession branding him as a killer at Belsen.

REMOVE NAZIS FROM OFFICE

LUENEBURG, Nov. 6 — (AP) Nearly 40,000 Nazis have been removed from important positions in the British zone of occupation, a senior officer of the Control Commission said today.

NEW ARMY RULING

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 6 —(AP) The U. S. Army has put budgetary controls on its expenditures in the American zones of Germany and Austria, Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said today.

Controls similar to those exercised by the Army in the United States will be supervised by a new theater budget division, the announcement said.

Ewald Heinrich von Kleinst, the son of a Pomeranian estate owner, told this story to the Danish newspaper Velingike Tidende in an interview at Munich:

Outraged by Hitler's bungling strategy, some of the highest ranking generals in Germany planned first merely to depose him, but decided on assassination when the military situation at Stalingrad became hopeless in 1943. Their plans included seizing control of the German Home Army. Sealed orders were issued for the transfer of command to the conspirators as soon as Hitler was out of the way.

First Attempt in 1943.

The first attempt on Hitler's life was made in the spring of 1943, von Kleinst said, when the Fuehrer was flown from East Prussia to the Center Army Group on the eastern front for a conference with Maj. Gen. von Treschow, who subsequently was slated for trial for the third attempt on the Fuehrer's life.

A Lieut. von Schlaberndorff, who was assigned to protect Hitler on the Eastern front visit, planted a bomb in the Fuehrer's plane, timed to explode on the return trip, von Kleinst continued. Something went wrong with the mechanism, however, and Hitler landed safely at his headquarters. Von Schlaberndorff flew after him and removed the bomb.

After several false starts the conspirators tried again on February 11, 1944. Von Kleinst said that he and Major-Gen. Helmut Stieff from the organization section of the General Staff were the principals. Stieff was one of the group of German officers convicted by a People's Court in Berlin and hanged in August, 1944. This time the plan was to kill Hitler and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler together to prevent Himmler, after Hitler's death, from throwing his SS forces against the German Home Army. The occasion was a demonstration of new uniforms, which both of the intended victims were to attend.

Planned to Sacrifice Life.

Stieff was to be present in an official capacity and Von Kleinst said he was to be there as an officer who had gained practical experience with the new uniforms. Each was to carry a brief case containing a bomb timed to explode four and a half seconds after a string attached to the fuse was pulled. Von Kleinst said he and Stieff had agreed to sacrifice their own lives to carry out the assassinations. However, Himmler failed to appear at the last moment and the attempt was put off until the following July.

In an interview with the Swedish newspaper Berlingske Tidende, Von Kleinst repeated the account given by others of the third and final attempt made at Hitler's headquarters, near Rastenburg, East Prussia.

Col. Count Claus von Stauffenberg brought a brief case containing a bomb into the headquarters. A Col. Brandt accidentally kicked the brief case, and, annoyed, moved it outside a thick oak slab that supported the end of the conference table. That slab shielded Hitler from the full force of the blast. Von Kleinst said Von Stauffenberg subsequently was shot.

Agrarian Government To Be Named In Denmark

Copenhagen, Nov. 6 (AP)—Home Secretary Knud Kristensen, leader of Denmark's Agrarian party, promised King Christian today he would form a government from his party.

The Cabinet is expected to be announced tomorrow. Reliable political sources predicted the only nonparty member would be Henrik Kauffman, Danish Minister to Washington, expected to receive the foreign ministry portfolio.

New Cabinet Ordered By President Benes

Prague, Nov. 6 (AP)—President

Nazi Officers Tried Three Times to Kill Hitler

Conspirator Reveals Plans Also Called for Seizing Control of German Home Army.

Copenhagen, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The bomb that exploded in Adolf Hitler's presence on July 20, 1944, represented the third attempt on the Fuehrer's life by a large group of German Army officers, says a German lieutenant who describes himself as one of the few surviving conspirators.

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Eduard Benes instructed Premier Zdenko Fierlinger to form a new government today after the Cabinet resigned in the course of routine adjustments prior to establishing the parliamentary system in Czechoslovakia.

Italy Armistice Details Are Revealed

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Allies made public the much-discussed Italian armistice today, spiking some old rumors but failing to clear up entirely why the terms were kept secret for 26 months.

Released simultaneously in Washington, London and Rome, the armistice and related documents—totaling some 10,000 words—disclosed that:

1. Exhaustive unconditional surrender terms—officially still in effect—were imposed on Italy.

2. In practice, however, the Allies never invoked some provisions and modified others substantially at frequent intervals.

3. The terms provided for no final dispositions of Italian territory or property.

Rumor On Ports Groundless

Thus the old rumor that the armistice gave the British a virtual stranglehold on Italian port cities for an extended postwar period was proved groundless. So were many other reports that had been bandied about—not without effect on the Italians—during the two years of Allied silence about the terms.

Then why the secrecy? Government officials explained it to reporters this way:

The State Department and the British Foreign Office had discussed publication of the terms as early as December, 1943.

Useful To Nazis

At that time, Allied military officials objected. They said the Germans and Mussolini's Fascist Government in northern Italy could make good propaganda use of the armistice terms, especially among the pro-Allied Partisan fighters.

The subject was brought up several times subsequently, but the original military viewpoint prevailed virtually until V-E day.

Reminded by newsmen that almost half a year had elapsed since V-E day, the officials, specifying they were not to be identified further, said the British and American governments felt after the Potsdam Big Three Conference that a final peace treaty with Italy would soon be written.

"No Good Purpose"

It was believed, these officials added, that "no good purpose" would be served by prior publication of the armistice terms. What bad purpose might have been served by such publication was not specified.

It was finally decided to publish them after the September Conference of Foreign Ministers, charged with drawing up a final peace settlement, ended in a stalemate in London.

Secretary of State Byrnes recently called the armistice terms "harsh and obsolete." Government officials long familiar with the documents agree. They say the terms are more detailed and sweeping than those imposed on the former Axis satellite countries of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

To Be Superseded

They stress, however, that the provisions still in effect will be superseded entirely by the final peace treaty with Italy.

The documents disclose that the Allies began to relax some of the terms as early as September 29, 1943, just 26 days after the original surrender pact was signed.

On the twenty-ninth Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote to Marshal Badoglio, then head of the Italian Government, that postsurrender developments had "altered considerably the status of Italy, which has become in effect a co-operator with the United Nations."

Became Cobelligerent

That was just two weeks before the Badoglio Government declared war on Germany and became a "cobelligerent" of the Allies.

The original armistice document did not contain the words "unconditional surrender." But it was not until the "additional conditions of the armistice with Italy" were signed September 29 that the statement "accepted unconditionally" appeared.

The original armistice, signed in Sicily on September 3, consists of twelve terse provisions, beginning with the order to Italian forces to cease immediately "all hostile activity."

Italy was called upon to deny to the Germans all facilities that might be used against the Allies; to return all United Nations' prisoners; to transfer her fleet and aircraft to the Allies.

Sweeping Clauses

Two of the clauses are so sweeping as to indicate that the Allies wanted to insure a "catch-all" scope for a hastily written document.

One authorized Eisenhower to "take any measure that in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Allied forces for the prosecution of the war."

The other binds Italy to "other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature" to be drawn up later. These "additional conditions," signed at Malta September 29, go into great detail and give the Allies minute control over all aspects of the military, economic and political life of Italy.

Agreement On Fleet

Included in the documents is a separate agreement for disposition of the Italian fleet, signed September 23. It placed all Italian warships and merchant vessels "unconditionally" at Allied disposal.

Two amendments, added November 17, brought vigorous protests from Italian Admiral de Courten and prompted Badoglio to write a letter to the late President Roosevelt.

Admiral's Protest

These amendments stressed the right of the Allies to "make such other dispositions of any or all Italian ships as they may think fit," and watered down a previous provision that Italian merchant ships would be manned by Italian crews.

Admiral de Courten said the amendments violated the "spirit" of the original agreement. He said they were "at odds with the active collaboration" that had been given the Allies by the Italian Navy.

Also included in the documents is a "commentary" on the armistice documents, prepared by Allied force headquarters in Italy in recent weeks. It explains how the original terms have been relaxed; details Italian military and economic contributions to the Allied war effort, and outlines Allied steps to help get Italy back on its feet economically.

Rome Notes Omissions

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Italian armistice terms, published for the first time tonight, impressed Romans more with what they did not contain than with what they did.

"Now Italians will know," said Liberal Vice Premier Manlio in the first official comment since the terms' publication, "that their government was telling the truth—that the armistice in no way compromised the territorial and economic future of the nation."

Italian Surrender Terms

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Here are the twelve terms of the original Italian surrender signed 26 months and 3 days ago today:

1. Immediate cessation of all hostile activity by the Italian armed forces.

2. Italy will use its best endeavors to deny, to the Germans, facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

Disposition Of Internees

3. All prisoners or internees of the United Nations to be immediately turned over to the Allied commander in chief, and none of these may now or at any time be evacuated to Germany.

4. Immediate transfer of the Italian fleet and Italian aircraft to such points as may be designated by the Allied commande. in chief, with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied commander in chief to meet the needs of his military-naval program.

Territorial-Surrender Clause

6. Immediate surrender of Corsica and of all Italian territory, both islands and mainland, to the Allies, for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. Immediate guarantee of the free use by the Allies of all airfields and naval ports in Italian territory, regardless of the rate of evacuation of the Italian territory by the German forces. These ports and fields to be protected by Italian armed forces until this function is taken over by the Allies.

8. Immediate withdrawal to Italy of Italian armed forces from all participation in the current war from whatever areas in which they may now be engaged.

Aid From Italian Forces

9. Guarantee by the Italian Government that, if necessary, it will employ all its available armed forces to insure prompt and exact compliance with all the provisions of this armistice.

10. The commander in chief of the Allied forces reserves to himself the right to take any measure which, in his opinion, may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Allied forces for the prosecution of the war, and the Italian Government binds itself to take such administrative or other action as the commander in chief may require, and in particular the commander in chief will establish Allied military government over such parts of Italian territory as he may deem necessary in the military interests of the Allied nations.

Commander's Authority

11. The commander in chief of the Allied forces will have full right to impose measures of disarmament, demobilization and demilitarization.

12. Other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which Italy will be bound to comply will be transmitted at a later date.

Italian Reparations Necessity Disclaimed

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi declared here that Italy could not pay reparations and said seizure of Italian property abroad as reparations was "not acceptable" in view of Italian losses resulting from cobelligerency with the Allies against Germany.

Addressing a Popular Solidarity Day crowd, de Gasperi was interrupted by cries of "Long Live America" when he thanked President Truman for the tone of the President Truman's Columbus Day address.

92d Division Units Set To Leave Italy

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—First units of the United States 92d Infantry Division, an all-Negro outfit of the 5th Army, will sail home tomorrow from Naples.

All the division's remaining 4,000 men and 300 officers are to sail during the month.

Moore To Command 88th Division

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Matthew S. Ridgeway today appointed Maj. Gen. Bryant H. Moore to command the 88th Blue Devil Division, now assigned to occupational duty in Venezia Guilia. Moore, a veteran of Guadalcanal and the western front, succeeds Brig. Gen. James C. Fry.

Fiat Resumes Auto Production

Florence, Nov. 6 (AP) — Using scrap materials salvaged from German and Italian military vehicles, the Fiat automobile plant is now producing approximately 100 cars daily. United States Army ordnance officers recently returned the plant to its Italian owners.

Greece to Seek $3,700,000,000

Athens, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Finance Minister Gregory Kassimatis announced today that Greece would ask $3,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany, $300,000,000 from Italy and $400,000,000 from Bulgaria. The figures were released after a session of the Advisory Financial Council presided over by Premier Cancellopoulos.

Mihailovic Men Reported in Battle

Athens, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The newspaper Embros said today that fierce fighting recently took place in Yugoslavia near the Greek border between about 100 partisan supporters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Chetnick leader, and a detachment of Marshal Tito's Government forces.

HONOR SOVIET ENVOYS

Moscow, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today ordered numerous awards for Russian diplomats. Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov received the coveted Order of Lenin, and so did Andrei A. Gromyoko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and the ambassadors to Great Britain, Turkey, China, Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia.

Maxim Litvinov, former Foreign Commissar and former Ambassador to the United States, received the Order of the Red Banner. The same award went to Ivan Maisky, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

Andrei Vyshinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, won the Order of Lenin.

Jacob Lomarkin, former Consul General in San Francisco and other places in the United States, received the Order of the Red Banner. Lomarkin now heads the press department of the Foreign Office.

Editorial on Hurley Wins Backing of Soviet Press

Herald Tribune Is Quoted on Role of Envoy to China

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP).—The official Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" today published conspicuously a Tass dispatch quoting the New York Herald Tribune as saying that Patrick J. Hurley, American Ambassador to China, was interfering in China's internal affairs.

Publication of the dispatch was interpreted, informed diplomatic circles said, as meaning that Russia probably agrees with such a view.

Finns Arrest Eight Ex-Leaders On Charge Of Aiding Germany

Helsinki, Nov. 6 (AP)—Eight Finnish wartime leaders, including former President Risto Ryti, were arrested today and charged with responsibility for Finland's war with Russia at the side of Germany, it was officially announced today.

Others arrested and charged were former Prime Minister J. W. Rangell and Edvin Linkomies; a former Minister of Finance and head of the Social Democratic party, Vaino Tanner; former Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay; a former Finnish Minister to Berlin, T. M. Kivimaeki; a former Minister of Education, Antti Kukkonen, and former Minister of Finance Tycko Reinikka.

Trials Expected Next Week

Trials probably will be conducted next week before a people's court composed mostly of laymen.

Parliament recently passed a special law creating the Peoples Court.

Two other prominent Finns, Gen. Rudolf Walden and former Foreign Minister Rolf Witting, also were named as responsible, but Walden is critically ill and was not placed under arrest, and Witting is dead.

Tanner, as the dominant political leader of the time, was accused of failing to take advantage of an offer by Britain and the United States to mediate in the Fall of 1941.

In another section of the indictment Tanner, along with Ramsay, Ryti, Linkomies, Wall and Reinika, was charged with ignoring a similar United States offer in March, 1943.

'Peace Inclinations'

The same six also were held responsible for failing to carry through "obvious peace inclinations in Finland" in the Spring of 1944.

Concerning Finland's agreement with Germany in 1944 to permit Nazi troops to enter all of southern Finland, the indictment said Ramsay, Ryti, Linkomies, Wallden and Reinika all were responsible.

This evidently referred to the pact arranged by the then German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Kavimaeki was accused of sending false reports from Berlin which overestimated Germany's resources and ability to continue the war.

EX-PRESIDENT RYTI SEIZED IN FINLAND

Helsinki, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Former President Risto Ryti and seven other Finnish leaders were arrested today and charged with responsibility for Finland's 1941-44 war with Russia at the side of Germany.

Small Holders Lead In Hungary

Budapest, Nov. 6 (AP)—Nearly complete returns in Hungary's national elections today gave the Small Holders' party 59 per cent of the popular vote, with the Communist party gaining to edge out the Social Democrats for second-place standing in the new Parliament.

With 95 per cent of more than 4,000,000 ballots counted, the Communists had seventeen per cent of the popular vote and the Social Democrats eighteen per cent.

By a system of counting mandates for parliamentary seats, the Communists would receive 54 and the Social Democrats 52 of the 315 seats in the new Parliament.

The moderately conservative Small Holders' party appeared assured of 191 seats, or 61 per cent.

Party leaders continued discussions looking toward a new Government under Zoltan Tildy, Small Holders' leader, as Premier, and an announcement may be made Friday. The new Parliament will convene about November 15.

PREACHER'S PARTY LEADS IN HUNGARY

Budapest, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Smallholders party, middle-of-the-road organization of shopkeepers, small landowners and professional men, appeared today to have won a substantial hold on the Hungarian Parliament in Sunday's national elections. With returns three-fourths complete, it appeared that the party, headed by a Methodist minister, the Rev. Zoltan Tildy, would keep its margin of 58 per cent of the more than 4,000,000 votes cast. Tildy thus appeared assured of succeeding Bela Miklos in the Premiership, and of placing a party member in the key post of Under Secretary of State, who controls the Hungarian police.

The Laborite Social Democrats were running second as the returns rolled in, carrying about 22 per cent of the vote. The Communists had about 14 per cent. The vote for the Rightist Christian Democratic party and other groups was negligible.

Among the noted personages elected to Parliament were Count Michael Karolyi, former Premier, now living in London; Zoltan Kodaly, composer; Premier Miklos, and Prof. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize winner for his vitmin studies.

Admits Seizures From UNNRA

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 6 (AP)—A Yugoslav spokesman said today that Marshal Tito's Government had taken over trucks and grain from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on two occasions to meet emergencies, but denied a Rome report that UNRRA material was being used to supply the Yugoslav Army.

Poulos to Go Back to Palestine

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 6 (AP)—Constantine Poulos of the Overseas News Agency, expelled from Palestine on Oct. 23 at the request of the British military, has been authorized to return. Lieut. Col. George P. Welch, American public relations officer in the Middle East, said British objections had been withdrawn and that Mr. Poulos had been authorized to return to Palestine in Army accommodations. No reason ever was announced for the ousting.

More British Troops Reach Palestine

Jerusalem, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The troopship Askania arrived at Haifa today and disembarked reinforcements for the Sixth British Airborne Division station in Palestine.

Palesttine Policemen Stoned

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (AP).—A number of Palestine policemen were stoned today in Tel Aviv when the constables reportedly tried to arrest an illegal Jewish immigrant from Syria,

CENSORSHIP LIFTED

BEYROUTH, Nov. 6—(AP) Censorship of local press dispatches was lifted today, but the Lebanese government said outgoing news must continue to pass the censors because it "desires to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers and preserve the Lebanese high reputation."

MARINES WILL QUIT NORTH CHINA SOON

Expected to Leave by Dec. 5, Situation in Section Is Precarious.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6.— (AP) American Marines sitting precariously on the lid of seething North China will go home, probably by Dec. 5, unofficial Tientsin reports said today—leaving China's scrapping Communist and government forces to make their own peace or fight their own war.

Pessimists expected the lid to blow at any moment, and there was evidence today that American military leaders also are increasingly concerned about the possibility of all-out civil war. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, returning from Washington to his China command, flew to Peiping first, to confer directly with his field commanders in the North China trouble zones.

He reportedly was informing them of official War department policy: That American forces will take no active role in China's internal strife.

Dispatches from Peiping today said there still was no confirmation or denial of Communist claims that American Marines had driven the Reds from the summer-resort town of Peitaiho, near Chinwangtao, with machineguns. Peiping sources doubted the story, and Maj.-Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of the Third Marine Amphibious corps, reiterated his earlier statement that Marines would not fire on anyone except in self-defense.

Tense Situation

Wedemeyer's arrival at the trouble scene highlighted these other developments in tense China:

1. Communists are besieging the city of Yencheng, only 160 miles northwest of Shanghai, the headquarters of Nationalist Gen. Tang En-Po reported.

2. Reports from the Yenan headquarters of the Chinese Reds said today that they were proceeding "full steam ahead" with plans for all-out civil war—in the evident fear that current peace talks in Chungking would fail.

3. Clouds of conflicting rumors cloaked sporadic battling through central and northern China, but an official dispatch acknowledged that Communists had fought their way inside Kweisui, capital of the rich inner-Mongolian province of Suiyan. There were indications the Reds were attempting to consolidate there.

4. Other Red forces reportedly were continuing their strong assaults on two of the major north-south railways, the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow (Tientsin-Hankow) lines, by which any overland movement of government forces to inner Mongolia or Manchuria would be routed. One government spokesman said the Reds had destroyed 800 miles of North-China railroads.

5. There still was no confirmation here of any government troop landings from the U. S. transports at Hulutao or Yingkow, in southern Manchuria, and pessimistic observers here said the complete lack of information may mean there has been a breakdown in reported Russian-Chinese arrangements for the landings. Russian occupation forces are scheduled to leave Manchuria this month. There is no up-to-date estimate of Chinese Communist strength in the area.

6. Communist headquarters at Yanan reportedly was considering the government's recent four-point peace proposal, but the only publicied Red comments have been skeptical in tone. The plan included a provision that Reds withdraw from railroads now in their grasp, and added that the government would talk things over before moving troops on the lines.

Chinese Communists today moderated their charges that American Marines had clashed aggressively with the North-China Reds. Both Chungking and Washington had flatly denied such reports, and a Yenan (Chinese Red) spokesman said today that:

"I don't believe the American attacks (on Communists) were part of a deliberate plan, but since the Americans are 'in the middle' of the government and communist troops it is quite possible the incidents were provoked."

He reiterated the Communists' contention that the mere presence of United States Marines in the disputed areas constitutes "intervention."

Three major marine-occupied areas, Tientsin, Peiping and Tsingtao, were reported orderly today, although unidentified assailants fired at an American jeep in Tientsin and at one in Peiping a few days ago. At the seaport of Chinwangtao, also marine-occupied, there have been disorders and there has been no indication that they have ended.

Some Tientsin observers expect civil war "in full fury" by Jan. 1 and, if Americans remain in the trouble zones, they say, how can they expect to avoid all of the troubles?

China Reds Set For Long War

Chungking, Nov. 6 (AP)—Chinese Communists, reports from their Yenan headquarters in Shensi province said today are proceeding "full steam ahead" with plans for all-out civil war against the Central Government in event current negotiations with Chungking fail.

The Communists, the reports said, envisage a ten-year war and are confident they can win it.

The Red leaders were reported as hoping that civil war would be unnecessary and that a settlement would give them a chance by political means for eventually attaining power.

Hoped To Stave It Off

Communists, the report continued, hoped they might be able to stave off full-fledged civil war by inflicting a few severe defeats to the Government forces and thereby induce Chiang Kai-shek's Government to make concessions.

In the event of open civil war, the dispatches said, the Communists would fight as they did against the Japanese, avoiding positional battles and engaging purely in guerrilla operations. They would use their "People's Militia" as a holding force and the regulars to besiege lightly held towns and outposts.

Report New Support

Communist quarters at Yenan the reports declared, claimed that several Government divisional commanders had come over to them. The Communists are busily trying to enlist the support or at least obtain the neutrality of "doubtful" Government forces in different areas.

The Reds today renewed in a considerably moderated tone their charges that American Marines had clashed with Red Forces in North China.

A Yenan spokesman today admitted that the incidents he reported "might have been provoked."

WEDEMEYER IN NORTH CHINA

U. S. Marines Reported Due to Leave December 5.

Peiping, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding United Sthates forces in China, arrived in Peiping today from the United States and was scheduled to confer immediately with top-ranking American Marine, Navy and Army officers in this North China trouble spot.

He flew directly to North China via Tokyo, rather than by way of Chungking, seat of the Chinese Central Government. He was met by Major-Gen. Keller Rocky, commander of the Third Marine Amphibious Corps, and high-ranking Army and Navy officers.

Marines Ready to Quit

Tientsin, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The United States Marines will be withdrawn shortly from North China, probably by December 5, it was reported unofficially here today.

Known facts seem to support the report, for the Marines virtually have completed their mission in North China—to restore order and help disarm the Japanese.

There are isolated groups of Japanese who have not been disarmed, but Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops, who are beginning to arrive in North China in large numbers, should have the situation in hand by that time.

Strong public oppinion in the United States against the Americans becoming involved in a Chinese civil war, which may burst forth in full fury by the end of the year, is one of the factors observers believe is leading to the quick withdrawal of the Marines.

Reds Besieging Yencheng.

Shanghai, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The communist forces which have withdrawn to the north of the Yangtze River are beseiging the city of Yencheng, only 160 miles northwest of Shanghai, the headquarters of Gen. Tang En-po, commander of Nationalist Chinese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking area, announced today. The siege was the only spot of violence he reported in otherwise calm Kiangsu province of North-Central China. Shanghai is in the southern tip of Kiangsu, south of the Yangtze.

A mixture of puppet troops and Government forces is defending Yencheng, Tang said. Government spokesmen pointed out that Yencheng would be vital to the Communists if they hope to consolidate control of North Kiangsu Province.

Clashes between two Chinese guerrilla forces on the outskirts of Shanghai a few days ago also were disclosed today. Small arms and mortars were fired, but both sides, it turned out, were Nationalists, clashing over some private controversy. The action had sent rumors through Shanghai that Communists were attacking this metropolitan port city.

WOMAN DEFIED JAPS

Shanghai, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Rigorous athletic training helped Irena Poraj-Budzinska withstand brutal punishment at the hands of the Japanese in Shanghai's Bridge House torture palace. "It took them three days to beat me down," she said gleefully today. "Finally they had to hit me over the head with a huge bunch of keys."

The tall, angular, 36-year-old girl who won the women's motorcycle and calesthenics events for Poland at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin, is recovering from the effects of two months' confinement in a small concrete cell where she lived and was tortured with fifteen

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other women. Her sole ambition now is to return to Warsaw. She fled the Polish capital by motorcycle as the Nazis marched in, and reached Krakow despite a knee injury suffered in a skidding accident, and pushed on from there in the company of sixteen other girls, all on motorcycles. Miss Poraj-Budzinska made her way through Italy, Morocco, India and China as far as Shanghai where she was seized by the Japs for investigation.

BOYCOTT HONGKONG MONEY CHANGERS

Hongkong, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The United States Navy has adopted a boycott to restore the value of sailors' dollars among the Hongkong money changers. Shore patrols were stationed in front of the principal money-changer establishments today to keep sailors out and loudspeakers at the wharf admonished the sailors not to patronize money changers unless the rate was 7.50 Hongkong dollars to one American dollar or better. The American shore commander said that financial men had notified him that the Chinese money changers were attempting to beat down the rate.

When the Americans first came to Hongkong in mid-October, the rate was eight to one. It was six to one a few days ago. Today it was up to 6.80.

Dutch Offer Indonesians 'Partnership' in Empire

Merton

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 6.—(AP) The Dutch disclosed today an offer to Indonesians of "partnership" in the Netherlands empire to end the strife in the East Indies, but Indonesian leaders indicated they would hold out for complete independence.

Java still remained tense, and renewed street fighting with machine-guns, rifles and grenades broke out in Batavia.

NIGHT

The Dutch plan, presented to nationalist leaders last week, was published today despite a warning by President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" to acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook that it might result in increased tension.

Soekarno in a statement soon afterward made no direct reference to the Dutch proposals but declared "up until now there is no sign of the Dutch having other intentions than restoring the old colonial system.

"The Dutch know they are unequal to the task of imposing their domination on us, but they are buoyed up by the hope of being able to utilize allied forces to crush the Indonesians' determination to maintain their sovereignty.

"So long as the world sees no way out of the present impasse except supporting the Dutch claim to Indonesia, that long will Indonesia be unable to contribute its material wealth to the enrichment of the world."

Later Foreign Minister Suburdjo of the Indonesian republican movement suggested that a plebiscite under United Nations supervision be held to determine whether the East Indies should remain under Dutch domination.

He said the plebiscite was "purely his personal opinion," but expressed conviction that it would prove the Indonesians wanted independence.

In event of independence, the foreign minister said, "we can still maintain friendly relations with the Dutch on a treaty basis. We could give the Dutch preferential rights, the Dutch could help us in rehabilitation."

Major points in the Dutch plan were:

Indonesia would be invited to become a full partner in the empire, which would be reorganized as a commonwealth.

The government of the East Indies would be "reconstructed by legal process in such a way that it will consist of a democratic representative body, with a substantial majority of Indonesian members, and a council of ministers under the governor general."

Racial equality would be established, and room made "for the development of business of every size for all racial groups."

A strong armed force would be organized, with all races contributing their support. All persons must surrender their weapons except those "legally entitled or licensed" to carry arms.

The Dutch called on all who want to undertake the work of reconstruction to "join hands," and said they intended to summon a round-table conference at the earliest date to put the plan into effect.

Organization and adhere to the San Francisco charter. He promised a general election. Large credits and shipments of manufactured goods would be sought from the United States, he added.

Dutch Plan Would Make Indonesia A 'Partner'

Merton

Batavia, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Government of the Netherlands East Indies, trying to restore order in this land wracked by a struggle for independence, made public today a plan for "rapid development of Indonesia as a partner in a kingdom which will be constructed to guarantee the self-respect of all member-peoples."

H. J. Van Mook, acting governor general of the Indies, who released the program, disclosed that it had been presented more than a week ago to Indonesian Nationalist leaders as a basis for settlement of their demands. He expressed his hope for a speedy return of order to Java so that a round-table conference might be convened to discuss all aspects of his proposals.

Tension Increases

His statement was issued in an atmosphere of growing tension, emphasized by a new outbreak of street fighting in Batavia between Indonesian extremists and Dutch troops.

Indonesian leaders were reported to have urged Van Mook not to release the document, fearing that his proposals—which are far short of their demands—would only increase the gulf between their people and the Dutch.

Soekarno's Statement

Soekarno, self-styled president of the "Indonesian republic," said in a statement that the Dutch had no reasonable answer for the difficulties and "know they are unequal to the task of imposing their domination on us."

"As long as the world sees no way out of the present impasse except by supporting the Dutch claim to Indonesia, that long Indonesia will be unable to contribute its material wealth to the enrichment of the world," Soekarno said.

Willing To Assume Debts

The Nationalist leader said his "republic," when recognized, would assume all debts of the Dutch East Indies and hand over property to rightful foreign owners, except properties needed by the state. He asserted that his regime intended to take a place in the United Nations

In essence, Van Mook's statement was a reiteration of previous Dutch offers to grant the Indonesians self-government and independence within the limits of a Dutch commonwealth, but it was reinforced by assurances of racial equality and full partnership with the Netherlands.

"Participation Of All"

"Room will be made for the development of business of every size for all racial groups, and the participation of Indonesians, Indo-Chinese and Indo-Arabs in big business will be furthered," the statement declared.

"The central government of this country will have to be reconstructed by legal process in such a way that it will consist of a democratic representative body with a substantial majority of Indonesian members and a council of ministers under a governor general as the representative of the Crown," Van Mook said.

Demands Arms

He asserted, however, that in the interests of restoring order it was necessary that all arms "which have been passed over legally by the Japanese or which have been stolen must be restored to the Allies and the carrying of arms must be restricted to peoples legally entitled or licensed to do so."

"It is doubly necessary to restore order to enable us to proceed with the nomination of representatives by a general consultation that is free of threats and intimidation," Van Mook added.

He promised to bring to justice all those "who knowingly and actively harmed their cocitizens and their country" by collaboration with the Japanese.

An increase in tension at the Soerabaja naval base in eastern Java was acknowledged by British headquarters as Indonesian extremists and Dutch troops continued in a desultory exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire in the streets of Batavia.

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PLANE IS OVERDUE ON LONG FLIGHT

HONOLULU, Nov. 6 — (AP) A search was begun late today for a Naval Air Transport service C-54 Skymaster many hours overdue on a 1,600-mile flight from Guam to Manila Bay.

NATS said no trace has been found of the four-engined transport which was carrying 13 passengers and seven crewmen. It last was heard from only 100 miles from its destination Sangley Point, Manila Bay, where it was due at 2.30 a. m. today, Eastern Standard Time.

NIGHT

Names of all passengers and crewmen were withheld.

The Army Transport command announced meanwhile that sea and air search had been abandoned for 11 persons missing from an army liberator-type transport which crash-landed at sea last Saturday. Eight injured survivors and seven bodies were found at the scene by rescue craft.

Search is under way for the NATS plane, enroute from Guam to Manila. It was 15 hours overdue at noon today, Honolulu time, (5:30 p. m. EST) its pilot last had been heard from at 8 p. m. Monday when he was only 100 miles from Sangley Point, the NATS terminal in Manila Bay.

Thirteen passengers and 10 crewmen of a clipper seaplane which also made a forced landing Saturday, 615 miles northeast of Honolulu, were rescued unhurt. Twelve are enroute to San Francisco aboard the army transport John Henry Payne, and one passenger and the crewmen were due at Pearl Harbor this afternoon abgard the escort carrier Manila Bay.

One of those killed in the army plane, the ATC confirmed today, was Mrs. Pollyanna Smith Onnen, 28, a WAC. She was en route to Fairfield, Cal., to be discharged and planned to return to Honolulu to make her home. She recently married John Onnen, sailor from Fort Dodge, Iowa, who also was stationed in Honolulu. She was the mother of an 8-year-old daughter by a previous marriage.

Body Taken To Honolulu

Her body was returned to Honolulu yesterday and will be buried in the Schofield Barracks cemetery here.

NAVAL TRANSPORT

Four Gigantic Jap Family Business Dynasties Ended

LANDSBERG

TOKYO, Nov. 6 — (AP) A drastic Allied command directive today dissolved Japan's four gigantic business-industrial dynasties in a move to smash the nation's war-making ability and "encourage" enterprise along peaceful, democratic lines.

These holding companies long had dominated Japanese business and industry and allied headquarters promised there would be further action to overhaul the nation's cartel-controlled economy.

Immediate effect of this trust-smashing action will be to strip the four leading Zaibatsu families of their elaborate inter-locking control of the multi-billion yen industrial empire ruled by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumotomo and Yasuda holding companies.

It is only the "first step" in the allied effort to encourage free enterprise, said Col. Raymond P. Kramer, American officer who planned the dissolution.

This and succeeding orders, he added, will eliminate the system of highly pyramided structures that might "facilitate any future Tojo's ability to send Japan once more to aggression."

While stressing there would be further reorganization of Japan's big business, Kramer said he was not prepared to specify which other Zaibatsu would be affected. He did announce, however, that the nation's 'big five' banks, mainly controleld by the Zaibatsu, will be overhauled.

The banks he referred to are the Koki (Imperial), Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sanwa and Sumitomo, with deposits totaling billions of yen.

A survey issued by Allied headquarters disclosed widespread ramifications in the relations of the "big four" trust with business firms throughout the world. The survey named Westinghouse, Tidewater Associated Oil Co., International Telephone and Telegraph, Aluminum Co. of America, Libby-Owens Ford and others as examples of big business linked through stockholdings or agreements with such houses as Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

The survey also reported close relationships between the "Big Five" banks and American banking institutions.

Settlement of debts, stock holdings and other financial matters involved in the international relationships was expected to pose a tremendous problem.

Can Sell To Commission

Under a plan worked out by the Government for the dissolution of the four holding companies—Yasuda, Sumitomo and Mitsui families, whose companies bear their names, and Iwasaki, which controls Mitsubishi—they would be permitted to sell their interests to a holding company liquidation commission. The agency would compensate them with Government bonds.

Zaibatsu family shares of stock would be offered to public sale, with employés of the companies involved given preference. For the present, Kramer said, subsidiary companies would be permitted to remain undisturbed.

Work Through Government

By working through Japanese Government machinery the job of dissolution was begun in a remarkably short time and all four combines knew that they must accept, and they did accept, without quibbling.

Colonel Kramer's plan, approved by General MacArthur and by the Washington authorities, was to have the initiative in these reforms come from the Japanese Government, which would be empowered by MacArthur to carry out a plan ostensibly theirs, but actually Kramer's.

There are many [illegible] and there are still unsolved problems concerning the [illegible] For example, it is yet undecided whether outside capital should be allowed to buy into Japanese businesses owned by the families when these stocks [illegible]

That will be a matter for policy makers of the Allies to decide.

Gen. MacArthur Smashes [illegible] Financial

Tokyo, Nov. 6 [illegible] Arthur today smashed [illegible] greatest financial and [illegible] families and gave notice [illegible] tentions to break up all such [illegible] bines to "aid Japanese [illegible]

development along peaceful, democratic lines."

The Japanese Government was ordered immediately to prepare to dissolve Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda *Zaibotsu* and their holding companies and to eliminate their controls of Japanese finances and industries.

MacArthur further told the Government to set up a holding company liquidation association to direct the dissolution under indirect Allied control, and warned that all policies and personnel must have his approval.

To Smash All Such Combines

Along with the directive aimed at the great *Zaibatsu* interests with their ramifications, which spread throughout the world before the war, the Supreme Allied Commander said he intended to smash all such combines so as to permit "wider distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade in Japan."

The Government also was directed to take immediate steps to "terminate and prohibit Japanese participation in private international cartels or other restrictive private international contracts or arrangements."

The sweeping order—the most drastic of all against individuals or corpprotions yet issued by MacArthur—means the complete retirement from Japan's business life of four big families—Yasuda, Mitsui and Sumitomo, whose campaigns bear their names, and Iwasaki, which controls the Mitsubishi interests.

Promises Economic Freedom.

"The way has now been cleared for the first time in Japanese history for the Japanese people to achieve economic freedom," MacArthur said.

All members of the four families were directed to resign immediately from "all offices held by them in any financial, commercial, non-commercial or industrial enterprises" and "to cease forthwith to exercise any influence either directly or indirectly" in their management.

The Japanese Government must present for Allied approval a program for abrogation of current laws and regulations which foster private monopolies and enact new laws preventing monopolies and providing business opportunities on a competitive basis. All securities owned by the holding companies or other "evidence of ownership or control" in any firm must be transferred to the new holding company liquidation commission, after which all holding company directors and officers must resign.

The breaking up of these houses of industry was expected to create an international headache in the question of how to dispose of thousands of shares of stock held by American and other foreign firms.

Supreme Allied Headquarters issued a survey revealing widespread ramifications in the prewar tieup between Japan's four big industrial empires and firms throughout the world.

The survey said that American corporate big names such as Westinghouse, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, International Telephone and Telegraph, Aluminum Company of America and Libby-Owens Ford had business links with such houses as Mitsubishi and Mitsui. All of their stock holdings and unsettled debts pose a huge problem.

There also was a close relationship between the five big, powerful banks in Japan and American banking institutions from coast to coast.

Must Report Rubber Stocks.

Meanwhile Allied headquarters ordered the Japanese Government to report the disposition of all rubber stocks taken by the Japanese from Malaya.

The Japanese Government was also told to submit a report within ten days on detailed operations of the Kempei Tai, the disbanded military police, and the names and present locations of its principal officials.

The newspaper Yomiuri Hochi said that Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa has presented to the Japanese Cabinet a five-year financial plan to meet the nation's economic crisis. Shibusawa's plan, Yomiuri said, stressed the necessity of a large-scale taxation increase, the revision of commodity prices and the promotion of peace-time industries.

The breaking up of Japan's fabulous houses of industry was expected today to create an international financial headache. The problem is how to dispose of thousands of shares of stock held by American and other foreign firms.

Widespread Ties

Supreme Allied headquarters said a survey revealed widespread ramifications in the prewar tieup between Japan's "Big Four" industrial empires and firms throughout the world.

The survey said that American corporate big names such as Westinghouse, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, International Telephone and Telegraph, Aluminum Company of America and Libby-Owens-Ford had business links with such houses as Mitsubishi and Mitsui.

Tieup With Banks, Too

There also was a close relationship between the powerful "Big Five" banks and American banking institutions from coast to coast.

As an example of Japanese connections, the survey said that in 1923 Mitsubishi signed contracts with Westinghouse Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pa., and Westinghouse Electric International Company, New York, to obtain technical advice and information. Mitsubishi was permitted to use Westinghouse patents and to manufacture and sell products based on them.

Westinghouse held 53,700 shares of Mitsubishi Electric stock at the outbreak of the war, equaling three per cent of the issue, the survey said. In return for patents and product rights, Mitsubishi paid Westinghouse royalties that reached a peak of 900,000 yen (about $378,000 prewar foreign exchange rate) in 1940.

Other Contracts

Mitsubishi Electric also had contracts with Westinghouse Airbrake Company, Wilmerding, Pa., and National Pneumatic Company, Rahway, N.J.

Tidewater Associated Oil, San Francisco, was a shareholder in the Mitsubishi oil firm and a supplier of crude oil to the company prior to the war.

Mitsubishi Bank had branches in New York, London, Shanghai and Dairen and had correspondent banks in many American cities.

The House of Sumitomo Bank was so powerful it even had branches on three steamships on the Japan-San Francisco run.

Sumitomo Metal Industries Company, Ltd., was closely connected with Aluminum Company of America, which helped establish Sumitomo Aluminum Company, Ltd., 30 per cent of whose stock was owned by Aluminum, Ltd., of Canada, the survey said.

Use of the Sumitomo Metal Industries patent for KS magneto steel was granted to International Western Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph, and to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Twenty per cent of the stock of Sumitomo Electric Industries was owned by International Standard Electric Company, which was a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph.

Japan Sheet Glass Company, Ltd., a Sumitomo concern, was established in 1918 as a joint enterprise of Sumitomo and Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, which is a Libby-Owens-Ford subsidiary, the survey stated.

The powerful financial house of Mitsui in 1941 had 22 offices in Japan and branches at Dairen, Shanghai, Soerabaja, Java; Bombay, London and New York.

MacArthur's order—the most drastic of all against individuals or corporations he has yet issued—means the complete retirement from Japan's business life of the Big Four families—Yasuda, Mitsui and Sumitomo, whose companies pear their name, and Iwasaki, which controls the Mitsubishi interests.

Curb Hits U.S. Business in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Allied headquarters said today that because of restricted living conditions United States business firms would be allowed to send representatives to Japan only if their work would aid in the occupation. Headquarters told the commanders of the Sixth and Eighth Occupation Armies to refer all requests for entry permits to headquarters itself. Requests for information regarding private holdings must go to the War Department in Washington.

Jap Envoy In Dark On Pearl Harbor

Tokyo, Nov. 6 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that it had obtained proof that the Japanese Pearl Harbor Premier, Hideki Tojo, had failed to keep the Nipponese diplomatic staff in Washington advised of all developments.

The information was obtained in the huge volume of evidence which the headquarters is preparing for Tojo's war criminal trial.

The trials of Tojo, and other prominent Japanese have been delayed pending further instructions from Washington on important details on the trial of Japan's war leaders.

Nomura Not Informed

The full evidence against Tojo was not disclosed, but a well-informed source said it corroborated the recent statement of the Japanese Ambassador to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor, Kichisaburo Nomura, that he had not been informed of plans for the Pearl Harbor attack.

Nomura has not been jailed.

One source termed the special Japanese envoy to the United States at that time, Saburo Kurusu, "nothing but a plant" to talk peace while Tojo planned war.

Whether Kurusu accepted the role willingly or unwillingly was not explained.

MASSACRE STORY TOLD

Yamashita Trial Witnesses Describe Slaying Of 6,000

Manila, Nov. 6 (AP)—A frightened child, a priest, a nun and a Filipino laborer, testifying today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, told how Japanese, infuriated over the impending loss of Manila, shelled, tortured and massacred some 6,000 civilians in the ancient walled center of the city.

Eleven-year-old Rosalinda Andoy, trembling amid a battery of lights, microphones and other courtroom paraphernalia, shocked the throng of trial spectators into tense silence as she sobbed out the story of how her mother and aunts were bayoneted before her eyes and her father led away to be killed.

Scars Of 38 Wounds

Rosalinda showed the court scars of 38 bayonet wounds she said were inflicted by hysterical, drunken Japanese. Even while her mother was telling her to "be a good girl, dearest," a Japanese used the woman for a live bayonet target, the girl testified.

The Rev. Belarmino Decelis, of the Spanish Augustinian order, testified that last February 5 the Japanese jammed 6,000 civilians into the church of St. Augustine, oldest building in Manila.

The men were thrown into the old dungeons which served the Spanish a century ago. Women and children, he said, were kept without food in the church compound until hunger drove them to eating grass and roots of the patio gardens.

Marched To Fort To Die

Four days later the men were taken out and forced to stand in the open streets under heavy artillery fire, then marched to Fort Santiago and massacred.

The laborer, Juan Paloda, testified he was one of 100 persons packed into a stone dungeon 20 feet square. He was stabbed later, he said, and left for dead in a pit with 500 bodies.

Sister Nelly, a nun of the Order of St. Paul, told how the Japanese burned alive a doctor and his patient. The doctor, she said, sought to save the life of the Rev. Cornelius Van Russel, who had been wounded while remonstrating with the Japanese. So the Japanese doused them both with gasoline, hung them to lamp-posts and set them afire.

Suggest U.S. Fire Figured

Defense counsel sought to weaken the impact of part of today's testimony by suggesting that many civilians who died during the final stages of the battle for Manila may have been caught in American artillery or small-arms fire.

In Tokyo the Japanese press was given a detailed outline of the procedure at Yamashita's trial, with the assurance that regardless of the verdict which may be reached "there can be no doubt that he is having and will continue to have a full, fair and complete trial."

Yamashita Hears of Massacre

Witnesses at His Trial Tell of Starvation and Death of 6000.

Manila, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—A Spanish priest and a Filipino laborer, testifying at the war criminal trial of Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, recounted today the starvation, torture and massacre of 6,000 Filipino and Chinese civilians by Japanese troops before the fall of Manila last spring.

The Rev. Belarmino Decelis, of had been wounded fatally as he sought to remonstrate with the Japanese. The Japanese doused the doctor and his patient with gasoline, hung them to lamp posts and set them afire, she testified.

doctor was slain in cold blood as he sought to save the life of the Rev. Cornelius Van Russell, who

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MACARTHUR HEARS FROM CONSTITUENTS

Tokyo, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Japanese who never until the occupation had opportunity to write their congressmen or any one else in their imperial government are pouring more than fifty letters a day into the office of Gen. MacArthur, praising, complaining, asking personal favors and offering advice. The general asked for the letters, to find out what the Japanese are thinking.

One 68-year-old Japanese asked to be allowed to keep his gun so he could continue to hunt rabbits as he did before the war.

A Nipponese apparently enjoying the occupation wrote: "I would appreciate if Allied

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Sister Nelly, a nun of the Order of St. Paul, recounted how a military commission conducting the trial the scars of thirty-eight bayonet wounds. She sobbed softly as she told of her mistreatment and the death of her family at the hands of the Japanese invaders.

Her father was taken away to be murdered, and her mother and her aunts were bayonetted before her eyes. Even her mother told her to "be a good girl, dearest," a Japanese used the woman for a live bayonet target, the frail girl testified.

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Sister Nelly, a nun of the Order of St. Paul, recounted how a

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occupation forces headquarters to remain in this country at least twenty years," and concluded, "For truly we trust you."

Bank Of Japan's Note Issue Increasing

Tokyo, Nov. 6 (AP)—Kyodo news agency said today that the Bank of Japan note issue was 43,181,000,000 yen ($2,878,700,000 United States) on October 31 and predicted it might go to 55,000,000,000 yen by December 31.

The issue at the close of last month was 13,000,000,000 yen greater than it was when the nation surrendered in mid-August.

JAPS PLAN TOURS FOR TOKYO YANKS

Tokyo, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Jidosha (Automobile) Corporation plans to open a Tokyo and vicinity sightseeing service for American troops. Five or six buses, with kimono-clad girl barkers, will go into operation about the middle of the month.

TO RELIEVE SPRUANCE

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Wednesday, Nov. 7 — (AP) Vice Adm. John Towers will relieve Adm. Raymond A. Spruance as commander of the U. S. Fifth fleet in a ceremony tomorrow aboard the battleship New Jersey. Towers at present commands a fast carrier task force. The Fifth fleet has been reduced in size from its wartime strength of more than 100 combat vessels to a group carrying out routine patrol functions and minesweeping operations.

BRAZIL TO FULFILL HER OBLIGATIONS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 6—(AP) President Jose L[illegible]res declared today in his first public appearance since assuming office last week that Brazil's new provisional government would fulfill the international obligations which the country assumed as a member of the United Nations.

Speaking aboard a battleship after reviewing the Navy, the President said Brazil must have a modernized fleet to carry out its duties to the United Nations.

Evidence of the country's settled political situation, meanwhile, was seen in the lifting of the ban on political meetings which was shortly before the resignation of former President Getulio Vargas.

President Of Chile Ends Visit To Mexico

Mexico City, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mexico said good-by to Juan Antonio Rios today as the Chilean President ended a four-day state visit as the guest of President Avila Camacho.

The Mexican Cabinet, other officials and diplomats were on hand at the airport when Rios's plane departed at 9.44 A.M. President Rios has completed an extensive tour of most of North and South America.

President Rios said he planned to spend two days in Guatemala, then proceed to Costa Rica, Cuba and Panama. From there he will take a special plane to Chile.

ATOM SHARING PLAN OFFERED

Put Swapping On '2-Way' Basis, Senators Ask

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—A suggestion that sharing secrets with Russia and all nations should be on a "two-way-street" basis of swapping came tonight from two senators.

Senators Hatch (D., N.M.) and Hill (D., Ala.) agreed, however, that for the present the industrial know-how of the atomic bomb should be kept secret "as a sacred trust."

The senators, in broadcast comment on Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov's speech today, said they concurred in President Truman's view of keeping the bomb secret.

Russia 'Land Of Secrets'

Senator Hill added that "what we should do is to take the lead at once to bring the security council into being and to have the security council start now to take steps to outlaw the atomic bomb."

Asked if peace would not be served best by all nations sharing secrets, Senator Hill said:

"I think that is undoubtedly true, provided Russia, that is today a land of secrets, is willing to do what the United States does and what most of the other nations do—open its doors and permit the newspaper men and representatives of other countries to enter Russia and to see and know and report what is going on."

"What you are saying," Senator Hatch then commented, "is that the revealing of secrets is not a one-way street but must be a two-way street."

New Atomic Bill In Senate

A new atomic-energy control bill, proposing secrecy only on military uses, reached the Senate today.

It came from Senator Ball (R., Minn.) amid signs of a view developing in Congress that progress of knowledge on how to release the universe's fundamental power might be stifled if the Government holds a tight hand on research.

That argument has been advanced by numerous scientists. Ball said it was agreement with it which led him to introduce his bill.

The measure was sent to the Special Atomic Committee, headed by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), which already has half a dozen other bills.

House Bill Revised

The trend in congressional thinking against tight control over atomic research, as reflected in the Ball bill, was apparent also in the House, where the Military Affairs Committee reported a revised version of the May-Johnson measure.

One change was to relax proposed restrictions on scientific research so long as they do not release sufficient atomic energy to become a national hazard.

Ball's bill proposes to set up an atomic energy commission with research left free, except for controls it might exercise over materials, and by safety rules.

New Bill Would Limit A-Secrecy To Military

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.) offered a new bill today on control of atomic energy which would restrict secrecy to military weapons using the new-found power.

Ball proposed it as a substitute to the May-Johnson measure approved by the House Military Committee, saying that that bill is too strict and "creates a giant monopoly" in the new field.

The House committee, meanwhile, relaxed restrictions imposed by the May-Johnson bill on scientific experiments. As revised, the measure would permit experiments so long as they do not release sufficient atomic energy to become a national hazard.

"Undemocratic, Impractical"

Ball said in a statement:

"I agree with most of the scientists who have expressed themselves on the May-Johnson bill that as it stands it is not only undemocratic, in that it creates a gigantic monopoly which would function in complete secrecy, but it is also impractical, because its stringent secrecy and control requirements would slow down rather than speed up both fundamental research and research on peaceful application of atomic energy.

"This bill (his own) is an attempt to free research on fundamentals and on industrial application, subject only to broad governmental control through allocation of materials and licensing, while retaining the secrecy required for security only on the purely military application of atomic energy."

Seversky Is Contradicted

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Three scientists who worked on the atomic bomb at the University of Chicago today called Major Alexander P. de Seversky's view of the weapon a "gross underestimate."

A statement issued by Drs. William Rubinsen, Melvin Friedman and Leonard I. Katsin said Major de Seversky, aviation authority, calculated that 200 B-29's with ordinary explosives would do the damage of one B-29 with the atomic bomb.

"If a raid of only 200 'Superforts' with ordinary explosives can wipe out Hiroshima, as the atomic bomb did, these same 200 'Superforts' using atomic bombs could, in a single raid, wipe out 200 cities with a population of about 300,000 each," the statement said.

"The United States has only about eighty cities with a population between 100,000 and 500,000.

"Remember, the bombs dropped on Japan were the first atomic bombs ever made. They are firecrackers compared to what will be developed in ten or twenty years."

Far Eastern Commission Meets Without Russia

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The American-sponsored Far Eastern Advisory Commission tried to get down to work today on Japanese control policies. But Russia still held aloof.

The members presumably had to go along in an informal manner, powerless to make any policy decisions until the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreement on Japanese control machinery.

No Word From Russ

Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, was asked at his news conference whether President Truman had received any word from Russia on participation in the sessions. Ayers said that to his knowledge, the President had not.

The Russians are said by diplomatic officials to be insisting on the immediate creation of a four-power control council at Tokyo, in which the American representative, presumably Gen. Douglas MacArthur, would have the decisive voice. The four powers would be Russia, the United States, Britain and China.

The United States is insisting, according to the same officials, on creating some sort of less direct control machinery within the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. This body now has ten members. With Russia it would have eleven.

Not Sure Of Powers

Since the United States wants to change the powers of the commission in order to handle the control council problem, the members now assembled here do not even know what authority they may or may not have.

Nevertheless, United States informants said they would begin studies of the various economic and political problems with which they are supposed to deal. They are forbidden to take up military matters.

The commission originally was scheduled to meet two weeks ago. That session was delayed one week, however, in the hope that Russia could be brought in. Last Tuesday the delegates met, were welcomed by Secretary of State Byrnes, were roundly photographed and then adjourned until today, again in the hope that Russia would soon send a representative.

Truman Policy Meets Its First Serious Attack in the Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, launched today the first full-blown Senatorial criticism of President Truman's policies with an assertion that the Administration's legislative program "sounds like a C. I. O. handout."

Senator Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, one of Mr. Truman's closest friends when the President was Senator, retorted immediately that the President and his administration "will be judged by the American people at the proper time and in the truly American way."

When Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican, of Kansas, asked whether Senator Hatch were alluding to the 1948 Presidential election, the New Mexico Senator merely repeated his statement.

The discussion took place on the Senate floor. Senator Wiley opened it by reading a letter which Mr. Truman had written to the Wisconsin Senator replying to the latter's suggestion that a national conference be called on the question of universal peace-time military training.

The President replied:

"Dear Senator Wiley:

"I read your letter of Oct. 13 with a lot of interest, and I appreciate your suggestion very much. However, I am of the opinion that the Congress is the responsible commission to act on this program, and I think the Congress should assume the responsibility.

"In have made a suggestion to them in a message on national defense and several of its different phases, and I am very sure that they will work it out."

Senator Wiley said he thought it "inconsistent" for the President to call a labor-management conference that is "terribly unrepresentative of the parties involved" and decline to call a conference on defense problems.

Then he launched into the first full criticism of the President's program that has been heard in the Senate since Mr. Truman took over the executive office. Previously some of Mr. Truman's individual actions had been assailed, but Senators generally have avoided criticism of their former colleague.

"There is not a single member of this great body who does not bear sincere love in his heart for Harry Truman, the man," Senator Wiley read from a prepared text. "But many of us find increasing dissatisfaction welling up in our minds on the actions of Harry Truman, the statesman."

He said Mr. Truman had made "a wage speech which goes up the hill and back down again and leaves the situation as badly muddled as before."

"The President pleads for a program which out-New Deals the New Deal, which item for item sounds like a C. I. O. handout," he declared. "Spend, spend, spend, with never a heed as how the money is coming and where from. The President gives no sign that he recognizes that America's day of financial reckoning will be at hand if it continues its wild spending jag.

"The President pussyfoots with irresponsible labor dictators who are shamelessly wrecking our reconversion effort."

Senator Wiley said he was "speaking plainly and bluntly because these issues are so important and because the Harry Truman we knew here in the Senate was a square-shooting, horse-sense American."

"I am speaking thusly because it is still my own and millions of others' dearest hope that the Harry Truman in the White House will reverse his march down the C.I.O.-P. A. C. highway to ruin," he declared.

Senator Hatch called this "partisan criticism and fault finding."

The New Mexico Senator said he could see no inconsistency in the President's calling the labor-management conference and in not calling a conference on peace-time military training. He noted that Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, first suggested the labor-management conference.

He said President Truman was being criticized in the Senate for the first time for "lack of statesmanship," while previously the late President Roosevelt had been under frequent attack "for too much leadership."

LEWIS IS VICTOR, WINS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PLACE

Head of United Mine Workers Clashes with Murray, CIO Leader.

IMPORTANT GROUP

Representative of Railway Brotherhoods Also Put on Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. — (AP) Bushy-browed, ponderous John L. Lewis kicked up a storm in the Labor-management conference today with a bid to get representation for his United Mine Workers on the important executive committee—and he won his battle.

While management delegates looked on in silence, labor's top leaders wrangled heatedly for more than an hour over the composition of the committee which will sift all conference business and have the power to include new subject matter in the agenda.

As originally planned, the committee was to have eight members equally divided between labor and management. Labor's half was to be divided between the AFL and CIO.

But Lewis wasn't satisfied with this setup and as a result of his objections the conference finally voted unanimously to increase the committee membership to 16 to make room for Lewis' United Mine Workers and the Railway Brotherhoods. Under the new division, management will have eight seats, the AFL and CIO will have three each and the Mine Workers and Brotherhoods one each.

There was a curt exchange at one time between Lewis and President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who at first vigorously opposed any change in the composition of the committee.

Murray declared at the morning session there were rumors of a "veritable blitz" to get Lewis and T. C. Cashen, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association and delegate for the brotherhoods, on to the eexcutive committee and that it was the responsibility of the conference chairman to make any such change.

Lewis reported that Murray had used "despicable and unique Germanic terminology" in referring to him and declared: "Mr. Lewis doesn't care a tinker's malediction whether Mr. Lewis personally is a member of any committee."

"I represent in this conference directly," Lewis said, "just as many human beings who work for a living as any man here."

Supported by Green

Lewis had the support of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who told the conference he "could not conceive of a fairer or broader proposition" than including the Mine Workers and the Brotherhoods on the committee.

Green proposed that labor's representation on the committee be split equally between the CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and Brotherhoods, giving each a single vote, but the conference compromised on this point and held that the CIO and AFL should have the greater part of labor's vote.

Lewis' victory gives him a voice in shaping the course of the conference. For the committee, as outlined in the agenda, will "coordinate the work of the conference: be responsible for the integration of reports of all other committees (except that on rules); if requested it will also consider and may report to the conference on any subject on the agenda not otherwise assigned; it may also deal with such other matters of a general nature as may come before it."

Management Quiet

There were no objections for management delegates to the change in the committee composition as long as the votes remained equal between labor and management.

The conference had just convened and heard a report from the rules committee when Lewis captured the attention of the delegates by rising and asking that "the report endorsing the executive committee be held in abeyance until we know more about the personnel and it is agreed upon."

Murray declared it was understood the committee was to be composed of eight men representing the four major organizations at the conference—the CIO, AFL, National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

He brought up the fact that Cashen, Brotherhoods delegate, is a member of an AFL union although representing the non-affiliated Railway Labor executives' association, and said he had registered an objection to Cashen's invitation.

"The CIO wants a fair and equitable representation," Murray asserted.

He said the invitation to the conference had been sent by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to the Railway Labor Executives' association which selected an officer affiliated with the AFL.

"Whether any additional members of the AFL are to be placed on the executive committee I leave to you or the conference," Murray said to Judge Stacy.

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, said the President had issued the invitations to the conference and if any errors had been made they "should be corrected by the man who made them."

It was after this that Lewis made his objection to Murray's statements.

The CIO chief said Lewis' interpretation of his remarks was "absurd" and he had "no intention of indulging in personal castigation or reflecting on any gentleman here."

Automobile Manufacturers Challenge Commerce Report

DETROIT, Nov. 6. — (AP) The automobile manufacturers' association today challenged a commerce department report that the car industry could advance wages over the next two years without increasing costs and still "make high profits."

George Romney, general manager of the association, made public a letter to Secretary Wallace asking for a "re-examination and correction of the statement on the basis of available facts." He asked also for the right on behalf of the car industry to examine and obtain copies of whatever statistical studies authors of the report may have used to support their statements.

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in a statement last Saturday, asserted that the government was withholding information showing the motorcar industry could grant 30 per cent wage rate increases and still make high profits.

The union has demanded 30 per cent wage increases throughout the industry and will resume negotiations with General Motors Corp. on the demand tomorrow. At the same time a strike vote will be taken in Ford Motor Co. plants in support of the demand. Workers of General Motors and Chrysler Corp. already have voted in favor of a strike.

"It would be wonderful," said Romney in the letter to Secretary Wallace, "if the facts supported the department's theories.

Specifically Romney denied the following assumptions in the commerce department statement of November:

1. That materials costs would show no change in 1946 and only three percent increase in 1947 and five per cent increase in 1948 as compared with 1945.

2. That productivity of labor would show an increase.

3. That higher production "in and of itself" means higher profits.

4. That sales and profits of all companies in the industry would be affected alike by the arbitrary changes of wages and costs assumed by the report.

Romney said bureau of labor statistics show that productivity declined 11 per cent between 1929 and 1939, while unit costs per worker increased 21 per cent between 1935 and 1940.

"At this time the only question about reduced labor efficiency in the auto industry is its extent, whether the decline in specific plants is closer to 25 per cent than 50 per cent as compared with pre-war levels," Romney said.

"The possibilities that this deplorable condition discloses," he added, "easily could be turned to the advantage of the consumer and the worker if an end were put to union imposed restrictions on output."

Attacks Report

Romney attacked the use by the Commerce department report of the years 1936 through 1939 as the basis for profits comparison. These, he said, were years of generally unsatisfactory earnings. Each of the smaller passenger car companies operated at a loss during some of those years, he asserted.

The report, he added, explicitly failed to recognize widely varying ability on the part of the manufacturers to pay.

Romney said the request that the Commerce department "re-examine and correct its wage-price and profits statement" was made because unions "are using it as an official government authorization for unreasonable wage ultimatums and because it seriously misled the public as to the facts of the automotive situation."

General Motors corporation in declining today to have a Federal labor conciliator present at the resumption of the wage conferences with the U.A.W.-C.I.O., said in a statement:

"It never has been the practice of the conciliation service to enter a case until collective bargaining has been exhausted. The present dispute has not reached that stage."

Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W.-C.I.O. vice-president, commenting on the corporation's refusal, said:

"This action is a part of the defeatist policy the corporation has pursued throughout the negotiations, a policy of waiting until collective bargaining has broken down instead of taking steps to prevent its breaking down."

CAPITAL STILL STRIKE-BOUND

Both Sides In Transit Case To Meet With Conciliators

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—A strike that paralyzed the Capital's bus and streetcar service and kept thousands of Government workers from their jobs continued tonight, although both sides agreed to attend conciliation talks.

At a tumultuous "continuous meeting" which began before dawn, the drivers voted tonight to send a three-man committee to sit in with Government conciliators tomorrow. Officials of the Capital Transit Company indicated they would be present also.

But the drivers, demanding a pay increase, made plain they had no intention of returning to work immediately. Shortly before 7 P.M. they called an "intermission" to go home and get some sleep, and arranged to continue their meeting tomorrow.

Delegates Affected

Among the hundreds of thousands affected by the strike were delegates to President Truman's labor - management conference, called to write a national peace formula for industry and labor. They had to depend on scarce taxicabs or private automobiles.

Scenes on the Capital's streets included: A naval officer pedaling a bicycle with a Government stenographer in a basket on the handlebars; a Negro riding to work on horseback, and a youth zigzagging down Sixteenth street on roller skates he obviously hadn't used for years.

Many downtown employés were late for work. Those without private cars hitchhiked, taxied, walked, or simply stayed home.

Although congressmen cried out for action, there was no indication that service would be resumed soon.

Conciliation Offered

The Government offered the services of a conciliator, Richard W. Goodrick. But E. D. Merrill, president of the Capital Transit Company, whose streetcars and busses carry 1,500,000 fares a day, declared he would not deal with the AFL union until the men returned to work.

Goodrick has no authority unless both the union and the company agree to work with him. Goodrick planned to talk to the workers late this afternoon.

Congressmen wailed as Washington walked.

Calls It Intolerable

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) called the stoppage "intolerable and outrageous." He told the Senate there should be a law to prohibit walkouts and to force arbitration for all labor disputes involving public utilities.

Wiley declared the drivers had "thumbed their nose at the labor-management conference."

In the House, Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) said the walkout "must be a disappointing spectacle to service men who thought they were fighting the war to avoid such things."

"Seats Of The Mighty"

Representative Cox (D., Ga.) called it "an assault of organized outlaws" and Representative Arends (R., Ill.) declared:

"Unscrupulous labor leaders are today sitting in the seat of the mighty."

Most Washington residents didn't even know a walkout was being considered, and were left standing at bus stops this morning.

The luckiest workers were those who live in suburban developments in Virginia and Maryland. Many of them are served by separate bus lines, unaffected by the walkout.

The Capital Transit Company serves all of the District of Columbia—and its estimated 800,000 residents.

Two thousand members of Local 689 of the Amalgamated Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employés Union met at midnight in a burlesque theater. They voted to go into continuous session until their wage demands are met.

The workers want a 30-cent-an-hour increase in the driver-operator top rate of 95 cents an hour. The company countered with an offer of 7 cents more during the life of a contract which runs until June 7.

Average Annual Pay, $3,442

The company said in a statement that operators now earn, on the average, $3,442 a year, counting overtime. It said this is a 69 per cent increase over the $2,035 average it said it paid in 1941.

The union claims it represents 4,000 of the company's 4,700 employés.

Police Inspector Arthur E. Miller said there was a 40 per cent increase in automobile traffic today after the 1,000 busses and 1,000 streetcars left the streets.

Apparently the Pentagon was the hardest hit of all Government buildings. The Army's huge home, across the Potomac from Washington, reported 6,700 workers — or more than a fifth of its 32,000 employés—absent today.

This compares with its average of 1,580 workers absent each day.

Hundreds Quit A-Bomb Project Over Job Fears

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves said today that hundreds of workers, key men and scientists are quitting the atomic bomb project because of uncertainty over the future of their jobs.

Questioned about a report to this effect, Groves, in overall charge of the atomic bomb project, said he has lost some of his best men, both at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash., as well as at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

He said field representatives report that in numerous instances departing workers list "uncertainty of the future" as a primary or secondary cause for quitting.

Over A Fourth Have Quit

Although Groves would make no estimate of the extent to which this draining off of key workers has cut production, he asserted that there has been a considerable slow-

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down.

Since peak employment on the project, more than one-fourth of the workers have quit and many more have served notice they intend to leave by the first of the year, according to figures provided by Major John Moynahan, Groves' press representative.

At the peak of employment, other than construction workers, there were 1,700 operational employés and 67,000 other workers on the project. Now, there are 1,400 and 49,000, respectively.

Since V-J day, more than 6,000 workers have quit and about 3,000 more have indicated their intention to leave in the next month or two.

Not all of these have quit or are quitting because of job uncertainties by any means, Groves said.

Many, including most of the scientific workers, offered their services for the duration or for some specific task and now are returning to their personal interests.

True In Oppenheimer's Case

This is true, for example, in the cases of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, chief scientist, and of the eight other scientists at Los Alamos to whom Groves referred as his first and second teams.

Nevertheless, their going has been a serious loss, he said, and in some instances their jobs will have to be filled "from the third and fourth team men."

The General said permanent employment policies which would remove any uncertainties cannot be drawn until a law is passed clarifying the future status of atomic energy production and research and providing the executive setup which will run the peacetime project. Those policies also include permanent wage scales.

House Debate Slated

The House probably will begin debate in a week or two on a controversial bill to place control of atomic energy production and research in the hands of a nine-man commission.

The Senate will wait until a special committee it created holds public hearings. Members of the Senate group plan first to attend special night courses to learn more about nuclear energy.

CHANGES FAVORED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—(AP) Legislation broadening the GI Bill of Rights to make it easier for veterans to get loans and schooling was approved by the Senate Finance committee today.

Chairman George (D-Ga.) said it probably would be taken up in the Senate later in the week.

The bill would do these things:

LOANS: Authorize government-guaranteed loans based on "reasonable" rather than "reasonable normal" value of property. Veterans have complained that in a rising real estate market they are unable to buy what they want at "normal" prices.

Permit loans to furnish working capital for businesses and farms, as well as for real estate.

Extend the time in which veterans may apply for loans to 10 years after the war, instead of five, as at present.

Raise the maximum term of home loans from 20 to 25 years, and of farm loans from 20 to 35 years.

EDUCATION: Open the educational program to veterans irrespective of age.

Increase the living allowance for single veterans attending educational institutions from $50 to $65 a month, and for veterans with dependents from $75 to $90.

Authorize the Veterans Administration to enter into agreements with state educational institutions for payments of tuition of veterans.

Open the way for veterans to take short technical courses or correspondence courses in state-approved institutions with the government footing the tuition bill. The present $500 per school year limit on tuition stands.

LIBERALIZED G.I. 'BILL OF RIGHTS'

HALSEY DECLARES U.S. MUST KEEP A POWERFUL NAVY

BOSTON, Nov. 6. — (AP) Admirl William F. (Bull) Halsey, whose third fleet smashed Jap opposition from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo, today called on the nation to "keep a mighty right arm to enforce the peace."

The Admiral presented to his former flagship—the veteran carrier Enterprise—a plaque, the gift of the Navy League, commemorating the gallant record of the fighting ship which ultimately will become a national shrine.

Standing before 2,000 officers and men lined up on the flight deck of the "Big E" under a warm sun, the Admiral emphasized his wish that America maintain power to enforce the peace, declaring:

"We owe it to the people who fought and to the shipmates who died in this war."

A few paces forward of the rest of the crew as Halsey spoke were a dozen enlisted men who served on the Enterprise when it was his flagship in 1941—when "The Galloping Ghost of the Oahu coast" was America's only carrier in the Pacific.

With characteristic informality, Admrial Halsey laid the brass plaque on the deck with the comment, "this thing is too heavy both in purpose and in weight."

Then, reviewing the beginning of what he termed his "nefarious" career aboard the Big E, against the Nips, Halsey recalled that the carrier was 150 miles out of Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked and said, "but for the grace of God and bad weather we would have been there."

During the ceremony, he said, "I love this ship."

Referring to the Japanese, Halsey said, "they call them Nips now, but then we called them something different."

Halsey's ceremonial visit to the Big E included presentation of a bronze star to Lt. Com. John U. Munro of Andover, Mass., who was the Enterprise's first lieutenant and damage control officer.

When a Jap suicide plane crashed into the Big E and started a bad fire, Munro commanded the work of the damage control party which extinguished the flames.

2 Sneak Probers Say Ruling Has

'Halted' Work

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Two Republican members of the congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster declared today the probe "has been brought to a halt."

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) told the House that "a true investigation" had been stopped through adoption by the committee of a rule denying individual members full access to secret Government files.

Keefe Adds Comment

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) arose to agree with Gearhart's remarks and to add:

"The procedure thus far clearly indicates we will get only the facts the Army and Navy wish to give us."

Said Gearhart:

"Someone didn't want us to have full access to the files, so we were deprived of the right. Unless we regain this right the investigation will never be one like the people of Amreica want."

Refers To Jap Code

Gearhart referred to the interception of coded Japanese messages before the Pearl Harbor attack, and said they indicated clearly that Japan was about to strike. But, he asserted, "not a word of warning went forth" to the army and navy commanders in the Pacific.

Keefe interrupted then to declare that a Captain Kramer, whom he did not identify otherwise, is "one of the most vital and important" witnesses in the investigation but that committee members are not allowed to see him.

Keefe told the House that Kramer now is in a psychopathic ward at Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital and "whole legions of stories have arisen about the manner in which he was broken down in mind and in health."

Short Speaks Up

"I am surprised they have only locked him up; I am surprised he has not been liquidated," commented Representative Short, R., Missouri).

Earlier, two of the committeemen said the investigators have called specifically for the files of the late President Roosevelt's correspondence with former Prime Minister Churchill.

They said the request was made in a letter signed by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, and that it also listed other subjects.

These members, asking not to be identified by name, said the items wanted were listed specifically because of the physical problem involved in searching the voluminous White House files made available to the committee.

Data On Charter Sought

Mitchell's letter, they said, asked for any existing Roosevelt-Churchill correspondence on the Atlantic Charter. The Charter was publicized August 14, 1941, nearly four months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Some committee members have said privately that they want to know if there was any exchange between the two leaders about the possible involvement of this country in the war.

In addition, Mitchell was said to have asked for files dealing directly with the Pearl Harbor attack and those bearing on diplomatic relations with the Japanese, including the period when this country was shipping scrap iron and gasoline to Japan.

The committee will meet Thursday in an attempt to fix a program for hearings.

Brooks Urges G.O.P. Members To Quit Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Unless They Get Permission to Dig for Facts as Individuals—Lucas Charges Attempt to Prejudge Case.

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Senator Brooks (R.-Ill.) told Republican members of the Pearl Harbor inquiry today that they ought to resign unless they got permission to investigate the December 7, 1941, disaster as individuals.

In a Senate speech, Brooks declared that the minority has a responsibility "to dig in behind the majority views and find the facts."

Previously Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) had accused Senators Ferguson (R.-Mich.) and Brewster (R.-Me.), minority members of the inquiry committee, of attempting to "try your case in the newspapers and on the Senate floor."

Brooks said that the committee had given authority to investigate to assistant attorneys, and that similar authority in investigating how the Pearl Harbor attack succeeded was given to "a lowly Army major." Addressing himself to Ferguson and Brewster, he shouted:

"Resign, if they don't give you as much authority as an assistant attorney."

Lucas spoke after two House members of the joint investigating committee had contended that the inquiry "has been brought to a halt." Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) told the House that "a true investigation" had been stopped by the rule denying individual members access to secret files.

Lucas Charges Prejudgment.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) agreed and added: "The procedure thus far clearly indicates we will get only the facts the Army and Navy wish to give us."

Lucas told the Senate: "I undertake to say that everything connected with Pearl Harbor will come to the surface. But it is a crime and a shame to attempt to prejudice this case with the American people at a time when there is not a single line of evidence submitted."

Said Gearhart: "Some one didn't want us to have full access to the files so we were deprived of the right. Unless we regain this right the investigation will never be one like the people of America want."

He referred to the interception of coded Japanese messages before the Pearl Harbor attack, and said they indicated clearly that Japan was about to strike. But, he asserted, "not a word of warning went forth" to the Army and Navy commanders in the Pacific.

Call Vital Witness Unavailable.

Keefe interrupted then to declare that a Capt. Kramer, whom he did not identify otherwise, is "one of the most vital and important" witnesses in the investigation but that committee members are not allowed to see him.

Keefe told the House that Kramer now is in a psychopathic ward at the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital and "whole legions of stories have arisen about the manner in which he was broken down in mind and in health."

"I'm surprised they've only locked him up; I'm surprised he hasn't been liquidated," commented Representative Short (R.-Mo.).

Earlier, two of the committeemen said the investigators have called specifically for the files of the late President Roosevelt's correspondence with former Prime Minister Churchill.

They said the request was made in a letter signed by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, and that it also listed other subjects.

These members, asking not to be identified by name, told a reporter the items wanted were listed specifically because of the physical problem involved in searching the voluminous White House files made available to the committee.

Mitchell's letter, they said, asked for any existing Roosevelt-Churchill correspondence on the Atlantic Charter. The charter was publicized August 14, 1941, nearly four months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Some committee members have said privately they want to know if there was any exchange between the two leaders about the possible involvement of this country in the war.

In addition, Mitchell was said to have asked for files dealing directly with the Pearl Harbor attack and those bearing on diplomatic relations with the Japanese, including the period when this country was shipping scrap iron and gasoline to Japan.

Backing Is Seen For 50c. Wage

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—A 50-cent-an-hour national minimum wage was mentioned today as a possible compromise in the Administration's effort to boost the present 40-cent figure to 65 cents.

Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.), presiding over House Labor Committee hearings on the minimum pay-boost bill, said, "I think we can pass 50 cents an hour, but 65 cents is doubtful."

"Some members feel," Ramspeck said, "that 50 cents is more in line with the theory of what business can stand without increasing prices. That would be a 25 per cent increase, whereas a 65-cent minimum would raise the present 40-cent level about 66 per cent."

Hook Hopes For 65 Cents

Representative Hook (D., Mich.), author of one of several bills proposing a higher minimum wage and broader coverage of workers affected by the wage and hour law, disagreed with Ramspeck, saying he expected the House to approve 65 cents.

Ramspeck said he is not proposing a 50-cent compromise but merely stating what he thinks the House will accept. He added that the committee will complete its public hearings November 15. The debate then will move to the House floor.

The Administration has sent Cabinet members to Capitol Hill to plead for the 65-cent minimum. Representatives of several industries have told House and Senate committees that such a sudden jump in the wage would cause some businesses to close and bring about unemployment.

signed head of the agency selling critical civilian goods, described sales of surplus autos and other goods to veterans as a 'hopeless and impossible task."

W. Stuart Symington, Surplus Property Administrator and until recently Bradley's boss, described Bradley's statement as a "confession of the incompetency of his own agency."

Symington, who set policies for the agencies which do the actual selling, added that he had recently shifted these surplus sales from the commerce department to the reconstruction finance corporation because "over in commerce they had a lot of theories but they got very little selling done."

"We're not going to throw up our hands and quit," Symington said with reference to sales to veterans. He expressed confidence that such sales could be workd out through the 31 RFC regional agencies. He conceded that some of the trucks and autos first offered veterans were without tires, lacked batteries and had grass growing where the engines should have been."

Bradley, initial witness at the unusual late afternoon hearing, testified that he had been able to carry out only 20 surplus selling programs of critically needed civilian goods because of afilure of the army and navy to carry out agreements.

He said the Army announced it would have some 50,000 surplus rolls of new poultry netting, a critical item, available and Bradley set up a nationwide disposal program. Later it was learned that much of the "chicken wire" had rusted while stored cutside and a big share was full of "burlap, feathers and wool strips for camouflage."

The witness said he planned a similar program for sale of surplus bow matches which the Army said had some advertising on them. When the matches were found to carry printed warnings "on venereal diseases" the program was abandoned.

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) presiding, asked if top Army and Navy leaders had failed to cooperate.

Replying in the negative, Bradley said there was much cooperation "at the top' but lower echelons failed to carry out these agreements.

Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) said it was the responsibility of army, navy and other depot commanders to turn over surplus goods in proper condition.

"Snatching a few depot commanders bald-headed might cure this trouble," he said.

Conflicting Reports Heard On Sale of Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — (AP) Two sharply conflicting reports on sale of surplus army and navy goods to veterans and civilians were placed before the Senate War Investigating Committee late today.

William S. Bradley, recently re-

BRITISH DELAYING AMERICAN REPORTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—(AP) RCA Communications, Inc., said today it would seek government permission to install a station in the British zone to service American correspondents if the British continued their announced policy of allowing American newsmen in Berlin to use British communications only as "a courtesy" and during "clear time."

At the same time, Press Wireless, Inc., said, "If this attitude on the part of British communications is to persist, there will undoubtedly be pressure brought to bear on American carriers in like manner to favor American correspondents."

The announcements were contained in statements by Thompson H. Mitchell, vice president and general manager of RCA, and A. Warren Norton, president of Press Wireless, Inc.

The British announcement on the use of their communications was made after the Associated Press complained that a dispatch on a British statement about Hitler's supposed death had been delayed five hours, while stories of all British correspondents cleared.

Mitchell said, "Such open action of discrimination is unprecedented in the history of modern international communication."

"It is clearly a case of unilateral action taken by a government operated service, and is in direct violation of international telegraph regulations as I interpret them," he said.

Norton said he noted "with considerable surprise the report that British authorities are discriminating against American correspondents in the matter of handling their dispatches over British controlled facilities."

"This is not a commendable reaction, in our opinion, to the equal treatment which was accorded the British press still so fresh in our minds," Norton added.

SHANGRI-LA WAC HAS POSTWAR PLAN

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—(AP) Winsome WAC Cpl. Margaret Hastings, who survived the "Shangri-La" valley plane crash in New Guinea last May, confided today that she would "like to find a good man and get married."

The pretty, blue-eyed survivor of the crash in which 21 died and only three escaped told reporters shortly after her arrival to take part in several Victory Bond rallies that changing from corporal to Mrs. has top priority on her post-war planning.

She's now "helping men become civilians" at the Mitchell Field, N. Y., separation center and is hoping for her own discharge next January.

The 47 days of hardship in "Shangri-La" left their mark—she's still five pounds shy of her normal 100 pounds.

NAVY RELEASES ARE PAST 500,000 MARK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — (AP) Navy demobilization passed the half-million mark last week-end.

As of last Sunday, it was announced today, discharges totalled 505,000. Present schedules call for release of approximately 1,200,000 by the end of the year, or more than one out of every three persons eligible. The half-way mark is expected to be reached before the nd of January.

"Of those in the Pacific eligible for release," officials told reports, "the bulk if not all will be home by Christmas."

Royall Approved As Under-Secretary

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Kenneth C. Royall's nomination as Under-Secretary of War was approved today by the Senate Military Committee. Royall, a Goldsboro, N. C., attorney, is now serving as a special legal adviser to Secretary of War Patterson.

The committee also approved the nomination of Major-Gen. Edward F. Witsell to be adjutant-general of the Army for a four-year term.

Delay Recommended On Merger Decision

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Navy, campaigning against a proposed merger of the War and Navy departments, tonight said that two weeks ago the United States joint chiefs of staff unanimously recommended deferment of a decision on the subject.

H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said at a news conference that the joint chiefs had recommended that the decision be put off until a suggested commission to study various aspects of national security had made its report.

3 Soldiers On Okinawa Killed By Land Mine

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Three soldiers were killed and five injured October 21 when souvenir hunters exploded an old Japanese land mine near Nahaon, Okinawa, the War Department reported today.

The men, members of the 8th Air Force, discovered an odd-looking box which one of them decided was a Japanese telephone. He pulled a lever and an explosion occurred.

Among the victims was Pfc. Edward E. Leucht, Hebron, Va.

Truman Proclaims Nov. 11 ArmisticeDay

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—President Truman today proclaimed November 11 as Armistice Day and called on the people to observe it by dedicating themselves to the cause of enduring peace.

Government offices will be closed on November 12. A recent Executive order provided for Government holidays an the Mondays following national holidays that fall on Sunday.

China Asks Credit Of Export Bank

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—China has asked the United States for a post-war credit which the Export-Import Bank is now considering. Wayne C. Taylor, president of the bank, told reporters about the application after a call on President Truman. He declined to name the amount sought. Congress early in the war voted a $500,000,000 loan to China, used for supplies and to bolster that country's currency.

Taylor said he expected the President to fill in a few days the existing vacancies of the board of trustees of the Export-Import Bank.

Rubber Parley To Open In London November 20

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Another Anglo-American conference on rubber problems will be held in London beginning November 20, the State Department announced today.

Half a dozen leaders in the American rubber industry will attend as advisers, it said.

British and American officials and rubber experts have conferred previously in Washington.

Their problem: With synthetic added to natural rubber production, the world now can produce more rubber than many experts think it can use.

Jap Surrender Table Used At Memorial

New York, Nov. 6 (AP)—The table at which the Japanese surrendered on the battleship Missouri was used today to hold the bibles at a memorial service honoring Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel who died in the recent war.

DISPUTE DELAYS RETURN OF VETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—(AP) The return of 3,200 to 3,500 Pacific veterans to the United States in time for Christmas will be impossible because of a controversy between the war shipping administration and C.I.O. Marine engineers over ventilation facilities below decks, Maj. Gen. Homer M. Gronlger said in a statement issued today.

Groninger commander of the San Francisco port of embarkation, said 954 soldiers, replacements for high point men on Saipan, were removed from the Marine Adder today because of the dispute.

The ship had been scheduled to reach Saipan in time to return the veterans before Christmas, the general said.

Rudolph Meriwether, union business agent, said the engineers were not satisfied with the ventilation system and so notified the WSA some time ago.

The general's statement also commented on recent contentions of maritime unions that 20 troopships have been lying idle in San Francisco bay when they could have been used to bring troops home.

Of the ships in question "three were among those being repaired or waiting repair when bay area machinists went out on strike," the general said.

Two others identified as troop carriers are actually freighters, another ship identified as a transport by the union has never carried troops, the statement said.

44,000 Veterans Due At Seven U.S. Ports

Twenty-four ships, carrying more than 31,000 veterans from Europe, are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today, while fourteen ships are scheduled to dock at four West Coast ports with more than 13,000 troops from the Pacific.

At New York, nine carriers, with more than 14,000 troops, are due to arrive; six vessels with approximately 12,000 service men are scheduled at Boston, and nine ships, carrying more than 5,500 are due to dock at Newport News, Va.

New York Arrivals

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Coaldale Victory from Le Havre: 1,966 miscellaneous troops.

Sheepshead Bay Victory: 1,934 miscellaneous troops.

Hermitage from Marseille: 5,850 troops including 264th Infantry Regiment; 1st Batallion and elements of 2d Battalion of 262d Infantry Regiment; 1St Battalion and elements of 2d Battalion of 262d Infantry Regiment, 9th, 108th, 111th, 101st Evacuation Hospitals less male personnel; 267th Ordnance Mess Detachment; 21st General Nurse Detachment and a detachment of the 66th Infantry Division.

3,188 On General Taylor

General Taylor, from Karachi: 3,188 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters detachments of 39th and 21st Groups; 3,305th, 3,306th, 3,307th, 3,308th, 3,309th, 3,310th, 3,311th, 3,312th, 3,301st, 3,302d, 3,303d, 3,304th Quartermaster Truck companies; Headquarters and Headquarters detachments 108th, 36th Quartermaster battalions; 445th Signal Heavy Con-

struction Battalion.

Mormacmoon: 610 miscellaneous troops.

Samuel Livermore: 526 miscellaneous troops.

American Ranger, from Newport, Wales, originally due yesterday: 31 miscellaneous troops.

Psara, from Cardiff: 24 miscellaneous troops.

Ernest L. Dawson, from Newport, Wales: 14 miscellaneous troops.

Boston Arrivals

AT BOSTON—William D. Mosley, from Antwerp: 635 miscellaneous troops.

Kokomo Victory, from Antwerp: 1,927 troops, including headquarters 370th Fighter Group, 401st Fighter Squadron and miscellaneous personnel.

Rensselaer Victory, from Le Havre: 1,972 miscellaneous troops.

Sedalia Victory, from Le Havre: 1,949 miscellaneous troops.

E. B. Alexander, from Le Havre: 5,563 miscellaneous personnel.

Sam H. Walker, from Italy: 97 miscellaneous troops.

Due At Newport News

AT NEWPORT NEWS — Waigstill Avery: 107 miscellaneous personnel. James Gunn: 17 miscellaneous personnel. Joseph Alston: 543 troops, including 37th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron; 5th Base Postoffice and miscellaneous personnel. Cornelius Gilliam: 616 miscellaneous personnel. John Blair: 572 miscellaneous personnel. Oneida Victory: 1,849 troops, including 34th Evacuation Hospital; 17th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squadron; 513th Quartermaster Pack Company; 887th Medical Collection Company; 451st AAA Aircraft Warning Battalion, and miscellaneous personnel.

570 On Luther Martin

Luther Martin: 570 troops, including 458th Air Service Group, 667th Medical Collection Company, 377th Military Police Escort Guard Company, 471st Ordnance Evacuation Company, 5th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squadron, 50th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squadron, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 520th Quartermaster Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1,150th Engineering Company Group.

F. M. Crawford: 649 miscellaneous personnel.

Howard A. Kelly: 594 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Diego

AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Approximately 6,000 navy, Marine and merchant marine passengers are due aboard the following six ships: assault transport Howell Lykes, from Okinawa; destroyer escort Metiver; escort carrier Kalinan Bay, destroyer Nicholson, assault transport Wayne and auxiliary Zane, from Pearl Harbor.

AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Belleau Wood, from Honolulu: 608 army casuals.

AT SEATTLE, WASH.—Pennant, from Tokyo: 1,493 miscellaneous troops.

Alaska, from Whittier, Alaska: 38 miscellaneous army personnel.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Nearly 5,000 troops are expected aboard the following: Freestone, President Polk, Pointcruz, Taganac, Neshnainic.

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ADD LDN Molotov xxx during the war

"THE FASCIST INVADERS DESTROYED 1,710 TOWNS AND OVER 70,000 SMALLER COMMUNITIES IN OUR COUNTRY," HE SAID. "THEY BURNED AND DESTROYED MORE THAN 6,000,000 BUILDINGS AND 25,000,000 PEOPLE WERE RENDERED HOMELESS.

"THE HITLERITES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 31,850 INDUSTRIAL WORKS, EMPLOYING 4,000,000 WORKERS. THEY DESTROYED 98,000 COLLECTIVE FARMS, 7,000,000 HORSES, 17,000,000 CATTLE WERE SLAUGHTERED OR DRIVEN AWAY. WE CANNOT FORGET THIS AND MUST DEMAND FROM THE COUNTRIES WHICH STARTED THE WAR AT LEAST SOME REPLACEMENT."

THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID GENERALISSIMO STALIN APPARENTLY WOULD NOT SPEAK ON THE EVE OF THE ANNIVERSARY, AS HAS BEEN HIS CUSTOM DURING THE WAR. MOLOTOV'S ADDRESS WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH OF THE OCCASION.

THE FOREIGN COMMISSAR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES' COMMISSARS, SAID THE MAIN STRONGPOINTS OF AGGRESSION IN WEST AND EAST HAD BEEN LIQUIDATED. THE RADIO SAID THE CELEBRATION OPENED AMID SCENES OF GREAT REJOICING.

GENERALISSIMO STALIN, BACK IN THE CAPITAL FROM VACATION, WAS PROPOSED AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE PROCEEDINGS, THE BROADCAST REPORTED.

"WHEN THE GERMANS INVADE US THEY COUNTED ON THE UNEXPECTEDNESS OF THEIR ATTACK," MOLOTOV SAID IN A VERSION HEARD BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

"NOT ONLY GERMANY, BUT MANY OTHERS THOUGHT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT HOLD OUT LONG. THEY THOUGHT HITLER WOULD TRIUMPH IN A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS. AFTER HITLER'S EASTERN VICTORIES THIS SEEMED INEVITABLE TO MANY--MAINLY THOSE WHO DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE CHARACTER OF THE SOVIET STATE.

"GERMANY'S ATTACK WAS ALSO A TEST FOR OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS, WHO WATCHED WITH BATED BREATH THE DIFFICULTIES OF OUR COUNTRY.

"THE SOVIET COUNTRY WITHSTOOD THE TEST."

MOLOTOV RECALLED HOW A "UNITED ANTI-HITLER FRONT" OF LARGE AND SMALL DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES WAS FORMED AND HOW THE RED ARMY ASSUMED THE OFFENSIVE.

"THE ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN COALITION WAS SUCCESSFUL," HE SAID. "THE SECOND FRONT IN WESTERN EUROPE, WITH GERMANY IN A VICE, MADE GERMANY'S POSITION IMPOSSIBLE."

HE SAID THE SOVIET POWER WAS QUITE UNLIKE THAT OF THE CZARIST REGIME OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND DECLARED: "THE SOVIET STAGE CAN SURVIVE THE HARDEST TESTS IN HISTORY."

THE FOREIGN COMMISSAR ACCUSED SPAIN "AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES," OF SUPPORTING THE AXIS.

BUT FOR THE SOVIET UNION, HE ASSERTED, ALL EUROPE MIGHT HAVE BEEN UNDER HITLER. HE SAID NOT ONLY EUROPE WAS THREATENED, BUT THAT

THE GERMANS WANTED THEIR "SUPERIOR RACE" TO DOMINATE EVERYWHERE ELSE."ONLY WHEN OUR ARMY WENT TO THE OFFENSIVE, SMASHING GERMAN TROOPS THEN HE ADDED: WERE WIDE POSSIBILITIES OPENED FOR THE LIBERATION OF ENSLAVED PEOPLES.

"THE SOVIET ARMY, WITH ITS ALLIES, EMERGED AS LIBERATORS OF EUROPE, INCLUDING THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH BROKE WITH GERMANY AND ENTERED THE RANKS OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLER."

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A107 ADD LDN-EVOKE'S JEWS SYNOD AS FOR MAKING A NEW START. JEWS IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY FIND THEY HAVE TO BEGIN FROM SCRATCH AS THEY HAVEN'T EVEN THE REMNANTS OF THEIR FORMER POSSESSIONS TO BUILD UPON.

IN YUGOSLAVIA, 50 PER CENT ARE FORCED TO LIVE ON CHARITY AND EAT IN COMMUNAL KITCHENS. SIMILAR CONDITIONS HOLD ELSEWHERE.

FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, OVERALL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

APPEAR CLOSELY LINKED TO THE NATION'S GENERAL ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR JEWS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY, THEIR CHANCES FOR RECOVERY RATE BELOW THOSE OF THE HARD-PRESSED POPULATION.

IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE, THEY ARE ON AN EQUAL BASIS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.

THE MAIN HOPE OF THE JEWS, REPORT CORRESPONDENTS IN GERMANY AND EASTERN EUROPE, IS TO GO TO PALESTINE.

EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWS WHO WERE CONTENT TO REMAIN IN THE LAND OF THEIR BIRTH BEFORE THE WAR HAVE NOW BECOME ZIONISTS, BUDAPEST REPORTS.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF DISPLACED JEWS IN GERMANY AND THOSE IN WESTERN EUROPE WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SETTLE DOWN AGAIN IN THEIR HOMES HAVE ALSO TURNED THEIR EYES TO JERUSALEM.

AT PRESENT, ONLY A TINY TRICKLE OF THEM ARE ABLE TO ENTER PALESTINE. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS NOW CONSIDERING WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IMMIGRATION LAWS. FIERCE ARAB RESISTANCE MAKES IT IMPROBABLE THAT RELIEF CAN BE AFFORDED ON ANY SCALE COMPARABLE TO THE PROBLEM.

ANTI-JEWISH ECONOMIC LAWS IMPOSED DURING THE WAR HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND FULL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO JEWS.

THERE APPEARS TO BE NO ANTI-SEMITISM IN BULGARIA.

JEWS ARE HAVING COMPARATIVE SUCCESS IN RECOVERING ANY REAL ESTATE OR STOCKS THAT WERE CONFISCATED, BUT RESTORATION OF PERSONAL AND MOVABLE PROPERTY IS FAR MORE DIFFICULT. THIS AFFECTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF BULGARIAN JEWS, SINCE MOST OF THEM ARE SMALL MERCHANTS.

THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE IS THAT ONLY ABOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE PROPERTY TAKEN FROM THE JEWS HAS BEEN RETURNED.

ABOUT 30,000 JEWISH HOMES AND APARTMENTS WERE "REQUISITIONED" DURING THE WAR, AND NOT MANY HAVE BEEN RETURNED.

ABOUT 250,000 ROMANIAN JEWS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES DURING EUROPE'S BLOOD BATH.

THERE WAS A SPLIT IN BUCHAREST'S JEWISH COMMUNITY AFTER THEIR LEADER REFUSED TO INSTRUCT ROMANIA'S JEWS TO JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THE LEADER, DR.WILLY FILDERMAN, WAS ARRESTED AND HELD IN JAIL FOR THREE WEEKS.

THEIR ECONOMIC RE-ESTABLISHMENT CLEARLY WILL BE A LONG, SLOW PROCESS BECAUSE AUSTRIA WAS UNDER NAZI DOMINATION SINCE THE SPRING OF 1938 AND THE NAZIS WERE THOROUGH IN THEIR CONFISCATION SCHEMES.

THERE HAS BEEN A SIMMERING OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN AUSTRIA BASED ON RESENTMENT AGAINST PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT GIVEN FORMERLY PERSECUTED JEWS. IN MOST CASES IT HAS GONE NO FURTHER THAN GRUMBLING ALTHOUGH THERE WAS AN INCIPIENT DEMONSTRATION IN LINZ WHICH WAS QUICKLY DISPERSED.

STOLEN PROPERTY IS BEING RETURNED AND POSSESSIONS OF MISSING JEWS ARE BEING PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIP FOR FINAL DISPOSAL IN FAVOR OF JEWISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

NINETY PER CENT OF THE JEWS IN GREECE ARE IN BAD HEALTH; 30 PER CENT ARE TUBERCULAR. AGAIN, MOST OF THEM HAVE NO MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD AND EXIST ON CHARITY.

YOUNG MEN, WHO ARE IN THE MINORITY, HAVE JOINED THE ARMY AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

AGAIN IT IS THE STORY OF NO CHILDREN, FEW AGED. THE MAJORITY OF JEWS ARE WIDOWS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES BECAUSE THEIR HUSBANDS WERE ENGAGED IN COMMERCE WHICH IS PRACTICALLY DEAD.

VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING THE JEWS OF YUGOSLAVIA OWNED WAS DESTROYED OR TAKEN AWAY BY THE NAZIS.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF ANTI-SEMITISM HAVE SURVIVED THE NAZIS IN HOLLAND, BUT JEWISH LEADERS ESTIMATE THAT THE SENTIMENT IS LESS WIDE-SPREAD THAT IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES.

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-ROBERT BOOTHBY, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF COMMONS, CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO JUSTIFY, "IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SHORTAGE OF DOLLARS AND FOOD," THE EXPENDITURE OF £17,000,000 ($68,000,000) ON THE IMPORTATION OF WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "NOT VERY GOOD FILMS" FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON RESPONDED: "WE MUST, WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS, MEET THE PUBLIC DESIRE FOR ENTERTAINMENT, AND IT DOES SO HAPPEN THAT A LOT OF PEOPLE GO TO SEE THESE FILMS."

KA119PES

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-COMMANDERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY TODAY DECLARED THAT SOVIET FORCES PLAYED A "DECISIVE ROLE IN THE WINNING OF VICTORY" OVER GERMANY, THOUGH EACH ASSERTED THAT PEACE CAME FROM THE "JOINT EFFORTS OF THE RED ARMY AND THE ARMIES OF OUR ALLIES -- THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN."

BOTH MARSHAL ALEXANDER M. VASSILEVSKY AND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET NIKOLAI KUZNETSOV URGED THEIR FORCES IN ORDERS OF THE DAY TO REMAIN ALERT AND WELL PREPARED AND TO BEWARE OF COMPLACENCY STEMMING FROM VICTORY. THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST THE ORDERS.

FA1220AES

FOLO WASHINGTON ITALIAN

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ISSUED THE ALLIED TERMS OF SURRENDER FOR ITALY IN THE FORM OF A WHITE PAPER BUT AT A LATE HOUR IT HAD NOT BEEN FORMALLY PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

EJ630PES

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE DENOUNCED TODAY ALLEGATIONS IN SOME LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND ELSEWHERE THAT THE DELEGATES ARE NEITHER YOUTHFUL OR "REPRESENTATIVE."

REPLYING TO 27 BRITISH YOUNG PEOPLES GROUPS WHICH ARE ABSTAINING FROM THE CONFERENCE BECAUSE THEY CONSIDERED IT DID NOT SPEAK FOR ALL PHASES OF WORLD YOUTH OPINION, MRS. KUTTY [illegible]X HOCKHAM, PRESIDIUM SECRETARY, ANNOUNCED:

"ALL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN EVERY COUNTRY WERE INVITED TO THE

CONFERENCE, THE ONLY EXCEPTION BEING FASCIST BODIES."

THE QUESTION OF DELEGATES' AGES WAS RAISED BY THE LONDON SUNDAY DISPATCH WHICH PRINTED A PHOTOGRAPH OF A WHITE BEARDED PATRIARCH SEATED WITH THE PALESTINE DELEGATION. MRS. HOCKHAM SAID THE PATRIARCH WAS ONLY AN OBSERVER AND THAT THE MAJORITY OF DELEGATES ARE FROM 25 TO 30 YEARS OLD.

THE LONDON EVENING NEWS ASSAILED THE CONFERENCE IN AN EDITORIAL YESTERDAY ENTITLED "THE BOOM OF [redacted] 'YOUTH'". THE NEWSPAPER DEMANDED TO KNOW "WHO LET THIS CONFERENCE ASSEMBLE? WHO ALLOTTED THEM PASSAGES TO THIS COUNTRY BY SEA AND AIR." THE EDITORIAL CONCLUDED:

"MEANWHILE TONIGHT, THE REAL YOUNG OF THIS COUNTRY, BLESS THEIR SMUDGED FACES, ARE LETTING OFF FIRECRACKERS WHICH ARE NOT VERBAL, AND [redacted] ARE--FRANKLY--MUCH MORE FUN AND MUCH MORE YOUTHFUL."

YESTERDAY WAS GUY FAWKES DAY, WHEN BRITISH CHILDREN TRADITIONALLY BLACK THEIR FACES, EXPLODE FIREWORKS AND BUILD BONFIRES TO BURN EFFIGIES OF THE MAN WHO ONCE TRIED TO BLOW UP PARLIAMENT.

COOL 1333 APRA RM 0930

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BY TOM WILLIAMS

(ADVANCE) LONDON, NOV. 6--(AP)--BRITAIN'S POSITION AS A LEADING INDUSTRIAL NATION IS THREATENED BY A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS, A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED TONIGHT AFTER 18 MONTHS OF STUDY.

THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY LORD EUSTACE, WAS APPOINTED IN APRIL, 1944, TO CONSIDER THE NEEDS OF HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES. IT REACHED TWO MAJOR CONCLUSIONS:

1. IF GREAT BRITAIN IS TO KEEP HER PLACE AS A LEADING INDUSTRIAL NATION, THERE MUST BE A LARGER OUTPUT OF QUALIFIED MEN FROM THE UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNOCAL COLLEGES; AND

2. THE GREATEST DEFICIENCY IN BRITISH INDUSTRY IS THE SHORTAGE OF SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS WHO CAN ADMINISTER AND ORGANIZE, AND WHO

CAN APPLY THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH TO DEVELOPMENT.

ASSERTING THAT INDUSTRY'S NEED OF MEN OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS WAS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE, THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT NOT ONLY MUST THE BEST PRODUCTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BE ENCOURAGED TO ENTER INDUSTRY, "BUT THERE MUST BE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION" AND "BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES."

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EIGHT REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO COORDINATE TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED ESTABLISHMENT BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF A STANDING NATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO ADVISE ON NATIONAL ASPECTS OF REGIONAL POLICY, AND THE SELECTION OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF COLLEGES TO PROVIDE FULL-TIME COURSES IN TECHNOLOGY, AS WELL AS FACILITIES OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

PARIS, NOV. 6-(AP)-GUILDHAUME MYRDDIN-EVANS, BRITISH UNDERSECRETARY FOR LABOR AND HIS GOVERNMENT'S DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY, WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AT ITS FIRST MEETING TODAY.

DAVID ZELLERBACH OF SAN FRANCISCO, UNITED STATES EMPLOYER DELEGATE, WAS ELECTED A VICE PRESIDENT.

EZ236PES

PMS BUDGET (500)
AUSTRIA
(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE SECOND OF THREE STORIES FOR AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS ON THE SECRET TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS OF NAZI OFFICIALS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS.)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
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BERLIN, NOV 6-(AP)-EVEN AS GERMANY PREPARED TO CONSOLIDATE HER AUSTRIAN CONQUEST IN 1938, REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WERE CONSPIRING TO ALLAY BRITISH FEARS AND CLEAR THE WAY FOR FURTHER AGGRESSION -- THE SEIZURE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE PATTERN OF LIES WHICH PASSED FOR NAZI DIPLOMACY HAD ONE CHIEF PURPOSE: TO LULL BRITAIN INTO INACTIVITY WITH VAGUE PROMISES OF A GERMAN-BRITISH UNDERSTANDING.

TRANSCRIPTS OF INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS BETWEEN NAZI LEADERS, SALVAGED FROM A BERLIN RUBBLE PILE BY THE MEREST CHANCE, RECORD THESE CONVERSATIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN VON RIBBENTROP IN LONDON AND GOERING IN BERLIN IMMEDIATELY AFTER GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO AUSTRIA IN RESPONSE TO A TRUMPED-UP REQUEST FOR INTERVENTION:

GOERING: "THE SYMPATHY FOR NATIONAL SOCIALISM (IN AUSTRIA) IS COMPLETE AND, TO US, SURPRISING. XXX ACTUALLY THESE WERE ALL OUR PEOPLE. THAT IS THE EXPLANATION FOR THE WONDERFUL BEHAVIOR WHICH SURPRISED EVEN US. BUT IT IS TRUE -- EXCEPT FOR THE JEWS IN VIENNA, ABROAD FROM THE SITUATION HERE IS XXX FOR THE MOMENT THEY HAVE HAD A GREAT SURPRISE, BUT GENERALLY THEY ARE LOOKING AT THINGS WITH COMMON SENSE."

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GOERING: "SIMPLY PROPOSE TO HALIFAX (LORD HALIFAX, THEN FOREIGN SECRETARY) THAT A COUPLE OF REALLY FIRST RATE PEOPLE WHOM HE TRUSTS SHOULD BE SENT BY HIM SO THEY CAN SEE THE PICTURE. I MUST SAY, YESTERDAY, YOU KNOW, WHEN THEY WERE SAYING THERE THE MOST SERIOUS THINGS, WAR AND SO FORTH, I HAD TO LAUGH LIGHTLY BECAUSE WHERE COULD BE FOUND THE CONSCIENCELESS STATESMAN WHO WOULD SEND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TO DEATH AGAIN BECAUSE TWO GERMAN BROTHER PEOPLES WERE ONCE MORE TOGETHER XXX."

RIBBENTROP: "YES, THAT IS ABSOLUTELY LAUGHABLE. IT IS ALSO REALIZED HERE."

GOERING: "X X X THE CZECH MINISTER WHO WAS WITH ME YESTERDAY EXPLAINED THE RUMORS THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD MOBILIZED WERE MADE COMPLETELY OUT OF THIN AIR AND THEY WOULD BE SATISFIED WITH MY WORD I WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE THE SLIGHTEST THING AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

RIBBENTROP: "THE EXPLANATION WAS PLAINLY GIVEN WHEN I SPOKE VERY INTIMATELY WITH HALIFAX AND (PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE) CHAMBERLAIN."

GOERING: "XXX WE THREATEN IN NO WAY THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. BUT THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC ON THE CONTRARY HAS NOW THE OPPORTUNITY

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TO ARRIVE AT A FRIENDLY, REASONABLE RELATIONSHIP WITH US. EVERYTHING IS ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT FRANCE REMAINS REASONABLE AND DOES NOTHING."

RIBBENTROP: "(I) TOLD HALIFAX OUR PRINCIPAL OPINIONS, ALSO REGARDING A GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING."

GOERING: "I STOOD FOR A MOST WARM GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING. IF THE ENGLISH WANT A REALLY HONORABLE UNDERSTANDING MOZUVMOOHE QUICK THE QUICK B

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RIBBENTROP: "I GOT THE IMPRESSION CHAMBERLAIN ALSO HAS THE WILL FOR AN UNDERSTANDING. XXX (HALIFAX) REMARKED THAT HE WAS ONLY WORRIED FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN REPUBLIC. XXX I TOLD HIM WE HAD NO INTEREST AND NO PURPOSE TO DO ANYTHING THERE. ON THE CONTRARY, IF WE GERMANS ARE TREATED REASONABLY THERE, WE WILL ALSO COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING THERE."

GOERING: "IT SEEMS AS IF ALL IS WONDERFUL PEACE."

LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS LATER, NAZI SOLDIERS VIOLATED CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SOIL AND OCCUPIED THE SUDETENLAND. THE NAZI LEADERS, MARCHING OVER A PATHWAY OF BROKEN PROMISES, HAD TAKEN ANOTHER LONG STEP TOWARD TURNING THE "WONDERFUL PEACE" INTO GLOBAL WAR -- AND ULTIMATE DISASTER.

MK410AES

READING THE PAPERS IN THE MIDST OF THE EXCITED WELCOMING THRONGS OF AUSTRIAN NAZIS AND WOULD DO OR SAY SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT UPSET THE APPLECART.

ALREADY GOERING AND JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WERE LAYING THE LINES TO SNARE BRITAIN'S NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IN THE MUNICH APPEASEMENT. BUT THREE WEEKS BEFORE, ANTHONY EDEN HAD RESIGNED HIS FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP IN A SPLIT WITH CHAMBERLAIN OVER THE POLICY OF DEALING WITH THE DICTATORS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST LEON BLUM HAD GONE SO FAR AS TO MOBILIZE SOME TROOPS IN THE MAGINOT LINE, AND HAD SOUGHT TO ALIGN ITALY AND BRITAIN IN A UNITED FRONT AGAINST GERMANY. BUT THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN WAS STILL RAGING, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO REFUSED TO RECEIVE THE ENVOYS OF EITHER FRANCE OR BRITAIN.

THE GERMANS REGARDED A HITLER MESSAGE TO MUSSOLINI AS DECISIVE IN TURNING ITALY AGAINST THE PROPOSED BLOC. THIS MESSAGE DECLARED GERMANY REGARDED THE FRONTIER WITH ITALY AS SETTLED FOR ALL TIME--"IT IS BRENNER."

ADD Berlin (Detroit phone call

AT 10:54 THAT NIGHT GOERING ALSO TALKED WITH GERMAN STATE SECRETARY KOERNEN IN VIENNA.

KOERNEN--"KEPPLER (ANOTHER GERMAN STATE SECRETARY TEMPORARILY STATIONED IN VIENNA) IS NOW ON THE WAY TO THE FUEHRER AND MAY ARRIVE AT ANY MINUTE IN LINZ AND HE WANTS TO TREAT FOR AN EXCHANGE RATE OF ONE (REICHSMARK) FOR 1.40 (AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS). I TOLD KEPPLER BEFORE HE WENT WHAT YOU SAID AT MIDDAY, THAT HE SHOULD NOT UNDERTAKE ANYTHING IN THIS AFFAIR BUT WAIT FIRST FOR THE ARRIVAL OF SCHACHT (HJALMAR SCHACHT, REICHSBANK PRESIDENT)."

GOERING--"JUST A MOMENT! CALL UP BODENSCHATZ IMMEDIATELY."

KOERNEN--"JAWOHL."

GOERING--"IN LINZ, AND TELL HIM TO ASK THE FUEHRER, IF KEPPLER IS TALKING WITH HIM ABOUT FIXING THE EXCHANGE OF THE SCHILLING, NOT TO AGREE UNTIL SCHACHT HAS BEEN IN VIENNA AND TALKED IT OVER."

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KOERNEN--"JAWOHL."

GOERING--"SCHACHT HAS VERY REASONABLE PROPOSITIONS."

KOERNEN--"JAWOHL."

GOERING--"THERE STILL IS FOUR OR FIVE DAYS TIME, BUT KEPPLER AT PRESENT THINKS ONLY ABOUT AUSTRIA AND NOT OF GERMANY. AND SCHACHT HAS STILL MUCH KNOWLEDGE."

KOERNEN--"ABSOLUTELY."

(THE EXCHANGE RATE WAS FIXED AT ONE MARK FOR 1.35 AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS. BEFORE THE ANSCHLUSS ONE MARK WAS WORTH A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO SCHILLINGS.)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7)

FW/MD1214AES

INS Berlin after 11 PM

OVER AND OVER GOERING TOLD BODENSCHATZ THAT ENGLAND'S REJECTION OF FRANCE'S PROPOSAL TO ACT HAD BEEN DECISIVE, THAT THIS XXX FOREBEARANCE MERITED A LITTLE GERMAN FRIENDSHIP. sent to him

APPARENTLY GOERING FEARED THAT HITLER WOULD OVERLOOK OR MISS

BERLIN, NOV 6 --(AP) DANGEROUS UNREST, FOOD RIOTS AND EPIDEMICS LURK AROUND THE CORNER IN GERMANY WITH WINTER XXX EDGING IN SLOWLY AMONG THE SHATTERED, UNHEATED HOMES AND MILLIONS OF REFUGEES POURING IN FROM THE EAST, MAJ. GEN. MORRISON C. STAYER, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY AFTER A TOUR OF THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND X AMERICAN ZONES.

HE SAID HE HAD RECOMMENDED THAT CALORY RATIONS FOR THE NORMAL GERMAN CONSUMER BE RAISED FROM XXX 1,350 TO 1,550 IMMEDIATELY AND THAT A 1,750 CALORY RATION BE CONSIDERED FOR THE WORST AREAS NOT LATER THAN JAN 1, 1946. HE ADDED THAT A LEVEL OF 2,000 CALORIES DAILY FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER SHOULD BE STRIVEN FOR IF CIVILIANS ARE TO DO THE NECESSARY WORK.

STAYER SAID CONDITIONS IN THE SAAR HAD DETRIORATED AND SERIOUS MALNUTRION WAS IMMINENT IN CERTAIN CITIES ESPECIALLY AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

IN THE RUHR WHERE THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED AN OFFICIAL RATION OF 1,550 CALORIES CONDITIONS HAVE NOT DETRIORATED AND THE SITUATION IS [redacted] "NOT ALARMING," HE SAID.

IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HE REPORTED CONDITIONS SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN IN AUGUST.

BUT IN ALL THREE ZONES STAYER SAID THERE IS A DECREASED RESISTANCE TO DISEASES SUCH AS TUBERCULOSIS AND "A PREDISPOSITION TO EPIDEMICS WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD GRAVELY ENDANGER THE HEALTH OF THE OCCUPYING TROOPS."

"EVERYWHERE I GO THE MORTALITY RATE FOR INFANTS AND OLD PEOPLE IS HIGH," STAYER SAID.

HE SAID THE GREATEST DANGERS WERE TUBERCULOSIS, DIPTHERIA, THE GONORHEA AND X THREAT OF INLUENZA, TYPHUS, SMALLPOX EPIDEMICS WERE SERIOUS.

TRANSPORT AND FUEL WERE THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IN SUPPLYING THE POPULATION AT PRESENT, HE SAID, POINTING OUT THAT THERE ARE 17,000,000 TONS OF COAL ABOVE GROUND AT PRESENT BUT NO WAY OF MOVING IT TO CONSUMERS.

NOV 7 1945

20.24-31467

FIRST LEAD STALIN

MOSCOW, NOV 6-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN, BACK FROM A MONTH-LONG VACATION IN THE SOUTH, OR SOME OTHER SOVIET LEADER WILL ADDRESS THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TONIGHT ON THE EVE OF THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET REVOLUTION.

STALIN MADE THE ANNIVERSARY EVE ADDRESS DURING THE WAR, BUT OTHE LEADERS USUALLY SPOKE ON THE OCCASION BEFORE THE WAR.

DIPLOMATS WERE GIVEN INVITATIONS TODAY TO ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN THE BOLSHOI THEATER, THE PREWAR SCENE OF THE CELEBRATION ON THE EVE OF THE ANNIVERSARY. AT THOSE MEETINGS STALIN USUALLY WAS JUST A SPECTATOR.

IF STALIN SPEAKS TONIGHT, IN ALL LIKELIHOOD HE WILL FOLLOW HIS CUSTOM AND BEGIN HIS ADDRESS AT 7:30 P.M. (11:30 A.M., EST). THERE HAS BEEN NO PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS PLANS.

IT WAS BELIEVED HIS TALK WOULD CENTER ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND FUTURE PLANS FOR THE SOVIET CITIZEN.

MK502AES

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD ARRESTS (A167) XXX OF GERMANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHARGES FOLLOWED BY TWO DAYS THE DEPARTURE FOR PORTUGAL OF FINLAND'S PRESIDENT, FIELD MARSHAL BARON GUSTAF MANNERHEIM, ON A TRIP OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS FOR "HEALTH REASONS."

THE ACCUSED WILL BE TRIED BEFORE A PEOPLES' COURT, COMPOSED MOSTLY OF LAYMEN, CREATED RECENTLY BY PARLIAMENT.

EZ318PES

BELGRADE, NOV.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO, OUTLINING TO A MASS MEETING IN SARAJEVO TODAY THE FUTURE PROGRAM OF HIS DOMINANT PEOPLE'S FRONT PARTY, ASSERTED THAT THE NATION WOULD DO ITS BEST "TO ELIMINATE THE EXISTING LACK OF CONFIDENCE TOWARD OUR NEW YUGOSLAVIA."

HE DISCOUNTED WHAT HE CALLED FEARS BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE NATION THAT AFTER NEXT SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS "WE INTEND TO INTRODUCE DICTATORSHIP," AND ADDED THAT THOSE EXPRESSING SUCH FEARS "SHOULD NOT BE FRIGHTENED THAT WE WILL UNDERTAKE ANY SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST THEM."

JP6AES

CANBERRA, NOV 6-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER J.B.CHIFLEY SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THERE NEVER WAS A QUESTION OF MUTINY ABOARD THE LINER ESPERANCE BAY, WHICH RECENTLY CARRIED 1,400 INDONESIANS FROM AUSTRALIA TO STRIFE-TORN JAVA. HE SAID THE FACT A DESTROYER ACCOMPANIED THE VESSEL OUT OF DARWIN HAD BEEN ARRANGED "BEFORE THE SHIP LEFT BRISBANE."

SEVERAL LEADING NEWSPAPERS STRONGLY CRITICIZED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR ALLOWING THE TRANSFER. THE SYDNEY SUN SAID THE ACTION WAS "INEPTITUDE MINGLED WITH COWARDICE" AND AN OFFENSE TO THE DUTCH.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD SAID AUSTRALIA'S PRESTIGE WAS LOWERED.

THE MELBOURNEY HERALD DECRIED THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND AS ONE WHICH ALLOWED IT "TO BE USED BY ALIEN TROUBLEMAKERS."

DA11

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DA1136PES

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

DELHI, NOV.6-(AP)-ORDERS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY WHICH THE PROSECUTION SAID OFFERED MEDALS FOR KILLING AMERICANS OR BRITISH, EITHER MILITARY OR CIVILIAN, WERE INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE TODAY AT THE COURT MARTIAL TRIAL OF THREE FORMER I.N.A. LEADERS.

THE THREE LEADERS, CAPT.SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, CAPT.P.K.SAHGAL AND LT. GURBAKSH SINGH DHILLONINA, ARE CHARGED WITH MURDER AND WITH TEAMING WITH THE JAPANESE DURING THE WAR.

THE ORDERS WERE IDENTIFIED BY LT.D.C.NAG, FORMER JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE I.N.A. UNDER THE LATE SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE. THE OFFICER MAY BE THE PROSECUTION'S STAR WITNESS.

ONE AWARD, THE PROSECUTION CHARGED, BORE THE TITLE IN HINDUSTANI OF "KILLER OF THE ENEMY." IT WAS TO BE AWARDED INTO TWO GRADES. THE LOWER WAS FOR ANY I.N.A. MEMBER WHO KILLED OR CAPTURED ALIVE ANY BRITISH OR AMERICAN OFFICER OR OTHER RANK IN SINGLE COMBAT OR GROUP FIGHTING. THE OTHER WAS FOR ANY PERSON OUTSIDE THE I.N.A. "WHO WHILE PARTICIPATING IN OR HELPING THE WAR OF INDIA'S LIBERATION QUALIFIES HIMSELF" BY FULFILLING THE SAME CONDITIONS.

THE ORDER, THE PROSECUTION SAID, ALSO OFFERED THE MEDAL TO ANY PERSON ANYWHERE "WHO HELPS THE PROSECUTION OF INDIA'S WAR OF LIBERATION BY KILLING OR CAPTURING ALIVE ANY BRITISH OR AMERICAN OTHER THAN ARMY PERSONNEL WHO IS CLEARLY AN ENEMY IN THE PATH OF INDIA'S FREEDOM."

THE TRIAL OPENED YESTERDAY, WITH NINE OF INDIA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED LAWYERS, INCLUDING PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, LEADER OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, REPRESENTING THE DEFENDANTS.

JP808AES

CRASH (260)

HONOLULU, NOV.6-(AP)-EIGHT SURVIVORS OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE'S FORCED LANDING AT SEA WERE IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL HERE TODAY UNDER TREATMENT FOR INJURIES.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS SAID THAT THE BODY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED WAC WAS AMONG SEVEN CORPSES BROUGHT HERE FROM THE WRECKAGE.

SEARCH CONTINUED FOR "PERSONS STILL MISSING.

PLANES AND NAVY SURFACE VESSELS SCOUTED THE AREA 460-MILES NORTHEAST OF OAHU, WHERE THE LIBERATOR-TYPE TRANSPORT AND ITS 21 PASSENGERS AND FIVE CREWMEN MET DISASTER SATURDAY EN ROUTE TO THE MAINLAND FROM HONOLULU.

THE ESCORT CARRIER CASABLANCA BROUGHT THE EIGHT SURVIVOR'S AND SEVEN BODIES TO HONOLULU YESTERDAY. MEMBERS OF A SPECIAL ARMY BOARD OF INQUIRY IMMEDIATELY CAUTIONED THE SURVIVORS AGAINST DISCUSSING DETAI OF THEIR EXPERIENCE.

THE ATC SAID ONE OF THE DEAD WAS NORMAN C.FISHER, PILOT OF THE PLANE, OF FAIRFIELD, CALIF., THE FIVE OTHER CREWMEN WERE AMONG THE MISSING.

THE EIGHT SURVIVORS WERE:

MISS MARDIEZE TRAUTMAN, FERDINAND, IDAHO, CIVILIAN ARMY EMPLOYE IN HAWAII; COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE LEFT HIP; CONDITION DESCRIBED AS GOOD. SHE WAS MAKING AN EMERGENCY TRIP TO SEATTLE TO VISIT A BROTHE WHO WAS SERIOUSLY ILL. (BROTHER'S NAME AND ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE.)

CPL. HARRY TOBEN, PHILADELPHIA, COMPOUND LEG FRACTURE, CONDITION CRITICAL.

PFC ERNEST HAYDEL, NEW ORLEANS, COMPOUND LEG FRACTURE, CONDITION SERIOUS.

S/SGT. ROBERT THOMPSON, DETROIT AND FERNDALE, MICH., BRAIN CONCUSSION, CONDITION SERIOUS.

JOHN R.PATRICK, CIVILIAN ENGINEER, ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE, MULTIPLE BRUISES.

LT. KARL HARR, JR., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., LACERATIONS.

S/SGT. ALBERT JOHNSON, LAKEWOOD, OHIO, SCALP BRUISES.

PFC DONALD MITCHELL, BEAVER FALLS, PA., FRACTURED HAND.

THE ATC NAMED BUT FOUR MISSING CREWMEN, AS FOLLOWS:

FRANK F. PEMBERTON, COPILOT; VINCENT PHILLIPS, NAVIGATOR; GEORGE NELSON, RADIO OPERATOR, ALL OF FAIRFIELD, CALIF.

WW220APS

(EDITORS NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY OF THE CRASH OF THE ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND LIBERATOR IN THE PACIFIC SATURDAY WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY MARDIEZE ANNA TRAUTMAN, THE ONLY WOMAN SURVIVOR OF THE CRASH. SHE WAS A CIVILIAN EMPLOYE OF THE HAWAIIAN AIR DEPOT.)

BY MARDIEZE ANNA TRAUTMAN

TRIPLER HOSPITAL,OAHU,NOV.6-(AP)-IT WAS MY ROSARY, GOOD LUCK AND JOHN PATRICK THAT SAVED ME.

I RECEIVED THE ROSARY, A STERLING SILVER ROSARY, TOO, JUST A COUPLE OF HOURS BEFORE I LEFT ON THE PLANE FOR TACOMA,WASH., TO VISIT MY BROTHER, LEONARD, WHO IS ILL. IT CAME FROM MY MOTHER IN FERDINAND,IDA., AND WAS MARKED "DO NOT OPEN UNTIL CHRISTMAS." BUT I DID, AND I'M GLAD OF IT NOW.

PATRICK, I DO NOT KNOW WHERE HE'S FROM, BUT I WAS STANDING ON A WING OF THE PLANE WITH A POWERFULLY ROUGH SEA WASHING AROUND ME. I GUESS I WAS FRIGHTENED BECAUSE I DON'T REMEMBER GETTING INTO THE RAFT WITH HIM. HE'S THE ONE WHO GOT THE RAFTS AND TOSSED THEM INTO THE SEA. IT WASN'T UNTIL I WAS ON THE RAFT AND SAFE WITH HIM THAT MY MAE WEST (LIFE JACKET) WAS INFLATED. HE DID THAT FOR ME TOO. LUCK, IT WAS JUST LUCK ALL ALONG.

IT WAS MY FIRST PLANE RIDE, BUT DESPITE THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE, I'M NOT AFRAID OF THEM. I FIGURE IT JUST HAD TO HAPPEN AND IF IT HADN'T HAPPENED TO US IT WOULD HAVE TO SOMEONE ELSE. THAT'S THE LUCK I WAS TALKING BOUT. AND WHEN I TRY TO REACH THE MAINLAND AGAIN, IT WILL BE BY PLANE.

I WENT TO SLEEP SOON AFTER THE LIGHTS OF HONOLULU WERE NO LONGER VISIBLE AND THE FIRST I KNEW AFTERWARD WAS WHEN PATRICK, IN A VERY SOFT VOICE TOLD ME TO PUT ON MY SAFETY BELT, WE ARE GOING TO LAND.

I HAD BEEN ON SHIPS AND THOUGHT IT WAS JUST A PRACTICE UNTIL I HEARD SOME BLOODY MURDER SCREAMS. A WAC WHO WAS AMONG THE SEVEN DEAD RETURNED ABOARD THE ESCORT CARRIER CASABLANCA WHICH BROUGHT US TO HONOLULU, IN EXCITEMENT, GRABBED MY MAE WEST BUT GAVE IT BACK. A COLONEL, WHO WAS A PASSENGER IN THE SEAT WITH ME, AND I FOUND ONE FOR HER.

THE PLANE MADE A VERY ROUGH LANDING, PART OF THE TAIL WAS KNOCKED OFF AND THE PLANE SEEMED TO SPLIT. IT WAS STANDING ON ITS NOSE. I'M AFRAID THOSE IN THE BACK PART MAY HAVE BEEN HURLED AGAINST THE FRONT OF THE PLANE AND KNOCKED OUT.

A61FX

BECAUSE IT WAS MY FIRST PLANE RIDE, I ACTED LIKE A COUNTRY GIRL WHILE THE OTHERS WHO HAD PLANE EXPERIENCE KNEW THE DIFFICULTY WE FACED.

WATER LIFTED THE PLANE, AND THE COLONEL CALLED TO ME TO COME TO THE FRONT OF THE PLANE. WE GOT ON A WING AND I BECAME WORRIED FOR THE FIRST TIME BECAUSE I CAN'T SWIM, AND THE WATER WAS RUSHING UP. THE COLONEL WENT DOWN IN THE WATER AND AFTER THAT I DIDN'T SEE THE WAC. ABOUT THAT TIME THERE WAS LOTS OF SCREAMING.

I DIDN'T REMEMBER MUCH AFTER THAT UNTIL I WAS IN THE RAFT WITH PATRICK. I COULDN'T MOVE MY LEGS THEN, BUT ALL THAT SEEMS WRONG NOW IS MY BACK--AND PAIN IN THE PELVIC REGION. VWHEN I WAS FEELING TO SEE IF I WAS BLOODY I FOUND MY ROSARY. I FOUND IT IN MY VEST AND FELT MUCH RELIEVED.

WE WERE IN THE RAFT ABOUT TEN HOURS BEFORE THE DESTROYER ESCORT TILLS PICKED US UP. LATER WE WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CASABLANCA. MY TEETH WERE CHATTERING SO BAD SOME CREWMEN OF THE TILLS PUT A PAIR OF ARMY SOCKS IN MY MOUTH. I WAS PLACED ON A STRETCHER AND TRANSFERRED BY PULLEY AND ROPE TO THE CASABLANCA.

HW&WW509APS

NOV 7 1945

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (150)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, NOV.6-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM YINGKOW, MANCHURIA, TODAY REPORTED THAT A CHINESE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AND SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE NEGOTIATING FOR THE LANDING OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN MANCHURIA FROM SHIPS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED GEN. TU YU-MING, WHO WILL COMMAND THE CHINESE PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS IN MANCHURIA, AS SAYING

30.24—31469

CHUNGKING, NOV.6-(AP)-A DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO FROM CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA, SAID TODAY IT WAS REPORTED THERE THAT HENRY PU YI, FORMER JAPANESE PUPPET EMPEROR OF MANCHUKUO (MANCHURIA) HAD BEEN TAKEN TO MOSCOW AS A PRISONER OF THE RUSSIANS.

JG1227PCS

TIENTSIN, NOV.6-(AP)-CHINESE REPORTS--UNCONFIRMED--SAID TODAY THAT TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED BY UNIDENTIFIED ATTACKERS WHO FIRED ON A JEEP LOADED WITH MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS NORTHEAST OF CHINWANGTAO TWO DAYS AGO.

AVAILABLE AMERICAN SOURCES COULD NOT CONFIRM THE REPORT.

EW637PCS

ADD Tientsin (Clem ents) xxx the MARINE

AS FOR THE RESTORATION OF ORDER IN TOWNS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE MARINES, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF CHINWANGTAO POSSIBLY, THERE ARE NO DISORDERS WHICH CANNOT BE HANDLED BY LOCAL POLICE AND KUOMINTANG TROOPS THE THREE METTARINE-OCCUPIED AREAS--TIENTSIN, PEIPING AND TSINGTAO--AE ORDERLY, EXCEPT FOR A

AND TSINGTAO--ARE ORDERLY, EXCEPT FOR AND UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANT WHO FIRED AT A JEEP HERE NOVEMBER 1. AND A SIMILAR INCIDENT AT PEIPING.

OUTSIDE PEIPING EARLIER THIS WEEK A GROUP OF 200 ARMED MEN--MOST OF THEM ILLY-E QUIPPED--FIRED AT LEAST 15 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AT AN AMERICAN JEEP CONTAINING AN AMERICAN MARINE OFFICER AND HIS DRIVER. ONE BULLET CRASHED THROUGH THE JEEP AND SPLINTERED AGAINST THE DASHBOARD.

AT CHINWANGTAO, THERE HAVE BEEN DISORDERS AND LIKELY WILL BE MORE BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

FIGHTING IS ALREADY IN PROGRESS IN SOME NORTH CHINA PROVINCES BETWEEN KUOMINTANG TROOPS AND THE COMMUNISTS. SHANSI PROVINCE AT THE MOMENT SEEMS TO BE THE SEAT OF THE PRINCIPAL TROUBLE, BUT SOME FIGHTING HAS TAKEN PLACE NOT FAR FROM CHEFOO ON THE SHANTUNG PENINSULA WITH CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

WITH THE MARINES IN AREAS WHERE THE CONFLICT IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP--AND TIENTSIN, PEIPING AND TSINGTAO ARE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DISPUTED AREA--IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE AMERICANS COULD EASILY BECOME HEAVILY INVOLVED IN A FIGHT WHICH MAY HAVE A FAR-REACHING EFFECT IN ASIA AND IN THE FUTURE OF THIS VAST CONTINENT.

WW754APS

THE RUSSIANS HAD AGREED TO GUARANTEE SAFE LANDING OF CHINESE TROOPS AT YINGKOW. TU SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE THE SAME ASSURANCE FOR THEIR ENTRY INTO TATUNGKOW "OWING TO THE SMALLNESS OF RUSSIAN FORCES" THERE.

THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, TOLD HIM THE CHINESE COULD LAND WHEREVER THEY WISHED AFTER THE RUSSIANS WITHDREW, BUT THAT ANY LANDINGS AT DAIREN OR PORT ARTHUR WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY MOSCOW.

THE DISPATCH STATED THE RUSSIANS WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEGUN WITHDRAWAL FROM POINTS SOUTH OF MUKDEN NOV. 25, BY MIDNIGHT DEC. 2, ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS WILL HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN, IT ADDED.

AMERICAN MARINES, ETC, PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD AT START

JQ11PCS

HDQ A TERSE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS AT SOERABAJA, ~~REINFORCED OVER THE WEEKEND~~ BY TWO NEWLY ARRIVED BRIGADES, HAVE BEEN "ADJUSTING THEIR POSITIONS AND TAKING UP NEW ONES" TO MEET THE SITUATION, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. BATAVIA (DAX) Morton xxx Streets of Batavia

IN BATAVIA FIGHTING BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND DUTCH FORCES BROKE OUT AGAIN DURING THE NIGHT IN THE VICINITY OF THE HOTEL DES INDES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY AND SPREAD OUT TO THE SOUTHEAST.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE SHOOTING STARTED WHEN FOUR HAND GRENADES WERE THROWN INTO THE DUTCH BARRACKS, WHICH ARE SITUATED NEAR THE HOTEL AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE INDONESIAN NATIVE QUARTER.

ELSEWHERE IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL JAVA THE SITUATION WAS DESCRIBED AS QUIET, ALTHOUGH REPORTS CONTINUED TO FILTER IN THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF INDONESIANS WERE MASSING IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND.

MK414AES

ADD BATAVIA (MORTON) NL xxx INTO effect

"IT IS DOUBLY NECESSARY," THE DOCUMENT SAID, "TO RESTORE ORDER TO ENABLE US TO PROCEED WITH THE NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES BY GENERAL CONSULTATION THAT IS FREE FROM THREATS AND INTIMIDATION."

SOEKARNO'S STATEMENT DID NOT REJECT THE DUTCH PROPOSALS SPECIFICALLY, BUT SUCH PHRASES AS "WHEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IS FORMALLY RECOGNIZED" WERE INTERPRETED AS INDICATING THE INDONESIANS INTENDED TO SETTLE FOR NOTHING LESS THAN INDEPENDENCE.

OBSERVERS SAID HE HAD VERY LITTLE CHOICE, FOR THE INDONESIANS UNDER ARMS WANT ONLY ONE THING--INDEPENDENCE.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE MUST MAKE UP THEIR MINDS REGARDING INDONESIA, SOEKARNO DECLARED, ADDING THAT THEY HAVE TWO CHOICES:

1. "FOLLOW BLINDLY THE LEAD GIVEN BY A SMALL BAND OF CAPITALISTS AND IMPERIALISTS TRYING TO SUBJUGATE INDONESIA ANEW;" OR
2. "ADJUST THEMSELVES TO CHANGED CONDITIONS AND THROUGH PEACEFUL DISCUSSION SECURE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS THE PREDOMINANT PLACE THEY HOLD IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY, MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR THEMSELVES TO LIVE HERE AND EARN THEIR LIVELIHOOD IN PEACE AND SECURITY."

SOEKARNO SAID "IN CONCERT WITH OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS AND THE REST OF THE WORLD WE INTEND TO TAKE OUR PLACE IN THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT THE IDEALS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

"IN A SHORT TIME WE INTEND TO PROVE OUR ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC IDEALS BY CALLING A GENERAL ELECTION WHICH MAY RESULT IN FAR-REACHING CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION."

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MEANWHILE, JAVA WAS GENERALLY QUIET EXCEPT IN BATAVIA WHERE SPORADIC SHOOTING CONTINUED THROUGH MOST OF THE NIGHT. A BRITISH STATEMENT SAID SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND DUTCH FORCES NEAR THE HOTEL DES INDES, SCENE OF FIGHTING SUNDAY NIGHT, AND THAT SHOOTING HAD SPREAD TO THE SOUTHEAST SECTION OF BATAVIA. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

THE BRITISH ALSO REPORTED A SLIGHT INCREASE IN TENSION AT THE DUTCH NAVAL BASE OF SOERABAJA, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS BEYOND THE LACONIC STATEMENT THAT "OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTING THEIR POSITIONS AND TAKING UP NEW ONES."

KA303PES

SAIGON, NOV.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HIGH-RANKING CHINESE MILITARY MISSION ARRIVED HERE TODAY, REPORTEDLY FOR CONSULTATIONS ON AN EARLY REOPENING OF THE SAIGON-HANOI RAILWAY WITH THE AIM OF SHIPPING RICE TO AVERT A WINTER FAMINE IN TONKIN. THE RAILWAY IS NOW IN ANNAMESE HANDS.

THE FRENCH, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTION BY SHOOTING ON NOV.2 OF LEDUC QUAC, TONKINESE MEMBER OF THE DEATH VOLUNTEERS, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF THROWING A GRENADE INTO A FRENCH CROWD IN SAIGON'S HALL OF INFORMATION OCT.23.

JP810AES

TOKYO, NOV.6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS TOLD BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY TO SUBMIT A REPORT WITHIN TEN DAYS ON DETAILED OPERATIONS OF THE KEMPEI TAI, THE DISBANDED MILITARY POLICE, AND THE NAMES AND PRESENT LOCATIONS OF ITS PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

JG122PCS NM

TOKYO, NOV.6-(AP)-THE WELFARE MINISTRY IS PREPARING TO SEND 130,000 JAPANESE COAL MINERS TO NORTHERN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO TO REPLACE REPATRIATED CHINESE AND KOREANS WHO NORMALLY TOTAL 40 PERCENT OF THE MINERS. SIXTY THOUSAND JAPANESE ARE SCHEDULED TO REPORT FOR WORK BY THE END OF DECEMBER. THE GOVERNMENT IS PROMISING INCREASED FOOD AND WAGES AND IMPROVED HOUSING.

TOKYO, NOV.6-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ORDERED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO REPORT THE DISPOSITION OF ALL RUBBER STOCKS TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE FROM MALAYA.

TOKYO,NOV.6-(AP)-TUFFY, THE WILDCAT MASCOT OF THE 81ST (WILDCAT) DIVISION, IS BEING DEMOBILIZED TO A GEORGIA ZOO.

TUFFY WAS GIVEN TO THE 81ST BY FORMER GOV.EUGENE TALMADGE OF GEORGIA, AND ACCOMPANIED THE OUTFIT FROM HONOLULU TO GUADALCANAL, THE PALAUS, NEW CALEDONIA, LEYTE AND NORTHERN HONSHU. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF WHAT ZOO TUFFY WOULD ENTER.

JW148PCS

TOKYO,WEDNESDAY,NOV.7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS RELEASED 507 POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DISMISSED MORE THAN 5,800 JAPANESE POLICE AND SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL IN COMPLIANCE WITH A DIRECTIVE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR, HIS CHIEF OF CIVIL INTELLIGENCE, BRIG.GEN.ELLIOT R.THORPE, SAID TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO HAS TAKEN A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER MEASURES TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES. THORPE LISTED 33 SPECIFIC LAWS, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS ABROGATED UNDER THE DIRECTIVE.

"WE HAVE STARTED OFF WELL BUT WE MUST NOT EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH OUR AIMS OVERNIGHT," THORPE SAID. "IT WILL TAKE CONSIDERABLE TIME."

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.6-(AP)-FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT 22 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND AN 18-YEAR-OLD GEISHA GIRL CAME OUT OF THE WILDS OF GUAM AND GAVE THEMSELVES UP NOV. 2 AFTER READING IN LIFE MAGAZINE THAT JAPAN HAD SURRENDERED.

DESPITE AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN WHICH HAD RESULTED IN THE SURRENDER OF 445 OTHER JAPANESE SINCE AUG.15, THE GROUP SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING OF THE CAPITULATION UNTIL THEY SAW THE MAGAZINE'S PICTURES OF THE SURRENDER CEREMONY ABOARD THE MISSOURI.

CONVINCED THE GROUP WENT TO THE NEAREST HIGHWAY AND FLAGGED A TRUCK. THEY SURRENDERED--BOWING IN UNISON, GRINNING BROADLY AND HOLDING OUT A SURRENDER NOTE AND THE MAGAZINES TO THE STARTLED DRIVER.

NOV 7 1945

FLEET HEADQUARTERS DID NOT SAY HOW THE JAPANESE OBTAINED A COPY OF THE MAGAZINE.

JQ1101PCS NM

XSECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (250)

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, NOV 7-(AP)-THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA ON CHARGES OF PERMITTING

30.24 — B1471

MASS ATROCITIES BY HIS TROOPS BEGAN RECEIVING TESTIMONY TODAY OF THE "EXECUTION WITHOUT CAUSE" OR TRIAL OF MORE THAN SIX SANTO TOMAS INTERNEES "FOR MINOR INFRACTION OF RULES." NOV 7 1945

FOUR OF THOSE NAMED IN A BILL OF PARTICULARS AS EXECUTED WERE CAROL GRINNELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRISON CAMP INTERNEE COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVE OF GENERAL ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL; ALFRED P.DUGGLEBY, GRASS VALLEY, CALIF., WEALTHY GOLD MINE OPERATOR; CLIFFORD LARSEN, AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, AND B.B.JOHNSON.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS ALSO SPECIFIES THAT THE JAPANESE BEAT AND TORTURED INTERNEE FORD WILKINS, FORMER CITY EDITOR OF THE MANILA BULLETIN AND NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

THE FIRST SANTO TOMAS WITNESS WAS A.V.H.HARTENDORP, LONG-TIME AMERICAN RESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND EDITOR OF THE PRE-WAR "PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE." NOV 7 1945

HARTENDORP TESTIFIED THAT CONDITIONS IN THE CAMP BECAME STEADILY WOR IN THE LAST YEAR OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION, WITH RATIONS CUT TO TWO MEALS DAILY.

HE SAID THE JAPANESE COMMANDANT TOLD THE INTERNEE COMMITTEE THAT JAPAN DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND WAS UNABLE TO DEAL WITH THE COMMITTEE'S COMPLAINTS AND PROTESTS. HARTENDORP SAID HE BELIEVED THE CAMP WAS OPERATED ON ORDERS DIRECT FROM TOKYO.

YESTERDAY, A FRIGHTENED CHILD, A PRIEST, A NUN AND A FILIPINO LABORER TESTIFIED THAT JAPANESE, INFURIATED OVER THE IMPENDING LOSS OF MANILA, STARVED, TORTURED AND MASSACRED SOME 6,000 CIVILIANS IN THE ANCIENT WALLED CENTER OF THE CITY.

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MM928PPST

KANSAS CITY,MO.,NOV.6-(AP)-GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT WAS TO LEAD A VICTORY LOAN PARADE OF 9,000 PERSONS IN KANSAS CITY TODAY. WITH HIM IN THE PROCESSION WERE TO BE 24 VETERANS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

GEN.WAINWRIGHT WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT AN AMERICAN LEGION DINNER LAST NIGHT AND WAS PRESENTED WITH A GOLD INSCRIBED LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN A KANSAS CITY LEGION POST.

FJ457ACS

NOV 7 1945

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON,NOV.6-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS SAID TODAY THE PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HAS CALLED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE FILES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOVELT'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THEY SAID THE REQUEST WAS MADE IN A LETTER SIGNED BY WILLIAM D.MITCHELL, COMMITTEE COUNSEL, AND THAT IT ALSO LISTED OTHER SUBJECTS.

THESE MEMBERS, ASKING NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, TOLD A REPORTER THE ITEMS WANTED WERE LISTED SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE OF THE PHYSICAL PROBLEM INVOLVED IN SEARCHING THE VOLUMINOUS WHITE HOUSE FILES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE.

MITCHELL'S LETTER, THEY SAID, ASKED FOR ANY EXISTING ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. THE CHARTER WAS PUBLICIZED AUG.14, 1941, NEARLY FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

SOME COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAVE SAID PRIVATELY THEY WANT TO KNOW IF THERE WAS ANY EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS ABOUT THE POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF THIS COUNTRY IN THE WAR.

IN ADDITION, MITCHELL WAS SAID TO HAVE ASKED FOR FILES DEALING DIRECTLY WITH THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK AND THOSE BEARING ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE JAPANESE, INCLUDING THE PERIOD WHEN THIS COUNTRY WAS SHIPPING SCRAP IRON AND GASOLINE TO JAPAN.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER BARKLEY (KY) TOLD THE SENATE LAST WEEK AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE THAT THE INQUIRY GROUP "CAN SEE ANY PAPER IN WASHINGTON, ANY PAPER IN HAWAII, ANY PAPER ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD THAT BEARS ON THIS INVESTIGATION."

THE ROOSEVELT FILES NOW ARE LOCKED UP UNDER THE CUSTODY OF MISS GRACE G.TULLY, MR.ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL SECRETARY, MEMBERS REPORTED. ONE SAID HE DOUBTED THAT THE FILES ARE THOROUGHLY INDEXED.

THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET THURSDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIX A PROGRAM FOR HEARINGS.

MEMBERS SAID MITCHELL SUGGESTED AT A PREVIOUS MEETING THAT WHEN THE HEARINGS BEGIN NOVEMBER 15, ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS ON DUTY AT PEARL HARBOR DEC.7, 1941, BE CALLED AS THE FIRST WITNESSES.

WHEN THEY HAVE BEEN HEARD, THE GROUP MAY CALL ADMIRAL J.O. RICHARDSON, RETIRED, WHO WAS REPLACED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET BY REAR ADMIRAL HUSBAND E.KIMMEL A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

APPEARANCES BY KIMMEL AND MAJ.GEN.WALTER C.SHORT, WHO

WERE IN COMMAND OF THE NAVY AND ARMY FORCES, RESPECTIVELY, WHEN THE DISASTER OCCURRED WOULD PROVIDE THEM WITH THEIR FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THEIR STORY IN PUBLIC.

LH307PES

(300) WASHINGTON,NOV. 6-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 300)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

NOV 7 1945

WHEREAS THE BATTLE FLAGS OF WORLD WAR I WERE SHEATHED BY THE ARMISTICE OF NOVEMBER 11, 1918; AND

WHEREAS IT IS FITTING AT THIS TIME WHEN WE ARE HONORING THE HEROES OF A MORE RECENT WORLD CONFLICT THAT WE EXPRESS ONCE MORE OUR GRATITUDE FOR THE SACRIFICES OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT IN WORLD WAR 1; AND

WHEREAS SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18, 69TH CONGRESS, PASSED JUNE 4, 1926 (44 STAT. 1982) REQUESTS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION CALLING FOR THE DISPLAY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES ON ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON NOVEMBER 11 AND FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY WITH CEREMONIES "EXPRESSIVE OF OUR GRATITUDE FOR PEACE AND OUR DESIRE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL OTHER PEOPLES"; AND AN ACT APPROVED MAY 13, 1938 (52, STAT. 351) PROVIDES THAT "THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, A DAY TO BE DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE AND TO BE HEREAFTER CELEBRATED AND KNOWN AS ARMISTICE DAY IS HEREBY MADE A LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S.TRUMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY CALL UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVE NOVEMBER 11, 1945 AS ARMISTICE DAY BY RECALLING THE VALOR AND THE SACRIFICES OF THOSE AMERICANS WHO BROUGHT VICTORY IN 1918, AND BY DEDICATING THEMSELVES TO THE BUILDING OF AN ENDURING PEACE AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; AND I DIRECT THAT THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES BE DISPLAYED ON ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON THAT DAY.

NOV 7 1945

B102WX

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO AFFIXED.

"DONE AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON THIS FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE ONE HUNDREDTH AND SEVENTIETH.

HARRY S.TRUMAN

(END TEXT) VX328PES

CHURCHILL WOULD NOT GIVE RUSSIA ATOMIC SECRETS

NOV 7 1945

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)-Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, hinting that Britain was suspicious of Russia's territorial demands, appealed tonight to the great powers to "really put the cards on the table face upwards."

Bevin spoke in a full-dress debate in Commons on foreign affairs after Winston Churchill had urged that Britain support the United States in refusing to give the secret of atomic bomb production. Russia, Churchill argued, would not share the secret if she alone possessed it.

While Bevin did not name Russia, he said:

"You cannot help our being a little bit suspicious if a great power wants to go right across the throat of the British Commonwealth."

He apparently was referring to reported Soviet demands for sole trusteeship of Tripolitania, former Italian colony on the Mediterranean's southern shore, and a base in Eritrea—two steps which would leave Russia straddling British communications to the Middle and Far East.

Endorse Truman Program

Churchill and Bevin both endorsed President Truman's 12-point foreign policy program and said if this plan had existed in 1914 or in 1939 neither world war would have occurred.

Both men, speaking plainly and bluntly, repeatedly stressed British desire for even closer relations with Russia, and expressed belief that hope for the future must rest on a strong world security league. And both emphasized that the Labor majority and Conservative minority must see eye-to-eye on Britain's foreign policy.

Churchill urged the Labor government not to put "pressure" on the United States, in Prime Minister Attlee's forthcoming Washington talks, to make the secrets of atomic bomb production available to Moscow.

He said the Russians would have to be taken into American arsenals in order to understand how the bomb is produced.

"I am sure," he asserted, "if the circumstances were reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to the Russian arsenals it would not be granted.

Shared Many Secrets

"During the war we imparted many secrets to the Russians, especially in connection with radar, but we were not conscious of any adequate reciprocity."

At the same time Churchill praised Generalissimo Stalin and warned against any "state of mind" which might lead to a rupture of British-Russian associations. He said the world outlook in many respects was darker than in 1918 and 1919.

NOV 8 10

"There is none of that confidence now among men that they and their children will never again see another World War, as there was undoubtedly in 1919," Churchill declared. "It is our duty to supply the solid ground on which this hope may rise again—and live."

Bevin disagreed with Churchill on the future outlook, expressing hope that the United Nations organization would be able to maintain peace.

The Foreign Secretary declared that the "great difficulty in achieving international cooperation rests in "whether or not you can entirely obliterate what are called spheres of influence and power politics.

"Sometimes," he said, "in these negotiations—I make the confession, power politics seems to me to be naked and unashamed."

He appealed to the world's great powers to "put their cards on the table face upwards" in an effort to establish international peace.

"We are ready to do it," he cried.

Then referring to territorial demands, presumably those of Russia, he said:

"We have met territorially almost every demand that we ever thought we should be asked. At Moscow, Yalta and all the rest of the conferences, no one dreamed there would be further territorial demands, except here or there—in the (Dardanelles) straits etc."

NOV 8 1945

30.24 — 31471a

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Excerpts from Winston Churchill's address on foreign policy in the House of Commons today follow:

Mr. Churchill said that the Conservatives regarded the departure of the Prime Minister to the United States as a matter of great importance and continued:

It would not, however, be possible to speak on this subject of the United States without referring to the other great partner in our victory—Soviet Russia. To proceed otherwise would be to derange the balance which must always be preserved if the harmony and poise of world affairs is to be maintained.

I must, therefore, begin by expressing what I am sure is in everyone's heart—the deep sense of gratitude we owe to the noble Russian people and the valiant Soviet armies who, when they were attacked by Hitler, poured out their blood and suffered immeasurable torments until absolute victory was gained. It is our profound desire that these feelings of comradeship and friendship which have developed between the British and Russian peoples should not only be preserved but should be expanded.

Tribute to Stalin

We are all glad to know and feel that Generalissimo Stalin is still strongly holding the helm and steering his tremendous ship. Personally I cannot feel anything but the most lively admiration for this truly great man, the father of his country, the ruler of its destiny in peace and the glorious defender of its life in war.

It is not impossible that we should develop strong differences on many aspects of policy, political, social, even as we think moral, with the Soviet Government; but no state of mind must be allowed to occur in Britain which ruptures or withers those great associations between our two peoples which were our glory and our safety in the late frightful convulsion.

Any idea of Britain's deliberately pursuing an anti-Russian policy or taking part in the making of a combination to the detriment of Russia is thoroughly opposed to British thought and conscience. Nothing but a long period of marked injuries and antagonisms could develop any such matter again in this land.

I must tell the House that the world outlook is in several respects today less promising than it seemed after the German capitulation of 1918 or after the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.

There is none of the confidence now among men that they or their children will never see again another world war, as there was undoubtedly in 1919. It is our duty to supply the solid ground of which this hope may arise again—and live.

Mr. Churchill then said it was, of course, true that these propositions and purposes had been set forth in the declaration of the United Nations at San Francisco in May. Nonetheless this reaffirmation by the President of the United States on Oct. 27 was of transcendent importance.

If such a statement had been made in the summer of 1914, he said, the Kaiser would never have launched an aggressive war over a Balkan question. All would have gone to a great parley between the most powerful governments of those days. In the face of such a declaration, the World War of 1914 would not have occurred. Such a declaration in 1919 would have led to a real treaty of peace and a real armed League of Nations.

Such a declaration at any time between the two wars would have prevented the consequences, he asserted. It would have made the League of Nations a world league strong enough to prevent the rearmament of Germany, which has led us through so much tribulation and danger and led Germany herself to the punishment and ruin that might well shock the soul of man.

Therefore, Mr. Churchill said, he felt it was their duty now in the most definite manner to welcome and salute the noble declaration made by the President of the United States and to make it plain that upon the principle set forth in the twelve articles that followed so wisely upon those of the Atlantic Charter we stood by the United States with a conviction that overrode all other considerations..

Hoped Men Were Wiser

He continued:

We all hoped that men were better, wiser and more merciful than 10,000 years ago, but there was a certain atmosphere of apprehension. There was a growing factor which one might call world opinion most powerful persuasive and most valuable. We understood our common lot, even if we had not the power to control it.

These same deep uncontrollable anxieties some of us had felt before the war occurred, but we had also a hope that we had not got then and that hope was the strength and resolve of the United States to play a leading part in world affairs. Here was this mighty state and nation which offered power and might and sacrifice in order to bring mankind out of the dark valley which we have been traversing.

We should now make it clear to the United States that we will march at their side in the cause that President Truman has defined, that we will add our strength to their strength and that their stern sober efforts shall be matched by our own. If everything else fails, which we must not admit, here is the best chance of survival. Personally, I feel it is more than survival—it may be even safety and with safety the vast expansion of prosperity.

Our friendship might be special, but it was not exclusive. On the contrary, every problem dealing with other powers was simplified by Anglo-American agreements and harmony. The fact that that was so made it all the more hopeful that other powers gathered at the conference would be drawn into the circle of agreement which must precede action.

Mr. Churchill said it was on that basis that he came to the atomic bomb. He continued:

According to our present understanding with the United States, neither country is entitled to disclose its secrets to a third country without the approval of the other.

A great deal has already been disclosed by the United States in agreement with us. An elaborate document, giving an immense amount of information on the scientific and theoretical aspects, was published by the Americans several weeks ago.

A great deal of information is also common property all over the world, but we are told by those who advocate immediate public disclosure that the Soviet Government are in possession of the scientific knowledge and that they will be able to make atomic bombs in a very short time. This is somewhat inconsistent with the argument that they have a grievance and also with the argument, for what it is worth, that we and the United States have at this moment no great gift to bestow such as would induce a complete melting of hearts and create some new relationship.

What the United States did not wish to disclose is the practical production methods, which they have developed at enormous expense and on a gigantic scale. This would not be an affair of scientists or diplomatists sending over formulas. To be effective, any such disclosure would have to take the form of a considerable number of Soviet specialists, engineers and scientists visiting the United States arsenals, for that is what the manufacturing centers of the atomic bomb really are.

They would have to visit them and would have to dwell there so that they could have it all explained to them and the officials would then return to their own country with all the information they had obtained and with any further improvements which might have occurred to them.

Says Russians Do Not Reciprocate

I trust we are not going to put pressure on the United States to adopt such a course. I am sure if the circumstances were reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to the Russian arsenals it would not be granted.

During the war we imparted many secrets to the Russians especially in connection with radar, but we were not conscious of any adequate reciprocity.

Even in the heat of the war both countries acted under considerable reserve.

I hope that Great Britain, the United States and Canada will adhere to the policy proclaimed by President Truman and will treat their knowledge and processes as a sacred trust to be guarded for the benefit of all nations and as a deterrent against aggressive wars.

I cannot myself feel the slightest anxiety as a British subject that these great powers are at the present moment in the hands of the United States.

I am sure they will not use them in any aggressive sense or for the indulgence of territorial or commercial appetites. They, like Great Britain, have no need or desire for territorial gains. I feel it must be in the minds of most men here today that it is a matter for rejoicing that these powers of manufacture are in such good hands as the present ones. The possession of these powers will help the United States and our allies to build up a structure of world security. How long, we may ask, is it likely that this advantage will rest with the United States?

In the debate on the address, I hazarded the estimate that it would be three or four years. According to the best information I have been able to obtain, I see no reason to alter that and certainly not to diminish it. But even when that period is over, the process made by the United States scientists—and I trust by our own—both in experiment and manufacture, may well leave us and them with the prime power and responsibility for the use of these dire, superhuman weapons.

Mr. Churchill said he agreed with President Truman that the argument was 100 per cent wrong which said that because of the atomic bomb there was no need for armies, navies and air forces. He continued:

"I should like to hear that that is also the view of His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Churchill said he could not leave the subject without referring to another aspect which was forced upon him by speeches made in recent debate. It was said that unless all atomic knowledge, whether theory or production, was shared among all the nations of the world some of the British and American scientists would act independently. Mr. Churchill said he supposed it meant they would betray their secrets to foreign countries.

Warns Against Leaks

He continued:

"In that case I hope the law will be used against these men with the utmost rigor."

Whatever might be decided on those matters, in his opinion, should surely be decided by parliaments and responsible government and not by scientists, however eminent and ardent they might be. He recalled that Gladstone had said that expert knowledge was limited knowledge.

Mr. Churchill continued:

On many occasions in the past, we have seen attempts to rule the world by experts of one kind or another. There have been the theocratic, the military and the aristocratic, and it is now suggested that we should have a scientistic government.

Mr. Churchill then submitted what he described as a few simple points:

First of all, we should fortify in every way our special and friendly connections with the United States, aiming always at a fruitful association for the purpose of common protection and world peace.

That this association should in no way have a point against any other country, great or small, in the world, but should, on the contrary, be used to try to lead the victorious powers even more closely together on equal terms and in all good faith and goodwill.

That we should not abandon our special relationship with the United States and Canada about the atomic bomb and that we should aid the United States to guard this weapon as a sacred trust for the maintenance of peace.

That we should seek constantly to promote and strengthen the world organization of the United Nations, so that in due course it may eventually be fitted to become the safe repository of this great energy.

Fifthly—and I think this is agreed—we should make atomic bombs ourselves and have them here, even if manufactured elsewhere, in suitable safe storage with the least possible delay.

Finally, let me on behalf of the whole House wish the Prime Minister the utmost success in his forthcoming highly important visit to Washington.

The Bevin Address

Excerpts from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's address in Commons follow:

I would like to express to all who have spoken our gratitude and thanks for the good wishes to the Prime Minister in carrying out the task which lies ahead of him in his visit to Washington. There is one thing about this country and this House—however much we may disagree on whether we have enough houses or fried fish shops, we seem to agree on the imperative necessity of Britain retaining her moral lead in the world today.

I will now plunge, if I may, into the most acute side of this discussion which came at the latter end of Mr. Churchill's speech, and here I would like to pay a tribute to President Truman for his frankness in taking the world into his confidence, and for endeavoring in such complete form in his twelve points to express what the United States feels about the whole of this great difficulty.

Referring to what he described as the very serious claim of scientists to supersede the state, Mr. Bevin declared that the Government could not surrender to any section of the community its powers or duties in the field of government. He continued:

We have great decisions to make on policy, and sometimes, to be quite frank, you have to enter into arrangements in these developments with other countries, and when you select people to enter into the study and research of these things and they enter into an understanding to observe the honor of their own country, then it ought to be observed as duty, and respected by them carrying out their duties.

The campaign which has gone on recently has not only been disturbing but has been unfair to the responsible members of this House and to His Majesty's Government as well.

Let it be remembered that we are not the sole agents in this matter. I want members to feel that there is a greater disturbance in the United States in the public mind as being the possessors of this bomb and having the responsibility of it than there is among some countries who are not in possession of the bomb.

They are feeling their way in regard to the right thing to do. It is understandable, that before you plunge into a step which may be disastrous you feel entitled to ask not only the conditions you are prepared to observe but the conditions which others who are going to share the trust with you are going to observe also.

I should like to say, speaking for myself, that since I have been in this office—and I think it would be true of my predecessor—I have never for one moment, in considering what decision I should make on this or that issue, considered the atomic bomb for one moment. I have never once allowed myself to think that I could arrive at this or that decision because Britain was in possession of the atomic bomb, or whether she was not.

Mr. Bevin said that, however great the power of weapons might be, any Foreign Secretary who departed from a code of conduct in deciding matters to the best of his ability on the ground of what was right would be drifting to disaster. He continued:

When I have been asked to take a decision upon policy in this or that direction, I have remembered all the time the implied obligations that this House, and this Government, or its predecessor, have entered into in connection with the United Nations.

We say to ourselves if we take this decision, although the United Nations is not yet established, are we taking a decision that ultimately fails to fit into the framework and obligations we are entering into?

That is the test which, if followed carefully, will keep this country on the right lines. Those undertakings are not the undertakings of the old League of Nations. First of all, the number of countries that have signed an undertaking or obligation under the new world organization is far wider than was ever undertaken by the League of Nations.

These very twelve points in this form, with this obligation that the President on behalf of the United States has entered into, never existed at any time behind the League of Nations during the whole of its existence.

The League of Nations had to struggle on with Russia out of it on the one side and the United States out of it on the other. That chauvinism, the war of 1918 did not destroy, but only held in temporary abeyance for a recrudescence at a later stage. That is a great difference in the two decisions.

Therefore, having regard to the declaration of President Truman, and having regard to the wider area the United Nations represents, not from the point of view of their adherence to wider functions which the League of Nations undertook, makes it all the more important to ascertain with careful judgment whether what you are doing will jeopardize the bringing of it to fruition or not.

I am ready to confess there is a conflict, a conflict of principle that only time, understanding

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and conciliation can reconcile. You get a frightful nightmare of insecurity arising at every turn. On the other hand, you have the principle of cooperation as the goal.

The great difficulty arises, largely because of the terrific struggle of the last six years, as to whether or not you can entirely obliterate what are called spheres of influence and power politics.

Sometimes in these negotiations, I make the confession, power politics seems to me to be naked and unashamed. But the next moment you see searching and striving for the other ideal. So I would ask the House not to be too impatient in this transition period. * * *

Mr. Bevin said things had to be dealt with as much on the economic plane as on the political plane. There were masses of people throughout the world whom the war had led to believe would have a higher standard of living, and the great demand for social justice could not be withheld. Then he said:

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The question is whether the demand will become so impatient for satisfaction that you cannot satisfy it quickly enough. I think President Truman realized this in his twelve points.

Doubts Early Atomic Energy

There has been great excitement that atomic energy is likely to produce great industrial energy very quickly. I do not believe it. We ought to get down to a balance about this. It is going to take long, weary, hard and patient work before this new form of energy is available to rejuvenate and revolutionize industrial energy.

I do not think the excitement about it is so justified as people make out.

That encourages me to believe that in view of the fact that the industrial side of the development of atomic energy is both costly and long-term as to be patiently evolved, it gives us time to build up the United Nations Organization for peace efforts and world organization and, as the one evolves into industry, the necessity for its use for atomic bombs will disappear. * * *

I now make an appeal to the great powers on behalf of His Majesty's Government—and we are ready to do it—to really put the cards on the table face upwards.

What is it we want to do? What do we want to retain? For myself and for the Government I have openly said in this house, at the Labor party conference, and on the public platform, that we will take no steps, we will do nothing or allow any of our agents and diplomats to do anything, to stir up hatred or to provoke or create a situation detrimental to Russia in the eastern countries.

If you give that security against attack, intrigue or the stirring up of difficulties, I cannot accept that the natural thing that follows is to close the door and prevent the country from having any contact with those peoples for trade or anything else.

Rejects Moscow Charge

Neither am I prepared to accept the position so often blared from the Moscow radio that claims the right to have friendly relationships with their near neighbors, even as President Roosevelt proclaimed the good neighbor policy with South America.

I am not a criminal if I want friendship with neighbors bordering on the British frontier. What am I doing wrong? I am doing nothing to injure anybody and I am not prepared to accept that position from any other country in the world.

Just as how the government is willing to give, it claims the right to deal with France, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia or other countries—not a Western bloc—for all purposes.

They are our cultural friends. They are our historical associates. They acknowledge the same democracy as we do. Therefore, I say I am entitled on behalf of the government to have good neighbors in my street just as any other country is entitled to have good neighbors in its street.

You will probably think I am a little energetic about this. But I am a little resentful and I think the house will agree I am entitled to be.

If there have been invading armies in the east of Europe there has been the blast of war in western Europe. Much of Europe's great civilization has been destroyed by this frightful struggle.

Therefore, I welcome President Truman's declaration. I think his declaration is a healthy one. These things are to be done by agreement not by force, not by aggression. They are to be voluntarily entered into by the acquiescence of the people concerned. That His Majesty's Government accepts.

We want it not merely for the protection of ourselves. We do not want it because we are afraid to defend ourselves. We have given great examples of that, heaven only knows.

But coming back to the original speech I made when I took this office, I regard the great economic developments of lifting the burden off the lives of the people as the most important thing in foreign policy and I really believe this country has much to give and much to gain by a proper exchange and arrangement and the contribution of each in cultural, economic and artistic life.

I have often watched little children drinking from a fountain in a park where the cups are hung on chains. One drinks two cups of water and another drinks one. They never kuarrel because there is enough for both. I think this is true of the great productive capacity of the world.

There need be no jealousy, no competition. Our capacity is so great we can do it. * * *

I hope that as the United Nations Organization grows we will succeed in cutting down military expenditure to a minimum, but not to such a point as to make the United Nations Organization ineffective in the face of aggression. * *

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Please remember that the atomic bomb might have been preceded by other dangerous weapons if our enemies had been successful prior to the final solution of the atomic bomb. Therefore, don't let us keep our minds solely on atomic bombs

Other Dangerous Studies

There are many, many other forms of scientific investigation of equally disastrous kind. There again it is a question of arriving at a moment of complete confidence as to whom you entrust it. The road to that complete confidence doesn't depend upon sentiments of what you do with scientific discovery, but upon the confidence in the policy you are all following and the obligations you are entering into.

I don't believe that any international legal gentlemen or anybody can devise a plan where an international inspector is worth anything in this matter. The means of carrying it on all over the world may be a check.

The only way in which you can be positive in keeping an international organization is when that organization accepts fully as an obligation and policy that you will trust its word without having to send a policeman around every five minutes.

We have to arrive at that state, but we have not arrived at it yet—we are too near the war.

We agreed to give inventions to other countries. We did not have it in return. It may be that they were frightened to give it to us in return. But we did set an emaple, which was a very big thing.

If our example is to be followed, let it really get into the pool before we take an undue risk. * * *

Our eyes should be fixed upon the United Nations Organization. All nations of the world should be invited to look that way to judge their policy as we do, as to wether it leads to that great goal. It is the only goal and the only way, in my judgment, which can create a world organization capable, masterful enough, united enough to hold in check this evolution of scientific discovery and make it the servant of man and not his destructor.

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Having conceded all this "and not taking one inch of territory or asking for it," he said, it was inevitable that the British government should be suspicious if new demands are presented.

U. S. IS BACKED BY CHURCHILL ON ATOM BOMB

Wartime Prime Minister Says Reds Wouldn't Share Its Secret.

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PRAISES TRUMAN'S 12 POINTS

Singleton

Urges Support of President's Plan in Opening First Debate on Attlee's Foreign Policy.

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill today expressed the conviction that Soviet Russia would not share the atomic bomb secret if she alone had it, and called upon Prime Minister Attlee at his forthcoming Washington talks to bring no pressure upon the United States to divulge the bomb's production details.

Opening the first full-dress debate on foreign policy since the Laborite Government assumed power, Churchill addressed the House of Commons as Leader of the Opposition.

"I am sure," he said, "that were the circumstances reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to Russian arsenals, it would not be granted."

The former Prime Minister mentioned the assistance given to the Russians during the war, including radar "and other matters," and said that he was "not conscious of any considerable reciprocity." Almost in the same breath, however, he declared: "Any idea of Britain's deliberately pursuing an anti-Russian policy or taking part in making a combination to the detriment of Russia is thoroughly opposed to British thought and conscience. Nothing but a long period of marked injuries and antagonisms could devolop any such matter again in this land."

Speaking for the Government, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House that the great difficulty in achieving international co-operation rested in "whether or not you can entirely obliterate what are called spheres of influence and power politics." He also appealed to the world's great Powers "to put their cards on the table face upwards" in an effort to establish peace. "We are ready to do it," he declared amid cheers.

Bevin discounted the possibility that atomic energy could be developed quickly for industrial use. "That encourages me to believe," he said, "that it will give us time to build up the United Nations Organization for peace efforts and that, as it evolves for industry, the necessity for its use for the atomic bomb will disappear."

Backs Truman's 12 Points.

Churchill praised Generalissimo Stalin as a great man, and said that the Russian leader "is strongly holding the helm and steering his tremendous ship."

Churchill also expressed the hope that Britain would adhere to the twelve-point American foreign policy enunciated by President Truman at New York on Navy Day.

"We should make clear to the United States," he said, "that we will march at their side in the cause President Truman has defined. This is our chance of survival and it may even be of safety and, with safety, a vast extension of prosperity."

Declaring that Britain should help the United States guard the atomic bomb "as a sacred trust for the maintenance of peace," Churchill also asserted, however, that Britain "should make atomic bombs ourselves and have them here, even if manufactured elsewhere, in suitable safe storage, with the least possible delay." He declared that the future of the atomic bomb should be decided by parliaments and responsible governments and "not by scientists, however eminent or ardent they may be."

Notes Uncontrollable Factors.

In solemn tones, Churchill said: "I cannot bring myself to visualize another world war. It is a somber thought that, as long as our new World Organization is so loosely formed, such possibilities and their consequences are practically beyond human control. My heart is not carefree. . . . Those same uncontrollable anxieties . . . felt in the years before the war recur. But we have also the hope, which we had not got then, and that hope is the strength and resolve of the United States to play a leading part in world affairs.

"The valley is indeed dark and the dangers most menacing. Yet we know that not very far away are broad uplands of an assured peace. Can we reach them? We must reach them. It is our sole duty."

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Referring to a charge that he and the late President Roosevelt had reached a secret agreement on the atomic bomb at Quebec in 1943, Churchill said that he had no objection to the publication "of any document or agreement which I signed," but that neither the British nor the American Government had the right of publication without the consent of the other, "and it would be very wrong of any one to try to force their hand or press them."

Churchill's statement came a day after Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov told the Russians in a Moscow address that the atomic bomb could not be kept secret and that the Soviet Union would have "atomic energy and many other things."

Britain's wartime Prime Minister told Commons that Generalissimo Stalin "is still strongly holding the helm and steering his tremendous ship," the Soviet Union.

"Follow Truman Policy"

In his role as minority leader, Churchill expressed the hope that "We shall adhere to the policy declared by President Truman to keep the knowledge and processes (of the atomic bomb) as a sacred trust, as a deterrent to aggressive wars."

Churchill told Britain's lawmakers that what the United States did not wish to disclose was the practical production methods of the bombs "developed at enormous expense and on a gigantic scale."

To be effective for Russia, he said, the disclosure would have to take the form of a visit by Soviet specialists, engineers and scientists to United States arsenals.

"Russ Would Keep Secret"

"I am sure," he added, "that were the circumstances reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to Russian arsenals, it would not be granted."

[C. D. Howe, Canadian Munitions Minister, said in Ottawa two months ago that the United States was the only nation which knew all the details of the atomic bomb, but that the information would be made available to Britain and Canada if they should ask for it. He said both Britain and Canada had decided for reasons of security not to seek complete details.]

Churchill referred to the Russian leader as that "great man, Marshal Stalin."

"Should Expand Friendship"

"It is the profound desire of the House that those feelings of comradeship and friendship which have been developed between the British and Russian peoples should not only be preserved but should be rapidly expanded," Churchill said.

Churchill's statement came in the midst of widespread speculation in the British press over Stalin's whereabouts. Stalin was not present either yesterday or today at the Moscow celebrations marking the anniversary of the Red revolution.

The leader of Britain's Conservative party opened Common's first full-dress debate of foreign policy since the Labor Government assumed power. He declared Laborites and Conservatives were "still united" in matters of foreign policy although divided domestically.

World Outlook Darker

Churchill declared that the "world outlook is, in several respects, less promising than after the German capitulation of 1918," and added:

"It is our duty to supply the solid grounds on which the hope (for the end of all wars) may rise again and live."

Churchill's Speech Called 'Dangerous'

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London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Communist member William Gallacher said today that former Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons "was of the most dangerous character."

"It was a speech," the Communist said, "that was a hope of a declaration of war against the progressive forces in Europe and the rest of the world."

His statement brought cries of "no" from the other members.

Swiss Reported Slain In Clash With Italians

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Agency in a dispatch tonight from Chiasso, reported several Swiss had been killed in clashes between Swiss frontier guards and Italians on the Swiss-Italian border.

The dispatch described the Italians as "smugglers, deserters and former prisoners of war" and said Swiss authorities were considering sending troops to the area.

Food Ministry Permanent

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—The British Ministry of Food, established at the outbreak of the war to procure and arrange equitable distribution of foodstuffs, will become a permanent department of the Government, Sir Ben Smith told Commons today. Smith is the present minister.

House Of Lords Last Hope Of Lord Haw Haw

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Attorneys for William Joyce, Nazi radio propagandist known as "Lord Haw Haw," said today they would attempt to appeal the case of the convicted traitor to the House of Lords, his last hope of escaping the gallows.

Shortly after the Court of Criminal Correction dismissed an appeal of his conviction this morning, his attorneys announced they would apply to the Attorney General for permission to take the case before the Lords.

'Haw Haw' Loses Plea

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—William Joyce, who won the nickname of "Lord Haw-Haw" for his propaganda broadcasts over the German radio, today was denied an appeal from the conviction on a charge of high treason. Joyce, under sentence of death, took the decision with outward calm.

The next step open to his attorneys is to seek the Attorney General's permission to bring the case before the House of Lords for review.

King, Queen Visit Birmingham

Birmingham, England, Nov. 7 (AP). King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited this industrial hometown of the late former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today and toured a hospital. It was their first visit since the war.

Trees For Palestine

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—A fund for planting trees in the Holy Land, originated by a group of Jewish soldiers during the fighting in Europe, has realized $2,250, which will cover the cost of 1,400 trees to commemorate Canadian fighting men of every faith who gave their lives in the war.

Poland's Peacetime Army

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a newspaper interview with commander in chief, Gen. Mihail Rola Zymierski, tonight said Poland would have a peacetime army of 350,000 men.

Superthermometers

Garston, England, Nov. 7 (AP)—Eight houses, built here for research, have been fitted with eupatheoscopes—special thermometers which show how much heating a room needs to make it comfortable. Findings will be used by the building trade to plan more comfortable houses.

FRENCH HAIL CURB ON G. I.'S

Tell of Nightly Robberies by Men in U. S. Uniform.

Paris, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—A United States Army order barring American soldiers from public places in Le Havre, an order now extended to a 500-square-mile area, was published prominently on the front pages of the French newspapers today along with stories charging crimes by men wearing American uniforms. The newspapers said that robberies and assaults by such men were running as high as thirty a night in Paris.

One newspaper proposed to dub Paris "the City of Insecurity," to match Le Havre's nickname of "the Port of Bitter Men."

There were no anti-American comments. The press was quick to point out that G. I. uniforms could be a convenient disguise for civilian criminals and that, in any case, individual acts of violence in no way represent the conduct of the army as a whole. There were some anxious editorials addressed to soldiers, however, including one entitled: "Americans, Our Friends."

The Army extended to the entire Le Havre port of embarkation area its order declaring civilian bars, restaurants, theaters, hotels and homes off limits to American troops.

The order was hailed as a "reassuring measure" by a leading Le Havre newspaper, which had previously appealed to the United States Army to do something about "the insecurity of our streets."

In Reims, the largest American redeployment center, the communist Mayor Michel Sicra, who once appealed for a sundown curfew for American soldiers, reported that the situation had "greatly cleared up."

U. S.-French Phone Link to Reopen

Paris, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Public telephone communications between France and the United States will be reopened tonight. Eighteen United States enlisted men will talk from a little Paris office to their families in the United States. The rate is 600 francs ($12) for three minutes.

101st Airborne Decorated

Auxerre, France, Nov. 7 (AP)—The United States 101st Airborne Division, which fought off the German encirclement in the Bastogne bulge until relieved last January, was decorated with the Belgian Croix de Guerre today.

British Educator Backs SS Guards

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP) Prof. H. A. Smith of London University Law School contended today that 45 SS guards charged with

killing or mistreating prisoners at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps were innocent of war crimes because it was their duty to obey the "national policy" of their country.

Appearing for the defense, Smith declared concentration camps were established in 1933 as a "part of the national policy for degradation and extermination of the Jewish race," and that the accused were "bound by German law to do their duty."

Summing Up Evidence Near

"Whenever there is a conflict between international and domestic law, it is the duty of a citizen to obey the law of hs country," he added. He argued there was no breach of international law and no war crimes because "we are dealing here with an incident which has no logical connection with the war at all."

Smith acknowledged the defense counsel was asking the military court trying the guards "to take a very difficult and unpopular decision, in view of what we all feel about concentration camps . . . but if you take a longer view of it I feel certain the decision of this court to uphold the law as it governers at the time of the act will be one to go down in history as an act of courageous upholding of the dignity of the law. . . ."

Twelve defending officers will begin their individual summing up of evidence tomorrow, headed by Major Claude Winwood, representing Josef Kramer, the chief defendant, and Dr. Fritz Klein.

British Professor On Stand For Belsen Defense

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP). A. H. Smith, professor of international law at London University, contended today that the "Beast of Belsen," Josef Kramer, and the 44 other SS attendants on trial here were innocent of war crimes under international law.

Summing up for the defense in the long trial before a British military court, Smith declared:

"It is solely up to the court to determine if the accused are guilty or not guilty in the light of international law. The German Government remains liable for all acts committed under its name and the German Government is responsible for payment of the fullest compensation to all non-German subjects who suffered in concentration camps under its jurisdiction. Nothing that can be said here limits the responsibility of the German Government."

Discusses Nuernberg Trials

Smith contended that any decision of the British court in the case of the concentration camp's personnel should not prejudice future trails. He said the Moscow declaration of 1943 provided that war criminals should be tried in the countries where crimes were committed.

Contrasting the Belsen case with the forthcoming Nuernberg trials, Smith said: "Nobody pretends that the Nuernberg trials are being carried out under existing laws. In fact, I might say lawyers on the whole are doubtful of the whole proceedings. It is; at any rate; a special case governed by a special international agreement of all powers concerned."

SCHUSCHNIGG HAILS TRIALS

Ex-Austrian Chancellor Will Testify Against Nazis

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP). Kurt Schuschnigg, white-haired former chancellor of Austria who will testify for the prosecution in the war crimes trials scheduled for November 20, visited the trial room today and described it as a symbol of justice for which the world had waited years.

"I knew it would happen as far back as 1943, when Churchill and Roosevelt said the guilty Nazis would be punished," Schuschnigg said.

Schuschnigg declaring he might never return to his native Austria, said he had retired from politics and wanted only to live quietly in Italy.

Tolerance Hope For Russia

He is expected to testify against Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi chancellor of Austria, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Nazi chief of security police, who are among the 22 high Nazis awaiting trial.

Schuschnigg said the only hope of Austria's future lay in the tolerance and indulgence of the great powers.

"The savereignty of small of dismembered states is only a fiction," he aserted. "The late Wendell Willkie's idea of 'one world' is the only way. Nations are lost unless they recognize that there is only one world."

Schuschnigg was liberated by the Allies from German imprisonment in the closing stages of the war.

Leftist Trend In Germany

Stuttgart, Nov. 7 (AP)—Heads of three German states in the American zone of occupation predicted today a definite leftward trend in forthcoming elections, but none thought the Communists would gain a majority in any region.

BELGIUM HONORS PATTON

Three French Cities to Confer Award on General

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prince Charles, the Regent, conferred the Croix de Guerre and the badge of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold on Gen. George S. Patton Jr. at the royal palace today.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—General Patton will be made a freeman of Reims, Verdun and St. Thierry, all liberated by his former command, the American Third Army, in a ceremony in Metz, on Nov. 25, the Paris radio said today.

1,000,000 Pay Honor To Stalin

Moscow, Nov. 7 (AP)—The mighty Red Army and Soviet workers, perhaps 1,000,000 strong, paraded through Red Square in a mammoth celebration of the Red Revolution today, but Generalissimo Stalin—hailed as the artisan of victory by cheering thousands—was unexplainedly not there.

Stalin's place on the reviewing stand, dusted by snow, was Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

It was the first time in any Muscovite's memory that Stalin, who has been vacationing in the south, had missed this important celebration of the anniversary of the 1917 Socialist Revolution. No explanation was offered officially.

Stalin Honored In Absence

But Stalin was honored in his absence by a 21-gun salute, thunderous cheers and bands when Gen. Alexei Antonov, Red Army chief of staff, shouted, "Long live our commander in chief, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union Stalin!"

Orders of the day from army and navy chieftains called on Russian soldiers and sailors to continue their training, to guard against the "giddiness of success," and to work for friendship.

Atop Lenin's tomb with Molotov were Government heads and leaders of the Red Army and Navy.

Carrying out the ceremonial tradition, Molotov arrived with the official reviewing party and mounted the stairs alongside the tomb at exactly 10 A.M.

Generals Circle Square

Red Army units from the Moscow garrison began to march after inspecting generals—[illegible] horsemen on sorrel mounts—had circled the square to make sure all was in readiness.

The might of the Red Army, twenty men abreast with bayonets, poured through the square by the thousands. After them came tanks and artillery and "katusha," the famed Red Army weapon consisting of rocket launchers mounted on trucks.

A light snow started falling just as the salute to Stalin ended and the parade began.

Harriman Sees Parade

After the armed forces came hundreds of thousands of civilians—workers and peasants—with banners proclaiming their love for the Soviet Union, their affection for Stalin and their determination to strive for Soviet goals.

Four hours later they were still marching and pouring into Red Square.

Prominent among the parade watchers was United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman—so far as known the last foreigner to talk to Stalin. Harriman visited the Soviet leader at Stalin's vacation villa at Sochi two weeks ago and returned to Moscow with a report that Stalin was in excellent health.

The cold finally proved too much for most of the diplomats, and they broke ranks to buy hot dogs and buns sold on the edge of the square.

Greetings From Bevin

Today's issue of *Izvestia* carried greetings to the Soviet leaders from many world personages including Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There were no published messages from President Truman or Secretary of State Byrnes.

[In Washington the White House said that Truman had sent a congratulatory message to Stalin. At the State Department it was said Byrnes did not send one because the occasion called for greetings from a chief of state rather than from the Secretary of State.]

The absence of any published messages from Truman and Byrnes caused immediate comment. Greetings from the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull in the past always were among the most prominently displayed messages.

There also were no published messages from General de Gaulle or French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Truman Congratulates Soviet

Sends Message to Moscow on Anniversary of Socialist Revolution.

Washington, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—The White House said today that President Truman had sent a message to Moscow congratulating the Russian Government on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Socialist Revolution.

Reporters brought up the question of the presidential message at a news conference with Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, on the basis of dispatches from Moscow that no anniversary greeting from either Mr. Truman or Secretary of State Byrnes had been published in the Moscow newspaper.

At the State Department, it was said that Byrnes did not send a message because the occasion called for greetings from a Chief of State rather than from the Secretary of State.

Ayers also was asked about reports, some emanating from the West Coast, that Generalissimo Stalin is or has been in the United States.

"If it is so," Ayers said, "we know nothing about it. The President has no knowledge of it."

Later, the department reported Truman's message was filed at 9:45 A. M. Eastern standard time yesterday. Department officials said that messages sometimes are delayed on transmission because of bad radio conditions.

Even if the message went instantaneously, these officials said, it would not have arrived in Moscow until after newspapers had completed preparations for publication today. They added that they expected Mr. Truman's message to be published in Moscow tomorrow or the next day.

Text of Message.

The State Department subsequently made public the text of President Truman's anniversary message to the Soviets which was addressed to President Mikhail Kalinin of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The text of the message follows:

"It gives me great pleasure on this national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Republics to send to your excellency and to the people of the Soviet Union the congratulations and best wishes of the peoples of the United States, as well as my own personal greetings and felicitations.

"Through the joint efforts of our two peoples and their valiant armed forces, in alliance with the other peoples of the United Nations, the forces of aggression in Europe and Asia which constituted so dangerous a threat to the freedom and prosperity of the peoples of the world have been totally defeated in the long bloody struggle. The years ahead offer an unexampled opportunity for achieving peaceful progress and improving the lot of the common man. The recent entry into effect of the United Nations Charter is a happy augury for co-operation between our two peoples and the other free nations of the world in the quest for firm, lasting and universal peace.

"I am confident that the challenge presented as a result of our joint victory over the common enemy will be successfully and constructively met through the continued co-operation of our two peoples during the coming years of peace in the same spirit which animated them during the past four years of war.

"Harry S. Truman."

Chiang Sends Message.

Chungking, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today sent a message of friendship to President Mikhail Kalinin of Russia on the anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, stressing "the ever-increasing ties of friendship" between Russia and China.

The Chinese, Chiang said, believe that the Russian people's contribution to "the maintenance of international peace and security" will equal their contribution to the war against the Axis.

Chiang visited the Soviet embassy here this morning to pay his respects to the Ambassador, and Madame Chiang later attended a reception there.

STALIN ABSENT FROM ANNUAL SOVIET PARADE

This Is First Time He Has Missed Celebration of Revolution.

MOLOTOV TAKES LIMELIGHT

His Remarks on Atomic Energy Become Main Topic in Red Square.

Moscow, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Stalin, for the first time since he became the leader of Soviet Russia, failed to attend the massive parade of soldiers and civilians celebrating the Socialist Revolution in Red Square.

The Premier broke a precedent earlier by allowing Foreign Commissar Molotov to deliver the "State of the Nation" address at

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St. Andrew Hall in the Kremlin last night. Stalin did not attend. Foreign diplomats suggested that perhaps he remained away to take none of the attention from Molotov.

Stalin was reported yesterday to have returned to Moscow from a month-long vacation in the south of Russia.

The troops and civilian marchers started pouring through Red Square around high noon and streets for miles around the center of Moscow were filled with tanks, armored cars, parachutists, infantry, cadets, sailors, motorcycle [illegible] mobile gun groups who [illegible]mb of Lenin.

Papers Carry Greetings

[illegible]orkers by the thousands carried banners and slogans.

Newspapers carried greetings from world leaders on this twenty-eighth anniversary of the revolution, but messages from President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes were conspicuously missing.

Congratulations of Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain were featured prominently in *Izvestia*, which also carried a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. In past years, messages from President Roosevelt have been among the most prominently displayed.

Nearly half the front pages of the newspapers were occupied by a photograph of Stalin in a white summer uniform jacket, wearing his golden star of Hero of Soviet Labor. The photograph appeared to be recent. It bore no caption. Stalin will be 66 on December 21.

Much Space To Molotov

Much of the remaining newspaper space was devoted to Molotov's address, in which the Foreign Commissar asserted that the secret of atomic energy should be a world-wide matter and not confined to any single nation or group of nations.

Millions heard the speech by radio last night; it was read and reread by announcers again this morning.

Molotov's remarks about atomic energy appeared to be the leading topic of conversation among the celebrating millions. A typical comment was that Russia should be given the secret, but would learn it anyway if the United States, Great Britain and Canada did not share it.

Vassilevsky Issues Order

Marshall Alexander M. Vassilevsky, Deputy Commissar of Defense, issued an order of the day to the Red Army telling it to "study and learn with persistence" the lessons of the World War II and shoulder the task of becoming "the faithful guardians of our socialistic nation."

The marshal, who commanded the brief Red Army campaign against Japan, declared the chief task of freedom-loving peoples was "to secure in deeds" a firm and everlasting peace. He said the Red Army had rightful pride that the "decisive role in winning the war belongs to the Soviet Union."

Fleet Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov, Commissar of the Navy, issued an order of the day to the sea fighters saying "the great leader Stalin demands of the fleet a constant training program and a learning from the experience of the patriotic war."

Warns Against Complacency

The admiral warned the Navy against complacency in victory.

Vassilevsky admonished the army that "there can be no place for giddiness from success." He said history was full of examples of victorious armies losing their fame because of conceit, indifference or failure to learn.

He told the Soviet Union that the new five-year plan must be fulfilled to gain a further blossoming of "material and spiritual forces of the country."

"In international relations," Vassilevsky declared, "the Soviet Union occupies a worthy and becoming place. Democratic masses of other countries see in our nation a reliable stronghold of peace."

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U.S.S.R. 'Entering Period Of Peace'

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Alexei Antonov, Red Army chief of staff, told a cheering crowd in Moscow today that Russia had "entered the period of peaceful development," but warned that the Soviet armed forces must "continue to perfect themselves" instead of resting on their laurels.

Antonov's address, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded in London, was a highlight of the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Red revolution.

"Bulwark Of Freedom"

"The Red Army in the future will be a reliable bulwark of the freedom and independence of the socialistic motherland," Antonov declared. "It stood and will stand in the first rank of the United Nations in defense of the peace and security of the peoples of the democratic countries."

Marshal Alexander M. Vassilevsky and Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai Kuznetsov previously had issued orders of the day in which they declared that Soviet forces played "a decisive role" in the defeat of the Axis.

Antonov said the Soviet victories were the result of the "organizing and inspiring role of the Bolshevik party, the result of the correct and wise leadership of the Soviet Government and our great leader and commander of genius, Comrade Stalin."

"Long Live Stalin"

He asserted that "in the period of peaceful reconstruction" upon which she already has embarked Russia will achieve "a new blossoming of the national economy and culture and will still further consolidate the economic and military might of the state."

A wild burst of cheers greeted Antonov, the Soviet monitor said, as he concluded with the cry:

"Long live our beloved leader and commander, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin."

Stalin Breaks Precedent

There was no reference in the broadcast to the whereabouts of Stalin, who broke a precedent last night by letting Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov deliver the annual speech opening the anniversary celebration at St. Andrew's Hall in the Kremlin.

Eisenhower and Zhukoff Toast Allies' Friendship

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 7—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower toasted the Allies' friendship with Marshal Georgi K. Zhukoff tonight in a palace of the Hohenzollerns on this twenty-eighth anniversary of Soviet Russia's birth.

General Eisenhower flew here from Frankfort on the Main for the celebration. The Russian military governor of eastern Germany invited more than 1,000 foreign guests to Caecilienhof, the family home of the former German Crown Prince and site of the Big Three's meeting last summer. He greeted each guest in the banquet hall where President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee signed their declaration.

General Eisenhower was the ranking guest. Britain was represented by Lieut. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's deputy. Over glasses of Russian vodka, French champagne and Polish fruit wine, the party got into full swing around dusk.

EISENHOWER TOAST PLEASES ZHUKOV

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Berlin, Nov. 7 (A. P.)—Gen. Eisenhower toasted Allied friendship with beaming Marshal G. K. Zhukov tonight in a palace of the Hohenzollers on the twenty-eighth anniversary of Soviet Russia's birth. Eisenhower flew here from Frankfurt for the celebration.

The Russian Military Governor of Eastern Germany invited more than 1,000 foreign guests to Cecilienhof, family home of the former German Crown Prince and site of the Big Three meeting last summer. Zhukov greeted each guest in the banquet hall, where President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee signed their tripartite declaration. Eisenhower was the ranking guest.

Great Britain was represented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Field Marshal Montgomery's deputy.

Over glasses of Russian Vodka, French champagne and Polish fruit wine, the party got into full swing around dusk. Two enterprising American soldiers "crashed" the festivities simply by writing themselves invitations on a Russian keyboard typewriter and putting on the invitations impressive but meaningless stamps in English.

STALIN MESSAGES CHIANG

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—(AP) A Chinese spokesman said today Premier Stalin had sent Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek a personal message early this week on "a quite important matter," the nature of which was not divulged.

TURKISH-SOVIET PACT ENDS AFTER 25 YEARS

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP) Turkey's 25-year-old treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Russia ended today but, despite the usual welter of rumors, there was a discernable atmosphere of increasing optimism over the continuation of good neighborliness.

There is no evidence of any new pact likely to be forthcoming soon to replace the one denounced by Russia last March. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov suggested at that time that discussions be held to reach the basis of a new agreement and Turkey asked Russia to set forth her views.

Turkey's Foreign Minister, Hassen Saka, explained the current situation today at a closed session of the national party's parliamentary council. He also explained the American memorandum on the Dardanelles strait, which is reported to have been exceedingly well received.

This note, in which America assertedly said she could not support any action jeopardizing Turkish territory and rights, did much to ease the tension which had been mounting steadily. British and Russian notes on the vital Strait's matter still are unreceived.

TURKISH CONTROL OF DARDANELLES WILL BE SLASHED

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Russia Given Greater Rights, But Not as Much as Demanded.

BAR MILITARY BASES

Four Point Program Is Unveiled by United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — (AP) The United States today unveiled a four-point program for decreasing Turkish authority over the Dardanelles and giving the United Nations a voice in its military use.

The program would result in greater rights for Russia in the use of the vital straits between the Mediterranean and the Black sea, but would not give Russia all she wants. Particularly, it withholds American approval from a Russian proposal for Soviet military bases on the straits.

The disclosure came from Secretary of State Byrnes on the very day on which Russia's long-standing treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Turkey expired after being denounced several months ago.

There was a general assumption at the State department that one of Russia's primary objectives in knocking this treaty on the head was to bring psychological pressure on Turkey in order to win concessions over the Dardanelles. On the straits question, the United States, Russia and Britain are all making separate approaches to the government at Ankara.

U. S. Favors Changes

The straits at present are governed by a treaty made at Montreux, Switzerland, a decade ago. Byrnes told his news conference that the United States had written the Ankara government a letter saying that the United States favors these four steps for revision of the Montreux convention:

1. The Straits should be open to the merchant vessels of all nations at all times. They are generally open now except that Turkey may limit passage of merchant vessels in time of war or threat of war.

2. The Straits should be open to the warships of the Black sea powers at all times. At present the warships of any belligerent power may be barred by a neutral Turkey. This puts Russia, as the foremost Black sea power, at a considerable disadvantage in wartime.

3. Except for limited tonnage in peacetime, warships of non-Black sea powers would be denied passage through the straits unless the Black sea powers consented or the United Nations granted authority for passage. The peacetime tonnage figure would have to be decided at an international conference. The present maximum for non-Black sea warships in that sea at any one time is 45,000 tons, Byrnes said.

4. The Montreux convention should be modernized by eliminating Japan as a signatory nation and by substituting the United Nations for the old League of Nations at various points.

Asked whether the United States which has no direct interest in that area would like to become a member of the international combine controlling the straits, Byrnes said that this government is entirely willing to become a member.

Independence Protected

Dispatches had come from Ankara last Sunday saying in effect that the United States had assured Turkey she would refuse to support any action which might jeopardize Turkish independence or territory.

Byrnes said the Ankara stories were incorrect and it was for that reason that he was giving out the American position. He said he was setting something of a precedent in giving out the substance of an American position before a foreign government had replied to the message informing it of that opinion.

Garrett D. Horner, reporter for the Washington Star, said newsmen had been trying to get this information since Monday and he wondered why it had been so long delayed. Byrnes said he did not know that the reporters had any right to demand the information, that he had concluded only today that he would give it out and that he wasn't giving it out in any belief that the reporters have a right to know it.

On other aspects of United States-Russian relations, Byrnes said he would not comment on Foreign Commissar Molotov's speech yesterday in which Molotov asserted that Russia would have atomic energy and discussed other international questions.

Byrnes was told there had been reports that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman had not actually seen Generalissimo Stalin on his recent visit to the Russian leader's vacation place. Byrnes said that Harriman reported holding two conversations with the generalissimo and commented that his health was fine.

New Debate On Leopold

Brussels, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Belgian Senate decided today to reopen debate Saturday on a proposal to allow King Leopold III to return from exile to his throne. The Catholic party made the proposal.

Medical Relief for Italy

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—Dr. Charles Muzzicato of New York, chairman of the American Medical Relief for Italy organization, told Crown Prince Humbert today that his group would send Italy $250,000 worth of medical supplies by the end of November.

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Jews Thank Pope

aVtican City, Nov. 7 (AP)—Reuben Resnik, director of the American Hebrew Association for Distribution of American Aid to Italian Jews, thanked Pope Pius XII in an audience today for helping Italian Jews during Fascist and Nazi persecutions.

Hungarians Study Coalition Cabinet

Budapest, Nov. 7 (AP)—Hungarian party leaders conferred tonight in an attempt to form a coalition cabinet as complete unofficial returns from Sunday's national elections gave the Small Holders party 60 per cent of the total vote cast.

While official returns will not be available until late tomorrow, it was indicated that 4,890,901 of the 5,500,000 registered voted as follows:

Small Holders	2,869,995
Social Democrats	834,608
Communists	790,327
Peasants	321,658
Civic Democrats	74,313

Of 421 seats mandated for Parliament, 10 will go to outstanding non-party men and the remainder will be allotted: Small Holders, 246; Social Democrats, 71; Communists, 69; Peasants, 22, and the Civic Democrats, 3.

The new Parliament is expected to meet by November 15. There has been no decision yet as to who will be president, but Zoltan Tildy, head of the Small Holders party, is premier-designate.

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TRIPOLI RIOTS NEARLY ENDED

74 Jews And One Arab Killed In Three Days Of Disorders

Fred Kriel

Cairo, Nov. 7 (AP)—Seventy-four Jews and one Arab were killed in anti-Jewish rioting the last three days in Tripolitania, but a curfew and "shoot-to-kill" orders to troops tonight had suppressed disorders in most of the Mediterranean colony.

NIGHT

Arab mobs looted Jewish quarters and assaulted Jews in Tripoli, Souk el Juma and Tagiura "in a serious outbreak of rioting, violence and arson" started on Sunday night, British headquarters declared.

Tripoli itself was under heavy guard today and "the provinces remained generally quiet except for the eastern provinces where disturbances were reported from Cussabat and Zliten," a communiqué said.

Minor Clash In Holy Land

Rioting, blamed by the British on "irresponsible elements who in a large majority of cases came from the Arab section of the population," hospitalized 183 Jews, 36 Arabs and 2 Italians.

The new Arab-Jewish clashes followed rioting last week in Egypt, in protest of a national home in Palestine for Jews, in which ten persons were reported killed and 520 injured.

Palestine police today announced one Arab was knifed in a minor clash between Jews and Arabs in the northern part of the Holy Land.

Troops and police in Tripoli were ordered to "shoot all looters and to fire if necessary to disperse groups of more than five persons." A 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. curfew was imposed there Monday, and then extended from 5 P.M. to 6 A.M. throughout all of Tripolitania, the Italian colony where Allied and Axis armies battled in the North African campaigns.

Looting Flares Again

Riots started in Tripoli when "an Arab mob attacked the Jewish quarter" there, the communiqué said, and despite heavy guards, looting, incendiarism and "isolated brutal assaults of Arabs upon Jews" flared again Monday morning. Rumors were spread charging Jews with crimes against Arabs, British said.

On Monday, "undisciplined Arab mobs looted and gutted the Jewish quarter at Souk el Juma and Tagiura," the communiqué said, adding it was now known "that the Jews suffered 36 killed at Souk el Juma and four killed at Tagiura," 5 miles east of Tripoli, with many more injured.

Cussabat and Zliten, where disorders still were reported Tuesday, are 52 and 85 miles east of Tripoli.

Subsersive Elements Arrested

Subversive Arab elements have been arrested, British said.

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the east make up the great Italian colony of Libya, whose people have been demanding independence from Italy. The Arab League is supporting their demand. Tripolitania is being administered temporarily by the British on behalf of the Allies.

The British statement declared: "These acts of violence which are unprecedented in the history of Tripolitania (which always had been characterized by friendship and mutual good will between Arabs and Jews) were the work of irresponsible elements who in a large majority of cases came from the Arab section of the population.

"Leading local personalities both among the Arabs and Jews have disassociated themselves firmly from the lawbreakers and expressed their deep regret for the occurrencies.

Curb On Meetings

"Irresponsible elements in Tripoli also attempted to stir up feelings against Jews by spreading false and malicious rumors, alleging that the Qadi (head of the Arab Advisory Council) had been murdered and that Sharia court had been set on fire, allegations which were patently untrue."

The communiqué said British Brigadier Temple, commander at Tripoli, had told members of the Allied Advisory Council that they "must exercise their influence and authority to the full in re-establishing law and order." He banned meetings of more than five persons, warned that other measures might be taken to maintain order, prohibited the carrying of any weapons even sticks and said plunderers would be killed.

Nearly 900,000 In Tripolitania

Tripolitania is the colony over which Russia reportedly asked for sole trusteeship at the recent London Foreign Ministers' Conference. Its population of nearly 900,000 includes 89,000 Italians, 763,000 Moslems and 30,000 Jews.

The Palestine clash broke out when an Arab legion patrol on frontier duty, questioning thirteen Jews stopped near the Minara settlement in the Safed district, was attacked by another group of Jews, the police communiqué said. One Arab was knifed and another knocked out, and the Jews fled when the Arabs fired two shots into the air, it added.

74 Jews, 1 Arab Die In Riots In Tripolitania

Cairo, Nov. 7 (AP)—The British Ministry of Information announced today that 74 Jews and 1 Arab had been killed in anti-Jewish outbreaks in Tripolitania.

DAY

Troops and police in Tripoli, metropolitan center of the Italian colony in North Africa, were ordered to "shoot all looters and fire if necessary to disperse groups of more than five persons."

Seeking Independence

With support of the Arab League, Libyans are seeking independence from Italy. The colony is made up of Tripolitania, the western section, and Cirenaica, the eastern.

Russia openly expressed interest in some form of control over Tripolitania during the conference of five Foreign Ministers in London, indicating she might ask a share in administering that colony and Eritrea.

Foreign Commisar Vyacheslav M. Molotov told newsmen at the conference that there was "a grain of truth" in reports that Russia wanted sole trusteeship over Tripolitania, in a discussion on disposition of Italy's colonies in North Africa.

Curfew Imposed

The Ministry of Information communiqué said stern measures, including the imposition of a curfew, had been enforced to put down "a serious outbreak of rioting, violence and arson by the Arabs against the Jews in Tripoli city Sunday night."

"Arrests have been made of subversive Arab elements," it said.

In addition to those killed, 83 Jews, 36 Arabs and two Italians were hospitalized.

The Ministry said the rioting started when an "Arab mob attacked the Jewish quarter" of Tripoli.

Unprecedented By Tripolitania

It added:

"These acts of violence, which are unprecedented in the history of Tripolitania (which had always been characterized by friendship and the mutual good will of Arabs and Jews) were the work of irresponsible elements who, in a large majority of cases, came from the Arab section of the population. Leading local personalities, both among the Arabs and Jews, have disassociated themselves firmly from the lawbreakers and have expressed their deep regret for the occurrences."

The communiqué said the provinces remained "generally quiet except for the eastern province."

"Cases of incendiarism and isolated brutal assaults of Arabs upon Jews," were reported by the communiqué, hich charged that "irresponsible elements in Tripoli also attempted to stir up feelings against the Jews by spreading false and malicious rumors."

The communiqué said that through Monday night, although the city of Tripoli itself remained quiet, heavy patrols were maintained and "undisciplined Arab mobs looted and gutted the Jewish quarter."

A curfew imposed Monday upon Tripoli between the hours of 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. was extended Tuesday throughout Tripolitania.

Brigadier Temple, British military commander at Tripoli, told members of the Allied Advisory Council that they "must exercise their influence and authority to the full in re-establishing law and order."

Warning On Meetings

The communiqué said Temple issued the warning that "a meeting of more than five persons would be dispersed by force including opening fire, if necessary."

"The Administration will not hesitate to continue or increase these measures until peace is restored," it added.

Carrying sticks or weapons of "any nature" was proclaimed an offense, and any violation was ordered "severely dealt with." Plundering was made punishable by death.

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Independence Movement

Leading members of the Tripolitanian National Unity Party were reported to have been arrested in Tripoli last September after a demonstration for national independence during which their followers clashed with Italians.

Abdel Rahman Azzem Bey, secretary of the Arab League, declared at that time that the Tripolitanians were prepared to fight rather than accept domination by any foreign power. This Nationalist movement in Tripolitania has its counterpart in Syria and Lebanon, where the natives have attempted to gain complete independence from the French.

Libya's area is estimated at 679,358 square miles. Its population of almost 900,000 includes some 89,000 Italians, 763,000 Moslems and 30,000 Jews.

Libya was a major battleground during the war. Field Marshal Rommel drove through Libya in his attempt to reach Alenxandria and the Suez Canal—an attempt that the British halted and threw back at El Alamein.

In London, a British Colonial Office spokesman said today that Tripolitania was being administered by the British temporarily on behalf of the Allies.

The disorder there underscored the problem of the future administration of Italian colonies—a question left hanging by the collapse of the recent London Foreign Ministers Conference.

Trusteeship Suggested

While Russia hinted at a desire for sole trusteeship over Tripolitania, the United States has suggested that the area be placed under an international trusteeship.

Italy acquired control of the area in 1911, abandoned it during the first World War and regained control in the early Twenties. The United States has been at war twice with Tripolitania, as a result of Tripolitanian piratical practices in the Nineteenth Century.

British-Ousted Writer Gets Re-Entry Permit

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Overseas News Agency tonight released a dispatch from its correspondent, Constantine Poulos, in Cairo in which Poulos said that because British authorities had not offered a satisfactory explanation for their request that he be expelled from Palestine, United States army headquarters had issued him a re-entry permit for the Holy Land.

Poulos's dispatch said that he had been in Palestine only a week when he was expelled October 23, and that he had filed only one dispatch. In this he said he compared the situation in the Holy Land with what he had seen in Greece a year ago on the eve of the Greek Civil War.

INDONESIANS PRESENT PLAN

Propose British Contact Units To Avert Clashes

MOTON

Batavia, Java, Nov. 7 (AP)—Indonesian leaders today submitted to the British a plan to preserve peace in Java while British troops finish disarming the Japanese and rescuing thousands of European interness menaced by extreme nationalists.

NIGHT

President Soekarno and Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the "Indonesian republic" proposed the plan during a meeting this morning with Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies.

The two Indonesian leaders were expected to confer again today with Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general, on the deadlocked Dutch-Indonesian dispute over long-range plans for the Indies. Late in the day there was no word of such a conference.

Urges Contact Bureaus

Soekarno suggested to Christison that Java be divided into a number of regions where contact bureaus would be set up consisting of Indonesian local leaders and British officers. This, Soekarno said, would permit the British to carry out their task without further clashes with the Indonesians because the way would be paved in advance by co-operation in the contact bureaus.

Observers believed that Christison would readily accept the plan. Such arrangements already have been made at the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja and at Magelang, but only after serious fighting between British troops and the Indonesians.

Separate statements issued yesterday by Van Mook and Soekarno showed that the Dutch and Indonesians were still far divided. Van Mook proposed a type of dominion status for the Indies under which the Indonesians would share equally in the development of the country, but Soekarno insisted on complete independence.

Only One Stipulation

Apparently the only stipulation the Soekarno Cabinet made before agreeing to meet Van Mook again was that the Dutch recognize their right to self-determination. The Dutch news agency Aneta quoted Soebardjo as saying that he "personally" would be willing to settle the dispute by a plebescite.

Soekarno Government's leaders say that when, and if, they are recognized as the *de facto* government, they will make a treaty with the Dutch guaranteeing the safety of Dutch private property and will welcome the Dutch on the same basis as other nationals in developing the economy of the country.

Java generally was quiet, but the British Army newspaper said an "uneasy situation" existed at Magelang because of large concentrations of armed youth in that area.

Thirty-one armed Indonesians were arrested in Batavia.

Soekarno will go to Jogjakarto, Java's ancient capital, on Friday to address a national gathering of Indonesian youth movements.

Protest To Mountbatten

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—A protest

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against British abandonment of press conferences which provided information on military activities in the Netherlands East Indies was forwarded today to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press.

Groups Seeking Compromise In Java

Batavia, Java, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Dutch and Indonesian Nationalists remained at odds today in their search for a compromise to end the bloody strife in the Netherlands East Indies.

Soekarno and Soebardjo, who style themselves President and Foreign Minister of the "Indonesian republic," conferred again with the Allied commander, British Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison. They were expected also to meet informally again with H. V. van Mook, lieutenant governor of the rich islands.

Van Mook has offered the Indonesians a type of dominion status under the Dutch Queen, with the Indonesians sharing equally in the development of the country. Soekarno and his followers insisted they would accept nothing short of complete independence.

Both Sides Jockeying

Separate statements of the two camps yesterday showed that the parties could agree only on the single point that it would be better for Indonesia if the Dutch and Indonesians could live happily together.

Both sides were jockeying for position in which world opinion will play a most important role.

At the morning conference, Soekarno proposed to divide Java into regional sections where contact bureaus would be established to effect liaison between British officers and Indonesian local leaders. Soekarno said this would enable the British to go into any area to disarm Japanese and rescue internees, because the way would be paved by the cooperating councils of British and natives.

To Address Youth Gathering

Soekarno said he would go to Jogjakarta Friday to address a national gathering of Indonesian youth movements.

The British Army newspaper said an "uneasy situation" prevailed at Magelang, where considerable bands of armed youths were concentrated. In Batavia, the British arrested 31 such armed men but others escaped after being warned by a native policeman.

2 Hurt in Australia At Anti-Dutch Riot

Sydney, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Two persons were injured today when 200 members of the Communist party staged a demonstration on a wharf at Wooloomooloo where a transport was waiting to depart for Java with 1,600 Dutch soldiers. A barrage of bottles and plates was hurled from the ship when the demonstrators booed the soldiers.

CHINESE REDS CLAIM CAPTURE OF TWO GENERALS

Report 70,000 Government Troops Routed in Undeclared Civil War.

TO REMOVE MARINES

Secretary Byrnes Announces U. S. Troops to Leave 'Hot Spots'

CHUNGKING, Thursday, Nov. 8—(AP) Chinese Communists have captured two Central government Army commanders—one reportedly committed suicide—in southern Hopeh province and forced the government armies to retreat, a military spokesman acknowledged today.

The scene of this reversal in China's undeclared civil war is the same one where the Communists claim they have routed 70,000 government troops.

The spokesman said one of the captured generals was Ma Fah Wu, commander of the 41st army. He is understood to have committed suicide. The other was Kao Shu Hsun, commander of the Eighth army.

The spokesman accused the Communists of circulating unfounded rumors about the two generals "in an effort to throw dust in the eyes of the public."

The Communists had claimed a number of generals and the bulk of their troops had surrendered.

The spokesman's version was that the 8th and 41st armies were attacked north of Tzehsien in Hopeh by several tens of thousands of Communists, were "taken unawares and were unable to concentrate in time to ward off the assault."

Captured on Oct. 30

He said their commanders were captured the night of Oct. 30 at different points and their armies subsequently withdrew southward to await orders from Chungking.

A semi-official dispatch claimed government successes in clashes with Communists in southern Honan and northern Hopeh.

The dispatch said Communists attacking Tangho and Sinyeh in Honan and the Han River towns of Siangyang and Fangchun in Hopeh were driven into the mountains where the Reds "say they will make a first stand."

The dispatch said about 30,000 Communists are concentrated at Tsaochow in western Shantung province, preparing to attack the Lunghai railroad.

Fighting on Many Fronts

Intensified fighting flared on several fronts and both Chinese and foreign quarters in Chungking agreed that the situation is nearly beyond repair and full-scale war is almost inevitable.

The Communists claimed:

1. Decisive defeat of eight government divisions, totalling 70,000 men, during which the Reds tightened their grip on the Peiping-Hankow rail line and recaptured the Hopeh province rail junction of Tzehsien on Oct. 25—blocking the northward movement of Chiang's troops along that route.

2. Under able Gen. Ho Lung, the Communists drew their fiery siege ring tighter around Kweisui, capital of inner-Mongolian Suiyuan province. Other Red forces battled for the besieged rail junction of Tatung to the east and prepared to assault Paotow to the west.

3. To the south, Communists attacked in force several points along the Tatung-Puchow railroad, including Hwohsien in southern Shansi province. (The Central government admitted loss of several towns west of the railroad but said it had beaten off more than 30 attacks on the railway itself in four days.)

4. Large Communist reinforcements are pouring into Suiyuan province, and surrender of many of the 70,000 Nationalists along the Peiping-Hankow railroad brought the Reds new weapons. Most troops of the Nationalist 30th and 40th armies yielded with their arms, Reds said.

(The government contended that the Communists were forcibly conscripting manpower in Shansi province, including all males between 15 and 40.)

Asked for comment on the Communist claims of victory, K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, declared: "Communists have circulated so many fabrications that it's no use denying one after another."

The Government claimed:

1. Communists had breached dikes and flooded hundreds of square miles near the highway junction of Taikang in eastern Honan province.

2. Communists' operations west of Kweisui have left 100,000 Chinese homeless; the Communists, said Gen. Fu Tso-yi, have burned villages in all directions around Kweisui, as well as destroyed most of the Peiping-Suiyan railroad between Paotow (west of Kweisui) and Tatung (east of Kweisui).

3. Communists are planning a drive on Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, if they capture Kweisui.

No Reply To Peace Bid

Communist headquarters at Yenan meanwhile made no reply to the Government's week-old peace proposals.

The Central Government through a spokesman offered only a "no comment" on whether Russia has agreed to permit nationalist troops to land at the Manchurian ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, to replace Russian occupation forces in Manchuria. A Yingkow (Manchuria) dispatch said negotiations for landings there were continuing. Seaborne landings would be the Government's only recourse if overland routes to the north are cut.

U. S. to Remove Marines From China's 'Hot Spots'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—(AP)

The United States is planning to withdraw its Marines from the hot spots in China, Secretary of State Byrnes said today.

His disclosure at a news conference coincided with word from Chungking that a full scale war appears imminent between the government forces of Generalissimo Ching Kai-Shek and the North China Communist armies.

The Marines, reported to total two divisions, went into North China several weeks ago to take over strategic spots from the surrendering Japanese and hold them for release to Chinese government forces. The U. S. Navy and Army airforces then began transporting these government forces to the places where the Marines were holding out, notably such cities as Peiping and Tientsin.

Officials amplifying Byrnes' terse announcement said that it did not reflect any basic change in American policy toward China—a policy which strongly supports Generalissimo Chiang—but means that the northern cities soon will be turned over to Chinese government forces.

These officials, who are experts on Chinese questions, said the real decision on policy will come on pending proposals for supplying American officers to the Chinese army and otherwise giving Chiang Kai-Shek long range assistant.

Clarifies Situation

Following Byrnes' news conference a State Department press officer seeking to clarify the situation made these two points about American assistance to the Chungking armies:

1. When the Japanese war ended the United States had completed equipping and training about 20 Chinese divisions out of 39 scheduled to receive that aid. So far as the State Department knows the 19 others are still being trained and equipped.

2. All lend-lease of military supplies was ended as of August 20 but President Truman's order allowed for exceptions in emergency situations and to cover hardship cases. Under these exceptions Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer could transfer to the Chinese government troops any equipment he desired on a lend-lease basis.

Communists Tell Of Defeating

70,000

Chungking, Nov. 7 (AP)—Chinese Communists claimed a victory today over 70,000 Nationalist troops in fighting along the Peiping-Hankow railroad as the Kuomingtang official news agency reported intensified battling throughout the provinces of Shansi and Suiyuan.

The Communists also said they had recaptured the Hopeh province rail junction of Tzehsien October 25. The already strained relations between Yenan and Chungking were further endangered by the Communist claims.

Under the veteran Gen. Ho Lung, the Communists are tightening a ring of steel around Kweisui, Suiyuan capital, while other Red columns move from the west, preparatory to assaulting the important city of Paotow, also on the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad.

Reds Getting Reinforcements

Large Communist reinforcements are pouring into the province, the Nationalist dispatches said.

Meanwhile, the Yenan forces continued their attacks against the beleaguered rail junction of Tatung in northern Shansi. In the south of the province, Communists were attacking different points along the Tatung-Puchow railroad, including Hohien.

Loss of several towns west of the railroad was acknowledged by the Central Government, but it contended that Kuomintang forces beat off more than 30 attacks against Chaocing in four days.

Area Reported Flooded

A semi-official dispatch reported the Reds had breached the Yellow river dyke near the important highway center of Taiyang in eastern Honan, inundating hundreds of square miles of territory and flooding many towns and villages. The flood threatened to engulf Taiyang.

Further Communist destruction to railroads north of the Yangtze also was charged.

Forces over which the Communists claimed "victory" in the Hopeh fighting included eight divisions, three "equipped with American arms and noted for their combat powers."

The Communist claims, if true, meant that the movement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies along the Peiping-Hankow Railroad toward North China and Manchuria had been smashed.

High Officers Surrender

The Communists said their "victory" over the Government forces along the Peiping-Hangkow Railroad was scored against troops belonging to the 8th, 13th and 40th armies.

The Communists asserted that most of the Central Government troops involved capitulated with their arms. They said that high Government officers who surrendered included Gen. Ma Fa Wu, deputy commander in chief of the 11th War Zone; Gen. Sung Yen-tan, chief of staff of the 11th War Zone.

The statement also listed the name of four divisional commanders likewise alleged to have surrendered.

Demands Punishment

Another official statement from Yenan demanded the arrest and punishment of Gen. Soy In-chin, commander in chief of the Chinese Army, accused of "engineering offensive by 800,000 troops against the liberated areas" dominated by the Communists.

Yenan also clamored for the arrest and punishment of the governor of Shantung, and the governor of Shansi and Gen. Yen Shi-shan.

The Communists branded the three as reactionary pro-Japanese with the Kuomintang who are underminig the national interests since Japan's surrender.

Seamen In China Reported Seized

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—Charles Miner, Mutual Broadcasting System's correspondent at Shanghai, reported today that a news blackout was clamped down at United States Army headquarters there following the reported seizure by Chinese Communists of several American crewmen from a Liberty ship in the Chinwangtao area.

Newsmen dependent on British sources were told, Miner reported, that some seamen were seized by the Communists, but that some later were released.

An American army spokesman in Shanghai, Miner added, refused to discuss the matter and the United States consul general's office referred inquiries to the Tien-

tsin consulate, saying only "vague" reports had been received on the incident.

Soldiers Booed By Communists

Sydney, Nov. 7 (AP)—Two persons were injured today when 200 members of the Communist party staged a demonstration on a wharf at Wooloomooloo where a transport was waiting to depart for Java with Dutch soldiers. A barrage of bottles and plates was hurled from the ship when the demonstrators booed the soldiers.

U.S. Seamen Reported Seized By China Reds

Shanghai, Nov. 7 (AP)—The reported seizure by Chinese Communists of several American crewmen from a Liberty ship in the Chingwangtao area today brought a prompt news blackout at United States Army Headquarters here.

Newsmen, dependent on British sources, were told that some seamen were seized by the Chinese Communists but some were released with apologies.

American Army spokesmen refused to discuss the matter and the United States Consul General's office here said only that "vague" reports had been received.

Referred To Tientsin

Inquiries were referred to the Tientsin consulate, from which replies were unavailable.

The known facts are the presence in North China of American Marines and the operation of several Liberty ships, arousing considerable resentment among the Communists.

This has produced an anti-American propoganda campaign and at least two minor shooting incidents in which there were no casualties.

First UNRRA Ships in China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7 (AP)—The first UNRRA relief shipments to China arrived today aboard two United States freighters carrying processed wheat, clothing and machinery. The Davy Crockett docked from Manila with 243,000 bushels of soft cracked wheat. The Emile Vidal was filled with clothing, food, road-building equipment and miscellaneous cargo.

Chiang's Korean Pledge Hailed By Seoul Leaders

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang's pledge that China will consult with United States, Britain and Russia on Korean self-government was greeted in Seoul today with optimism among political leaders.

"We are doing everything we can to prepare Korea for independence," remarked Lieut. Gen. John Hodge, commanding American army forces in Korea's southern occupation zone. (Russians control northern Korea.)

Dr. Syngman Rhee, elderly Korean patriot and spokesman for political unification drive, observed that "Chiang Kai-shek's offer to consult with other nations will be a large contribution toward peace in the Far East, and an independent and free Korea is the only solution."

U.S. Flyers Who Fell In Borneo Disappeared

Labuan Island, North Borneo, Nov. 6 [AP—*Delayed*]—Although scores of American airmen crashed or parachuted into Borneo, not one of them has been found alive, nor have their graves been identified, Australian officers said today.

Borneo was the scene of death marches in which white prisoners died hourly. Their bodies were stripped of identification and hastily buried along the way.

The Australians said the Japanese informed them that most Australian, British, Dutch and American prisoners of war in British Borneo at any time was 4,730 in April, 1943, including about 300 civilians, most of them Dutch nuns. Of more than 4,300 known not to have left Borneo, only 1,390 have been found.

DENIED TRAVEL PERMIT

BOMBAY, Nov. 7. — (AP) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a leader of the Indian Congress Party, said today he had been officially informed that his request for travel facilities to the Netherlands East Indies could not be granted under existing circumstances. Indonesian nationalists invited Nehru to make an inspection tour of the islands.

Paper Control To Be Suspended

Cape Town, Nov. 7 (AP)—All paper control will be suspended in South Africa after December 1, it was announced today. A government mission to Britain, Canada, the United States and Scandinavia has arrangements for greatly increased quantities of paper, paperboard and allied products, to reach South Africa during 1946.

1,300 WORKERS LEAVE BASE AT PEARL HARBOR

HONOLULU, Nov. 7.—(AP) Thirteen hundred Pearl Harbor Navy yard workers will depart for the mainland tomorrow in the largest exodus of civilian employes since the war ended.

Ens. Claude Horton, employes service officer at the yard, said that 1,000 will leave aboard the Essex-class carrier Hornet, and the remainder on the light carrier Monterey.

JAP ELECTION REFORM DUE

Special Diet Session Forecast. Police Powers Checked

Tokyo, Nov. 7 (AP)—Drastic reform shared the spotlight with imperial tradition today as Emperor Hirohito exercised his royal authority to call a regular session of the Diet while the nation's police chiefs pondered a program of democratization [illegible] it would use housewives to keep an eye on the corner cop.

Emperor Hirohito's imperial rescript called the Diet to meet December 24, but Kyodo News Agency said this might be superseded by an extraordinary session expected to convene December 10.

To Study Election Law

The agency said the special session would consider revision of election laws, and that if such revisions were approved the Diet would dissolve itself. This would automatically postpone the next session until general elections could be held—probably some time after January 1.

The Government meanwhile gave Japan's police system another shakeup by firing more than 5,800 old-line enforcement and surveillance personnel and announcing it would appoint civilian advisory boards in major Tokyo police districts with unprecedented power to criticize and keep an eye on the police.

Kyodo said groups of ten advisers each would be named for each of Tokyo's major police stations—where third-degree methods formerly ruled. These advisers, the agency added, will include representatives of various professions and "middle-class housewives."

Public To Suggest Names

The public will be asked to recommend candidates for such advisory boards, and in addition will be invited to voice criticism of police matters through letter boxes to be set up in each district.

Police chiefs from all parts of Japan meanwhile met at the home ministry to discuss these and other aspects of the task of "establishment of the police as a people's police." They also talked about the collection of civilian weapons and the management of the economic police, whose function is suppression of black market and similar activities.

New Party Appears

Jiujitsu was wiped off the physical training program of Japanese schools. The Ministry of Education also abolished other Samurai-flavored courses in glider-training, fencing and military drill.

A new political organization, the Japan Renovationist party, came into existence, vaguely advocating elimination of feudalism and liberalization of Japanese economy, but upholding tennoism (the Emperor system) and opposing communism.

The newspaper *Asahi* announced that nearly 300,000 Japanese, including 170,000 demobilized service men, had been repatriated by the end of October.

JAP DIET CALLED TO SIT DEC. 24

Nation's Police System Gets Rough Shake-up.

Tokyo, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito today called a regular meeting of the Diet for December 24, the Kyodo news agency said, but there were indications [illegible] may be superseded by an extraordinary session expected to begin on December 10 for considering election law revisions.

Japan's once-domineering police system meanwhile got another rough shake-up. The nation's police chiefs met at the Home Ministry to discuss the establishment of a "people's police," the collection of civilian weapons, and the management of an economic police charged with controlling black markets. The Japanese Government ousted more than 5,800 enforcement and surveillance personnel, and announced it would appoint civilian advisory boards in the principal Tokyo police districts with unprecedented power to criticize the public actions of officers.

Some time ago the nation's infamous "thought police" and military police organizations were dissolved on Allied orders and their leaders imprisoned for questioning.

Political Prisoners Released

Also at the command of General MacArthur, the Japanese Government released 507 political prisoners and discontinued "protection and surveillance" over 2,026 other individuals.

Elsewhere on the occupation front:

The Ministry of Education abolished from schools Samurai-flavored courses in glider training, judo, jiu-jitsu, fencing and military drill.

New Political Party

A new political party, the Japan Renovationist party, came into existence, advocating elimination of feudalism and liberalization of economy.

A labor legislation committee was appointed by the Welfare Ministry to frame a law to encourage development of labor unions and provide for mediation of labor disputes.

The newspaper *Asahi* announced that nearly 300,000 Japanese, including 170,000 demobilized service men, had been repatriated by the end of October by American and Japanese ships.

Japs Denounce Militarists

Reports from Shanghai said strong denunciation of Japan's defeated militarist Government was reflected in the majority of letters to the editor of the *Reform Daily News*, Japanese language newspaper, in its first month of publication. Under the eye of the Chinese Army, the paper is printed for the 90,000 Japanese in Shanghai awaiting repatriation.

In his first public address since appointment as Premier of Japan's crisis Cabinet, Baron Kijuro Shidehara told a gathering of Kobe and Ocake business men at Osaka that the Government's fundamental policy was to "avoid bargaining in internal government and foreign affairs" as it strives to rebuild Japan.

Wants Public To Decide

He suggested the governmental structure should be revised to the end that "all matters can be decided by public opinion," so that Japan may "uphold her trust and eliminate plotting in dealing with foreign countries."

Inflation, he said, has complicated the serious food, fuel and housing shortages.

Strangle Hold Of Zaibatsu Described

Tokyo, Nov. 7 (AP)—The "Big Four" *zaibatsu* dissolved by yesterday's directive from Allied occupation headquarters tightly controlled or strongly influenced 380 principal companies and innumerable subsidiaries in their strangle hold on Japan's one-time impressive financial world.

These economic giants—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda—perpetuated power from feudal days through key men and methods. All were eliminated by General MacArthur's order.

The combined capitalization of the companies in which the four big *zaibatsu* held direct investments totaled 12,145,333,150 yen.

100 Per Cent Holdings

The Yasuda and Sumitomo families hold 100 per cent of the stock in their respective holding companies. The Mitsui families hold 63 per cent and the Mitsubishi (and Iwasaki family) 47.5 per cent.

Translation of yen investments into dollars is completely misleading, because the current rate is too artificial. The percentages of stock held by holding companies and other figures also fail to indicate the complete picture for, as the American announcement said, "Mitsubishi ruled a company wherein its holdings were only five per cent as firmly as it ruled one wherein it held 100 per cent of the shares."

But the gigantic scope of this industrial dictatorship is suggested by a report of Mitsubishi's profits in war enterprises. Officials said it entered war enterprises "reluctantly." But twelve such companies netted a profit of more than 190,000,000 yen.

Within Japan, Mitsui was popularly linked with the army. It firmly secured its position as a major Government financier by successfully gambling upon the Emperor's forces in the post-Admiral Perry restoration.

Link With Navy

Mitsubishi, appearing later on the financial scene, was linked with the one-time less imperialistic, and thereby less profitable, Japanese Navy.

The *zaibatsu* fattened in times of war through financing Government and military services and widened their influence during the depressions by buying up insolvent companies with their unlimited capital.

All *zaibatsu* utilized banks, both for profitable Government financing and for the control, through loans, of favored companies. The five major banks hold more than 13,000,000,000 yen in Government securities.

STARVATION HELD JAP PLAN

Santo Tomas Camp Policy Alleged In Yamashita Case

Manila, Nov. 7 (AP)—Systematic starvation was the Japanese program for civilian prisoners in Manila, witnesses testified today at the war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, former commander of Nipponese forces in the Philippines.

One American survivor of the regime at Santo Tomas internment camp, A. V. H. Hartendorp, magazine editor, said that Filipino friends brought many packages of food to the camp last Christmas, but that Japanese guards prevented even such Yuletide offerings from reaching the hungry men, women and children inside.

At Least Eight Deaths

Hartendorp testified that at least eight Santo Tomas internees died of starvation or malnutrition in the last four months of Japanese occupation. The Japanese commandant, he said, brushed aside all internees' Convention, and emphasized this Japan did not recognize the Geneva convention, and emphasized this attitude by systematically and progressively reducing rations.

His own weight, Hartendorp said, fell from 180 pounds to 106, and the average weight loss of all in-

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tennees was 30 pounds. The children and old people, he said, suffered particularly.

A bill of particulars submitted by the prosecution charged the Japanese with willful faiuure and refusal to provide food and medical attention to more than 3,000 civilian internees at Santo Tomas during the period October 9, 1944, to February 2, 1945 (the day of their liberation).

Executions Also Listed

It also specified the execution "without cause or trial" of more than six internees, and stated that Ford Wilkins, former city editor of the Manila *Bulletin* and New York *Times* correspondent, was beaten and tortured.

Among the six internees put to death were Carol Grinnell, chairman of the camp's internee committee and representative of General Electric International; Alfred P. Duggleby, Grass Valley (Cal.), gold mine operator, and Clifford Larsen and B. B. Johnson, American business men.

Piles Of Bodies Described

Earlier today the commission heard Henry Keys, London *Daily Express* correspondent, tell how he saw hundreds of bodies of civilians piled around the courtyard of St. Augustine Church in Manila.

Another survivor of the final days of Japanese rule in Manila, Sister Candido O'Campo, told how Japanese broke into a convent at night looking for girls.

A Manila undertaker testified he found many bodies of bayoneted and shot civilians in two air-raid shelters in Plaza Ferguson, inside the walled city, including the bodies of several priests.

wholesale brutalities by his command that his own weight dropped from 170 to 106 pounds and that the average weight loss of all internees was 30 pounds.

He said conditions became steadily worse, with the Nipponese commandant making progressive cuts in internees' rations. In October, 1944, the internees' rations were reduced to "only two meals a day, which further endangered our health, particularly that of small children and older people."

On crossexamination, the former editor said: "The Japanese ration was better than ours, I'm certain, because they looked much better than any of us."

Only Three Red Cross Parcels

Hartendorp, long-time American resident of the islands, editor of the *Philippine Magazine*, said that Santo Tomas internees received only three Red Cross packages—the last on Christmas, 1943.

A bill of particulars covering the Santo Tomas case from October 9, 1944, through the liberation February 2, 1945, charges the Japanese with willful failure and refusal to provide food and medical supplies to more than 3,000 civilian internees. It also specifies that one internee, Ford Wilkins, former city editor of the Manila *Bulletin* and New York *Times* correspondent, was beaten and tortured and charges the execution "without cause or trial" of more than six internees for "minor infraction of rules."

Among the six were Carol Grinnell, chairman of the camp's internee committee and representative of General Electric International; Alfred P. Duggleby, of Grass Valley, Cal., wealthy gold

of at least twenty persons had been dumped. The victims had been bound with wire into groups of three or four. Apparently the Japanese had attempted to behead them, he said.

Bodies In Church Courtyard

Earlier today, the commission heard Henry Keys, London *Daily Express* correspondent, testify that he saw hundreds of bodies of civilians piled around the St. Augustine Church courtyard, in the walled city, on February 23.

Keys said a Filipino girl with both feet amputated told him that Japanese had cut off her limbs with a bayonet. He saw Chinese litter bearers struggling to save emaciated and wounded in an effort to get them to American lines. He saw the body of a small boy who had been shot through the back of the skull as he knelt in the church.

Catholic Sister Testifies

Among other witnesses testifying about the bloody day in the Intramuros (walled city) preceding its recapture by American forces, Candido O'Campo, a Catholic sister, said that Japanese troops came inside the convent at night looking for girls. She said she helped bury at least twelve persons killed by Japanese snipers.

A Manila undertaker testified that he went to two air-raid shelters in Plaza Ferguson, inside the walled city, where he found many bodies, all bearing gunshot or bayonet wounds. He said the bayoneted bodies of several clerics were still dressed in their robes. The hands were tied behind their backs.

A Spanish civilian said two Japanese officers came into one shelter, where seventeen persons were cringing in efforts to escape mass killings, and handed him a jute sack. It had wires connected and leading to the outside. He and a companion disconnected the wires, fearing the sack contained an explosive.

The Japanese returned, angry because there had been no explosion, and shot two people. Of the seventeen, only seven survived several days of no food and little water.

Santo Tomas Starvation Planned, Witness Says

Schedler

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Manila, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Japanese operated Santo Tomas civilian prison camp under a "planned program of starvation" for approximately 4,000 internees, A. V. H. Hartendorp, magazine editor, testified today at the war-crime trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

At least eight internees died of starvation or malnutrition in the last four months of Japanese occupation, he stated.

The Japanese commandant refused to hear internees' complaints because he said Japan did not recognize the Geneva Convention, he testified.

Great Loss In Weight

Hartendorp told the United States Military commission hearing charges that Yamashita permitted

mine operator; Clifford Larsen and B. B. Johnson, American business men.

Tells Of Finding Bodies

The final witness of the trial's ninth day, Thomas W. Poole, General Electric employé from San Pedro, Cal., testified to finding the bodies of Grinnell and others, mutilated and bound with wires and in a bad state of decomposition, after he was free from Santo Tomas.

Poole said the bodies of Grinnell, Duggleby and Johnson, who was a representative of the United States Maritime Commission, and Larsen, an engineer with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, were identified beyond doubt after they had been recovered from a large pit into which the mutilated remains

Rescue Parties Nearing Luzon Crash Survivors

Grover

MANILA, Thursday, Nov. 8,—(AP) Air, sea and land rescue parties are making their way toward the wreckage of a naval air transport service C-54 that crashed near Puerto Real on eastern Luzon Monday night, Vice Adm. J. L. Kauffman, commander of the Philippines sea frontier, announced today.

The other two men aboard the four-engined transport made

NIGHT

their way to an army outpost on eastern Luzon.

Fragmentary reports via field telephone from Puerto Real gave few details but said that all 13 passengers and seven crew members were safe. An unreported number were injured.

The plane had been unreported for many hours after it was due at Manila from Guam Monday night, and a widespread search had been begun.

The Navy announced at Pearl Harbor today that the escort carrier Manila Bay would reach Honolulu Thursday with one passenger and ten crewmen rescued after the sea landing of a Honolulu clipper seaplane Saturday. Twelve other pasengers were en route to San Francisco aboard the Army transport ship John Henry Payne. There were no casualties.

None Die In Crash Of Navy Plane

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Manila, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Sangley Point Naval Air Station, at Cavite, announced tonight that the naval air transport long overdue there on a flight from Guam had crashed and burned at the edge of the jungle near Puerto Real, on Lamon Bay.

DAY

There were no fatalities, the Navy said, but added that most of the thirteen passengers and seven crewmen aboard the plane were injured.

The information was telephoned to Cavite from an army outpost on eastern Luzon after two of the survivors had made their way through the dense jungle.

Cause Not Yet Known

The message did not give the cause of the crash or the extent of injuries. All names were withheld pending more definite information.

The plane had been the object of a widespread search after it disappeared within 100 miles of its Sangley Point goal.

The Army rushed medical aid from the outpost and the Navy ordered additional assistance from Cavite flown to the scene.

Filipino On Board To Try Gen. Homma

Manila, Nov. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes resigned today as chief of staff of the Philippine Army to take a place on the military commission that will soon try Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, Japan's "Beast of Bataan," on war-crime charges.

Valdes was appointed to the commission by General MacArthur on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Government. He went through the Bataan campaign with MacArthur and escaped to Australia with the late President Manuel Quezon.

Valdes testified this week the war crimes hearing of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that he found the bodies of his brother and his nephew in a pit with other slain Filipinos after he returned to Manila with American troops.

Brig. Gen. Rafael Jalondi will be acting chief of staff pending a permanent appointment.

Japanese Girl Slapped

Sailor Protesting Dating of an American Is Held

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" said today a Japanese sailor struck a Japanese girl in downtown Hibiya Park for dating an American soldier, and call it the first open show of resentment against fraternization.

The sailor, Seaman Hisamatsu Masaharu, nineteen, was taken to Provost Marshal headquarters by a group of American soldiers and was turned over to Tokyo police. The girl was given treatment for a split lip.

The American soldiers said Masaharu was one of nine Japanese sailors they saw slapping the face of Japanese girls with Americans.

Right At "Home"

Tokyo, Nov. 7 (AP)—After 78 days at sea, a big new aircraft carrier which had participated in the 3d Fleet's final offensive against the Jap homeland, dropped anchor in Tokyo Bay. Billed for the ship's movie that night was the picture "Destination Tokyo."

Yanks Reburied In Japan

Yokohama, Nov. 7. (AP)—The remains of Americans who died in Japanese prison camps or were killed in plane crashes on bombing raids are being reburied in a cemetery on a hill overlooking Yokosuka harbor, where American fleet units now are anchored.

MAGAZINE LEADS JAPS TO SURRENDER

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Fleet Headquarters reported today that twenty-two Japanese soldiers and an 18-year-old Geisha girl came out of the wilds of Guam and gave themselves up November 2 after reading in Life Magazine that Japan had surrendered.

The group said that they knew nothing of the capitulation until they saw pictures of the surrender ceremony aboard the Missouri. The surrendered bowing in unison, grinning broadly and holding out a surrender note and the magazine to a startled truck driver.

Fleet Headquarters did not say how the Japanese obtained a copy of the magazine.

Explanation Expected

Mexico City, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jose Giral, Premier of the "Government in exile" set up here by Spanish Republicans, is expected to explain today how he hopes to restore republican government to Spain and to ask the republican Cortes [legislature] for a vote of confidence.

Panama Acts To Check Terrorism

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Panama, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Panama's Constituent Assembly has granted special authority to President Enrique Jiminez to take any necessary measures to prevent "subversive agitation or activity."

The Assembly said the grant of power was necessary because of recent acts of terrorism.

MURRAY SUCCEEDS IN GETTING WAGE BILL CONSIDERED

Action Draws Protest from Ira Mosher, Manufacturers' President.

CITE TRUMAN'S SPEECH

CIO Head Contends President Claimed Pay Increases 'Imperative.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Top spokesmen for the CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers clashed publicly tonight on whether President Truman's labor-management conference should consider the question of national wage levels.

A few hours after CIO President Philip Murray succeeded in getting a wage resolution before the conference's powerful executive committee—which would have to clear it before it reached the conference floor—NAM President Ira Mosher declared his opposition.

"The labor-management conference is not itself a collective bargaining conference," Mosher said in a public statement.

Putting "Cart Before Horse"

Mosher said it would be putting "the cart before the horse" to take up the wage question without first having found agreement on the collective bargaining principles by which wage and other questions are to be settled by unions and management.

His stand, understood to represent the opinion of the management delegates generally, was believed to have virtually removed any chance that the wage question would reach the conference, since the AFL also opposed its consideration.

Murray's resolution, mildly phrased but calling attention to President Truman's broadcast statement last week that wage increases are "imperative," has not been acted upon by the 16-member executive committee.

Mosher's statement—which an NAM spokesman said was intended as a reply to the Murray proposal—noted that Mr. Truman called upon the parley to set "long-term policies which will make possible better human relationships in American industry."

"This can only be interpreted as the President's hope that this conference will devise the machinery of free collective bargaining by which the wage issue and other issues can be resolved satisfactorily to both labor and management at those levels where they should be considered and settled," the NAM leader went on.

"It would be unfortunate if we were to be diverted from that primary purpose. The successful accomplishment of it is fundamental to the solution of today's industrial problems."

Hold Committee Sessions

After two days of speech making, the conference which seeks to set a course of industrial peace, broke up into committees to study the several items on the agenda. It was the powerful and newly enlarged

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executive committee which got Murray's resolution.

The text of his proposal: "The executive committee recommends that the following resolution be adopted by the Labor-Management conference. Resolved, that recognition must be given to the fact that collective bargaining between labor unions and representatives of managements in many important situations throughout the country has broken down over the important issue of wages, which has created a very serious crisis for the nation;

"The representatives of labor and management assembled in this conference do hereby make an urgent call upon the labor unions and the representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue.

"The framework for such collective bargaining has been provided by the President in his recent message to the nation, in which he stated that 'wage increases are therefore imperative — to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income.'"

Wages Basic Issue

Murray's action underlined his contention that wages are the basic cause of all major labor disputes and for that reason should be recognized by the conference.

The C.I.O. leader said he did not intend to propose that the conference agree on any fixed percentage increase for all workers, because such details could be worked out by each industry, but he thought the conference should agree that general wage increases could be granted without increasing prices.

"The shadow of wages is constantly hanging over this conference," he told reporters.

Preliminary indications are the C.I.O. will stand alone on this issue of putting wages into the conference agenda. The C.I.O. has three of the executive committee's 16 votes. A three-fourths vote of the committee is required for submission of reports to the conference as a whole.

Management representatives, with eight votes, have said privately the question of wages should not be taken up at this conference, and Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has said "not one of the delegates here can make contracts that are binding on the group or industry that he represents."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said prior to the executive committee that he still felt the conference should confine its attention to procedures for settlement of labor disputes. He is on record as opposing broadening of the agenda to include wage discussions.

With this sentiment opposing Murray's proposal already expressed, it appeared the C.I.O. leader had little chance of success.

Organization of committees was the first order of business. They will tackle the problems of (1) collective bargaining, (2) management's right to manage, (3) representation and jurisdictional questions, (4) conciliation services, (5) initial collective agreements, and (6) existing collective agreements.

McMahon Reports Progress Made at Conference

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) said tonight that "we have made a good start" toward solving labor problems by the conference method.

The start, he said in a speech prepared for broadcast over a network of Connecticut radio stations, had been made on a national scale with the labor-management conference now being held here.

The Senator, asserting there were two courses that could be taken in tackling the problem of raising wages without raising prices, said:

"One is through the medium of strikes and lockouts, on the picket line, through industrial warfare with all the bad results which have always followed.

"The other course is by the conference method, around the conference table, through collective bargaining. All logic and all reason call for deciding of these problems around the conference table.

"We have made a good start in the holding of this national meeting. Let those of us who are on the sidelines have patience. Let us not criticize at the possible slow beginnings, the possible mistakes and errors of judgment which may be made."

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BOTH SIDES TURN DOWN PROPOSALS IN PAY DISPUTE

Corporation Offers 8 to 10 Per Cent Cost of Living Increase.

TERMED BRIBE BY UNION

Company Holds Demand for Thirty Per Cent Rise Is 'Excessive.'

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DETROIT, Nov. 7. — (AP) General Motors Corp. today offered a cost of living wage increase to its workers, and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers union promptly rejected the proposal.

The corporation had formally and flatly scorned the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage rate boost, terming the demand "excessive." Instead the corporation offered increases in classifications where, since 1941, wages have not been raised in proportion to the cost of living.

H. W. Anderson, GM vice president, said the cost of living wage increase offer would amount to an average of eight to ten per cent for the corporation's 180,000 hourly-rated employes.

In computing the amount which each worker is entitled, he said the corporation would accept a government finding that living costs have gone up 30 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941.

Term Offer Bribe

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., declared that the union "flatly rejects the corporation's bribe offer because we will not be a party to sandbagging the American consumer."

Reuther, who heads the U.A.W.-C.I.O. delegation at Union-Corporation wage meetings, asserted at a press conference:

"The General Motors Corporation, which has been on strike since V-J day against labor, government and the American consumer, today put in writing its previous oral offers to the union that we conspire with the corporation to sandbag the car-hungry public with inexcusable price increases."

At negotiation sessions today, Reuther said he asked corporation representatives "If they would offer us any increase—even one per cent—with the agreement that they would not seek price increases on the basis of the wage raise, and the corporation's answer was 'no'."

The corporation's position was stated in a 34-page brief. The exact amount of increases would be determined through future negotiations with the U.A.W.-C.I.O., General Motors said.

The Labor leader also said GM had renewed its proposal that the U.A.W.-C.I.O. join with the corporation in seeking a revision of the wage and hour act to provide for a standard 45-hour work week instead of the present 40.

General Motors "is just insane" if it thinks the nation will go back to a 45-hour week, Reuther stated.

Charge Facts Distorted

General Motors accused the union of "distorting the facts" in arriving at the conclusion that the "corporation was able to pay increased wages," and added that "prices and past and future profits are out of place in these wage negotiations."

Earlier Reuther, in a telegram to President Truman, asked that the fixing of ceiling prices on 1946 automobiles be withheld "pending a review by the office of war mobilization and reconversion."

C. E. Wilson, General Motors president, in a statement contained in the 34-page brief filed with the union said:

"General Motors rejects the theory of ability to pay as a valid argument for high wages. To demand we should pay our employes more than others pay is just unreasonable as it would be to demand that we pay higher freight rates."

Strikes Caused Unemployment

Wilson said General Motors, "like the rest of the industry, believes in high wages," and added:

"If it had not been for strikes in plans of our suppliers and one or two in our own plants—most of which the U.A.W.-C.I.O. was responsible for—we would have already employed many thousand more workers on productive work and they would be working more than 40 hours per week to meet the demand for our products which so many people need so badly. x x x

"Since we are doing everything we could to speed up production and were willing to pay the extra overtime premium for the work, we did not think there was any merit whatsoever in the take-home pay argument. Paying more money to those who are working will not help those who are temporarily laid off. x x x

"Demands were pressed for the unreasonable increase in wages, without any corresponding increase in productivity over prewar levels, on the assumption that the additional costs could be absorbed from profits previously earned, from tax refunds in case of operating losses or from assumed future profits.

"General Motors is not willing to pay out in excess wages for work not performed money saved up for many years to modernize and expand its plants and provide more good jobs. The money cannot be spent twice. x x x

"The union is really proposing that the taxpayers of the country be called upon to subsidize either unjustifiably high wages or uneconomically low prices on General Motors products."

Wilson referred to President Truman's Oct. 30 address to the nation and the promulgation of executive orders covering wages and prices.

U.S. STEEL BARS FEDERAL MOVE

Firm Rejects Schwellenbach Plan To Reopen CIO Talks

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Washington, Nov. 8 (AP) — The United States Steel Corporation declined tonight to accept a proposal of the Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, to reopen wage negotiations with the CIO steel workers under a special conciliator.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the corporation, in a letter to Schwellenbach said existing steel-price ceilings "do not enable us to grant a wage increase at this time," and that wage discussions would be useless until the price question is settled.

The union, asking $2 a day more pay, accepted the Schwellenbach proposal earlier in the day. The Secretary had named Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, as special conciliator.

Strike Vote Scheduled

Fairless said "it seems futile to appear to engage in collective bargaining conferences on the union's demand for a general $2 a day increase until after OPA has acted on the long-pending application for the steel industry for substantial increases in present ceiling prices for steel products to compensate for past heavy increases in costs."

Five hundred thousand steel workers, in 769 companies, are to ballot November 28 on the question of striking.

The special conciliator was named for the United States Steel case only, but Lee Pressman, general counsel of the union, said it would be the pattern for the remainder of the industry.

Asks OPA To Act

Fairless told Schwellenbach that "if progress is desired in the direction of resolving the union's wage demands through sincere collective bargaining . . . the first step is "through prompt and fair action by OPA in granting adequate increases in the present ceiling prices for steel products so as to compensate for substantial past increases in cost."

"In addition," said Fairless, "we must have adequate assurances from OPA that such ceiling prices will also be increased so as simultaneously to compensate for any wage increase which may result from the union's present wage demand.

"We should not be expected by anyone to carry our steel operations at a loss."

Fairless Reply Weighed

A Labor Department spokesman said the Fairless reply, as well as that of the CIO president, Philip Murray, were being considered. A statement may be forthcoming tomorrow, this spokesman said.

Schwellenbach had made his conciliation move on Saturday, hoping to head off a steel strike which might develop after the November 28 balloting.

Murray had accepted, and said he, as president of the CIO steelworkers, was ready to bargain at any time suggested by Meyer.

Hours Row Closes 2 Rubber Plants

[*By the Associated Press*]

New labor trouble flared today in Akron, Ohio, scene of several strikes in recent months, while disputes across the country kept some 270,000 men and women idle.

The dispute in Akron was at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, where production was halted at two plants as CIO workers refused to pass picket lines in a dispute involving the rescheduling of 1,600 maintenance and engineering employés from a six to an eight-hour day.

Union Alleges Lockout

A United Rubber Workers spokesman said "unauthorized" picketing began at the plants after workers refused to return to an eight-hour day as directed by the company and an impartial arbiter.

The company ordered machines shut off during the two-hour periods and the union charged a "lockout" and said it would demand that production workers be paid for layoffs. The number made idle by the controversy was not immediately determined.

The executive boards of three labor councils in the San Francisco Bay area planned to meet today to decide whether some 40,000 members made idle by a strike of 12,000 AFL and CIO machinists will continue to observe picket lines. The strike, in its ninth day, started over demands for 30 per cent wage hikes.

Lumber Situation

The six-week-old strike of 60,000 AFL lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest appeared no nearer settlement. Indications were that any CIO lumber workers' acceptance of the compromise 12½-cent hourly pay boost would create a new stalemate in negotiations between the striking AFL union men and operators.

Agents for 15,000 nonstriking CIO workers voted to refer to the membership the compromise offer which an AFL committee had rejected from the same operator group. The AFL union is seeking a $1.10 minimum hourly wage and about 1,000 of its workers have been granted the hike.

Break In Textile Strike

The first break in the strike of textile workers in New England States came as a CIO union official said 1,000 of the strikers at three Connecticut plants of Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., would return to work today.

He said an agreement effected by a Federal conciliator gives the strikers a closed shop, an hourly minimum of 65 cents, an 8-cent general increase, 7-cent hourly premium for third-shift workers, and other benefits. About 17,000 other workers in Maine, Rhode Island and New Hampshire are striking for 30 per cent wage hikes and the closed shop.

Brass Strike Voted

CIO workers at the American Brass Company, in Waterbury, Conn., have voted 5,444 to 559 to strike for 30 per cent pay raises and compensatory bonus for third-shift workers. A CIO spokesman said efforts would be made to effect a "peaceful settlement of issues" and no date was set for the walkout.

The strike of 500 employés of 26 Reading (Pa.) trucking firms left only 12 operating in the city. The AFL local teamsters union said the companies had failed to sign contracts granting wage increases of $4 a week to the workers.

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President Rushes to Clear Desk of Domestic Problems

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—(AP) A figurative "man at work—don't disturb" sign was hung today on President Truman's office door.

White House aides said the President is trying to clear his desk as much as possible of domestic problems so that he will be free for three-power discussions of atomic energy this weekend.

It was announced that he and Prime Ministers Attlee of Great Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada will devote most of Sunday —Armistice day—to conferences on the future use of atomic power.

The President said sometime ago that he would initiate discussions with Great Britain and Canada seeking to outlaw use of the atomic bomb and later take up the matter with other governments.

The President had only six engagements on his calling list today, not counting afternoon conferences with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan.

Cancels All Trips

Even smaller calling lists Monday and Tuesday, his aide said, reflect the seriousness with which the President views the international picture and a domestic scene punctuated by industrial strife and a stalled legislative program. He recently cancelled plans for a series of out-of-town trips.

Sunday's discussions, to take place aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac, will start immediately after 11 a.m. armistice day ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National cemetery.

After the President lays a wreath on the tomb the party will go to the grave of Sir John Dill, former British representative on the combined chiefs of staff, where Attlee will place a wreath.

They then will drive directly to the yacht, remaining aboard until Sunday night. Byrnes, Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, will take part in the conferences.

The President and his distinguished visitors will devote much of Saturday to their initial discussions and there will be a state dinner in honor of the British and Canadian leaders at the White House Saturday night.

To Be White House Guest

Mr. Attlee will be White House guest Saturday and Sunday nights before moving to the British embassy Monday. Mackenzie King likely will stay at the Blair House, where high ranking visitors usually are quartered.

The three governments represented in the discussions are partners in the secret of the atomic bomb.

Meanwhile, the President asked Chairman Cannon (D.Mo) of the House appropriations committee to hurry along action on his request for $107,500,000 in appropriations to expand postwar planning of state and local public works.

The industrial strife, for which the President hopes the current labor-management conference may find a solution, spread close to the White House door. The usual rumble of street cars was not heard on Pennsylvania avenue for nearly two days as a result of a transit workers' walkout, which was called off today.

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House Hearing Orders New Bill On Jobs Drafted

Balks at Guaranty of Work for All; Truman Urges Speed on Works Fund

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The House Expenditures Committee today ended six weeks of hearings on the administration's "full employment" legislation and decided it must be changed.

The group authorized its chairman, Representative Carter Manasco, Democrat, of Alabama, to name a five-man subcommittee to draft some type of compromise.

President Truman broadcast a plea last week for action. Representative Manasco told reporters it still "will take some time" to write a bill acceptable to the committee.

The subcommittee includes Representatives Manasco, John J. Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri; William M. Whittington, Democrat, of Mississippi; Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, and George H. Bender, Republican, of Ohio.

The pending bill enunciates a government policy of supplementing private enterprise, when necessary, to assure job opportunities for all. The Senate passed a modified version of this statement. Representative Manasco said the House group would not agree to "any Federal assurance of jobs for all."

Asks Action on Works Fund

President Truman appealed to Congress today for "prompt and favorable" action on a previous request for $107,500,000 to expand post-war planning of state and local public works.

The request, included originally in his Sept. 6 message to Congress, involves $50,000,000 in appropriations and $57,500,000 in contractual authority for the Federal Works Agency.

In a letter to Representative Clarence Cannon, Democrat, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Truman said it was his "earnest hope" that the committee give immediate consideration to the matter. The appropriation now available for the purpose, he said, is "entirely inadequate."

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach predicted today the nation will have 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 unemployed persons by spring. He said the figure probably would drop to 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 by next fall.

Mr. Schwellenbach's estimate was made to the House Expenditures Committee during a plea for passage of full employment legislation.

Last week War Mobilization Director John Snyder also predicted 8,000,000 jobless by spring. Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, has estimated there will be 10,000,000 without work by then.

Mr. Schwellenbach told the committee:

"It is not only desirable but necessary that the government give clear indication of its intention to establish a program which will result in full employment if our system of private enterprise is safely to maintain itself under the stress of the intricate problems of the post-war period.

"The history of the rise of totalitarianism shows that the country whose citizens are in greatest danger of losing their individual freedom is the one tolerating mass unemployment.

"Fully employed people will need no propaganda to convince them of the superiority of our system over totalitarian systems."

"The difference between the philosophy of a full employment bill and the efforts in the past," he said, "is that it is devised to meet the problem in advance rather than to improvise after the problem of unemployment is created."

Text of President's Letter

The complete text of the President's letter to Representative Cannon follows:

"Dear Clarence:

"I wish to bring particularly to your attention my communication to the Speaker under date of Oct. 18, 1945, (House document No. 343), regarding the supplemental estimate of appropriation to permit the Federal Works Agency to continue and expand the program of advanced planning of state and local public works under the basic authority contained in Title V of the war mobilization and reconversion act of 1944.

"You may recall that in my message to the Congress on Sept. 6, 1945 (House document No. 282), I invited attention to the fact that the appropriation thus far made for this purpose was entirely inadequate and that I would therefore request additional funds in order to speed up this important activity during the reconversion period. It was pursuant to this that I submitted my request of Oct. 18, 1945, for an additional appropriation and contract authorization.

"The matter of advanced planning is one in which I have always had a close, personal interest. To have available for immediate construction a well developed and completely planned shelf of worthy public works projects is the best insurance against the waste which results when a program of construction is undertaken without detailed drawings and specifications being available. The fact that the law requires the repayment to the Treasury of advances when construction is undertaken tends to insure that the public works planned by the use of such funds are needed public projects of worth-while character as the local communities are thereby using their own credit to finance this work.

"It is my earnest hope that your committee will give prompt and favorable consideration to the recommendation made in the message referred to above.

"Very sincerely yours,

"HARRY S. TRUMAN."

MERGER SPLIT GROWS WIDER

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Assistant Navy Secretary Attacks Plan Of Army

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The chasm between the Army and Navy over postwar national defense plans grew wider and deeper today.

H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, criticized before a Senate committee the War Department's proposal for a single armed forces department.

Then, Secretary of War Patterson issued a press memorandum disputing Hensel's statement of yesterday that the joint chiefs of staff had recommended deferment of a decision on merging the armed forces.

Describes Army Proposal

Hensel described the army's proposal as one likely to:

Give power and authority to a "military hierarchy" and set up a "holding company" over the services;

Reduce traditional civilian controls over military and naval affairs to the "vanishing point," and

Increase postwar defense costs and reduce efficiency.

Do Not Agree With Navy

Hensel testified before the Senate Military Affairs Committee considering proposals to merge the Army and Navy. His detailed attack centered on a War Department proposal for a single national defense department with coequal army, navy and air forces. It was outlined before senators last week by Lieut. Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

By questions and comments, senators favoring the single department indicated they did not agree with the navy arguments.

Patterson said he believed Hensel was mistaken in telling a news conference yesterday that the joint chiefs had recommended that the merger decision be put off until a suggested commission to study various aspects of national security had made a report.

In his memorandum, Patterson said:

Urged Atomic Bomb Board

"No such recommendation was ever intended to be made by the joint chiefs of staff.

"Early in September, the joint chiefs of staff considered a recommendation that the President should be asked to appoint a board to study the effect of the atomic bomb and other new weapons on warfare.

"On September 27, comments on the proposal prepared by Mr. Hensel were transmitted to the joint chiefs of staff. Mr. Hensel suggested that the scope of the board's investigation be enlarged to cover a number of other fields, including, among six or seven items, organization of the military departments. The joint chiefs of staff considered Mr. Hensel's suggestion and rejected it. They concluded that the board's jurisdiction should be confined to the original proposal.

AGREE TO ASSIGN U. S. TROOPS TO SECURITY GROUP

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Legislation to put substance and force behind American adherence to the United Nations peace organization cleared its first congressional hurdle today.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee approved a measure authorizing the President to negotiate an agrement with other members of the world security council as to what armed forces this country will allocate for maintenance of the peace.

The committee wrote in a restriction that no American forces, other than those covered by the agreement with the security council, are to be used for peace enforcement without specific approval from Congress.

The agreement itself also is subject to congressional approval.

Once the agreement is approved, the President could order the armed forces covered by it into action without asking Congress for further authority.

These provisions for the heart of legislation which undertakes to spell out in detail what this country will do to back up the general pledge it made when the Senate ratified hte United Nations charter last July.

In accepting the charter, it agreed in general terms to join with other nations to maintain peace—and to use force if necessary to maintain it.

Other provisions of the "implementing" legislation would:

1. Authorize the President to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, a United States representative on the security council with the rank of ambassador and annual compensation of $20,000, and a deputy representative with rank of minister and compensation of $12,000. President Truman has said he intends to appoint former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius to the No. 1 post.

2. Authorize the President to appoint representatives to other agencies of the United Nations with annual salaries not to exceed $12,000.

3 Direct that the representatives "shall at all time act in accordance with the instructions of the President."

Seek Yearly Report

4. Direct that the President make reports to Congress at least once a year, on activities of the United Nation, and make "special, current reports on decisions of the Security Council to take enforcement measures."

5. Authorize the President, when called upon by the Security Council, to regulate or forbid economic relations or communications between any foreign country and any person in the United States.

Although the legislation as approved by the committee has the endorsement of both Democratic and Republican leaders, some controversy in the Senate is in prospect.

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Revercomb Demands Draft Be Stopped

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) said today that unless the Army and Navy quit drafting men "this week" Congress should proceed immediately to end Selective Service itself.

Revercomb, a member of the Senate Military Committee, said figures show that the draft can now roll to a dead stop without impairing occupation forces.

This comment was in amplification of a Senate speech in which he said the voluntary enlistment program is getting all the men the Army and Navy need. Revercomb added on the floor that unless the services act promptly, "there will be legislation offered."

Cites 50,000 Limit

"You recall that President Truman fixed the number of draft calls per month at 50,000 in order not to delay the return of soldiers who have served overseas," he said.

"Now, it is very patent that volunteers are far exceeding the Selective Service number. It is a matter of reasoning, a matter of logical deduction."

Revercomb also asked for the release of men with dependents. He said the country's peacetime needs make it imperative for these men to take up their lives in the civilian economy.

Other Senators joined in when Revercomb broached his proposal for an end to the draft, with complaints about demobilization.

Promises "Near The Limit"

Senator Moore (R., Okla.) said that promises from army and navy leaders have about "reached the limit" of effectiveness and Congress ought to "give constructive help."

Senator Reed (R., Kan.) said he had heard many complaints about idle ships in the Pacific and at the same time that there are not enough ships to bring men home.

"If the Army and Navy move too slowly," Reed added, "it is up to Congress to act."

Revercomb said that most of the men now enlisting are experienced in the services and that this takes care of the problem of staffing occupation forces in Germany and Japan.

NEW DISCHARGE PLAN OF ARMY

Men In U.S. With 50 Points To Be Released

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Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The War Department tonight announced that enlisted men who have 50 or more discharge points and are now on furlough in this country will be released as they report back to the Army this month.

The new ruling also applies to enlisted men now on temporary duty in the United States. They will be classed as surplus and discharged upon their return to a reception center.

At present, the general discharge score for enlisted men is 60 points.

Chief Beneficiaries

Chief beneficiaries of the action, the War Department said, are men who returned from Europe with units originally earmarked for duty in the Pacific. Orders for shipment of these units were canceled following Japan's surrender and they are now scheduled for deactivation.

There was no estimate of the number of soldiers affected.

During the day the department also:

1. Authorized the immediate discharge of soldiers who were prisoners of the enemy for at least 60 days. Approximately 25,000 are affected.

2. Put new restrictions on overseas duty for enlisted men and officers—a step affecting approximately 125,000.

Ruling On Overseas Duty

The department announced that, with a few exceptions, no enlisted man with 21 or more months of honorable service since September 16, 1940, will be sent overseas for permanent duty.

The exceptions are those who are graduates of the Military Intelligence Language School, regular Army enlisted men and volunteers for foreign duty.

Officers who have 33 or more months of honorable service, or 30 months in the case of medical department officers, likewise will not be sent overseas for permanent assignment. This will not apply to reserve officers who have chosen to remain on active duty, to regular Army officers or to those classed as scarce specialists.

Scarce Specialists

The scarce specialists include military government officers, contract termination and property disposal officers, renegotiation officers, legal officers with admiralty law experience, highway traffic engineer officers, and officers classified as superintendent of water division in Transportation Corps.

Officer-graduates of the Military Intelligence Language School at Fort Snelling, Minn., also are subject to overseas service if they are not eligible for separation and have less than 39 months of service.

Army nurses will not be sent overseas if they have twelve points or are 30 years of age. No WAC officers are being sent on permanent assignment.

Personnel will not be sent overseas on temporary duty if their scheduled date for return is later than the date on which they will become eligible for discharge. Such temporary duty will be for short periods, and the orders will require return to the United States upon completion of the duty.

How A Nazi Saboteur Helped FBI Round Up Gang Revealed

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Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, disclosed today that one of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed on the East Coast in June, 1942, tipped off the FBI about the Nazi plot.

George John Dasch, one of the four Germans who landed on Long Island, came here from New York and gave the details of the sabotage mission to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, Clark said in releasing the record of the trial of the saboteurs.

Wanted To Get Out Of Germany

Dasch, who illegally entered the United States in 1922 and returned to Germany in 1939, testified at the trial that his sole purpose in entering the German sabotage school, where the eight were trained for their mission, was to get out of Germany again. He said he had no intention of carrying out his mission.

Dasch is serving a 30-year sentence in a Federal prison. Six of the saboteurs were executed after trial before a military commission. Ernest Peter Burger, who landed with Dasch, received a life sentence.

Clark in a statement gave this account of Dasch's activities:

"On Sunday night, June 14, 1942, a mysterious telephone call was received by the New York office of the FBI. The caller identified himself as Franz Daniel Pastorious and said he wanted it to be known that he intended to contact FBI headquarters in Washington on Thursday or Friday of the following week. The caller refused to give further information.

"At 10 o'clock Friday morning, June 19, a telephone call was received at the office of Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. The caller identified himself as the person who had telephoned the New York office on the previous Saturday night and said his real name was George John Dasch. He said he had just arrived from Germany and had important information.

Told Of Sabotage Mission

"Two special agents of the FBI went to Dasch's hotel room immediately and took him to FBI headquarters, where he was questioned in detail.

"Dasch told of the sabotage mission. He explained that he and Burger had agreed to notify the FBI and that Burger had full knowledge of his purpose in coming to Washington. Special agents were successful in locating Burger in New York where he was put under surveillance with the hope that he would lead to other members of the party."

The FBI was able to arrest all eight saboteurs within fourteen days after they arrived, Clark said, adding:

"Immediately after all saboteurs had been caught officials of various plants and facilities on the list for sabotage attacks were advised by telephone so that they could be on guard against future attempts.

Plants On Saboteurs' List

On the list were the TVA project, source of power for the atomic bomb project; the Aluminum Company of America plants at Alcoa, Tenn.; Massena, New York, and East St. Louis, Ill.; the Cryolite plant at Philadelphia; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Newark, N.J.; the Hellgate Bridge in New York city; Ohio River locks between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Pennsylvania Railroad at the horseshoe curve, Altoona, Pa.

"The saboteurs also planned to promote panic and general chaos by placing time bombs in railroad locker rooms and in crowded stores."

Landing with Dasch and Burger on Long Island were Heinrich Harm, Heinck and Richard Quirin. The four who landed near Jacksonville, Fla., were Herbert Hans Haupt, Edward Kerling, Hermann Neubauer and Werner Thiel.

How Saboteurs Were Caught

Clark gave this account of how the group was caught after Dasch had communicated with the FBI. The FBI agents recovered from Dasch a pocket handkerchief which was found to bear in invisible ink the names of several persons who were to act as contacts for the saboteurs. These persons were located and closely watched.

Burger was followed from his New York hotel on June 20. That afternoon he met two men filling the descriptions given by Dasch of Heinck and Quirin. All were arrested.

These arrests cleaned up the Long Island group, but the Florida party still was at large.

Scene Shifts To Chicago

The FBI next centered its investigation in Chicago, where Haupt's family lived. On June 22 Haupt walked into the FBI's Chicago office, saying he had learned that the FBI had inquired at his home about his draft status. He said he had been in Mexico.

Haupt asked the special agent interviewing him if it would be satisfactory for him to go back to work. The agent replied that he was free to do anything he liked.

Haupt left, apparently confident he had thrown the FBI off guard, but agents kept him under surveillance and on June 23 one of the men whose names appeared on Dasch's handkerchief was followed to a spot near the Pennsylvania Station in New York, where he met a person answered Kerling's description.

The stranger was followed. He met two persons in a bar that evening, one of whom answered to Thiel's description. Both were arrested.

Other agents were checking hotels where Neubauer might be. On June 27 agents found that an "H. Nicholas" registered and when he appeared he was identified as Neubauer and arrested.

Allies Had Early Buzz Bomb Tip

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP) — The Allies had a tipoff that the Germans were preparing to launch robot bombs at least six months before the first buzzer was aimed against London and a defense was planned.

This information is contained in a scientific report dealing with the development of the VT or proximity fuse for anti-aircraft shells and other missiles.

The VT, a miniature radio set which causes a projectile to explode automatically when it gets within 70 feet of a target, is credited with a large share in the defeat of the buzz bombs.

Hopkins Report Cited

"Late in 1943," says a report by the allied physics laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, which was prominent in the development of VT fuses, "Allied intelligence reports revealed that the Germans were preparing to launch robot bombs against southern England from enemy-held areas in France.

"From the outset, the seriousness of this prospective attack was recognized and plans for the defense of London were started as early as December, 1943."

The plans included the use of anti-aircraft fire. Since the United States and Britain navies had previously demonstrated the effectiveness of the VT in anti-aircraft fire, the fuse was included in the preparations.

Fuse Tests Were Planned

Thus, as early as January, 1944, plans were under way in American scientific laboratories for testing special fuses against "mockup of buzz bombs expected momentarily to be introduced by the Germans."

The first buzz bomb was launched against London in June, 1944, but three months prior to that time shells containing the fuses were issued to 90 millimeter anti-aircraft batteries in England in preparation for the attack.

The fuses saw only limited use in the early stages of the attack, a navy report says, because of "various limitations to anti-aircraft firing or the safety of civilian population."

Use Increased Gradually

But their use was gradually stepped up—working in conjunction with improved radar and improved gun-directors until finally as a report from an army observer declares:

"The result of the advent of VT fuses was truly sensational increases in 'kills.'"

BYRNES GIVES DATA ON AIMS OF ITALY

Letters Show Rome Agreed to Loss of Territory and Islands Before London Parley

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Italy agreed in advance of the London Foreign Ministers Conference to the loss of territory to Yugoslavia and a return of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today.

The Italian Government asked United States backing, however, for its contention that Italy should retain sovereignty over the colonies of Libya and Eritrea, and keep its northern frontier on the Brenner Pass.

Mr. Byrnes released the text of an exchange of letters between himself and Italian Foreign Minister de Gasperi and a second exchange between President Truman and Italian Premier Parri.

Premier Parri's letter to Mr. Truman outlined Italy's position generally, while Signor de Gasperi's message went into great detail on such major territorial questions as the Italian-Yugoslav frontier; the Italian-French frontier; the Aegean Islands and the Italian colonies.

Both letters were written Aug. 22, a little more than two weeks before the opening of the London conference at which a final peace settlement for Italy was scheduled to be drawn up. The conference ended in a stalemate, however, and the Italian treaty still is pending.

Byrnes Praises Exposition

Mr. Byrnes replied Sept. 4, saying Signor de Gasperi's "frank and statesmanlike exposition of the Italian point of view was most useful and will receive careful study."

He assured Signor de Gasperi that the United States "has always desired Italy to take her place in the post-war world as a real fac-

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tor for peace and progress in Europe."

The peace treaty with Italy, Mr. Byrnes said, "must be such as to permit the energies and talents of her people to serve the great work of national and international reconstruction."

Premier Parri told President Truman he wished to express "my firm belief that in this grave hour you will not fail to assist us with the full weight of your authority."

The President replied briefly Sept. 20, saying he was confident the Allies would achieve a peace "which will enable Italy to rebuild her political and economic structure and assume that place in the community of nations which the qualities of her people warrant and our common interests require."

Major Points in Proposals

The major points of Italy's position, as outlined in Signor de Gasperi's letter, were:

Yugoslavia is entitled to "some rectification" of the present frontier, and in this connection Italy is willing to undergo "the painful loss" of the cities of Fiume and Zara;

Italy would be willing to give the port city of Trieste international status;

Italy seeks to maintain her northern boundary at the Brenner Pass;

Italy and France can resolve their outstanding issues by "direct and friendly negotiations";

Italy concedes that the Dodecanese Islands should be "entrusted to Greece as a compensation and as a token of friendship" between two Mediterranean colonies.

Italy would agree to establishment, presumably by the United Nations, of "strategic areas," air and naval bases in the Tobruk sector and in Mamarica, but wants to retain sovereignty over the Cyrenaica plateau.

Maintenance of Italian sovereignty over Eritrea is essential but Italy would grant Ethiopia's request for a free outlet to the sea.

Surplus-Sale Law Revisions Hinted

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The problem of selling surplus war goods to civilians and veterans may require another overhauling of legislation by Congress.

Members of the Senate War Investigating Committee offered this opinion today after listening to testimony that ranged from automobiles and trucks to chicken wire and paper matches.

"Bigger Stick" May Be Needed

Senator Mitchel (D.,Wash.), who presided at the yesterday's hearing, suggested that W. Stuart Symington, surplus Property administrator, "may need a bigger stick to deal with agencies that now hold these surpluses."

Senator Kilgore (D.,W.Va.) noted that officials dealing with sales of billions of dollars of wartime surpluses were directed by law to come to Congress for any needed help.

Symington, who replaced the original three-man board set up by Congress, testified yesterday that it might be necessary for him to ask again for additional authority.

Cites Sale Transfer

He said he had transferred the sale of civilian goods from the Commerce Department to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation because "we have got to stop talking and get practical merchandising efforts."

Earlier, William S. Bradley, recently resigned director of the Office of Surplus Property, described the proposal for preferred sales to war veterans as "hopeless and impossible" unless the Government went into the chain store and mail order business on a grand scale.

Taxis May Join In Washington Travel Tieup

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Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Government tried its hand today at ending the bus and streetcar strike that had left Washington without mass public transportation for a second day.

There was a hint, meanwhile, of possible sympathy action by taxicab drivers.

Three United States conciliation commissioners planned to meet with three union and three transit company representatives in an effort to thresh out the wage dispute.

"Nobody To Strike Against"

The executive board of the AFL taxicab operators scheduled a special meeting to "take some stand" on the transit strike. Charles Garrett, union vice president, said, "we haven't got anybody to strike against" but that the board could order a "holiday."

The always-busy taxicab trade here boomed after yesterday's surprise transit tieup. Streets were clogged as ancient and seldom-used vehicles were pressed into service.

Not A Trolley Moving

Not a trolley or bus of the Capital Transit Company—which serves the District of Columbia and suburban Maryland areas—moved under the AFL Amalgamated Street Railway Employés plan for "continuous meetings." These were scheduled to be resumed at 11 A.M. after an overnight intermission for sleep.

The three-man committee selected by the union at a stormy session late yesterday will press the workers' demand for a 30-cent hourly wage increase. The company adopted a 7-cent bonus plan in September to bring the operators' top rate to $1.02 an hour, but the union balked, saying 5 cents of the bonus had been agreed to by the company in 1943.

ODT Keeps Watch

The Office of Defense Transportation kept a close watch on developments. Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director who seized the strike-threatened Illinois Central Railroad right after the Japanese capitulation in August, expressed the view through a spokesman that his agency still has authority to take over the Capital's transit system if President Truman should so direct.

Whether the 4,000 union members would return to work under Government seizure was a question. They yesterday shouted down a speaker who suggested that they return to their posts when wage negotiations are resumed.

Strike-Backer Applauded

Later they noisily applauded another worker who proposed that they stay away until their three-man wage committee reported "something that looks good."

Although the company had refused to resume bargaining negotiations directly with the union while the strike continued, Edward D. Merrill, system president, said he would accept the Government proposal of conciliation conferences.

The same procedure was tried in the recent oil and current Greyhound bus strikes, but without much success.

Pearl Harbor Files Available To Republicans

Lucas Asserts Committee Men Can See Them if a Democrat Goes Along

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—A Democrat promised Republicans today a look at any of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's files that has a direct bearing on Pearl Harbor, provided that a Democrat goes along.

Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, stood committed to this procedure. Senators Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, and Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, indicated they will take advantage of the opportunity. All three are members of the ten-man Senate-House Pearl Harbor investigating committee.

Senator Ferguson told a reporter he would be "pleased" to go with Senator Lucas to the Government Archives Building, where the Roosevelt papers are stored.

He said that among other things he wants to see correspondence between Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the period covering the agreements on Atlantic Charter provisions.

Senator Lucas told the Senate yesterday that if Senators Ferguson and Brewster had a lead on anything they thought was "of value and merit," a bi-partisan subcommittee would be assigned to run it down.

Later in an interview, Senator Lucas said he thinks William D. Mitchell, counsel for the inquiry committee, ought to look over the correspondence first and determine what is pertinent to the investigation.

"I would never vote to give them (the Republicans) authority to go into the files as individuals," Senator Lucas told a reporter. "But if Mitchell and Miss Tully can find specific things about which they are inquiring, all right. Any other method would involve reading all of the confidential mesages of President Roosevelt."

Miss Grace Tully, former private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, has the key to the room in the Archives Building where the files are stored.

Senator Lucas suggested it might be difficult to find specific items. But from a person who has seen the files, it was learned that they are indexed up to the time of the President's death.

Senator Ferguson said he thought it might be well for the Senate-House committee to delay the hearings it has set for Nov. 15 in order to get all information available.

Senator Brewster made a similar suggestion in the Senate yesterday after Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, of Illinois, had urged the Republican members to resign from the inquiry committee if they are not granted permission individually to go into all government records bearing on the case.

Senator Brewster told a reporter the argument over the conduct of the investigation hasn't reached that point yet. "That is a possible course of action, if it should become evident that we couldn't get a fair investigation," he said. Senator Ferguson didn't think he wanted to resign either.

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House Drops Plan For Long Recess

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—House leaders said today that plans for a recess from Thanksgiving through New Year's have been dropped.

It was not immediately clear what effect this would have on the Senate, which also had hoped for an extended rest.

The House leaders said the main reason for their decision is lack of action on the Administration's so-called full-employment bill. The Democratic leadership is determined to have the House vote on this legislation before it takes a holiday.

Ramspeck's Edict

"There won't be any recess until late in December, unless the House considers a full-employment bill," Democratic Whip Ramspeck (Ga.) said.

Chairman Manasco (D., Ala.) of the House Expenditures Committee, which is considering the measure, said that hearings may be concluded this week or next. He added, however, that it would take "several weeks" to write a committee version of the legislation.

The Senate has passed the bill in watered-down form.

Other Action Desired

Ramspeck said that while the leadership would like action on several other matters, it will insist only on the full-employment bill.

Other House leaders said they still were hopeful that an unemployment compensation measure would be considered, but that they fear it will remain stuck in the House Ways and Means Committee.

President Truman has asked for a bill providing up to $25 weekly for 26 weeks to unemployed persons. The Senate has passed a modified version which would maintain payments at present state levels for 26 weeks.

GI Discharges Another Issue

Another issue which may complicate the planned House holiday is on discharge of men from the armed forces.

Representatives Shafer (R., Mich.) and Reed (R., N.Y.) already have petitions before the House designed to force action on bills to broaden discharge eligibility requirements. Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) has another pending.

The Mississippian said he intends to force action on his measure before the holidays. It would allow immediate discharge of any man who: (1) Wants to return to school; (2) has any dependents, or (3) has eighteen months of service.

'Pilots Punished For Refusing Storm-Trip'

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Representative Ploeser (R., Mo.) asked the Navy today to investigate complaints that a navy captain disciplined a group of flyers at Okinawa for refusing to fly through a typhoon after the war.

Ploeser's office made public a letter the Missourian wrote Secretary Forrestal. In it the lawmaker said his informant—the wife of one of the pilots—related that during the recent typhoon the captain ordered six naval flyers and their crews to go to Saipan and obtain beaching gear.

"Because of the immediate and extreme danger in attempting to fly through the typhoon, and because this trip would jeopardize the lives of 66 men, the pilots refused to make the trip," Ploeser wrote.

Wings Threatened

He added that the captain then reportedly told the flyers they would have their wings taken away and would be compelled to remain on Okinawa eighteen months longer, although some were eligible for discharge.

"It is my understanding," Ploeser continued, "that the captain refused to permit the pilots to move their planes to a place of safety, and all planes but one were wrecked in the storm."

Ploeser's office said that one of the pilots whose home is in St. Louis wrote his wife that the captain "made us move ashore on Okinawa without giving us any food, water or a place to live."

Food From Seabees

The flyers succeeded in talking Seabees out of a 50-foot tent, cases of food, cans of water and army cots.

"We have borrowed and stolen equipment from every outfit on the island," the pilot wrote.

He added he was writing the letter in the light of a lamp made from a beer can filled with oil found on the beach. A stove was made from stones and mud.

Ploeser's office declined to make public the name of the flyer.

NEW DISCOVERIES BOOST KNOWN OIL RESERVES IN U. S.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Nov. 7—(AP) New discoveries have increased the United States' known oil reserves faster than the unprecedented demands of a world-wide war used up oil, Frank Phillips, head of the Philips Petroleum company, said today.

Proved reserves have increased 56.6 per cent from 1937 through 1945, Phillips said in an interview. "And there still are vast areas in the United States favorable for the accumulation of oil which have not

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been prospected."

Phillips said he could not present possibility of synthetic fuels replacing natural petroleum products.

"In the eight years from 1937 to 1944, inclusive," he said, "new proved reserves in this country totaled 18.5 billion barrels.

"Oil production was 11.1 billion barrels. Thus, all needs, including unprecedented military demands, were filled and reserves increase 7.4 billion barrels, or 56.6 per cent.

"This seems to indicate that if the economy forces controlling oil industry operations are permitted to operate freely, sufficient oil will be found to supply all needs, and the upward trend of reserves will continue."

The never-ending hunt for new oil pools will continue "on a large scale," Phillips, now chairman of the board of the company bearing his name, continued.

He expected the trend in hunting new fields to be toward location of pools through geological and geophysical exploration rather than through actual drilling. The drilling, he indicated, would come later when the oil was needed.

He anticipated a move toward a search for deeper production in the known pools and also exploration "in remote and heretofore inaccessible areas."

Senators Discussing Housing Proposals

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Ways the Government can help provide homes for families a little too well off for public housing and not financially able to build under FHA are being discussed by members of the Senate Banking Committee.

Senator Ellender (D., La.) said today he has suggested three methods and talked them over with Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) of the committee and Senator Taft (R., Ohio), a member and also chairman of a postwar planning housing subcommittee.

Ellender said the problem is this: Public housing takes care of those who can pay only up to $20 a month for shelter and FHA's insured mortgage plan fits those who can pay $30 a month or more.

Three Approaches Proposed

Ellender proposed three approaches to the "between-the-gap" folks:

1. Government mortgage guarantee up to 95 per cent on loans at a low interest rate, perhaps 3½ per cent, on housing in this field. The FHA rate is 4 to 4½ per cent, plus an insurance charge.

2. Provision for a mutual association or housing co-operative. Ellender said what he has in mind is for various groups to form co-operatives to purchase five or six blocks and build homes. The lending companies by dealing with representatives of the co-ops instead of with large numbers of individuals, Ellender added, could reduce carrying costs.

Guarantee To Builders

3. A provision for the Government to guarantee loans at low-rate interest to concerns which would build housing to rent at a rate to be set beforehand by the housing administrator.

So far as most committee members are concerned, these ideas still are in the exploratory stage.

Ellender, however, said he had in mind adding something of that nature to a general housing bill which he and Wagner introduced jointly in August. The Banking Committee has tentatively set hearings on this measure for Tuesday.

That bill is aimed generally at stimulating construction of 1,250,000 new housing units a year for the next ten years. It includes provision for Federal aid to cities to wipe out "blighted" and slum areas, continued public housing, and expansion of the FHA mortage insurance system.

FLU VACCINE GIVEN TROOPS

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Success Reported With War-Developed Inoculation

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Army said today a war-developed flu vaccine will have been administered to 7,000,000 troops within the next few weeks in the "greatest mass vaccination against influenza ever attempted."

A spokesman for the Army surgeon general said the new vaccine offered a definite degree of protection against two common types of influenza. He said it eventually will be made available to civilians, but he couldn't say when.

The vaccine has provided such protection against influenza types "A" and "B" which the Army says "have been the main causes of the disease encountered in recent years."

Determining Means

It is not known, however, whether either, both or some still unrecognized type of flu caused the world-wide epidemic of 1918-1919.

The surgeon general's representative said that while there is thus no guarantee that the vaccine would offer protection against an epidemic of the 1918 type, the mass inoculation of troops will do this:

It will offer an accurate means of determining whether a large segment of the population can be protected from the types of 'flu most commonly encountered.

Tests Among Volunteers

In tests among volunteers during the war, the vaccine reduced the incidence of 'flu about 75 per cent among vaccinated persons, compared with unvaccinated controls. Both groups had previously been exposed to disease viruses.

It was found, too, that the disease was milder and of shorter duration among vaccinated persons who did get sick.

The vaccine, developed by Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., and Dr. Jonas E. Salk, of the Army's commission on influenza, is prepared from "killed" viruses of the "A" and "B" types of flu.

Mate, Held In Chains 15 Days, Files Libel Against Tanker

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Corpus Christi, Texas, Nov. 7 (AP). A 10,000-ton tanker, the S.S. Newberg, was seized by a United States deputy marshal today after the first mate, held in chains fifteen days at sea for what his captain said was "insubordination on the high seas," filed a $30,800 libel action against the ship.

Details were brought out at a Coast Guard hearing here today on the petition of Capt. A. H. Miller, of the Newberg, asking revocation of the license of First Mate Charles L. Maes, 55, of Los Angeles.

The Newberg may not leave port until the company posts bond in connection with the libel action.

Wouldn't 'Butterworth Tanks'

Captain Miller logged Maes for insubordination on the high seas and threw him in chains as the tanker was approaching Balboa, October 18. He said Maes refused to "butterworth the tanks" at his order. This is a cleaning operation.

Maes remained in chains for fifteen days, he said in his charges. When the ship docked here November 2, he was transferred to the Nueces county jail. He was released Monday following an investigation by the FBI, asked by Captain Miller when Maes was placed in jail.

U.S. Agency Owns Ship

No criminal charges have been filed against him.

In Los Angeles tonight, Martin Faerber, insurance manager of the Los Angeles Tanker Operators, Inc., said the Newberg was the property of the United States War Shipping Administration, and his company acted only as general agent for the vessel.

He said the company had not been informed of the alleged insubordination of the mate or of his incarceration aboard the Newberg.

35 AMERICANS GET BRITISH DECORATIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP) On behalf of King George VI, the Earl of Halifax conferred decorations on 35 United States officers and others in a ceremony at the British embassy today.

The awards and recipients include:

Honorary comander of the military division of the most excellent order of the British Empire (C.B.E.):

Capt. Norman S. Ives, USN, whose insignia was accepted by his widow, of Portsmouth, N. H. "x x x Rendered distinguished service while in command of U. S. submarine squadron 50."

Military Cross (M.C.):

Capt. Robert Lee Ford, Lexington, N. C. "x x x A most successful and inspiring leader to the Greek irregular forces."

FULBRIGHT TO KEEP HIS PLACE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — (AP) Senator Fulbright (D-Ark) announced today he intends to remain in the Senate despite reports he is being considered for the presidency of Columbia University, New York City.

Although the senator has received no formal offer, it is understood he has been approached informally by representatives on the university as a possible successor to 83-year-old Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

The 40-year-old senator, a Rhodes scholar and former president of the University of Arkansas, said in a statement.

"A year ago you chose me to be your senator for six years. I intend to continue to devote whatever ability I may have to that purpose."

A New York newspaper reported early in October that Fulbright was the unanimous choice of a special faculty committee, appointed to recommend a successor to Dr. Butler. Both Columbia officials and Fulbright declined comment at the time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder of the Royal Air Force arrived by air from London today for an extended American visit as the guest of General Marshaall. Accompanied by Lady Tedder, Sir Arthur will go to New York on Friday for the first stop on a tour of the country which will continue until Nov. 30.

Marshal Tedder, who served as Allied Deputy Commander-in-Chief for the invasion of Europe, will arrive at Mitchel Field early tomorrow.

The air marshal will devote the first day of his visit to a tour of installations at Mitchel Field and a talk to news representatives, following a luncheon at the Harvard Club. On Saturday he will be guest of the city and in the afternoon attend the Army-Notre Dame football game.

4,000 TRANSIT MEN END STRIKE IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Washington's homeward bound throngs found bus and street-car service partly restored tonight after 4,000 AFL Capital Transit Company employes voted to end their walkout.

The carriers, idle for more than thirty hours, began operating again before midafternoon under an agreement which provided a fourteen-day truce for negotiation of union demands for a 30 cents an hour pay increase.

Speakers made it clear at a union rally that failure to reach an accord within the next fortnight might prompt another vote on whether to walk out again.

The truce came after intervention by Representative Jennings Randolph, Democrat, of West Virginia, who as chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee is Washington's unofficial "Mayor."

Mr. Randolph also met with officials of two taxicab unions which had threatened to join the transit workers' walkout, and announced that he had gained from them a commitment not to strike at this time.

At the meeting of bus and cab drivers, union leaders pleaded for approval of the back-to-work pact. There was opposition at first, but local President William F. Simms and his negotiating committee told the men that Army intervention was imminent if the stoppage continued.

'Apple-Polishing' Upgrading Tactics Charged To Navy

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The *Army And Navy Bulletin*, an unofficial publication, says selection of navy officers for flag rank has taken on some aspects of "a popularity contest where the votes determine the winner."

Flag rank is that of rear admiral or higher.

This week's issue says, the *Bulletin* reported in a statement tonight, that Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, is responsible for the "popularity contest procedure" and that it has stimulated the "navy art of polishing the apple."

On The Social Side

"It has put a premium, at least to some extent," the publication says, "on the social side of navy life, on how many people you know—or don't know."

This is the way it says eighteen captains recently were nominated for rear admiral:

Fifty flag officers were asked to pick them from 500 names submitted, arrange them in priority according to their own judgment and send their choices to Washington, "where a selection board, with a minority of members present, went through the motions of the prewar system."

The Navy had no comment tonight.

Senators Study Ship Concessions

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Foreign nations now using some 600 United States-owned merchant vessels under lend-lease may be authorized to charter them in the future.

This was one of two concessions to foreign countries considered by a Senate Commerce subcommittee today as it worked on a ship sales bill which it hopes to complete before the end of the week.

The second concession which probably will be included in the bill, according to Chairman Radcliffe (D., Md.), will be to permit foreign nations to bid for a Government-owned vessel 90 days after its price has been published. A House measure provides a waiting period of six months.

Radcliffe said the subcommittee agreed that sales prices on all dry-cargo vessels would be set on a basic rate of 50 per cent of prewar cost. Other factors would be taken into consideration, however, before setting the actual sales price.

Further reductions in price, such as five per cent for each year the boat was in service and three or four per cent for war service, might drag the price down.

The prices under the bill could not be set lower than 85 per cent of the vessel's replacement cost during the war. The floor for Liberty ships would be 31½ per cent of war cost because there are so many to be offered for sale.

Radcliffe said the actual sales prices on most vessels probably will range from 5 to 12 per cent below the 50 per cent prewar cost.

'Pappy' Aims To Stay In

Los Angeles, Nov. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, of Seattle, Marine ace and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, plans to remain in the service if a physical checkup finds him fit. He came here yesterday for the examination following a bond-sale tour.

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Colonel Boyington shot down 26 Jap airplanes before his capture by the Japs. He spent 20 months in a prison camp before he was liberated.

Clark Urgently Calls For Congress Pay Rise

Cites Loss of U. S. Judges Because of Low Salaries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Attorney General Tom Clark called urgently today for higher pay for Congress members, saying that they "possibly are the most grossly underpaid people in government.

Also, he said, "we're losing judges every day" because the government doesn't pay enough to keep many good men out of greener pastures in private fields.

Mr. Clark was a witness before the Senate Civil Service Committee, which is considering a 20 per cent pay increase for civil service employees. Also before it are proposals for increasing the salaries of Congress members, judges and departmental officials.

President Truman has backed higher pay for Congress. The most frequently heard figure is $20,000 a year as compared with $10,000 now.

As to judges, Mr. Clark said that only this morning a man turned down a Federal judgeship with the explanation he couldn't afford to take the job, having made $52,000 last year. He emphasized a belief that lower paid people such as assistant district attorneys urgently need a raise. Such a man making $2,800 a year, he said, can't exist on that salary alone if he has a family.

With a smile, the Attorney General declined to discuss possible raises for Cabinet members.

work or not, and with more jobs today than workers.

"The FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) bill to compel people to do what they should be taught to do of their own free will.

"Proposals to create rocking-chair money of $25 a week (unemployment compensation), if the worker refuses to work for $30 or $40.

"When they cut down taxes $6,000,000,000 when the money is needed to balance the budget and the national debt is $265,000,000,000.

"Congressmen's salaries to be increased 100 per cent."

Workers "being force[illegible] join union organizations ag[illegible] their will if they want jobs."

"Contracts with no-strik[illegible]ges broken at will."

Gen. Twining To Receive Honors From British

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, former commander of the 15th Air Force in Italy, will receive tomorrow one of the highest British military decorations, the British Information Service reported today.

On behalf of King George, the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, will confer on Twining the award of Honorary Knight Commander of the military division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.).

The citation said that Twining's service to the British "have been very real and he stands high on list of those who worked together in the common cause."

Hugh Potter Resigns U.S. Construction Post

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Resignation of Hugh Potter as the Government's construction co-ordinator was announced today by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder.

Potter, former president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, took over the construction post last August 1. He had stipulated that he would not serve more than 90 days.

In a letter to Potter at his home in Houston, Texas, Snyder thanked him for his part in "substantial progress toward breaking the bottlenecks . . . which have been impeding the construction industry." Potter was one of the principal proponents of removing Government controls over construction. These were eliminated on October 15. He also has opposed a move for price ceilings on houses.

2d Armored to Retrain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The 2d Armored Division, now in Germany, will return to Camp Hood, near Temple, Tex., in January or February, for retraining of those not eligible for discharge. A War Department spokesman said today the veteran division will leave the European theater of operations the latter part of December to return to this country.

U. S. and Britain Not Agreed on Aid

Washington, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes said today that there is no prospect of immediate agreement between Anglo-American officials discussing financial aid to Britain.

He told a news conference that he sat in during a two and a half hour discussion today. Although considerable progress has been made on various problems, he reported that the conferees are not yet on the point of agreement.

He said, however, th[illegible] the results of the talks are [illegible]ouraging and he has not cons[illegible]ed the possibility of failure.

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Benefits For Navy V-12 Students Explained

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Navy V-12 students placed on inactive status without any actual service are entitled to most benefits under the G I Bill of Rights, a Veterans Administration spokesman said today.

He gave this exception: They will not be entitled to its educational provisions.

The Navy placed 8,500 V-12 students on inactive duty as of November 1 as it canceled its college training in medical, dental and theological courses.

The Veterans Administration has ruled, the spokesman said, that V-12 students must have 90 days of active service outside of school to be entitled to the education provisions of the G I bill.

G.I.'S CAN HAVE FOLKS AT HOLIDAY DINNER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — (AP) The American soldier, sitting down to his holiday turkey this year, can have his folks along and invite his best girl if he is stationed in this country.

The War Department said in a statement today they could have their immediate families and one friend both for Thanksgiving and Christmas meals, depending on messing facilities. There will be a charge for guests.

Director Of WAVES Gets Naval Decoration

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Capt. Mildred McAfee Horton, director of the WAVES, today was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary Forrestal in ceremonies at the Navy Department.

Captain Horton has headed the WAVES since this branch was organized in August, 1942. She is on leave as president of Wellesley College.

SLOT MACHINES OWNER LIABLE FOR INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — (AP) The tax court of the United States has held that Philip Kastel, of New Orleans, and Stamford, Conn., is liable for an undetermined amount of income taxes arising out of his slot machine business.

The Internal Revenue Bureau claims he owes about $300,000. The exact amount he must pay will be determined later by the Bureau and the court.

Kastel, a proprietor of the Bayou Novelty Company, New Orleans, according to testimony brought out at the trial, borrowed $15,000 from Frank Costello, of New York city to open a slot machine business in New Orleans. The case reached the courts when the Internal Revenue Bureau challenged Kastel's returns.

Involved were three main questions: 1—Whether Kastel was guilty of fraud; 2—Whether community property laws in Louisiana would make his wife subject to half of the taxes; and 3—Whether Kastel must pay taxes on amounts he paid to Costello from income, under a private agreement.

The tax court held there was no fraud proven, that Mrs. Kastel was liable to half of the taxes due and that since the income, later split with Costello, first came to Kastel, Kastel and his wife are liable to taxes on the entire amount.

Pay Boosts After Aug. 18 Allowed For Tax Returns

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Wage increases granted without Government approval after August 18, 1945, won't be liable to disallowance as business costs for income tax purposes.

The War Labor Board announced the change today. Pay hikes lacking Government approval prior to August 18 had been subject to allowance as a cost item by the Internal Revenue Bureau on WLB recommendations. It was one means utilized to prevent manpower pirating by indiscriminate wage raises during the wartime manpower shortage.

Ford Strike Vote On

Detroit, Nov. 7 (AP)—The last of the strike votes in the automobile industry's "Big Three" over a 30 per cent wage rate increase demand began today.

Employés of the Ford Motor Company went to polls set up by the National Labor Relations Board in a voting schedule covering three days.

Approximately 80,000 employés in Ford plants over the country were eligible to vote. The vote is conducted under the Smith-Connally Act, on petition of the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

A strike was favored by large majorities in earlier votes at General Motors and Chrysler corporations.

Wartime Picture Pool Winds Up Operations

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—The last chapter of operations for the wartime still-picture pool ended today with termination of pooled picture coverage in China, Japan and the Western Pacific theater.

Throughout the war, civilian photographers representing the four organizations participating in the pool—the Associated Press, *Life* Magazine, Acme Newspictures and International News Photos—provided thousands of war photographs.

Organized shortly after Pearl Harbor at the suggestion of the War and Navy departments, the pool functioned in every theater during the war. After the end of war in Europe, pooling operations ended there as of last June 15.

26,500 Vets Due Back At U.S. Ports

NOV 8 194[illegible]

[By the Asso[illegible]

More than 12,500 veterans of the European war are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today on fourteen transports.

At four West Coast ports, fifteen vessels are due with about 14,000 troops from the Pacific.

Scheduled to arrive at New York are seven vessels with more than 8,400 troops. Four ships, carrying more than 1,700, are due at Newport News, Va. and three ships with 2500 are to arrive at Boston.

Ships Due At New York

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Coaldale Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,996 miscellaneous troops.

William and Mary Victory: 1,948 miscellaneous troops.

Stetson Victory, from Antwerp: 1,961 troops, including the 321st Fighter Control Squadron, 402d 485th, 404th, 405th, 406th fighter squadrons, 371st Fighter Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron 502d Air Service group, 929th Air Engineer Squadron, 744th Air Materiel Squadron, 1,790th Signal Service Battalion Headquarters Squadron, 562d Signal Battalion, 452d AAA Air Raid Warning Battalion and miscellaneous troops.

Aiken Victory: 1,950 troops, undesignated units.

John Moorehead, from Le Havre: 569 miscellaneous troops.

John Poe, from Antwerp: 22 miscellaneous troops.

Roald Amundsen, from Le Havre; 11 miscellanoeus troops.

Newport News

At Newport News — James J. Hill: 615 troops, including 338th Engineering General Service Regiment and miscellaneous personnel.

James B. Miller: Five miscellaneous troops.

Cornelius Hartnett: 580 miscellaneous troops.

Mayo Brothers: 547 troops, including 800th Engineer Forestry Company and miscellaneous personnel.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston—Sam H. Walker, from Italy, originally due yesterday: 97 miscellaneous troops.

Westminster Victory, from Marseilles: 1,945 troops, undesignated units.

Kemp Battle, from Le Havre: 524 miscellaneous troops.

West Coast List

At San Diego—Destroyer transport Amesbury: 176 miscellaneous navy and marine personnel.

Destroyer transport Balduc: 80 miscellaneous navy and marine personnel.

At Seattle — Pennant, from Tokyo, originally due yesterday: 1,493 miscellaneous troops.

Baranof: 126 miscellaneous army and navy personnel.

At San Francisco—About 6,550 miscellaneous personnel expected on following ships: Salamaua, U.S. Grant, White Plains, Bennington, Long Island, William A. Henry, Grommet Reefer and the Coffeyville Victory.

At Los Angeles—Mormacdove, from Manila: 1,306 troops, including elements of the 38th Division.

Marine Cardinal, from Manila: 3,192 troops, including elements of the 38th Division.

The Attu, from Oahu: 1,072 casual troops.

'Not All Nuts Are In Brazil', Congressman Quips On Bills

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Representative Rich (R., Pa.), exponent of budget balancing and Government economy, questions some of the legislation before Congress.

In a speech prepared for House delivery, Rich enumerated a few legislative proposals as he views them and declared: "I am of the opinion they do not grow all the nuts in Brazil."

Rich was critical of:

"Legislation to guarantee everybody a job whether he wants to

BEVIN-ATOMIC (220)

NOV 8 1945

LONDON, NOV. 7-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SAID TODAY IT WAS A "MISCONCEPTION" TO ASSUME THE ATOMIC BOMB WOULD END THE NEED FOR ARMIES, NAVIES AND AIR FORCES.

"YOU MUST IN THIS WORLD KEEP LAW AND ORDER," HE SAID DURING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE IN COMMONS. "YOU CANNOT CARRY ON CIVILIZATION IN ANY OTHER WAY AND I DON'T SUPPOSE IT IS IN ANY MEMBER'S MIND THAT EVERY TIME SOMEBODY BECOMES OBSTREPEROUS YOU WILL FETCH OUT AN ATOMIC BOMB WITH MOST DISASTROUS RESULTS."

ESTIMATING THAT DURING THE PAST 100 YEARS THE ARMED FORCES OF THE WORLD WERE ENGAGED IN "POLICE DUTIES" 80 OR 90 PER CENT OF THE TIME, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID:

"I DON'T WANT US TO GET INTO A PANIC ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB. NEITHER DO I WANT IT TO BE REGARDED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ORDINARY NORMAL POLICING OF THE WORLD IN ORDINARY NORMAL CONDITIONS.

"NOR DO I WANT IT TO BE THOUGHT THAT BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO KEEP A MILITARY FORCE IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE REGARDED AS A WEAPON OF OFFENSE.

"I HOPE THAT AS THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION GROWS WE WILL SUCCEED IN CUTTING DOWN MILITARY EXPENDITURE TO A MINIMUM, BUT NOT TO SUCH A POINT AS TO MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION INEFFECTIVE IN THE FACE OF AGGRESSION."

HE SAID THERE WERE MANY OTHER FORMS OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN WEAPONS "EQUALLY DISASTROUS" AS THE ATOMIC BOMB, SO "LET US NOT KEEP OUR MINDS SOLELY ON THE ATOMIC BOMB."

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LONDON--FOURTH ADD THIRD LEAD COMMONS (CHURCHILL) X X X

[redacted]."

CLEMENT DAVIS, LIBERAL LEADER, MAINTAINED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH "STRENGTHENED RATHER THAN OTHERWISE THE GROWTH OF MISTRUST, THE SEEDS OF WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN TOO WIDELY SOWN."

HE DECLARED THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION WAS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE BOMB "GAVE THE POSSESSOR OVERWHELMING SUPERIOR POWER AND PLACED EVERYONE ELSE ON A LOWER LEVEL."

SAYING THERE COULD BE NO HOPE OF ENDING WARS UNTIL THERE WAS ONE SOVEREIGN STATE OF THE WORLD, HE URGED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE A POLICY BASED UPON WORLD ECONOMIC UNITY, CONCERTED PLANS TO DEAL WITH DEPRESSIONS, REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS AND ELIMINATION OF ALL DISCRIMINATION.

LABORITE GORDON WALKER SAID THERE WERE "DISQUIETING SIGNS THAT AMERICA MAY BE PREPARING FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM GERMANY AND EUROPE."

"IF SHE DOES," HE SAID, "IT WILL BE A GREAT BLOW AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF EUROPE, AGAINST THE LONG-TERM INTERESTS OF AMERICA AND AGAINST THE TENOR OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH."

CHURCHILL CONCLUDED HIS FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINE BY SUBMITTING WHAT HE TERMED THESE "FEW SIMPLE POINTS:"

1. "FIRST OF ALL WE SHOULD FORTIFY IN EVERY WAY OUR SPECIAL AND FRIENDLY CONNECTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AIMING ALWAYS AT A FRUITFUL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMON PROTECTION AND WORLD PEACE.

2. "THAT THIS ASSOCIATION SHOULD IN NO WAY HAVE A POINT AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY, GREAT OR SMALL, IN THE WORLD, BUT SHOULD, ON THE CONTRARY, BE USED TO TRY TO LEAD THE VICTORIOUS POWERS EVER MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER ON EQUAL TERMS AND IN ALL GOOD FAITH TOGETHER.

3. "THAT WE SHOULD NOT ABANDON OUR SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THAT WE SHOULD AID THE UNITED STATES TO GUARD THIS WEAPON AS A SACRED TRUST FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

4. "THAT WE SHOULD SEEK CONSTANTLY TO PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SO THAT, IN DUE COURSE, IF MAY EVENTUALLY BE FITTED TO BECOME THE SAFE REPOSITORY OF THIS GREAT ENERGY.

5. "I THINK THIS IS AGREED. WE SHOULD MAKE ATOMIC BOMBS OURSELVES AND HAVE THEM HERE, EVEN IF MANUFACTURED ELSEWHERE, IN SUITABLE SAFE STORAGE, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY."

TERMING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S 12-POINT FOREIGN POLICY PROGRAM, PROCLAIMED IN A NAVY DAY SPEECH OCT. 27, A "DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION," CHURCHILL SAID:

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"SUCH A DECLARATION AT ANY TIME BETWEEN THE TWO WARS WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THE SECOND.

"IT WOULD HAVE MADE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS A WORLD LEAGUE STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT THE REARMAMENT OF GERMANY WHICH HAS LED US ALL THROUGH SO MUCH TRIBULATION AND DANGER AND GERMANY HERSELF TO PUNISHMENT AND RUIN."

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BEVIN, OBVIOUSLY IRKED OVER REPEATED PROTESTS FROM MOSCOW OVER FORMATION OF A SO-CALLED "WESTERN BLOC," SAID "I AM A LITTLE RESENTFUL AND I THINK THE HOUSE WILL AGREE I AM ENTITLED TO BE."

HE SAID BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SCANDINAVIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DID NOT CONSTITUTE "A WESTERN BLOC FOR ALL PURPOSES."

"BUT," HE ADDED, "THEY ARE OUR CULTURAL FRIENDS. THEY ARE OUR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATES. THEY ACKNOWLEDGE THE SAME DEMOCRACY AS WE DO. THEREFORE, I SAY I AM ENTITLED ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE GOOD NEIGHBORS IN MY STREET JUST AS ANY OTHER COUNTRY IS ENTITLED TO HAVE GOOD NEIGHBORS IN ITS STREET."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "WE WILL TAKE NO STEP, WE WILL DO NOTHING NOR ALLOW ANY OF OUR DIPLOMATS OR AGENTS TO DO ANYTHING TO STIR UP HATRED OR TO PROVOKE A SITUATION DETRIMENTAL TO RUSSIA IN THE EASTERN COUNTRIES."

BEVIN DISCOUNTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT ATOMIC ENERGY COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE WITHOUT "LONG, WEARY, HARD AND PATIENT WORK."

"THAT ENCOURAGES ME TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL GIVE US TIME TO BUILD UP THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR PEACE EFFORTS AND THAT, AS IT EVOLVES FOR INDUSTRY, THE NECESSITY FOR ITS USE FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL DISAPPEAR."

CHURCHILL SUBMITTED WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS A FEW SIMPLE POINTS:

"FIRST OF ALL WE SHOULD FORTIFY IN EVERY WAY OUR SPECIAL AND FRIENDLY CONNECTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AIMING ALWAYS AT A FRUITFUL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMON PROTECTION AND WORLD PEACE.

"THIS ASSOCIATION SHOULD IN NO WAY HAVE A POINT AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY, GREAT OR SMALL, IN THE WORLD, BUT SHOULD ON THE CONTRARY BE USED TO TRY TO LEAD THE VICTORIOUS POWERS EVER MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER ON EQUAL TERMS AND IN ALL GOOD FAITH AND GOOD WILL.

"THAT WE SHOULD NOT ABANDON OUR SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THAT WE SHOULD

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AID THE UNITED STATES TO GUARD THIS WEAPON AS A SACRED TRUST FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

"THAT WE SHOULD SEEK CONSTANTLY TO PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SO THAT IN DUE COURSE IT MAY EVENTUALLY BE FITTED TO BECOME THE SAFE REPOSITORY OF THIS GREAT ENERGY.

"I THINK THIS IS AGREED. WE SHOULD MAKE ATOMIC BOMBS OURSELVES AND HAVE THEM HERE, EVEN IF MANUFACTURED ELSEWHERE, IN SUITABLE SAFE STORAGE WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY."

SPEAKING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, CHURCHILL SAID:

"A GREAT DEAL OF INFORMATION IS ALSO COMMON VROPERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD, BUT WE ARE TOLD BY THOSE WHO ADVOCATE IMMEDIATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, AND THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE ATOMIC BOMBS IN A VERY SHORT TIME.

"THIS IS SOMEWHAT INCONSISTENT WITH THE ARGUMENT THAT THEY HAVE A GRIEVANCE AND ALSO WITH THE ARGUMENT, FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH, THAT WE AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE AT THIS MOMENT NO GREAT GIFT TO BESTOW AS WOULD INDUCE A COMPLETE MELTING OF HEARTS AND CREATE SOME NEW RELATIONSHIP.

"WHAT THE UNITED STATES DID NOT WISH TO DISCLOSE IS THE PRACTICAL PRODUCTION METHODS WHICH THEY HAVE DEVELOPED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE AND ON A GIGANTIC SCALE. THIS WOULD NOT BE AN AFFAIR OF SCIENTISTS OR DIPLOMATISTS SENDING OVER FORMULAS. TO BE EFFECTIVE ANY SUCH DISCLOSURE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE FORM OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SOVIET SPECIALISTS, ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTSN VISITING THE UNITED STATES ARSENALS, FOR THAT IS WHAT THE MANUFACTURING CENTERS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB REALLY ARE.

"THEY WOULD HAVE TO VISIT THEM AND WOULD HAVE TO DWELL THERE SO THAT THEY COULD HAVE IT ALL EXPLAINED TO THEM, AND THESE OFFICIALS THEN WOULD RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY WITH ALL THE INFORMATION THEY HAD OBTAINED AND WITH ANY FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS WHICH MIGHT HAVE OCCURRED TO THEM."

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CHURCHILL SAID "IT IS OUR PROFOUND DESIRE THAT THE FEELINGS OF COMRADESHIP AND FRIENDSHIP WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN PEOPLES SHOULD NOT ONLY BE PRESERVED BUT SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

"WE ARE ALL GLAD TO KNOW AND FEEL THAT GENERALISSIMO STALIN IS STILL STRONGLY HOLDING THE HELM AND STEERING HIS TREMENDOUS SHIP. PERSONALLY, I CANNOT FEEL ANYTHING BUT THE MOST LIVELY ADMIRATION FOR THIS TRULY GREAT MAN, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, THE RULER OF ITS DESTINY IN PEACE AND THE GLORIOUS DEFENDER OF ITS LIFE IN WAR.

"IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT WE SHOULD DEVELOP STRONG DIFFERENCES ON MANY ASPECTS OF POLICY, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, EVEN AS WE THINK, MORAL, WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, BUT NO STATE OF MIND MUST BE ALLOWED TO OCCUR IN BRITAIN WHICH RUPTURES OR WITHERS THOSE GREAT ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES WHICH WERE OUR GLORY AND OUR SAFETY IN THE LATE FRIGHTFUL CONVULSION.

"ANY IDEA OF BRITAIN DELIBERATELY PURSUING AN ANTI-RUSSIAN POLICY OR TAKING PART IN THE MAKING OF A COMBINATION TO THE DETERMENT OF RUSSIA IS THOROUGHLY OPPOSED TO BRITISH THOUGHT AND CONSCIENCE."

HE DECLARED THAT NOTHING BUT A LONG PERIOD OF MARKED INJURIES AND ANTAGONISMS COULD DEVELOP SUCH A SITUATION.

BEVIN, IN HIS "PUT THE CARDS ON THE TABLE" APPEAL TO THE BIG POWERS, SAID BRITAIN WOULD "DO NOTHING OR ALLOW ANY OF OUR AGENTS AND DIPLOMATS TO DO ANYTHING, TO STIR UP HATRED OR TO PROVOKE OR CREATE A SITUATION DETRIMENTAL TO RUSSIA IN THE EASTERN COUNTRIES."

"IF YOU GIVE THAT SECURITY AGAINST ATTACK, INTRIGUE OR THE STIRRING UP OF DIFFICULTIES, I CANNOT ACCEPT THAT THE NATURAL THING THAT FOLLOWS IS TO CLOSE THE DOOR AND PREVENT THE COUNTRY FROM HAVING ANY CONTACT WITH THOSE PEOPLES FOR TRADE OR ANYTHING ELSE," HE CONTINUED.

"NEITHER AM I PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE POSITION SO OFTEN BLARED FROM MOSCOW RADIO THAT CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO HAVE FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR NEAR NEIGHBORS, EVEN AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

"I AM NOT A CRIMINAL IF I WANT FRIENDSHIP WITH NEIGHBORS BORDERING ON THE BRITISH FRONTIER. WHAT AM I DOING WRONG?

"I AM DOING NOTHING TO INJURE ANYBODY AND I AM NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT THAT POSITION FROM ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD."

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WITH COMMONS NOV 8 1945

LONDON, NOV. 7-(AP)-RICHARD LAW, FORMER BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, COMPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY TODAY THAT THE SCIENTISTS WHO INVENTED THE ATOMIC BOMB NOW WERE ABANDONING IT TO THE POLITICIANS.

"SCIENTISTS WITH A GREAT DEAL OF INGENUITY, PERSISTENCE, INDUSTRY AND PERTINACITY HAVE EVOLVED THIS HORRIBLE WEAPON," HE SAID, "AND ARE NOW SHOWING EVERY SIGN OF CLIMBING OUT FROM UNDERNEATH IT AND TALKING A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE AND LEAVING IT ON THE LAPS OF THE POLITICIANS AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO LIVE IN THE WORLD OF MEN AND MAKE THE BEST JOB OF IT THEY CAN."

WE12

LONDON, NOV. 7-(AP)- WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE DELEGATES FROM 63 COUNTRIES, CLAIMING TO REPRESENT ORGANIZATIONS WITH A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 30,000,000 YOUNG PEOPLE, TONIGHT ESTABLISHED "A WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH."

BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED, AMID PROLONGED CHEERS IN A SCORE OF TONGUES, THE CONFERENCE DEFEATED A MOVE BY DUTCH, BELGIAN AND SWISS DELEGATES TO STRIKE [redacted] FROM THE

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NEW ORGANIZATION'S TITLE THE WORD [redacted] "DEMOCRATIC" BECAUSE OF ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

THE CONSTITUTION, AS ACCEPTED, PLEDGED "AN ORGANIZATION OF YOUTH UNITED IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO WORK FOR PEACE, LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD," AND [redacted] TO CONTINUE "THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM."

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UNDER THE NEW CHARTER, ALL ORGANIZATIONS "OF A NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER X X X AT LEAST TWO THIRDS OF WHOSE MEMBERS ARE UNDER THE AGE OF 30 YEARS" MAY JOING THE FEDERATION, PROVIDING THEY ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION AND "ARE SINCERE AND CONSISTENT SUPPORTERS OF [redacted] DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

THE FEDERATION WILL BE GOVERNED BY A WORLD CONGRESS WHICH IS TO MEET "AT LEAST EVERY THREE YEARS," THE CHARTER DECLARES AND LISTS THE FOLLOWING AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION:

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PARIS, NOV. 7-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE TODAY SENT M.I.KALININ, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R., HIS "WARMEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL HAPPINESS, FOR THAT OF GLORIOUS MARSHAL STALIN AND FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE U.S.S.R."

THE MESSAGE WAS SENT IN CONNECTION WITH RUSSIA'S 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED REVOLUTION.

(A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID NO MESSAGE FROM DE GAULLE WAS INCLUDED IN THE PUBLISHED CONGRATULATORY CABLES RECEIVED FROM WORLD PERSONAGES.)

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And PARIS NL Telephone x x x 3 minutes

CPL. WALTER MATTERS, OF MIDDLE VILLAGE, N.Y.--AND HIS FRENCH BRIDE, MARIETTE--TALKED TO MATTERS' PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. WALTER L.MATTERS, FOR THREE MINUTES AT A CHARGE OF 600 FRANCS ($12).

AMONG 18 WHO HAD SCHEDULED PAID CALLS HOME WERE SGT. JACK SHIFFMAN, 5531 JACKSON BLVD.., CHICAGO; SGT. JOSEPH HIMOWITZ, 5398 WYNNFIELD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AND CPL. CHARLES MCLAUGHLIN, ABERDEEN, S.D.

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PARIS, NOV 7-(AP)-MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY POLICY DIRECTOR, LEFT BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON TODAY TO ATTEMPT TO ENLIST AMERICAN HELP IN OBTAINING A BIG THREE DISCUSSION OF FRANCE'S PROPOSALS TO DETACH THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND FROM GERMANY.

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AUSTRIAN

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE THIRD AND LAST OF A SERIES OF STORIES FOR AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS ON SECRET TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN NAZI OFFICIALS, RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

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BERLIN, NOV 7-(AP)-RECORDS OF SECRET TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN NAZI LEADERS WHILE GERMAN TROOPS WERE MARCHING INTO AUSTRIA IN 1938 INDICATE THEY BELIEVED THAT WAR WAS AVERTED AT THAT TIME ONLY BECAUSE BRITAIN FAILED TO SUPPORT FRANCE IN A THREAT TO FIGHT.

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ON SUNDAY, MARCH 1938, THE OCCUPATION ALREADY WAS WELL UNDER WAY AND ADOLF HITLER WAS IN LINZ, PREPARING FOR A TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO VIENNA.

REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, EXCITED BY RECEIPT OF WHAT HE BELIEVED AUTHENTIC INFORMATION THAT FRANCE HAD BACKED DOWN IN HER THREAT TO FIGHT FOR AUSTRIA'S INTEGRITY, HASTILY TELEPHONED HIS CHIEF LIEUTENANT IN VIENNA. MAJ. GEN. KARL BODENSCHATZ. APPARENTLY THE GERMANS HAD INTERCEPTED OR OTHERWISE OBTAINED POSSESSION OF DIPLOMATIC MESSAGES WHICH HAD JUST BEEN DECODED.

REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZING THAT BRITAIN HAD REJECTED A FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR ACTION, HE ADMONISHED BODENSCHATZ TO BE CERTAIN HITLER READ THE "BROWN PAPERS" BEING SENT HIM AT LINZ. GOERING APPARENTLY FEARED THAT HITLER, IN THE MIDST OF THE EXCITED WELCOME FROM AUSTRIAN NAZIS, WOULD MISS READING THE PAPERS AND SAY OR DO SOMETHING THAT WOULD UPSET THE APPLECART.

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GOERING AND SUAVE FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP ALREADY WERE LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR TRAPPING BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER, NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, AT MUNICH, IN BRITAIN, ANTHONY EDEN HAD RESIGNED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY IN A PROTEST AGAINST APPEASEMENT OF THE DICTATORS

IN FRANCE SOCIALIST PREMIER LEON BLUM'S GOVERNMENT HAD GONE SO FAR AS TO MOBILIZE SOME TROOPS ON THE MAGINOT LINE WHILE APPARENTLY SEEKING TO ALIGN BRITAIN AND ITALY IN A UNITED FRONT AGAINST GERMANY. BUT THE GERMANS BELIEVED MUSSOLINI HAD BEEN DECISIVELY TURNED AGAINST ANY ANTI-GERMAN BLOC BY HITLER'S MESSAGE TO THE DUCE, DECLARING THAT THE ITALIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER AT THE BRENNER PASS WAS SETTLED FOR ALL TIME.

RECORDS OF THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN GOERING AND BODENSCHATZ WERE SALVAGED FROM THE BLASTED RUINS OF THE AIR MINISTRY BUILDING IN BERLIN. HERE ARE SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE CONVERSATION:

BODENSCHATZ: "FROM TONIGHT AUSTRIA AND GERMANY WILL BE ONE REICH. ALL AUSTRIAN TROOPS WILL TAKE THE OATH TO THE FUEHRER TOMORROW."

GOERING: "TELL THE FUEHRER REPORTS HAVE JUST COME -- THE BROWN REPORTS -- WHICH ARE COMPLETELY CLEAR BECAUSE THEY WERE SEIZED. FROM THESE IT CAN BE SEEN THAT ACTION ONLY MISCARRIED BECAUSE ENGLAND REJECTED IT."

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BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL (YES, INDEED), BECAUSE ENGLAND REJECTED IT."

GOERING: "THE FUEHRER WILL GET THEM TOMORROW MORNING. THE SITUATION WAS THUS: THE FRENCH INDEED WANTED TO GET INTO AN ACTION WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION, AND SO PRESSED MOST HARD ON THE ENGLISH. I CAN SEND YOU ALL THE DECODED CABLES. AND ONLY BECAUSE ENGLAND DECLINED, THE WHOLE ACTION WAS BLOWN UP. X X X TODAY IT IS THUS WITH THE GREAT POWERS: FRANCE TELLS ITS MINISTERS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IT CANNOT DO ANYTHING BECAUSE ENGLAND HELD OUT, AND ABOVE ALL BECAUSE ENGLAND REFUSED. X X X THE FUEHRER WILL HAVE PROOFS TOMORROW MORNING THAT ENGLAND DID NOT ENCOURAGE HIM IN RESISTANCE, BUT PLAINLY DECLINED TO TAKE OVER A GUARANTEE."

BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL, I'LL TELL HIM THAT."

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GOERING: "THE FUEHRER SHOULD READ OVER THESE CABLES -- THE ONES IN THE BROWN SHEETS. FROM THESE ONE CAN INCONTESTABLY ASCERTAIN THAT FRANCE WANTED TO ACT FIRST WITH ITALY AND ENGLAND AND THEN ONLY WITH

ENGLAND. X X X ENGLAND'S BEHAVIOUR WAS DECISIVE HERE. JUST BECAUSE OF THAT I WANT TO BE A LITTLE FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND."

BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL. IT WAS DECISIVE. ENGLAND REALLY MIXED IN HERE DECISIVELY. IT DID NOT GIVE WAY TO FRANCE."

GOERING: "YES. LISTEN, BODENSCHATZ. IT IS BEYOND DOUBT -- UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE FRANCE DECLARED IT WAS READY WITHOUT RESERVATION FOR ANY ACTION, INCLUDING MILITARY, WITH ALL CONSEQUENCES, IF ENGLAND WOULD GO ALONG. ENGLAND REFUSED. IT IS LITERALLY TRUE THAT ENGLAND WAS NOT READY TO ENCOURAGE HERR SCHUSCHNIGG (AUSTRIAN PREMIER) IN HIS RESISTANCE."

BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL. BECAUSE OF THE TELEGRAM TO THE DUCE, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED."

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GOERING: "LISTEN. THERE IS AN INSTRUCTION HERE WHICH THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GAVE TO THE MINISTER ABOUT THE WHOLE COURSE. THE THING WAS, IF ENGLAND HAD SAID YES, FRANCE WAS PREPARED FOR EVERYTHING. AND IN THIS INSTRUCTION IS THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING SENTENCE: TO OUR GREATEST REGRET, ANTHONY EDEN RESIGNED ON THE 20TH. THIS SEEMS TO BE AN INDICATION THAT PERHAPS BECAUSE OF THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION EDEN WAS KICKED OUT BY CHAMBERLAIN.

BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL."

GOERING: "I WILL TAKE CARE THESE TWO REPORTS ARE IN LINZ. X X X FROM THEM THE FUEHRER CAN JUDGE MOST CLEARLY THE ENTIRE BEHAVIOR OF THE POWERS. AND THEN I SHALL ASK WHETHER HE WOULD ADD SOMETHING PERHAPS TO THE INSTRUCTION HE WILL GIVE ME. I ALSO DO NOT KNOW WHAT HENDERSON (SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR) WANTS."

BODENSCHATZ: "JAWOHL. THE TELEGRAM FOR THE DUCE WILL BE PUBLISHED. THEN THE AIR FORCE WILL TAKE PART IN A PARADE, IN GREATEST STRENGTH. ABOUT COMING HERE, THE FUEHRER SAID HE WILL COME HERE THURSDAY OR FRIDAY. THEN THE HERR GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL (GOERING) CAN COME TO AUSTRIA. HE ALSO TALKED ABOUT SPAIN AND SAID IF THE THING (THE CIVIL WAR) NOW COMES TO AN END, HE WILL BRING BACK THE FIGHTERS FOR A TRIUMPHAL ENTRANCE INTO GERMANY. HE TALKED ABOUT A MEDAL IN VARIOUS GRADES AND WILL DO IT IN A GRAND WAY -- A WELCOME IN HAMBURG AND THEN IN TRIUMPH TO BERLIN."

NOV 8 1945

MK430AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV 7-(AP)-ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES PROSECUTION STAFF WERE ADVISED TODAY TO BE READY FOR THE SCHEDULED NOV.20 OPENING OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF 23 HIGH-RANKING NAZIS.

THE STAFF WAS TOLD TO DISREGARD REPORTS OF A DELAY BUT IT WAS ADMITTED, HOWEVER, A DELAY OF NOT MORE THAN 10 DAYS TO ALLOW DEFEN COUNSEL MORE TIME WAS POSSIBLE.

DA112OPES

ROME, NOV 7-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO, COMMENTING ON THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS WHICH WERE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY, SAID TODAY THE NAZIS HAD DISPLAYED MORE GENEROSITY TOWARD FRANCE THAN THE ALLIES HAD TOWARD ITALY.

"IT CAN BE RECALLED THAT EVEN GERMANY GAVE DEFEATED FRANCE VERY DIFFERENT CONDITIONS," THE PAPER SAID EDITORIALLY. "THE VICHY GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED THE RIGHT TO CONDUCT INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND TO KEEP ITS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. THEREFORE THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE WAS MILDER."

M557AES

JERUSALEM, NOV. 7-(AP)-A POLICE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY ONE ARAB HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AND ANOTHER KNIFED IN A CLASH BETWEEN JEWISH PARTIES AND AN ARAB LEGION PATROL IN NORTHERN PALESTINE.

THE ARAB PATROL, ON FRONTIER DUTY, WAS REPORTED QUESTIONING 13 JEWS STOPPED NEAR THE MINARA SETTLEMENT IN THE SAFED DISTRICT WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY A SECOND PARTY OF JEWS, ARMED LARGELY WITH STICKS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ARABS FIRED TWO SHOTS IN THE AIR AND THE JEWS LEFT. THERE WERE NO ARRESTS.

OFFICERS SAID THAT IN THE SAME DISTRICT AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT FROM SYRIA WAS ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF 400 DETONATORS.

ALL TRAINS IN PALESTINE NOW ARE PRECEDED BY TROLLEYS WITH MINE DETECTORS. THERE HAVE BEEN NO FURTHER ATTACKS ON PALESTINE COMMUNICATIONS, HOWEVER, SINCE THE RAIDS OF NOV. 1.

WE152PES

BULLETIN MATTER

CAIRO-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD RIOTING XXX PERSONS." 2nd 4t

(AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM CAIRO SAID THE BRITISH HAD IMPOSED A CURFEW THROUGHOUT TRIPOLITANIA FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE, RIOTING AND ARSON BY ARABS AGAINST THE JEWS. JEWISH QUARTERS AT SOUK EL JUMA AND TEJURA WERE DECLARED LOOTED AND BURNE TWO ITALIANS WERE AMONG THE WOUNDED, THE AGENCY SAID. DISTURBANCE WERE REPORTED AT CUSSABAT AND ZLOTEN IN EASTERN TRIPOLITANIA.)

WITH SUPPORT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, LIBIANS ARE SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FROM ITALY. THE COLONY IS MADE UP OF TRIPOLITANIA, THE WESTE SECTION AND CIRENAICA, THE EASTERN.

NOV 8 1945

A108

RUSSIA OPENLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN SOME FORM OF CONTROL OVER TRIPOLITANIA DURING THE CONFERENCE OF FIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON, INDICATING SHE MIGHT ASK A SHARE IN ADMINISTERING THAT COLONY AND ERITREA.

FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV TOLD NEWSMEN AT THE CONFERENCE "THERE WAS A GRAIN OF TRUTH" IN REPORTS THAT RUSSIA WANTED SOLE TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA, IN A DISCUSSION ON DISPOS TION OF ITALY'S COLONIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

MJ939AES

...IDENT. ADD Frisco (Chas Miner

AMERICAN MARINES ARE STATIONED AT CHINWANGTAO AND SOME OTHER PLACES IN NORTH CHINA. THEIR PRESENCE HAS AROUSED CONSIDERABLE RESENTMENT AMONG CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAVE CHARGED INTERVENTION IN CHINESE INTERNAL AFFAIRS. In Shanghai XXX on the incident

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS NOT SO FAR RECEIVED ANY DISPATCH FROM ITS SHANGHAI BUREAU ON THE CHINWANGTAO INCIDENT.)

JG331PCS

ADD New York (KC protest To Java xxx of AP.

THE CABLEGRAM TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND SAID:

"NOTING THE ANNOUNCED DECISION OF BRITISH ARMY AUTHORITIES IN BATAVIA TO ABANDON PLAN OF INTIMATE CONTACT FOR DISCLOSURES AND EXPLANATION OF EVENTS THROUGH CONFERENCES WITH ALL NEWS MEN, WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS IS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPING CORRESPONDENTS ATTEMPTING TO BRING THE WORLD A TRUE PICTURE OF INDONESIAN EVENTS, I EARNESTLY REQUEST YOUR HEADQUARTERS TO REVIEW THIS SITUATION.

"I FEEL THIS DECISION CUTS SQUARELY ACROSS PRINCIPLES OF UNHAMPERED, TRUTHFUL REPORTING OF NEWS TO WHICH BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS HAVE SUBSCRIBED. THEREFORE I URGENTLY REQUEST AN APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BE MADE AND MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSURE FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO ALL NEWS INFORMATION AND SOURCES IN AREAS UNDER YOUR COMMAND." NOV 8 1945

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN JAVA PREVIOUSLY PROTESTED AGAINST THE RULING, WHICH ALSO BANNED INTERVIEWS WITH ALLIED OFFICERS UNLESS APPROVED SPECIFICALLY BY THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND. BRITISH MILITARY OFFICIALS, IN ANNOUNCING THE RULING SUNDAY, SAID THEY PLANNED TO ISSUE "HANDOUTS" TWICE DAILY IN LIEU OF THE PRESS CONFERENCES.

WE134PES

NOV 8 1945

30.14—3/491

CAIRO, NOV. 7--(AP)--TEXT OF A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS IN TRIPOLI, AND RELEASED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AT CAIRO:

"DISTURBANCES IN TRIPOLITANIA CONTINUED DURING MONDAY NIGHT [redacted] THROUGH THE CITY ITSELF, WHICH WAS EXTENSIVELY PATROLLED, REMAINED QUIET. UNDISCIPLINED ARAB MOBS LOOTED AND GUTTED THE JEWISH QUARTER AT SOUK EL JUMA AND [redacted] TEJURA.

"IT IS NOW KNOWN THAT THE JEWS SUFFERED 36 KILLED AT SOUK EL JUMA AND FOUR KILLED AT TEJURA, MANY MORE BEING SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NOV 8 1945

"IN THE OLD CITY LOOTING FLARED UP AGAIN YESTERDAY (MONDAY) MORNING. THERE WERE ALSO CASES OF INCENDIARISM AND ISOLATED BRUTAL ASSAULTS OF ARABS ON JEWS.

"THE TOTAL DEATH ROLL SINCE DISTURBANCES BEGAN NOW MOUNTED TO 74 JEWS AND ONE ARAB. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE JEWS, 36 ARABS AND TWO ITALIANS WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO BE DETAINED IN A HOSPITAL.

NOV 8 1945

"THE PROVINCES REMAINED GENERALLY QUIET, EXCEPT FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCE WHERE DISTURBANCES WERE REPORTED IN CUSSABAT AND ZLITEN."

"IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS IN TRIPOLI LED ATTEMPTED TO STIR UP FEELINGS AGAINST JEWS BY SPREADING FALSE AND MALICIOUS RUMORS, ALLEGING THAT THE QADI (CAPS) (HEAD OF THE ARAB ADVISORY COUNCIL) HAD BEEN MURDERED AND THAT THE SHARIA COURT (CAP S-C) HAD BEEN SET ON FIRE--ALLEGATIONS WHICH WERE PATENTLY UNTRUE.

"THE ADMINISTRATION WAS FORCED TO ADOPT STERN MEASURES IN ORDER TO SUPPRESS RIOTING, INCLUDING THE EXTENTION OF THE CURFEW, INTENSIVE PATROLLING BY MILITARY AND POLICE, ARREST OF SUBVERSIVE ARAB ELEMENTS.

NOV 8 1945

"THE ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT HESITATE TO CONTINUE OR INCREASE THESE MEASURES UNTIL PEACE IS RESTORED."

(END TEXT)

1230P

APL KRIEGS SECOND 730/CLD/ 235

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD CHINESE (ORIGINAL-MOOSA) X X X JAPAN'S SURRENDER.

YENAN HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, OFFERED LAST THURSDAY. DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN NEGOTIATORS HERE HAVE BEEN AT A STANDSTILL THE PAST FOUR DAYS, AND APPARENTLY WON'T BE RESUMED UNTIL YENAN'S REPLY IS RECEIVED. THE DELAY ACCENTUATED A GENERAL CONVICTION THAT THE REPLY WOULD BE UNFAVORABLE.

B1046ACSNM

R SUB C O R R E C T I O N

CHUNGKING--SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE, 9TH GRAF MAKE READ: THE DISPATCH SAID COMMUNISTS ATTACKING TANGHO, SINYEH, SIANGYANG AND FANGCHENG, ALL IN HONAN (INSTEAD OF HOPEH) NORTHWEST OF HANKOW, ETC.

(THE A.P.)

JQ758PCS NM

NOV 8 1945

ADD LABUAN ISLAND (#ov 5/and xxx been found

A NINTH DIVISION OFFICER SAID "ONLY TWO AMERICANS WERE RECOVERED IN THE WHOLE OF BRITISH BORNEO. THEY WERE SAILORS, I BELIEVE FROM THE HORNET. THEY WERE PETTY OFFICER H.H.STONE, SERIAL NO. 3,051, AND SEAMAN FIRST CLASS H.E.MCMANUS, NO. 3,107."

"IN BORNEO, I BELIEVE ALL WHO LANDED THERE WERE EXECUTED," THE OFFICER ADDED. "WE FOUND A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE AMERICAN CREW LINED UP WITH THEIR JAPANESE EXECUTIONER."

AMONG THE HANDFUL OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS RESCUED AT LABUAN AND KUCHING WAS CARL COOK, A LABUAN LUMBERMAN FORMERLY OF SAN FRANCISCO. COOK SAID AN AMERICAN SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSIONARY, GUS GOUNGBERG, 56, OF OHIO, DIED JULY 7, 1944, OF MALNUTRITION AND A BRUTALLY CARELESS JAPANESE OPERATION.

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HARRY WEBBER, A CHICAGO CIVIL ENGINEER, TAKEN FROM THE CAMP TO JAIL AT JESSELTON FOR SOME MINOR INFRACTION, WAS NEVER SEEN AGAIN. HIS WIFE WAS RESCUED AND REMOVED TO MANILA, ALONG WITH AMERICANS GEORGE COOLEY, A BERKELEY, CALIF., CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER; A MRS. COLLEY; ASHTON LAIDLAW, WEST OAKLAND, CALIF., DENTIST, AND MR. AND MRS. HERMANN DIXON, FLORIDA MISSIONARIES.

JS141PES

30.24—31493

NOV 8 1945

SINGAPORE, NOV. [illegible]-(AP)---MEMBERS OF THE RUBBER GROWERS SURVEY COMMISSION ASSIGNED TO BEGIN PRELIMINARY PRODUCTION OPERATIONS ON ESTATES THROUGHOUT MALAYA ARE TRAVELING IN LEND-LEASE VEHICLES LENT THEM CONDITIONALLY BY THE BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

RUBBER [illegible] SOURCES, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THE CONDITION WAS THAT THE VEHICLES MUST BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY SHOULD THERE BE A DECISION AGAINST EMPLOYING LEND-LEASE EQUIPMENT IN THE REHABILITATION OF MALAYAN RUBBER INTERESTS. RUBBER UNIT OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE RULING WAS TO BE MADE IN WASHINGTON ON PETITION FOR A RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS SOON ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY BYRNES. BOTH THE BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND THE U.S. ARMY DETACHMENT IN SINGAPORE WERE UNCOMMUNICATIVE ON THE SUBJE

APRA 2-1238-2 PURDUES JRT 855AES

HONOLULU, NOV.7-(AP)-"THE GREAT ARTISTE," FROM WHICH AN ATOMIC BOMB WAS DROPPED ON THE JAPANESE CITY OF NAGASAKI LAST AUG.9, ARRIVED AT JOHN RODGERS AIRFIELD TODAY FOR A CHECKUP BEFORE LEAVING TONIGHT FOR MATHER FIELD, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

THE ORIGINAL CREW OF THE HISTORIC PLANE IS ABOARD, HOMEWARD BOUND ON 45-DAY FURLOUGHS.

EW915PCS

AUCKLAND, NOV.7-(AP)-A GROUP OF NEW ZEALAND BRIDES OF UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN WILL LEAVE NOV. 24 FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE MATSON LINER PERMANENT.

MJ1038AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.8-(AP)-CONFISCATION OF WARTIME PROFITS AND BROADER ACTION AGAINST MONOPOLIES WAS DEMANDED EDITORIALLY TODAY BY THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI.

ASAHI, IN A LENGTHY DISCUSSION, ADVOCATED DISSOLUTION OF "ALL ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATIONS HAVING TOTALITARIAN MONOPOLISTIC POWER." IT ALSO ADVOCATED PROHIBITING ZAIBATSU PERSONNEL FROM REORGANIZING ANY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS, BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES OR OTHER CONCERNS BELONGING TO THE ZAIBATSU.

THE NEWSPAPER URGED PROPER LEGISLATION FOR CONFISCATION OF WAR PROFITS.

"IT IS NOT CONTRADICTORY WITH DEMOCRACY FOR THE STATE TO INTERFERE IN ECONOMY IN SUCH WAYS AS NATIONAL SUPERVISION AND STATE MANAGEMENT," IT ADDED. AND SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD LEGISLATE TO ASSURE FREE COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CMPETITION.

DRASTIC REFORM, ETC., FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD

JQ1051PCS

NOV 8 1945

HONOLULU, NOV.7-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, TODAY SAID EDITORIALLY THAT THE RECORD OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ARMY COMMAND IN COMPLETING DEMOBILIZATION OF HIGH POINT TROOPS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE IS THE EXCEPTION--NOT THE RULE--IN THE PACIFIC THEATER.

THE PAPER SAID THAT A WAR DEPARTMENT CHART WHICH IT PUBLISHED WITH OFFICIAL APPROVAL SHOWED MORE THAN 540,000 ARMY ENLISTED MEN WITH OVER 60 POINTS--APPROXIMATELY 10 PER CENT WITH MORE THAN 85--STILL WERE IN THE PACIFIC OCT.15.

URGING THE ARMY TO CONCENTRATE ON 60-PLUS POINTMEN ALL OVER THE PACIFIC, STARS AND STRIPES ALSO SAID THE NAVY TODAY EXPLAINED THAT 1,300 CIVILIAN NAVY YARD WORKERS WERE BEING TAKEN TO THE MAINLAND TOMORROW ABOARD THE CARRIERS HORNET AND MONTEREY BECAUSE NO ARMY OR NAVY PERSONNEL IN THIS AREA QUALIFIED FOR DISCHARGE WERE AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT.

NEXT TO THAT EXPLANATION WAS AN OFFICIAL MAINLAND-BOUND BOX SCORE REPORTING THAT 804 ARMY ENLISTED MEN, 4,244 FROM THE NAVY, AND 479 MARINES WERE WAITING AT A PERSONNEL CENTER HERE FOR TRANSPORTATION HOME.

EW939PCS

HONOLULU, NOV.7-(AP)-PLANES AND SHIPS SEARCHED AN AREA WITHIN [illegible] MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES TODAY FOR A LONG OVERDUE FOUR-ENGINED C-54 OF THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, WITH 20 PERSONS ABOARD.

NATS REPORTED ITS DISAPPEARANCE ON A FLIGHT FROM GUAM TO MANILA BAY SHORTLY AFTER THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ANNOUNCED ABANDONMENT OF FURTHER SEARCH NORTHEAST OF HONOLULU AT THE SCENE WHERE A TRANSPORT WAS FORCED DOWN WITH A PROBABLE LOSS OF 18 LIVES. THERE WERE EIGHT

SURVIVORS.

THE NATS PLANE HAD RADIOED AT 1:30A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TUESDAY, THAT IT WAS 100 MILES FROM ITS DESTINATION AT SANGLEY POINT, MANILA BAY, WHERE IT WAS DUE AN HOUR LATER. IT CARRIED 13 PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF SEVEN. THEIR NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

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THE ILL-FATED ATC TRANSPORT, A CONVERTED LIBERATOR, HAD BROKEN IN HALF ON BEING FORCED DOWN SATURDAY 460 MILES OUT OF HONOLULU ON A FLIGHT TO THE UNITED STATES. HOURS LATER, THE EIGHT SURVIVORS AND SEVEN BODIES WERE RECOVERED. SINCE THEN A FUTILE SEARCH HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR THE OTHER 11. THE NAMES OF BOTH THE MISSING AND DEAD WERE RELEASED LAST NIGHT BY ATC.

THE BODY OF THE ONLY WOMAN VICTIM, CPL. POLLYANNA SMITH OHMEN, 28, A WAC, WAS AMONG THE SEVEN RECOVERED. HER FATHER, WILLIAM R. SMITH, LIVES AT ST.JOSEPH, MO.

(EDITORS: THE COMPLETE LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING WAS CARRIED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT RPORT.)

DM105APS NM

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NIGHT LEAD

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.8-(AP)-NO FOREIGN POWER HAS PROTESTED ANY ARTICLE APPEARING IN JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS SINCE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OR REQUESTED DELETION OF ANY ARTICLE "TO MY KNOWLEDGE," COL.DONALD HOOVER, CHIEF OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CIVIL CENSORSHIP SECTION, SAID TODAY.

HOOVER SUMMONED NEWSMEN AND SAID HE WANTED TO CLARIFY THE AMERICAN CENSORSHIP POLICY IN JAPAN. HE RECALLED THAT A MACARTHUR HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN YESTERDAY STATED THAT ARTICLES, REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE, WHICH REFLECT UPON THE ALLIES ARE SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP AND ARE DELETED AT THE REQUEST OF OR PROTEST BY ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS PRESENT IN TOKYO. THE SPO

NOV 8 1945

DELETED AT THE REQUEST OF OR PROTEST BY ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS PRESENT IN TOKYO. THE SPOKESMAN SAID SOME ARTICLES HAVE BEEN OF THIS NATURE."

JQ1053PCS NM

NOV 8 1945

TOKYO,NOV 7 (AP)-AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A NUMBER OF NEWS ARTICLES HAD BEEN DELETED FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS AT THE REQUEST OF ALLIED MILITARY MISSIONS IN JAPAN ON THE BASIS THE ARTICLES REFLECTED ON THEIR COUNTRIES. THE NATURE OF THE ARTICLES WAS NOT GIVEN. BRITISH, RUSSIANS, AND CHINESE MAINTAIN MILITARY MISSIONS ATTACHED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.8-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO NO LONGER WEARS ARMY OR NAVY UNIFORMS OR HIS CUSTOMARY SAMURAI SWORD, THE IMPERIAL MINISTRY REPORTED TODAY.

INSTEAD, THE MIKADO HAS ADOPTED FOR DAILY USE A SPECIALLY DESIGNED OUTFIT SIMILAR TO CIVILIAN UNIFORMS WHICH ARE WIDESPREAD IN JAPAN.

HE WILL WEAR A NEW RATHER PLAIN DARK BLUE UNIFORM WHEN HE DEPARTS MONDAY FOR ISE TO REPORT THE END OF THE WAR TO HIS ANCESTORS' SPIRITS AT THE SHRINE OF THE SUN GODDESS.

JQ1009PCS NM

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV.7-(AP)-ASAHI SAID TODAY THAT THE "UNCERTAIN STATE OF THINGS IN JAPAN" IS REFLECTED IN A SHARP INCREASE IN CRIME.

THEFT OF FOOT WEAR AND CLOTHING IN PUBLIC BATHS AND FOOD FROM VEGETABLE GARDENS ARE AMONG GROWING MINOR CRIMES.

A 28-YEAR-OLD MAN KILLED HIS 36-YEAR-OLD BROTHER WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE IN AN ARGUMENT OVER RATIONED POTATOES.

TOKYO, NOV.7-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO TSUGU HAS RETURNED TO TOKYO FROM NIKKO, ON NORTHERN HONSHU, WHERE HE HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE PEERS' SCHOOL.

AKIHITO, AND HIS BROTHER PRINCE MASAHITO YOSHI, WILL LIVE AT THE AKASAKA DETACHED PALACE HERE AND ATTEND THE TOKYO PEERS' SCHOOL, JIJI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

WW634APS

TOKYO,NOV 7 (AP)-U.S.SOLDIERS ATTENDING A VETERANS' COMMITTEE DEBATE ON UNIVERSAL PEACE-TIME CONSCRIPTION VOTED 177 TO 54 AGAINST IT TODAY. SIXTEEN WERE UNDECIDED.

GG1127ACS

TOKYO,NOV 7 (AP)-THE VETERAN 32ND (RED ARROW) INFANTRY DIVISION, CREDITED WITH 654 DAYS IN ACTION DURING THE WAR, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES ON NORTHERN KYUSHU AND SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLANDS.

THE PRESENT DUTY IS SIMPLY PLEASURE FOR THE TROOPS WHO FOUGHT THROUGH THE JUNGLES AT BUNA, SAIDOR, AITAPE, NEW GUINEA, MOROTAI, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE MOUNTAINS OF LEYTE AND LUZON.

STILL WITH THE RED ARROW ARE THE OFFICERS WHO SAILED OVERSEAS WITH THE 32ND ON APRIL 22, 1942, AND WHO TRUDGED WITH THEM UP THE LONG COMBAT ROAD FROM AUSTRALIA TO JAPAN.

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30.24-31495

THE OUTFIT WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION TO ENGAGE IN OFFENSIVE ACTION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND FIGURES IT SPENT 48 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL TIME THE UNITED STATES WAS AT WAR IN ACTUAL COMBAT. IT WAS IN THE NORTHERN LUZON MOUNTAINS SKIRTING THE CAGAYAN VALLEY WHEN THE CEASE FIRE ORDER WAS ISSUED.

ALTHOUGH THE DIVISION HAS JUST MOVED INTO THE OCCUPATION ZONE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KUKUOKA ON NORTHERN KYUSHU, THE FIRST BATTALION OF ITS 127TH INFANTRY LANDED ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU WHEN THE SURRENDER WAS SIGNED.

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BRIG.GEN.ROBERT B.MCBRIDE, JR., OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., IS THE RED ARROW COMMANDER.

GG807ACS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (130)
BY DEANSCHEDLER

MANILA,THURSDAY,NOV.8-(AP)-THIS WAS A GRIM SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY FOR LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE ON WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES.

A DEPOSITION INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION QUOTED A FORMER PRISONER OF WAR, MAJ.RALPH SCHEIBLEY, THAT WHILE HE WAS ON A WORK DETAIL IN YAMASHITA'S HEADQUARTERS HE SAW RED CROSS PACKAGES OPENED AND LOOTED.

PREVIOUSLY, WITNESSES HAD TESTIFIED THEY RECEIVED ONLY THREE RED CROSS PACKAGES AT SANTO TOMAS CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMP--THE LAST ON CHRISTMAS, 1943.

YAMASHITA, AS COMMANDER OF THE PHILIPPINES, IS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASS ATROCITIES, INCLUDING THEFT OFVOKGA;.XWPX

RESPYWRUPUIQNOOH MWSS A

NOV 8 1945

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASS ATROCITIES, INCLUDING THEFT OF FOOD PACKAGES AS WELL AS BRUTALITIES, BY HIS TROOPS.

MRS.ELIZA STEWART, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND A RESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES SINCE 1930, TESTIFIED THAT THE JAPANESE COMMANDANT OF SANTO TOMAS REDUCED THE INTERNEES' FOOD TO AS LOW AS 500 CALORIES A DAY LAST JANUARY. NORMAL CALORIE ALLOWANCE, SHE SAID, IS 3,000 PER PERSON.

SHE SUPPLEMENTED HER OWN DIET BY EATING GRASS. SHE SAID THE JAPANESE PROHIBITED INTERNEES LEAVING THE CAMP TO GET GREENS, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE OF THE FENCE.

PRECEDING WITNESSES HAD TESTIFIED THAT SYSTEMATIC STARVATION WAS THE JAPANESE PROGRAM AT SANTO TOMAS.

ONE AMERICAN SURVIVOR, ETC., 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD

-0-

(EDS: ABOVE BYLINE READ IT "BY DEAN SCHEDLER.")

JQ821PCS

MANILA, THURSDAY, NOV.8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS ENDING ITS ISSUANCE OF FOOD SUPPLIES TO UNITED STATES NATIONALS THIS WEEK.

SINCE AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES ENTERED MANILA LAST FEBRUARY, AMERICAN CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN ISSUED SUCH QUARTERMASTER CASTOFFS AS PRESERVED BUTTER, SPAGHETTI AND CANNED MEATS.

FJ1222ACS

ADD KAUFFMAN SAID A LIEUTENANT REDDING AND A SEAMAN 1/C MCCONELL MADE THEIR WAY TO ELEMENTS OF THE 341ST INFANTRY REGIMENT HEADQUARTERED AT NEARBY INFANTA. MANILA (Grover) plane crash xxx no casualties

A 341ST MEDICAL TEAM LEFT AT DAWN TO PUSH ITS WAY THROUGH DENSE JUNGLE TO THE 18 WHO REMAINED AT THE CRASH SCENE.

THE PARTY WILL BE BROUGHT TO A NAVY HOSPITAL AT CAVITE.

KAUFFMAN DESCRIBED THE FLIGHT AS ROUTINE. HE SAID THAT MANILA RUMO[illegible] THAT THERE WERE HIGH RANKING PERSONNEL ABOARD WERE GROUNDLESS.

THE MILLION-DOLLAR CLIPPER WHICH WAS BEING TOWED TO PEARL HARBOR HAD TO BE SUNK BY GUNFIRE TODAY WHEN THE TOW-LINE BROKE AND THE PLANE DRIFTED INTO THE TENDER.

EW851PCS

NOV 8 1945

PANAMA,PANAMA,NOV.7-(AP)-ACCORDING TO PANAMA'S INTERPRETATION OF THE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH USE OF DEFENSE BASES IN PANAMA WAS GRANTED TO THE UNITED STATES, THE SITES MUST BE VACATED BY AMERICAN FORCES BY SEPT. 1, 1946, SAYS FOREIGN MINISTER RICARDO J.ALFARO.

ALFARO OUTLINED PANAMA'S POSITION TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED MAY 18, 1942, PROVIDES THE BASES MUST BE VACATED "ONE YEAR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH THE FINAL PEACE AGREEMENT ENDING ARMED CONFLICT BECOMES EFFECTIVE."

PANAMA, ALFARO SAID, TAKES THE POSITION THAT THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER SIGNED BY JAPAN ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI ON SEPT. 1 WAS THE FINAL PEACE INSTRUMENT.

U.S.DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS IN PANAMA EMBRACED 83 SITES COVERING A TOTAL OF 37,000 ACRES AND RANGED FROM SEARCHLIGHT STATIONS TO LARGE AIRFIELDS. SIXTY OF THESE SITES HAVE REVERTED TO PANAMA SINCE V-J DAY, BUT THE LARGER INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING THE 20,000-ACRE RIO HATA AIRFIELD, STILL ARE UNDER U.S.ARMY CONTROL, ALFARO SAID.

MJ948AES

NOV 8 1945

British Warn Indonesians To Disarm by Tomorrow Or Face All-Out Attack

TRUMAN SENT JAVA APPEAL

Indonesian Leader Makes Plea After British Ultimatum

Batavia, Nov. 8 (AP)—Fearful that heavy shooting will break out again tomorrow, President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic tonight appealed to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to intercede and prevent savage warfare throughout Java.

Soekarno's appeal was made shortly after a British commander had ordered all Indonesians to surrender their arms by 6 A.M., Saturday, or face "all the naval, army and air forces under my command."

Points To U.S. Equipment

Soekarno, in his appeal to Mr. Truman, declared that "Asiatic good will toward America was endangered by the fact that the Dutch continue wearing American uniforms, carrying water canteens with the USA sign, continue to drive in USA trucks despite USA warning. . . ."

"Dutch troops," he continued, "are unrecognizable and shoot Indonesians, creating a natural suspicion on the part of Indonesians who have nothing against Americans being here on lawful business.

"American interests are now involved in the struggle. I request that to preserve American good will, please use your good offices to disarm and eventually evacuate all male citizens of Holland of military age."

Claims Red Cross Abuse

In his message to Attlee, Soekarno charged that the Dutch were abusing Red Cross unifoms and had killed Indonesian women and children.

The Indonesian leader said the presence of British troops in Java "was harmful to the good will and understanding between 70,000,000 Indonesians and the British people."

The British ultimatum to Indonesians to surrender their arms was issued by Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh, commanding Allied forces in the eastern part of Java. It declared:

"All Indonesians who are not willing to follow these orders will be responsible for the bloodshed which will definitely result."

Called To Resist Dutch

With 100,000 Indonesians reported massing in central Java, the Indonesian-controlled Soerabaja radio summoned nationalist forces to resist any attempt by Dutch offshore to reinforce the British Indian units holding a fortified zone at the Soerabaja base.

Mansergh's message to the Indonesian national governor in East Java called for the disarming of all Indonesians except police, set the Saturday deadline, and asserted:

"I will enforce these orders by the use of all naval, army and air forces under by command."

One Indonesian spokesman declared the ultimatum might precipitate "terrible bloodshed."

It was issued after a day of bloody fighting on the outskirts of Batavia in which 15 Indonesians were killed and two British Indian and two Dutch soldiers were wounded.

Mansergh's letter to the Indonesian governor said: "You are hereby advised that Allied troops will enter the city and neighborhood of Soerabaja and other areas in East Java.

"I have been ordered by the commander in chief of Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies (Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison) to disarm the lawless mob, so that normal life in the city may continue, and the Allied policy of evacuation of Allied nationals and disarmament of Axis forces can be implemented.

"It is my intention to effect this disarmament and restore normal conditions at an early date."

A force of 100,000 Indonesians was reported in the area of Jogjakarta, ancient Java capital, 175 miles southwest of Soerabaja. Gen. Supradyi, their commander in chief and Lt. Gen. Uri had broadcast an appeal earlier today for former Netherlands East Indies military training instructors to report for duty at Jogjakarta.

The cabinet of President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic met tonight in an emergency session at Batavia to consider the turn of events.

To Drop Pamphlets

They had received copies of pamphlets the British plan to drop by plane upon Soerabaja tomorrow giving specific directions to the Indonesians on how they must yield their arms, and stating the reason.

In today's battles on the outskirts of Batavia British tanks crashing into the jungles broke up an attack by 1,000 Indonesian youths on an internment camp. Fourteen Indonesians were killed, and two British Indian soldiers and other Indonesians were wounded.

Another band of 300 Indonesians engaged Dutch troops at Tjililitan air field, also on Batavia's outer limits. One Indonesian was killed and two Dutch soldiers were wounded.

British reports said six Indonesian divisions were being formed at Bandoeng, only 75 miles southeast of Batavia. Additional forces of armed Indonesians were said to be pouring into Magelang, about 45 miles north of Jogjakarta. Some residents already had begun to evacuate Magelang.

Meanwhile the Dutch here appeared to be taking a more optimistic outlook, based on the knowledge that Dutch troops were in ships off-shore, and on the hope that the British would give military aid in restoring Dutch power in the Netherlands East Indies.

Indonesians here charged that Dutch troops in trucks machinegunned the Jatingera police station in South Batavia, killing a desk sergeant.

There was additional shooting in Batavia last night behind the hotel Des Indies, near the pavilion where the American consular general, Walter A. Foote, resides. He was not harmed, but several hotel guests had narrow escapes.

(A delayed dispatch from Palembang, in Sumatra, said that nationalists had killed a British doctor, a British officer and several British soldiers of an Allied rescue team near Benkoelen last Tuesday. The natives were said to have charged that the British failed to observe terms of an agreement under which they were permitted to operate).

British Give Ultimatum in Java

Announce Intention to Disarm Indonesians and Restore Normal Conditions.

Batavia, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—An ultimatum declaring a British intent to enter Soerabaja, disarm Indonesians and "restore normal conditions" in east Java was delivered to Indonesian leaders by British Major-Gen. E. C. Mansergh today.

In a letter to the Indonesian Nationalist governor of East Java, Mansergh declared "you are hereby advised that Allied troops will enter the city and the neighborhood of Soerabaja and other areas of East Java.

"I have been ordered by Commander-in-chief Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison to disarm the lawless mob so that normal life in the city may continue, and to enable Allied policy of evacuation of Allied nationals and the disarmament of Axis forces to be implemented," the general announced.

"Nobody's property is safe," the letter was quoted. "It is my intention to effect this disarmament and restore normal conditions at a nearly date."

The ultimatum disclosed that the Soerabaja Nationalist radio had broadcast a warning to Indonesians that "large numbers of Dutch troops" had arrived off Soerabaja and had called upon Indonesians to oppose the Dutch landing.

Indonesian Attacks Fail.

Members of the unrecognized Soerkarno government met to discuss a report that British aircraft would drop pamphlets tomorrow ordering all civilian Indonesians to surrender their arms. The officials already had received a copy of the pamphlet.

As tension mounted throughout Java, British Indian troops and tanks beat off a band of 1,000 Indonesians near Batavia.

Almost simultaneously Dutch forces threw back another attack on the Tjililitan airfield on the southeast outskirts of the capital, scattering a band of 300 Nationalists after a pitched battle which lasted nearly an hour.

The British colonel whose troops beat back the first attack, aimed at a camp for released Allied internees and war prisoners, said that for the first time the Indonesians appeared to be fighting under organized leadership. He said that when the fighting ceased near the camp the situation was under control, but that the attackers might "come back again after lunch."

[A delayed dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland at Palembang, Sumatra, said reports reaching there told of the slaying by Sumatran nationalists of a British doctor, a British officer and several other high-ranking Britons near Benkoelen Tuesday.

[The men reported to have been slain were members of a unit engaged in rescuing Allied prisoners of war and internees. The reports said the natives charged that the British failed to observe the terms of the agreement under which they were allowed to operate there.]

Casualties Reported

The Indonesians left fourteen dead in the battle at the internee camp. Several Indonesians and two Punjab troopers were wounded. At the Tjililitan airfield one Indonesian was killed, one was captured and two Dutch soldiers were wounded.

At Magelang, near the center of Java, the inhabitants were reported to be extremely uneasy as armed Nationalists gathered from outlying areas, British authorities said. It was officially stated that many Magelang residents already had left the town.

Soekarno prepared to leave tomorrow to confer with other Nationalist leaders at Jogjakarta, ancient capital of the Indies, where the Nationalists are said to have 100,000 troops. Their commander in chief, General Supryadi, has broadcast a call for all former Netherlands East Indies training instructors to report to the Indonesian training center there.

Gathering At Bandoeng

The British said there appeared to be a gathering of extremist elements on "a fairly large scale" at Bandoeng. An official report said Bandoeng, the summer capital, was believed to be the headquarters of six divisions of Indonesians now in the process of formation.

For the first time, British reports referred to the Indonesian Army in military terms. Previously, reports referred to the forces as armed extremists or "members of the so-called peace preservation corps."

Shooting was reported again last night near the Hotel des Indes in Batavia, where United States Consul General Walter A. Foote resides. Several guests in the hotel had narrow escapes.

Dutch Optimistic

Despite these new outbreaks a feeling of optimism pervaded Dutch political circles. The feeling seemed to be engendered by new confidence that Britain would aid in restoring Dutch authority.

Although there was no special pronouncement to this effect by the British, the Dutch said they believed that Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands Government had applied extremely strong pressure on Britain for forceful aid if necessary.

The British Psychological Warfare Branch issued a statement over the Batavia radio which referred to the Dutch as "members of the victorious United Nations" who are "returning to the islands over which they held sovereignty before the Japanese invasion—a sovereignty recognized by the British Government."

Troopships which left Holland several weeks ago also are just offshore now.

Soekarno's Cabinet met in an emergency session to tackle what one member described as a "grave situation." A spokesman said the Soekarno government had reason to fear British forces at Soerabaja were about to attempt a deep penetration into Eastern Java for the purpose of disarming Indonesians.

Escape From Java.

Singapore, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Three thousand Dutch women and children arrived by ship from Java today, most of them refugees from the Soerabaja area.

LORD CUNNINGHAM NEW COMMISSIONER

LONDON, Nov. 8.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, former commander of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, was named high commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan tonight, succeeding Lord Gort, who resigned because of ill health.

The 58-year-old general, brother of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, also takes over post of commander in chief of Palestine, Middle East trouble spot and scene of recent Jewish-Arab rioting.

Gen. Cunningham was replaced as commander of the Eighth Army in November, 1941, by Maj. Gen. N. M. Ritchie, after he expressed doubt that Gen. Sir Claude J. Auchinleck's plan to sweep the Ger-

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mans out of Cirenaica could be accomplished.

After a brief rest he became commandant of the Staff college at Camberly, until his appointment in 1943 as commander of British troops in Northern Ireland.

He served with distinction in the first world war, after which he went to the straits settlement and was responsible for some of the initial plans for the base at Singapore.

Nazis' Postwar Plans Cited

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London, Nov. 8 (AP)—The United Nations War Crimes Commission said today that German officials and industrialists realized in 1944 that the war was lost and plotted to continue research on secret weapons and to seek huge foreign loans to rebuild their country.

A commission report said Nazi party members who escaped punishment were instructed to "go underground as technical experts" for various plants.

Firm Director Quoted

A Dr. Scheid, director of the Hermadorff & Schoenberg Company, was quoted as telling representatives of Krupp, Rochling, Messerschmitt and other large German firms August 10, 1944, at Strasbourg:

"German industry must realize that the war cannot be won and it must take steps for a postwar commercial campaign.

"Each industrialist must make contacts and alliances with foreign firms, but this must be done individually and without attaching any suspicion. The ground will have to be laid on the financial level for borrowing considerable sums from the various countries after the war."

Officials of the Ministry of Armaments and the Navy were listed as attending. An Armaments Ministry representative was quoted as telling the industrialists that it was "immediately required that the large factories of Germany create small technical offices or reserach bureaus which would be absolutely independent and have no connection with the factory."

Enemy Must Not Get Plans

"These bureaus will have received plans and drawings of new weapons as well as documents which must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy," the arms officials said. "The existence of these is to be known only to a very few people in each industry and by the chiefs of the Nazi party.

"After the defeat of Germany, the Nazi party recognizes that certain of its best-known leaders will be condemned as war criminals. However, it is arranging to place its less conspicuous members in positions with various German factories as technical experts."

Attlee Attends Soviet Reception

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee, members of his cabinet and foreign diplomatic representatives attended a reception given last night by Soviet Ambassador Fyodor Gusev to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Red revolution. Members of Moscow's dynamo soccer team, here to play several British teams, also attended.

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Van Acker Sees Attlee, Bevin

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Premier Achille van Acker of Belgium conferred today with Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. Usually reliable informants at the Foreign Office said that he was seeking a share of the Ruhr's coal output. The British occupy the Ruhr.

Charges Nazi Atom Research

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Captain S. T. Swingler, Labor member of Parliament, charged today that "fugitive German scientists are working on atomic research in Spain." He served notice that he would question Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin about the matter Monday in Commons and ask "whether he will demand that these men be handed over."

Liberty Ship Damaged In Collision Off England

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—The 8,000-ton American Liberty ship, Arthur Riggs, suffered damages to her hull last night in a collision with the 4,500-ton British ship Egton, off Goodwin Sands on the southeast coast of England.

The Riggs anchored near Deal for inspection of the damage. The Egton drifted off after the collision and her whereabouts remained uncertain, but it was presumed she would put into a near-by port.

London to Recognize Hungarian Regime

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman indicated today that British recognition of the Hungarian Government can be expected soon. The spokesman said he based his statement on confirmation that last week's Hungarian elections were orderly and properly held, and that the voting results were representative.

Polish 'Gangs' Roam London, Paper Says

London, *Friday*, Nov. 9 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail* said today in a front page article that Polish deserters and discharged military personnel had installed "gangsterism in the Chicago model" in London.

The newspaper said that Poles had "so terrorized" the Victoria area of London that the local criminal talent was moving out. It added that "gangsters" carried guns and knives, were willing to fight to kill, and had organized "protective" associations for prostitutes.

The story also asserted that Poles volunteered as guides to take rich visitors to the city's night spots and robbed them.

The *Mail* said it had made a special investigation "with the approval of authorities," and had turned up "murders, stabbings, beatings up of both men and women and gang fights."

Warsaw Expropriates Land

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Warsaw radio said tonight that the city of Warsaw would take over without indemnities all land within its boundaries, whether owned by the State, public organizations or private individuals. Owners of buildings on this land would not be affected, the broadcast said.

PARIS PAPER SAYS STALIN STILL ILL

PARIS, Nov. 8—(AP) The newspaper Liberation Soir published today a dispatch from the Agence d'Edition de Presse, a small news agency, under a Moscow dateline which said that Generalissimo Stalin was taken seriously ill Nov. 4 and was forbidden by doctors to appear this week at Moscow celebrations of the Red Revolution.

There was no confirmation from any other sources.

Stalin did not review the annual parade in Red Square nor did he deliver the usual address on the eve of the celebration. Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov took his place on both occasions.

The dispatch, which the agency said was from "one of our correspondents," said Stalin suffered a heart attack at his villa at Sochi on the Black Sea coast where he was vacationing and was transferred to a clinic at nearby Gagri. His daughter, Svetlanna, the dispatch said, was called from Moscow.

The agency's report said Stalin's heart attack occurred after a visit Oct. 25 by U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

According to the dispatch, Stalin's physicians counselled against his appearance during the Moscow holidays. But the Politburo (political bureau of the Communist party), the dispatch added, decided that Stalin should appear although Molotov would read his speech. On the night of Nov. 4, however, the dispatch concluded, Stalin's condition became worse and specialists were sent from Moscow to attend him.

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ASSEMBLY HEADS NAMED BY FRENCH

Socialist Elected President Of Constituent Group

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Paris, Nov. 8 (AP)—Socialist Deputy Felix Gouin was elected president of France's Constituent Assembly today, while delegates of the Communist, Socialist and MRP (Popular Republican Movement) parties met to draw a common program of action for the coalition government they are expected to form.

Gouin, president of the old Consultative Assembly, was chosen unanimously to head the body which will write a new constitution. Five vice presidents elected without opposition were Joseph Laniel, of the right-wing "Republican Unity" party; Andre Mercier and Jacques Duclos, Communist party, and Henri Tettgen and Francois Bacon, MRP.

The assembly tomorrow is expected to name General de Gaulle as interim president of the Government.

The Communists and Socialists have agreed upon a legislative program calling for far-reaching socialization of industry, and the MRP, the third dominant party, completed its counter "program of action" last night. Differences were to be ironed out today.

FIRST INVASION MARKED

Paris and Algiers Celebrate Date of African Landings

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—The third anniversary of the Allies' landings in French North Africa, which many Frenchmen call the turning-point in the war, was celebrated quietly today with a short ceremony under the Arch of Triumph. American and French officials kindled the flame over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

ALGIERS, Nov. 8 (AP)—The third anniversary of the North African invasion was marked by a ceremony at the foot of the war memorial here today. American, French, British and other Allied military and civilian officials attended.

Movie of Hess With German Chiefs Shown to Him to Restore Memory

Defendant Shows Intense Interest and Admits Recognizing Hitler and Goering but Claims No Recollection of Participation

Tucker

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 8 (AP)—Rudolf Hess sat in a projection room today and watched newsreels of himself during the days of his greatest power.

Also in the audience, but watching Hess instead of the screen, were Justice Robert H. Jackson, the chief American prosecutor for the coming war-crimes trial; Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services, and psychiatrists. Hess, who is one of the ranking Germans facing trial and asserts that he can remember nothing, sat handcuffed to two guards as a 1934 version of "Party Day in Nuremberg" flashed on the screen.

Specially placed lights faintly illuminated his countenance. As the picture started with a rich background of Wagnerian music, Hess leaned forward and half rose from his chair. All eyes were on him; his were intent on the screen.

Sees Himself as Spellbinder

He saw himself as a younger man, a zealot weaving a hypnotic spell over a vast Nazi party congress. In those days, he was Adolf Hitler's deputy. He saw Hitler almost dancing a jig in an ecstacy of appreciation as the Hess on the screen made a three-quarter swing to the audience, crying: "Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil!"

As the movie rolled on, Hess gradually relaxed. Justice Jackson watched him steadily, as did General Donovan. Two American psychiatrists also watched him. So did a Russian psychiatrist.

The officials wondered whether the filmed document of a vanished glory would shake from Hess the amnesia which, he declares, has robbed him of all knowledge of past events. The outcome might determine whether Hess is to live or die.

Also watching the play of emotion was Commander James B. Donovan, of New York, who suggested and prepared the showing.

Once his initial tension passed Hess showed an impassive countenance to the observers throughout the remainder of the film. This never varied as Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Julius Streicher, the late Robert Ley and most of the other defendants paraded across the screen.

As suddenly as it began, the show was over. The lights snapped on.

Almost a full minute of absolute silence elapsed.

Colonel John Harlan Amen, chief interrogator, former special prosecutor in Brooklyn, turned to Hess. As softly as though he were speaking to a child, Amen said: "Do you remember?"

Hess motioned as if to brush his hand against his eyes, but the handcuffs interfered. Slowly he said: "I recognized Hitler and Goering. I recognized the others, but only because I heard their names mentioned and have seen their names on cell blocks in this jail."

"Don't you remember being there?"

"I don't remember. I must have been there because obviously I was there. But I don't remember."

Hess stood between his guards. He looked years older than the man who had just dominated the screen. The justice, the general and the others made room for him to pass. The guards led Hess back to his cell.

Gen. Mitchell Named Nazi Trial Secretary

Nuenberg, Germany, Nov. 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William L. Mitchell, of Washington, D.C., has been named general secretary of the international military tribunal to hear war crimes cases. Prosecutors were notified to be ready for opening of trials November 20 as scheduled.

Harold Willeys, of Alexandria, Va., who has been acting general secretary, was made American secretary of the court.

The tribunal announced that it would hold a hearing November 14 on a motion filed by attorneys for Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach asking that proceedings against the industrialist be deferred because of his physical condition. Krupp is bedridden, partly paralyzed and unable to talk following a series of strokes.

MARK ARMISTICE DAY

BERLIN, Nov. 8—(AP) American troops in Europe will receive a holiday Monday, Nov. 12 in observance of Armistice Day Sunday, but no formal celebration is planned here.

ARREST EX-GAULEITER

LUENEBURG, Nov. 8—(AP) British officials said tonight that Albert Hoffman, 38, former Gauleiter of Westphalia, had been arrested in the Ruhr.

UNRRA Given Job Of Handling Displaced

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 8 (AP). Responsibility for the internal administration of camps housing 319,522 displaced persons in the American zone of Germany has been turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Military Government said tonight.

The move was in line with a general policy by which civilian agencies gradually are assuming the functions formerly handled by the Army. Since the start of operations, 2,668,000 displaced persons have been returned to their homelands.

VAN ACKER VISIT DUE

Brussels, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Le Soir said today that the Belgian Premier, Achille Van Acker, now in London, may soon visit Washington for important talks with President Truman on economic matters.

Soviet Press Prints Truman's Message

Moscow, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Truman's 200-word message of congratulations to President Mikhail Kalinin on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the 1917 revolution was printed in the Soviet press today.

The President's message, one of the longest received among the many congratulatory telegrams, stated that the "forthcoming years give unprecedented possibility for achieving peaceful progress and improvement in the lot of the common man."

The United Nations Charter, he said, was a "happy auspice of collaboration between our peoples and the other free nations of the world in searching for a firm, lasting and general peace."

Spain Holds 33 as Reds

Cuban Investigators Find Men in Prison at Cadiz

MADRID, Nov. 8 (AP). — The Cuban Embassy said today its investigation of a report that twenty-two members of the Spanish Confederation of Labor were held at Cadiz for a military trial had shown that actually thirty-three men were in custody there, accused of Communist activity.

The Spanish government made no comment.

The embassy report was received from Seville in response to instructions from the Cuban Foreign Minister to investigate the affair, which drew protests from several embassies, including that of the United States. Workers' organizations in the United States, Britain and Latin-American countries also had protested.

ROMANIAN TROOPS FIRE INTO CROWD AT ROYAL PALACE

Order from Russian General Halts Bitter Battle in Bucharest.

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SEVERAL KILLED

Communists Charge Crowd Celebrating King Mikai's Birthday.

By FRANK O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, Romania, Nov. 8—Romanian troops fired machine guns point-blank into crowds at the royal palace today until a Russian general intervened, silenced their fire, and halted a furious riot between communists and supporters of King Mihai.

NIGHT

I saw at least six persons fall when the troops machine-gunned a crowd at one entrance to the royal square. First estimates said at least five persons were killed and nearly 100 wounded.

Soviet General Susaikov, head of the Allied control commission in Bucharest, ordered the Romanian troops to cease firing, thus breaking up the bloodiest part of a six-hour riot between communists and demonstrators holding a forbidden celebration of the King's birthday.

Lines of armed troops tonight guarded the royal square, scene of the riots, but demonstrators still marched on the outskirts of the square shouting "long live the king" and "down with terror!"—the same fight-provoking slogans they hurled at the communists during the day's street brawling.

The demonstration had been banned by the Soviet-supported government of Premier Petru Groza, long at odds with young King Mihai.

(The Groza government in a broadcast communique tonight charged the riots were "a blind for a revolutionary plot directed against the government" by Juliu Maniu, peasant party leader, and George Bratianu, liberal party leader, BBC said.

(The broadcast, recorded by NBC, charged the peasant and liberal parties "have during recent weeks prepared acts of disorder and mobilized well-known fascist and reactionary elements, under cover of monarchist demonstrations."

(It quoted the Romanian minister of the interior as saying he had decided "to take the most severe and urgent measures to preserve order.")

Trucks Overturned

Guns barked, fists flew and several trucks were overturned in the milling riot which started when communists charged the crowds celebrating the king's 24th birthday.

Fifteen truck loads of communists, waving clenched fists and shouting "Long Live the Groza Government," roared into the square. They tried to disperse between 40,000 and 50,000 Mihai supporters.

The first shots were fired by unknown persons from the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, which faces the royal square. Troops guarding the entrances to the square fired at the demonstrators shortly afterward, but one witness said the officer in charge had ordered his men to shoot over the demonstrators' heads.

At 3:55 p. m. the troops fired again, and it was this time that I saw the six persons fall to the pavement. Two were killed and four were wounded.

The troops involved on both occasions were members of the Tudor Vladimirescu division formed in Russia from among Romanian troops captured in the Stalingrad area.

After the troops fired, Gen. Susaikov, who witnesses said just happened to be passing by, ordered the shooting stopped.

Russian troops in Bucharest remained aloof throughout the day, although well-armed Russian patrols moved about the city tonight pushing in closer to the royal square as night fell.

In addition to the Groza government's forbidding demonstrations today, a government-controlled radio broadcast warned all persons to stay home. Yesterday's newspapers said any celebration would be suppressed.

Despite the warnings, the crowds began to gather peacefully before the palace early today. They shouted "Long Live The King" and waved Romanian flags and pictures of Mihai, who was reported out of the city at Slanio, 90 miles to the north.

Then the communist trucks sped into the square, weaving through the crowds.

For a time it appeared the communists would break up the demonstrations. Suddenly the crowd converged on two of the trucks and overturned them, dumping out the communists. The trucks were set on fire.

Then guns fired from the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. The other communist trucks withdrew, and the communists fired back at the demonstrators who scurried for cover.

The rioting, which broke out during a solemn Te Deum in honor of the King's birthday, contrasted with yesterday's peaceful Communist observance of the Soviet "October Revolution." That observance was sponsored by the Groza government.

The government also had announced that the schools, traditionally closed on a Romanian Monarch's birthday, would remain open today.

King Mihai has been firm in his opposition to the Groza government. He has refused to sign any government decree, which prevents that decree from becoming law.

On at least three occasions, however, the government went over the king's head in establishing three Russian-Romanian concerns. They were an oil company, civil aviation company and a bank.

The action was taken as apparently representing a governmental assumption of the royal prerogatives.

The king appealed last summer to the Allies to help establish a government which would be recognized by the United States, Great Britain and Russia. The Groza government has only Soviet recognition.

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Troops and Reds Open Fire On Romanians Cheering King

Attack as Throng of 40,000 Demonstrates in Bucharest on Monarch's Birthday in Defiance of Groza Decree.

O'Brien NOV 9 1945

Bucharest, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Troops today machine-gunned crowds demonstrating before the Royal Palace in defiance of a Government order prohibiting celebrations of King Michael's twenty-fourth birthday, and communists precipitated a six-hour riot in attempting to scatter the throngs.

DAY

The fighting erupted when fifteen truckloads of communists, waving clinched fists and shouting "Long Live the Groza Government," roared into the Royal Square and tried to disperse the 40,000 to 50,000 people there. At least three persons were killed and perhaps a dozen were wounded in the machinegun fire which began after noon and continued for nearly four hours.

The King himself, at odds with the Soviet-sponsored Government of Petry Groza, was not in the palace, but was reported eighty miles north of Sinaia. The young monarch has refused to sign the decrees of Groza, which would give his edicts the force of law.

Crowds gather early at the palace, ignoring the warnings of the Government. They started shouts of "long live the king" and waved Romanian flags and pictures of the king.

The communists appeared for a time to be breaking up the demonstration. The crowd, however, suddenly seized and overturned two trucks, dumping out the communists and setting their trucks afire. Then a burst of gunfire came from the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. The remaining communist trucks withdrew, firing on the demonstrators who ran for cover.

The Russian troops in Bucharest remained aloof, taking no part.

Troops blocking the entrances of the Royal Square before the palace opened machine-gun fire into small crowds at one of the entries.

The casualties were left lying on the street as this dispatch was being written at 3.55 P.M. (9.55 A.M., E.S.T.).

At Odds With Grozo

King Mihai and the Soviet-sponsored Government of Premier Petru Groza have been at loggerheads for months. The young monarch has refused to sign decrees of Groza, which would give his edicts the force of law.

King Mihai last summer appealed to the United States and Britain to help in the establishment in Romania of a government that would be recognized by all the big powers.

The Groza Government has Russian recognition, but not that of the United States and Britain.

Bulgarians Told Elections Will Be Held

Sofia, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Communist leader Georgi Dimitrov told cheering crowds today that scheduled Bulgarian elections "will be carried out by the government of Kimon Georgiev," Soviet-sponsored Premier.

His speeches were the first in this country since he was exiled 22 years ago. The Soviet Government recently released him from Russian citizenship and from duties as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Shortly after Hitler came to power, Dimitrov—then a resident of Germany was acquitted of complicity in setting the Reichstag fire.

He now is running for the Bulgarian parliament as a candidate of the Popular Front party. Agrarians, Social Democrats and independent intellectuals have announced that they will boycott the elections, set for November 18, charging curbs had been fixed upon personal freedom and the press.

The Fatherland Front, or Government party, is attracting large numbers to its pre-election meetings. Government newspapers are jammed with reports of huge rallies.

30 JEWS KILLED IN NEW RIOTING

Fred Kriedt

Arab Mobs Renew Outbursts, Synagogue and Homes Are Fired.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—(AP) Arab mobs charging into the Jewish quarter of Zanzur west of Tripoli killed 30 Jews, including children, in a new outburst of violence in Tripolitania which has slain more than 100 Jews, the British said tonight.

NIGHT

The mobs fired a synagogue and houses and looted homes at Zanzur in "a particularly brutal attack" Tuesday, a communique said.

Troops opened fire several times to quell the riots which spilled over into the provinces after starting in Tripoli, the bulletin added.

The British announced yesterday that 74 Jews and one Arab had been killed and 133 Jews injured in clashes in the Italian Mediterranean colony since Sunday night.

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Five hundred and fifty rioters have been arrested.

The latest rioting occurred Wednesday at Cussabat, 55 miles east of Tripoli, "where two Jews were killed by a mob during the afternoon," the communique said. Troops were used to disperse the mob.

On Tuesday six Jews were killed at Zavia, 30 miles west of Tripoli. Other riots broke out at Zliten, 35 miles east of Tripoli.

Tripoli itself has remained quiet since Tuesday, the bulletin said.

The communique said Arabs in some country districts "have been assisting threatened Jews."

Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary-general of the Pan-Arab league, commenting on the Tripolitania rioting, asserted that violence served no purpose in settling the Jewish-Arab problem.

TWA OFFICIAL DIES IN AFRICA CRACKUP

Cairo, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Jack Nichols, vice-president in charge of international operations of Transcontinental & Western Air, and seven other persons were killed yesterday in a plane crash at Asmara, Eritrea, the United States Army announced tonight. The other dead were two TWA men, A. J. Naylor and Milo H. Campbell, and an army crew of five, whose names were withheld pending notification of their kin.

The plane, a B-25 bomber, crashed at 6:30 A. M. as it was taking off for the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. The cause of the crash was still undetermined.

Nichols, a former Representative in Congress from Oklahoma, had been in Cairo for several months making preparations for TWA's passenger service to the Middle East.

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Jack Nichols was 49 years old and a native of Joplin, Mo. He was a veteran of the first world war. He served four terms in the House as Representative from the Second district of Oklahoma, fro m1935 to 1943.

Jews Arrive At Haifa

Jerusalem, Nov. 8 (AP)—While police stood by with armed cars and tommyguns to preserve order, 789 Jewish refugees from more than a dozen European countries landed at Haifa without incident from the Canadian Pacific liner Princess Catheleen today.

Most of them spent recent months in UNRRA camps in Italy, where they received certificates for entry from the remaining 3,000 immigration permits under a White Paper agreement now in use by the Palestine Government. The majority plan to settle in Zionist agricultural colonies.

EIGHT ARE KILLED IN CRASH OF B25

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CAIRO, Nov. 8 — (AP) Eight persons, including Jack Nichols, vice president in charge of international operations of Transcontinental and Western Airlines, were killed Wednesday when a B-25 bomber crashed at Asmara, Eritrea, U. S. Army headquarters said tonight.

Two other TWA officials, A. J. Naylor and Milo Campbell, and the five Army crewmen were killed.

The Army said the bomber crashed at 6:30 a.m. while taking off from the Asmara field for Addis Ababa. The cause of the crash, the Army said, still was undetermined.

Nichols, a native of Joplin, Mo., and former Oklahoma congressman, was in the Middle East completing arrangements for TWA passenger service. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1934, and reelected three times.

FRESH RED TROOPS REPORTED IN IRAN

Teheran, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—The Irani Parliament heard protests today about continued Russian occupation of parts of the country.

Dr. R. Etebar, a Deputy, told the Legislature: "Iran fulfilled its pledge to the United Nations charter, particularly toward Russia. The evacuation of Iran has been announced and confirmed by United Nations leaders. Despite this, I regret that today the Red Army occupies forty-five buildings in Teheran and the Russian Occupation Army headquarters are still not evacuated.

"Twelve thousand fresh Russian troops have landed at the port of Bandar Shah (on the Caspian Sea), 80,000 in Astaria and new divisions arrived recently in Azarbaidjan. Why are our gendarmes hindered by the Russian military when they move northward to restore order?"

Premier Hakimi received an almost unanimous vote of confidence.

GEN. WEDEMEYER ADMITS MARINES IN MINOR FIGHTS

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American General Says His Troops Not Provoking Trouble.

TALKS RENEWED

Reds Newspaper Demands Americans Apologize for 'Intervention.'

CHUNGKING, Friday, Nov. 9. — (AP) The Communist New China Daily News today renewed its charges that American forces are interfering in China's internal affairs.

U. S. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer meanwhile said that his troops definitely were not provoking trouble, although they had been involved in minor skirmishes.

Wedemeyer's statement made in Shanghai was the first official indication from an American source that U. S. troops had been involved, in any degree, in fighting in North China.)

The Communist newspaper charged that a unit of American troops spearheaded 300 Chinese government soldiers in taking over a small railroad station on the Peiping-Mukden railway, and arrested Communists in another village as recently as Nov. 1. There was no fighting in either case.

The station was Liushouying, south of Peitaiho in East Hopeh province. The Communists said that Americans appeared to head the government troops. The Reds said they withdrew "to avoid a clash." Later, they said, the station was occupied jointly by American and Kuomintang (Nationalist) troops.

The same day, the Communist story asserted, U. S. armored vehicles led a unit of puppet troops into the nearby village of Tsiashang and arrested some Communist officials and civilians. This incident is being investigated. No protest has been lodged.

Demand Apology

Chinese Communists, charging that Wedemeyer's men were assisting the Nationalists, earlier demanded that the American general apologize for "intervention." The demand was not repeated in today's article.

Later today, National government and Communist representatives renewed conversations over a proposed four-point program for halting the undeclared civil war. Hottest debate centered around Communist demands that Nationalist troops cease immediately all attacks on red-liberated areas, a Communist spokesman stated.

In principle, both sides agreed that fighting should stop, but the Communists made the reservation that this must apply to East and South China as well as to North China. Both agreed to consult each other whenever moving troops along railways. The Communists want this agreement to apply to the western section of the Peiping-Mukden and the southern part of the Tientsin Pukow railroads.

The Communists asked the government to cease using Japanese puppet troops immediately. The government denied that it was using puppet troops.

Two minor points were threshed out. One agreed in principle that an investigation party should go into disputed areas. The second was the National Government's request that technical military problems of the Communist army reorganization be carried out within a month. This would entail the presence in Chungking of Yeh-Ching-Yin, Red army chief of staff.

Deny Plane Report

While the negotiations continued, the Communists said they had learned reliably that the national aviation council plans to send an air force into the fighting, using mostly P-40s (an American plane).

The Reds also said a large quantity of aviation gasoline was rushed to Sian this week and two P-40s, unidentified, flew over Yenan Monday.

(In Washington, a State department spokesman termed "spurious and untrue" a report attributed to a Chinese nationalist newspaper that 3,000 American planes in China would be transferred to the Nationalists).

In an interview today at Shanghai with Associated Press correspondent Richard Cushing, the general said communist army representatives had warned him not to try to land troops at Weigaiwei port, near Tsingtao. They also had protested that Americans had raided the communists' office in Tientsin Wedemeyer said he had referred the latter matter to Maj. Gen. Keiler E. Rockey, commander of the Third Marine Amphibious corps.

Wedemeyer reiterated that his mission is solely to help the central government repatriate Japanese troops. He pointed out there are 1,800,000 Japanese in China and that 40 per cent still carry arms. Because of a shipping shortage, he looks for repatriation to require several months.

To See Chiang Kai-Shek

He arrived in China Tuesday, flew to Shanghai from Peiping today and will leave tomorrow for Chungking to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Wedemeyer emphasized that the United States recognizes and will continue to support the central government but that Americans "will not become involved in fratricidal warfare in the process."

"We are not supposed to take aggressive action against any Chinese except to protect American lives and property," he said.

He said that only 6,300 U. S. Army personnel will be left in the China theater by the first of next year. These are aside from 53,000 marines in North China.

Gen. Chou En-Lai, No. 2 communist leader who is in Chingking conferring, said today the communists had presented a counter demand in reply to government proposals for ending the civil strike. The Reds asked that the National Military Coupcil issue a cease-fire order along with withdrawal of all government troops from "liberated areas" to points they occupied before the fighting began.

The communists have captured the Shansi province railroad town of Chaocheng and began "the massacre" of its civil servants and Kuomintang (nationalist) party members, a Chinese dispatch reported.

Government defenders of the town; south of Taiyuan, the Shansi capital, withdrew last Saturday night after their ammunition was exhausted, the belated dispatch said. In other parts of Shansi, the fighting continued with unabated fury with four towns under direct Red assault, the dispatch added. It said the Reds had been driven from two of the towns.

The Chinese government meanwhile gathered its military leaders today for an unheralded "bandit suppression" conference in Chungking, and communists termed the phrase another name for an all-out drive to liquidate all communists.

Defiant communists nevertheless took this action:

1. Countered a government "stay put, stop firing" peace plan with demands that all government forces withdraw completely from Red-dominated areas of the north;

2. Demanded that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in China, apologize for American "intervention" against the Reds, and reserved the right to demand compensation—its amount as yet unspecified.

3. Forecast a huge government offensive for which, Red spokesmen at Yenan said, 90 divisions already have been massed in the north.

Increasing the tension were reports from Manchuria that no Chinese government troops have been landed at any Manchurian ports. Russians withdrew suddenly from the Southern Manchuria ports of Hulutao and Yingkow, it was reported here today, leaving Chinese Reds in control—and leaving Chinese government troops still aboard their U. S. transports which would not attempt landings against certain Red opposition.

The central government acknowledged battlefield reverses in the fight for the Peiping-Hankow railroad, in which the communists captured two Nationalist army commanders and forced a withdrawal of at least 15 miles in the area south of Tzehsien in southern Hopeh province. The reverse—in which Communists had claimed victory over 70,000 Nationalist troops, effectively bars any immediate government use of the railway.

"Bandit Suppression"

A steady but unannounced procession of arriving top-ranking Chinese government generals today testified to the importance of Saturday's meeting. Chungking sources insisted that it will deal with "bandit suppression," and Chou En-Lai said that obviously it will deal with "the military situation."

The Reds, he said, had incontrovertible proof that Generalissimo Chiang was ordering wholesale liquidation of Chinese Communists in northern provinces, even during peace parleys last month. Chou's "proof" consisted of purported orders to Chiang's generals to begin "full-fledged liquidation of bandits."

Chinese Reds Ask Apology From Wedemeyer

Chungking, Nov. 8 (AP)—Chinese Communists demanded today that Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, apologize and that compensation be paid for alleged American "interference" in China's internal struggle.

The Reds also demanded that Chinese Government troops withdraw from all Red-dominated areas, as the price for peace; but asserted that the Government, instead, was planning an all-out offensive for which 90 divisions already were being massed in the north.

Four Letters Sent

The demand for Wedemeyer's apology was contained in one of four protesting letters sent to the American commander by the Communists' Yenan headquarters.

Spokesmen at the Communist headquarters at Yenan called "a complete lie," Government claims that the Nationalists have been and would remain strictly on the defensive. More than 70 Government divisions have massed around "liberated areas" of Honan prov-

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ince, and Hopeh province is surrounded by more than twenty Government divisions, the Communists asserted.

Yenan Answer Announced

Chou En-lai, Yenan negotiator here and No. 2 Chinese Communist, announced the Yenan answer to Kuomintang peace proposals shortly after reports that the Russians had withdrawn from the Manchurian ports of Hulutao and Yingkow (Newchwang) leaving the Chinese Reds in command, heightened the already tense atmosphere.

Chou said the Communists demanded that the Kuomintang withdraw to positions outside the "liberated" areas before the civil fighting began and order all Nationalist troops to cease firing.

Situation Called 'Dangerous'

The worried-looking Communist representative told newsmen of the Yenan reply to Chiang Kai-shek's offer and said he would deliver it to Nationalist Government officials later today.

Chou said he would propose a neutral committee be formed to investigate civil war conditions, and in almost the same breath charged Chiang Kai-shek with attempting to exterminate the Communists, while holding peace parleys with them. The investigating committee also would consider activities of American troops in disputed areas.

Has Proof, He Says

The Communists have obtained proof that while the peace negotiations were under way, Chiang ordered his northern generals to "liquidate" the Communists, Chou said.

Orders captured from a Government plane downed in the Chiatso coal-mine region in northern Honan, instructed Yen Hsi-shan, governor of Shansi, in "bandit suppression."

Other orders for "full fledged liquidation of bandits," were given Gen. Hu Tsung-nan, First War Zone commander, and to Gen. Tao Shu-sun, 8th Army commander, Chou said. The orders were captured when Kao and 10,000 of his men laid down their arms and refused to continue fighting against the Communists.

"All-Out Assault Ordered"

By that time, Chou continued, the National Military Council had already ordered an all-out assault on the Communists in liberated areas everywhere.

"This is very clear," he asserted.

Chou said his meeting with Kuomintang representatives tomorrow "looks very dangerous," and obviously, will deal with "the military situation," Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Nationalists chief of staff, is expected to attend.

Chou said that he would suggest that both Chinese and foreign news correspondents be permitted to go freely into the contested areas to gather their news first hand.

Other developments among the growing crisis signs were:

1. The Central Government admitted receiving its first serious setback in the fighting in southern Hopeh province.

2. Communists followed up the announcement in Washington that American Marines would be withdrawn from the trouble zone with a series of four protests to the American commander in Yenan, and held the Americans "responsible for any grave consequence" resulting from their presence.

The reported Russian withdrawal in Manchuria posed still further troubles for the Central Government and greater delays in the landing of Kuomintang troops, none of which has been reported actually landed from American transports as yet.

The turning over of the ports to the Communists would strengthen their position in the area where they have opposed bitterly the presence of the Americans.

The protests, which the Communist *New China Daily News* said were addressed to the "Chief of the American Military Mission in Yenan," were written by Chu Teh, Communist commander in chief, and Yeh Ching-yin, commander of the 8th Army.

Objections Listed

They objected to the landing of American forces at Chefoo, at the head of the Shantung Peninsula; the "invading" of Chinwangtao; the sealing of the 8th Route Army office in Tientsin; the strafing of the populace at Antseh, south of Taiyuan in Shansi province, and the entry of American troops into the Hopeh, Honan and Anhwei province liberated areas.

Yeh Chin-yin advised the Americans that Chefoo had returned to "normal" under Communist liberation, and asked the Americans not to land there.

"The American Army will be responsible for any grave consequence resulting from the landing of American troops there without prearrangement with our army," Yeh Chin-yin's letter concluded.

Americans Blamed

A second letter likewise put the blame entirely on the Americans for any incidents arising. It was based on "the fact that American troops in Chinwangtao neglected our advice and pushed on toward our liberated areas and repaired the railway line between Chinwangtao and Shanghaikwan."

"By the action of American forces," it continued, "Americans are actually interferring with Chinese internal affairs. There can be no other explanation than that. Efficient measures will be taken by our Army immediately in order to halt such action. If such actions are not stopped you should be responsible for any grave results."

Strafing Alleged

Chu Teh charged in the last of the four letters that American planes "strafed our populace and soldiers in Antseh and attacked our liberated areas."

The Communists, Chu asserted, reserve the rights to ask for damages if investigation ascertains actual losses suffered by the people.

Interference Alleged

About 30 American officers and soldiers, on October 18, surrounded the Communists' Tientsin office and arrested five staff workers, "by this action interferring with China's internal affairs," he said, adding:

"These actions have harmed the traditional friendship of the Americans and Chinese. I seriously request that adequate measures be adopted to assure there be no recurrence of them."

No reply from the Americans was reported.

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Two Generals Captured

The Central Government spokesman, in admitting the battlefield reverse, said that two of the Government's top field commanders had been captured by the victorious Red columns.

A Kuomintang spokesman claimed that after the two generals were captured, in the fighting along the Peiping-Hankow railroad north of Tzehsien in southern Hopeh province, the bulk of the Government troops withdrew to the south awaiting orders from Chungking.

Earlier, however, the communists said that 70,000 Nationalist troops were involved and that the bulk were captured after their generals—Ma Fah-Wu, commander of the 41st Army; and Kao Shu Hsun, commander of the Eighth Army—were taken. The Government heard that Wu committed suicide.

Sharply criticising administration foreign policy, Foster also told the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities:

1. President Truman "has put himself at the head of the imperialists in this country by his foreign policy speech in New York.

2. Secretary of State Byrnes is "interfering in the Balkans . . . in an imperialistic way unjustified from the standpoint of American national interest."

Foster said the United States Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley, "should be removed and an ambassador sent there who will work for unity between Chiang and the communists."

Foster also criticized the committee, declaring it "has an anti-Soviet bias and . . . is giving every war monger in the country encouragement . . . by this system of Red-baiting and creating a Red scare."

The committee is questioning Foster to determine whether the activities of the Communist party in this nation are un-American.

China Correspondents Given Time Extension

Shanghai, Nov. 8 (AP)—Accreditation of correspondents in the China theater was extended to January 1 last night by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in China.

The end of accreditation was first scheduled for October 15, then postponed for a month when correspondents protested vigorously to their home offices and Washington and to the acting theater commander, Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.

Approached by a delegation of correspondents, Wedemeyer granted the new extension with the statement that he was sympathetic to the protests and this would give him time to study the over-all situation. He said that sometime after mid-December he could set a definite termination date.

Foster Scores U.S. on China

Communist Leader Says Administration Will Precipitate Civil War if Troops Stay.

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Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—William Z. Foster, the Communist leader, asserted today that the administration will "precipitate civil war" in China unless it removes American troops and stops backing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "shaky regime."

BORNEO JAPS GAVE 10 YANKS $173,000

Labuan Island, Borneo, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Two weeks before their surrender, the Japanese in Borneo learned that the war was nearly over and sought to make up for past ill-treatment by presenting ten American civilian internees with $173,000. The story was told today by Carl Jeremiah Cook, 59 years old, who came here from San Francisco thirty-two years ago.

Cook said the Japs gave each of the ten Americans interned on Labuan more than $17,000, explaining that the United States Government had forwarded the money through Switzerland. The Japanese also opened warehouses of undistributed American Red Cross supplies to the internees in another effort to square themselves, he reported.

The money had apparently been intended for general relief work in Borneo, he continued, adding that the Americans later handed the funds over to a British officer who was placed in charge of their camp.

Jap Occupation May Last 3 To 5 Years

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Glenn Babb, foreign editor and former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Tokyo, has returned to the Orient. In the following article he discusses the occupation of Japan after conferences with General MacArthur, Premier Shidehara and other high American and Japanese officials.

By Glenn Babb

Tokyo, Nov. 8 (AP)—America's tremendous task in Japan may be fulfilled within three to five years and with an occupying force of about 200,000 men.

That is the opinion of many of the men here who should know best. They believe this can be done if the present rate of progress is maintained and if there are no drastic changes in policy.

There is confidence here that within such a period militarism can't be eradicated, a reasonable facsimile of democracy planted and a restricted measure of economic well-being restored. Then, according to this view, American and other Allied armies can be withdrawn, possibly to be replaced by some other form of control, with confidence that Japan will be a useful member of the family of nations with no desire or power to make war again.

Views Of Jap, U.S. Leaders

This picture was developed from talks with the highest leaders of both Americans and Japanese. The confidence expressed is perhaps more American than Japanese; there are many Japanese who view the future darkly. A few express the hope that American occupation will last many years. They regard it as a shield against further disaster.

General MacArthur and his staff were among those with whom I discussed Japan's future, but the General would not permit his conversation to be quoted and he is in no way responsible for the statements made herein. My talks with Premier Shidehara and members of his Cabinet contributed to these conclusions.

MacArthur Satisfied

MacArthur is known to be content with the progress of his program of demilitarization and democratization.

In public statements, the supreme Allied commander has expressed confidence that an occupation force of 200,000 for both Japan and Korea will be sufficient after next spring.

Americans and Japanese agree that thus far there has been 100 per cent compliance with the series of hard-hitting directives issued from MacArthur's headquarters. There have been no instances of revolt against American control and there is no evidence of any underground in the making. But those who believe in a relatively short occupation emphasize that one which extends beyond five years will bring new dangers. Either the Japanese will become completely dependent on the Americans or resentment against alien rule will have time to flower into open rebellion.

Japs Get New Freedoms

Changes decreed by MacArthur have bestowed on the Japanese people freedoms they do not yet fully understand how to use, producing a state of flux from which vast changes in the Japanese way of life inevitably must come. The nature of these changes obviously depends on the kind of control exercised by the victorious powers.

It is anticipated that British Empire, Chinese and Soviet units may be added to the occupation armies within a reasonable time and that other powers will be given a larger share than now in the overall policy making. But the Japanese especially hope that the final word will remain with the United States.

The Japanese dread any increase in Russia's share of the control of their fate. Stories of Russian excesses in northern Korea have wide circulation among Japanese leaders, who profess to fear similar developments if there should be a teritrorial division of Japan among territorial division of Japan among Americans, and if the Russians for instance should be allotted the northern island of Hokkaido, which is in American hands.

No U.S. Confirmation

There is no official American confirmation of these Korean reports, since there is no communication between the American and Russian zones in Korea. But, there has been American disappointment over the lack of co-operation there.

Present progress of Russian-Chinese negotiations concerning the occupation of Manchuria, in whih the United States is involved beause American transports are carrying the Chinese forces there, is being keenly followed here as a test of harmony among the powers that crushed Japan.

Favors Christianizing Japan

MacArthur is known to believe that it would be a great thing for the world if Japan could be Christianized, although he feels that this would be difficult because of Japanese materialism and aloofness. But with the destruction of militarism, its strong spiritual weapon, the national Shinto cult, has suffered a drastic setback.

The supreme commander has welcomed the arrival in Japan of a delegation representing the Council of Churches of Christ in America and of an archbishop of the Catholic church.

MacArthur has no present plans for returning to the United States. He is known to regard his responsibility as too onerous in the months ahead to be delegated.

He regards the duty entrusted to him as one of the greatest importance to the future of the United States. He is keenly aware of the

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vast amount of discussion of Japan in America. Some of his officers feel there is too much "back seat driving," much of it uninformed and unfair; that it tends to force the general's hand in some phases of the program which should not be rushed and that while the overall policy must come from Washington, the immediate means, methods and timing should be left to the commander on the spot.

300 JAP PRISON GUARDS ORDERED TO FACE TRIALS

Camp Officials Will Have to Answer for Brutalities, Neglect.

PLAN SPEEDY HEARINGS

Arrests Ordered by MacArthur, Economic Round-up Started.

TOKYO, Nov. 8—(AP) General MacArthur ordered the arrest today of 300 more war criminal suspects, mostly guards who ruled by terror and murder over Allied prison camps in Japan.

Supreme Headquarters declared that war crimes investigators "had sufficient evidence in their files to constitute a prima facie case of war guilt against every one of the persons."

The Japanese government was told to round up the 300 and turn them over to the U. S. Eighth Army, which will hold them in Yokohama prison for trial along with bigger fry already under arrest.

The guards and prison camp officials will have to answer for torture, brutalities, starvation and neglect reported by helpless captives liberated when the U. S. Army entered Japan.

(In Washington the Allied Far Eastern Advisory commission was told that MacArthur was anxious to open the trials as soon as possible and that from 1,500 to 2,000 suspects already were in custody).

Three Tokyo bar associations meanwhile named 17 prominent Japanese lawyers as counsel for accused war criminals on the theory the defendants would be allowed their own lawyers, Kyodo news agency reported.

MacArthur approved Chungking's request to turn over 11 members of the Nanking puppet Chinese government, trapped in Japan by the surrender. All are in custody.

Economic Round-Up

The Allied reparations committee at the same time began an economic roundup in an attempt to learn how Japan will pay for her brigandage while she was the wealthy conqueror of much of Asia.

Waldo Drake, acting temporarily as the committee's press representative, said the group would travel throughout Japan, Manchuria, China, Korea, the Philippines and Malaya ferreting out Japanese assets that can be used to foot the reparations bill.

The committee will set out on its journey shortly after the arrival next Tuesday of Edwin A. Pauley, the U. S. member, who will confer immediately with MacArthur.

It will sift through every Japanese asset it can find, from the Emperor's own fortune down to factory machinery that can be used to pay such industrially-poor countries as China.

Later to Japan will come expert trust-breakers from Washington who will be entrusted with the job of taking apart the Zaibatsu, the system of family financial octopuses dating back to feudal times.

Col. R. C. Kramer, chief of MacArthur's Economic Section, said the first job would be to select a Japanese commission which would acquire the holding company stocks of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo. The four companies will be paid for their stock with government bonds.

The Japanese themselves appeared to be too much concerned with the immediate problems of hunger and unemployment to worry about the trials and reparations of the future.

6,000,000 Jobless

Vice welfare minister Koichi Kameyama estimated 6,000,000 men or nearly half of the demobilized service men and war workers were jobless.

JiJi News agency pointed out that the situation would become worse since 6,500,000 demobilized soldiers and civilians had yet to be returned home from the regions of military and economic conquest.

Kenzo Matsumura, Minister of Agrisulture and Forestry, began a tour of Japan's farms and villages urging increased food production to meet the threat or famine this winter.

Kyodo News agency said the Japanese government also would appeal to the Allies for permission to import rice and other food.

In the midst of rising hunger and unemployment, 3,000 representatives of a variety of political organizations—including Japanese communists—met here Wednesday and organized a "league for the emancipation of the people" as the basis for "a people's front."

Kyodo said the meeting, held on the anniversary of the Russian revolution, paid tribute to 200 persons who had died in exile or in Japanese prisons. It did not specify what other parties were represented.

Jap Reparations Being Studied By Allies

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Tokyo, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Allied Reparations Commission today began digging into the complex problem of how poverty-ridden Japan can pay reparations for the colossal damage spread by her armies.

All members except the United States commission, Edwin W. Pauley, met with Brig. Gen. Richard Sutherland, General MacArthur's chief of staff, and planned future conferences with other Allied officers as well as leading Japanese officials.

Pauley is scheduled to arrive Tuesday.

Will Tour Pacific Area

Shortly thereafter, said the commission's temporary press representative, Waldo Drake of the Los Angeles *Times*, the group will leave on a 45-day tour of Japan, Manchuria, China, Korea, the Philippines, Malaya and possibly other invaded areas.

The commission's dual job is to total up the damages and determine what of Japan's few remaining assets will be used for payment. To be considered when the settlement comes will be Emperor Hirohito's personal fortune and Japan's factory machinery.

The United States commission members were expected to do most of the spade work on the amount of reparations to be demanded of the Japanese, but it was understood that Russia was planning its own investigation of reparations for damage done in Manchuria.

Counsel For War Criminals

Other occupation developments:

Seventeen prominent lawyers, including President Somei Uzawa of Meiji University, were named by three Tokyo bar associations to augment the defense counsel for Japanese war criminal suspects. The step was taken, said Kyodo news agency, "in anticipation of the possibility that Allied headquarters will permit special defense counsel" at the war-crimes trials.

An estimated 3,000 persons met yesterday on the anniversary of the Soviet revolution and voted to organize "The League for Emancipation of the People" as the nucleus for a proposed "People's Front of Japan."

6,000,000 Need Jobs

Vice Minister of Welfare Koichi Kameyama told a conference of vice ministers that about 6,000,000 demobilized service men and discharged war workers were in need of jobs.

Jiji news agency reported that 296,533 demobilized soldiers and civilians had been repatriated since the surrender, but that 6,500,000 were still to be brought home. In Manchuria alone, the agency said, there are 700,000 troops and 1,000,000 civilians. Awaiting repatriation from Korea were 85,000 troops and 700,000 civilians.

300 Nips May Face Atrocity Charges

FAR EAST

Tokyo, Nov. 8 (AP)—Arrest of approximately 300 persons on charges of responsibility for atrocities and mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war was ordered today by General MacArthur.

The directive required that the suspects, mostly guards at prison camps throughout Japan, be apprehended by the Japanese Government. Then they are to be turned over "at the earliest practicable date" to the 11th Army Corps to be held in prison in Yokohama awaiting trial.

Specific Charges Not Disclosed

Specific charges against the guards and prison-camp officers were not disclosed by Allied headquarters in announcing the names of those ordered arrested.

Stories told by released prisoners, however, have related all types of atrocities and mistreatment ranging from failure to provide medical treatment to starvation, brutal beatings and unspeakable filth in some camps and hospitals.

Evidence On File

Headquarters said that "Allied officials in charge of war crimes investigations said they had sufficient evidence in their files to constitute a prima-facie case of war guilt against every one of the persons whose apprehension was ordered."

Those held, headquarters added, will be booked "as suspected war criminals" and will include all charged with mistreatment and atrocities against any person of the United Nations during confinement in Japan."

Jap Pilots Try to Kill Official

Former Kamikaze Flyers Seized in Attack on Home Minister Horikiri

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Tokyo, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Two vagrant former Kamikaze pilots who waited with drawn knives in the darkened halls of the Home Ministry attempted vainly last night to assassinate Home Minister Kenjiro Horikiri.

The 61-year-old Minister, attacked as he returned from addressing a meeting of police chiefs on the increase of crime and "chaotic" conditions in Japan, was not injured. The assailants were taken in custody.

At his desk as usual today, Horikiri dismissed the attempt against his life as "unimportant," except as it emphasized the increased "restlessness" among the people.

"The social situation, as you know, is deteriorating," he told the Associated Press in a telephone interview. The attack, he added, increased his personal intention to "work harder for the maintenance of public order."

Horikiri said he possibly would visit the Ueno Park relief station, where the two former pilots have been living with hundreds of other vagrants, many of whom are forced to sleep in the open. The attack, he said, was in protest against conditions at the station.

"Food is the center of the problem," said Horikiri, who as Mayor of Tokyo after the 1928 earthquake learned first hand about the problems of handling large homeless populations. "But the ideological change the people are undergoing and other factors also have increased the unrest. Such attacks may happen again."

The critical food situation, which the Home Minister placed as the focal point of the unrest, has been multiplied by a flourishing black market and the increasing reluctance of farmers to sell their produce at Government prices, which are only about one-thirtieth of the black market.

The Nippon Times reported that many Chiba prefecture farmers were allowing their sweet potatoes to rot in the ground rather than accept Government pay rates. The people of Tokyo are traveling by the hundreds of thousands to the countryside over the week ends to supplement their food rations with black market produce.

MacArthur Asks Cabinet Include Professionals

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has expressed his belief that "the professional heads" of the armed services should sit in as ex-officio members of the President's Cabinet.

The General's suggestion is included in a transcript taken by the joint chiefs of staff special committee. This group interviewed top army and navy leaders on a proposal to set up a single department of national defense.

"Speak, But Not Vote"

The transcript, made public by the Senate Military Committee which is considering Army-Navy merger plans, quoted MacArthur as saying at Leyte in the Philipines December 3, 1944:

"I believe that the professional heads of the services should be ex-officio members of the Cabinet. They should be present at all Cabinet meetings without power of voting, but permitted to express their opinion, and above all else, to hear the Cabinet as they discuss not only external affairs of the United States but internal problems."

Brig. Gen. F. Trubee Davison, member of the Army-Navy staff committee, was quoted as telling MacArthur that his suggestion was not possible "in the Cabinet today the way the Government is set up."

Cites "Founding Fathers"

MacArthur added:

"It was our forefathers who wrote the Constitution looking at Europe, fearful of military dictation and military influence, and they made the great mistake of trying to keep the military isolated."

Discussing MacArthur's suggestion today, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), acting chairman of the Military Committee, said: "I disagree heartily with that plan. I think our forefathers were pretty wise. We have got to continue civilian control of the military agencies."

Senator Austin (Va.), ranking Republican member, said he did not wish to engage in a direct controversy with MacArthur, but added that this country must continue its "traditional attitude to maintain clear civilian control over the military branch."

Stresses "Counterbalance"

"This civilian control has contributed to the orderly development of our Federal system," Austin continued "We must have care we do not spoil this counterbalance to sudden and unforeseen changes in our civil government."

MacArthur noted that although the President is commander in chief his decisions are "nonprofessional" and "influenced to some extent by the political outlook of the United States because the President of the United States, whoever

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he may be, has been, and always will be by our system of government, a servant of politics.

"He depends upon the suffrage of the people, and to survive he has to yield to some extent to the suffrage of the people. . . . There have hardly been two (Presidents) who have the same concept as to what their duties are."

"Have Suffered In Past"

The General said military department leaders "have suffered frightfully in the past" because they did not know what went on in the Cabinet sessions.

"It is no answer to say the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are present," MacArthur continued.

"They are not the professional heads of the services. However they may want to protect professional interests, they haven't the professional knowledge to do so, and they are not able to come back and tell the services what went on."

CHILDREN KILLED, WOMAN TESTIFIES

Scheduled

Mother Tells Of Own Bayonet Wounds At Yamashita Trial

Manila, *Friday*, Nov. 9 (AP)—A Filipino woman cuddling a 3-months old baby testified at Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's war crimes trial yesterday that the Japanese took her son, 10, and her daughter, 6, from her and bayoneted them to death.

Although she told the Japanese troops she was pregnant and pleaded with them, they killed her children and bayoneted her five times, the witness said. She described atrocities in and around Lipa municipality, Batangas province, early this year.

Planned Destruction

The acting Mayor of Lipa testified "the Japanese had deliberately planned for the destruction of Lipa by leaving drums of gasoline in large houses and buildings and bottles in small houses."

He said the Japanese burned and blasted utilities and took quantities of civilian cars, clothing and food before evacuating to the hills.

Another witness in the Yamashita war crimes trial told today of his miraculous escape from a well into which 300 Filipinos were hurled when Japanese troops rampaged south of Manila early this year, killing and raping.

The testimony of Pampilo Umali came as the prosecution of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita began presenting evidence that the Japanese mistreated or slew 25,000 men, women and children in seven months in the southern province of Batangas.

Umali said he was among 700 men "and I don't know how many women" who were rounded up Feb. 15. The men were tied up and the women were led away, many never to be seen again.

"We were led off to a well about three feet wide and 60 feet deep," Umali testified. "When my time came about 200 already had jumped and after I jumped at least another hundred followed me."

Umali lay all day and part of the night in this well of living and dying while the Japanese fired into the bodies, pushed in rocks, a sewing machine, and bamboo shoots.

About midnight, he said, some Filipino women came. They dropped ropes and somehow he and five others managed to disentangle themselves from the weight of bodies and debris and climb to safety.

In the same doomed 700 was another witness, Victor Manquiat, who said his group of about 300 was taken to another well because the one into which Umali was thrust was all but filled with bodies.

Ran For Freedom

But Manquiat never jumped. He broke his bonds while being led off and ran to safety although wounded twice by the wild firing guards.

To these stories of mass massacre was added the testimony of a war crimes investigator, who ranged through Batangas taking the stories of survivors and sifting army intelligence reports.

The investigator, Lt. James P. Healty, Jr., of San Francisco, said that the Japanese on the pretense of hunting down guerrillas set whole villages afire and forced the villagers at gunpoint to perish in the flames.

The military commission trying Yamashita for his life agreed to hear some testimony about guerrilla activity but emphasized that it could not be used to excuse the cruelties of Japanese soldiers.

The defense contended that the raids of guerrillas would explain why Yamashita was unable to control his troops bent on revenge.

The defense sought to show that the massacre of more than 12,000 civilians in the rich coffee town of Lipa, in Bantangas province, last March came after repeated guerrilla attacks by night on Japanese communications.

Eusilio Linotoc, a Filipino, had testified that he had been lured by the Japanese into Lipa by the promise of getting a pass, and was shoved instead into a group of soldiers who bayoneted him repeatedly.

Speaking hoarsely because of a bayonet wound in the throat, Linotoc said he lay for hours on the ground strewn with the corpse of his fellow villagers — "maybe a thousand."

Yamashita was handed a picture of Linotoc showing 15 bayonet wounds in the back. The Japanese general took a look, then shrugged his shoulders.

women liberators were captured and never seen again.

To Another Well

Another Filipino, Victor Manquiat, said he was trussed up and marched off with 300 to another well. The one Umali had been in was filled with bodies by that time.

En route, Manquiat dashed to freedom but was hit by two of seven bullets Japanese soldiers fired after him. He returned to the well a few days later and found the bodies of many of the men and women with whom he started the march.

Manquiat said that none of the

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Jap Terror In Batangas Described

Scheduled

Manila, Nov. 8 (AP)—The grim story of a Japanese reign of terror in Batangas province, where 25,000 men, women and children were brutally mistreated or murdered in seven months, began to unfold today before the military commission hearing war-crime charges against Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Survivors have said that the death toll of civilians was far greater in Batangas than it was in Manila. Populations of entire villages, these survivors have reported, were held at bay at the point of Japanese guns while the invaders burned down all their homes.

6,000 Ran Rampant

The prosecution's first Batangas witness was Lieut. James P. Healey, Jr., of San Francisco, a war-crime investigation officer who said he learned that some 6,000 Japanese soldiers ran rampant over the province from October 9, 1944, to May 1 of this year, committing acts of brutality on the grounds their victims were guerrillas.

Next witness was a Filipino, Pampilo Umali, from the province, who related that he was tied up with "about 700 men and I don't know the number of women but there were many," and "led off to a well about 300 feet wide and 60 feet deep."

One by one, they were made to jump into the well, Umali said.

"When my time came, about 200 had already jumped and after I jumped at least another 100 followed me."

Before Japanese soldiers covered the well with native bamboo sheets, Umali said, they threw in some rocks, "dropped a sewing machine," and fired in many shots.

Some time after midnight, the witness continued, some Filipino women sneaked to the well and lowered ropes, up which six men climbed to escape. Many of the marchers was seen alive again.

Stabbed By Soldiers

A youth from the village of Antiopolo, Eusilio Linotoc, said he and hundreds of his townsmen were marched two at a time to "Japanese who kill people."

He said he was pushed into a group of a dozen soldiers who stabbed him in the thighs, back, hands, stomach, back of the neck. "I didn't count how many times—I shudder whenever I remember." He said he regained consciousness hours later on a river bank littered with the corpses of other Antipolo residents, "maybe a thousand."

Yamashita was shown a picture of Linotoc's fifteen back wounds, and shrugged his shoulders.

The defense announced it would attempt to show that the killing of more than 12,000 civilians in the rich old Batangas province town of Lipa was in retaliation for constant night attacks on Japanese communications lines by Filpino guerrillas.

Not Grounds For Excuse

Commission members then ruled that they would hear limited testimony on guerrilla action but warned that they would not consider it grounds for excusing cruelties perpetrated by Japanese soldiers.

The prosecution wound up its presentation of Manila testimony with introduction of a deposition declaring that Red Cross packages intended for American civilian internees were found looted in the headquarters of Yamashita.

Today General Yamashita observed his sixtieth birthday.

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FIND GRAVES OF FLIERS EXECUTED BY JAPANESE

TOKYO, Friday, Nov. 9 — (AP) The graves of 14 American B-29 fliers, executed by the Japanese after they bailed out over Osaka, have been found by the U. S. Sixth army.

They were hidden in the undergrowth of a Japanese military cemetery and marked only by pieces of plank bearing partial identifications.

The men were buried in Sanadayama Military cemetery in the heart of Osaka. Incomplete names cut on pieces of wood were stuck in each grave.

One plank merely bore the words "Graves of American Soldiers."

Identifications tentatively were made of nine of the 14 fliers but in all but one case only the last name and rank was obtainable. The names were not disclosed pending notification of next of kin.

MIKADO DISCARDS MILITARY UNIFORMS

Tokyo, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito has discarded his army and navy uniforms for regal attire featuring chrysanthemum crests.

For his visit to Ise next week to report the end of the war to the Sun Goddess, the Mikado will wear a dark blue, rather plain uniform. The high-collared, straight-lined suit will be distinguished by chrysanthemum crests on the sleeves, collar and cap. The only spot of color will be a chrysanthemum gold medal suspended from the throat.

Hirohito wore military uniforms, replete with Samurai sword, during the war.

Salvaging Jap Ships

Tokyo, Nov. 8 (AP)—A Tokyo company today began the ten-year job of salvaging 60 Japanese merchant ships sunk by submarines along the west coast of Hokkaido in the final weeks of the war.

TOWERS COMMANDING U. S. FIFTH FLEET

TOKYO, Nov. 8—(AP) Raymond A. Spruance hauled down his flag from the mast of the battleship New Jersey today and turned over command of the U. S. Fifth Fleet to Vice Admiral John H. Towers.

At ceremonies aboard the battleship at Yokusuka naval base Towers, former task force commander, said he hoped to "successfully continue" Spruance's work as commander of the fleet which polices the waters of Japan.

The Fifth Fleet, which in war had a strength of more than 100 combat vessels, has been reduced sharply in size for the routine patrol work. Spruance's new assignment has not been announced.

'WELL DONE! CARRY ON,' SAYS NIMITZ TO MARINE CORPS

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PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 8—(AP)—With a "well done! carry on!" Admiral Nimitz saluted the marine corps today on its 170th birthday anniversary.

The Fleet Admiral said that when he sent his first anniversary message to marines three years ago he knew most of them, weary of malaria, bombing and the constant attacks of the stubborn foe, would read it in the fox-holes of Guadalcanal and say:

"Where's our Navy?"

"We knew where it was," Nimitz said in today's message, "but we couldn't answer that question aloud. A year later we were stronger. The marines were marching up the Solomons and getting ready for the Marshalls and knew we were there, but 'carry on' were hard words in Bougainville and New Georgia."

Nimitz said their 1944 birthday gave him an opportunity to congratulate the marines for some of the most glorious victories in all history—Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Tinian, and Pelelu.

"The words were proud but the emphasis was grim—well done! carry on! There still were Iwo, Okinawa and Japan to go."

Now, the Admiral said, he could change the tone of his greetings to the marines.

"Today," he exulted, "in the capital of a thoroughly beaten Japan, we stand together in victory. With these words I salute your victories: Honor your dead and hail your future. Well done! carry on!"

Talk By Nimitz Called Last For Pacific Fleets

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 8 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Nimitz, greeting the Marine Corps on its one hundred and seventieth anniversary today, asserted he was "speaking for the last time on behalf of the officers and men of the Pacific fleets."

He did not amplify the phrase, and fleet headquarters here declined comment on its possible significance.

Previous reports that Nimitz was to succeed Admiral Ernest J. King in the Navy's top command were denied in Washington and greeted here with strict silence.

BRAZIL OPENS OWN WAR CRIMES TRIAL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 8. — (AP) Brazil opened its own war criminals trial today with preliminary testimony against two defendants, Margarida Hirschmann, an attractive young blonde, and Emilo Baldino. They are charged with broadcasting Axis propaganda in an attempt to lower the morale of Brazilian troops fighting as part of the Fifth U. S. Army in Italy.

The two are accused of broadcasting Milan radio's "yellow green" hour, named for Brazil's national colors. The defense attorney claims that both were forced to make the broadcasts, which were in Portuguese, against their wills. Margarida, he claims, is if German parentage and was taken to Germany by her father before Brazil entered the war. The prosecution charges that she broadcast first from Berlin and later from Milan.

Baldino, of Italian ancestry, his attorney said, went to Italy some years ago to study music. After Brazil entered the war, the defense said, he was forced to make the propaganda broadcasts or go to a concentration camp.

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UNITED NATIONS AIR FORCE URGED

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Former Governor Stassen Offers Plan To Control Bomb

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—Capt. Harold E. Stassen, USNR, tonight proposed the formation of a United Nations air force to be equipped with a limited number of atomic bombs and urged that thereafter the manufacture of the bombs be banned by all nations as "a crime against mankind."

"I suggest the United States propose an amendment to Article 26 of the United Nations Charter providing that no nation shall manufacture an atomic bomb, and that the manufacture of such a bomb would be a crime against mankind," he told the sixty-fifth annual dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science.

"The present plants would manfacture the number required for the world stabilization force and then stop," he continued.

He said he was speaking as an individual and "not in any sense for the Navy or the Government."

Would Amend Charter

Stassen suggested that the United States propose an amendment to the United Nations Charter which would give the Security Council the right to establish a small United Nations air force.

The force, under his proposal, would consist of "five bomber squadrons and ten fighter squadrons, manned by volunteers from the United Nations, not more than one fifth of the personnel of any squadron to be of any one nationality background."

The air force, he suggested, should be based at five suitable places around the world, "and that the United States furnish five atomic bombs to each of these five bomber squadrons at the five bases around the world to serve as the stabilization force for world order."

Favors Making Few Bombs

He said "the present plants would manufacture the number required for the world stabilization force, and then stop.

"I suggest that the United States propose to the United Nations that the Security Council be given the right and the duty to establish an atomic commission of distinguished scientists, with the power and the duty to thoroughly inspect all nations, including our own, to ascertain the fulfillment of the foregoing charter provisions."

The proposed international air force, he said, would be financed by a small tax on all international travel.

Scientists Must Register

The former Governor of Minnesota continued:

"I propose that no one shall engage in any nuclear or atomic research without registering with this United Nations Atomic Commission, but that once having registered, any scientist would be entirely free to carry on scientific research and to publish his results to the world.

"I wish to emphasize that scientific freedom is just as important as academic freedom or freedom of the press to our way of life. The registration should be merely for the protection of mankind as to the location of the research and to facilitate the inspection of the activities."

Calls Proposals Sound

Stassen said he knew "full well that proposals of this kind will be attacked," adding:

"There will be those who call them visionary, but I might ask whether or not to fail to seek some such method would not be blindness. Are not each of these proposals in fact practical, sound and attainable?

"Some of the clamor of opposition will come from those who will say that such a proposal will violate the absolute national sovereignty of the member nations. Yes, it will. But the narrow concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty belongs in the same historical discard as the theory of the divine right of kings.

Would Not Lose Sovereignty

"The proposal that I make would not cause the people to lose sovereignty. They would be simply delegating a portion of their inherent sovereignty to a new and higher level of governmental machinery where it can be more effectively administered for the people's welfare.

"The concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty no longer serves the people of this world. It is a barrier that prevents that successful co-operation which every other fact of modern life demands. It is a fertile source of those clashes and frictions that lead to war."

Puts Bomb On World Level

Stassen declared that under an alternative policy of "secrecy and suppression" the pressure of all governments would be on their scientists to develop the explosive and the destructive powers of atomic energy.

The speaker described his proposal as "placing the control of the atomic bomb definitely on the world level," and declared:

"To my mind, it is the only basis that has real hope for future peace, stability and progress."

Hutchins Asks U.S. Aid In Atomic Research

Chicago, Nov. 8 (AP)—Large-scale Government support of scientific research and training was recommended today by Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins in his annual report on the University of Chicago.

In the field of atomic energy, he called for unrestricted investigation and the free exchange of scientific information.

Federal support of education, Hutchins said, however, should not be confined to the field of science.

Proposes Foundation

He asserted:

"Progress in social science, the humanities and law is quite as important to the peace and prosperity of the world as the maintenance of natural science."

Hutchins urged establishment of a national research foundation for scientific education and study as proposed by Vannevar Bush, head of the Federal Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The chancellor said the proposed foundation, which would cost the Government $122,500,000 annually by the fifth year of its operation, "seems as nonpolitical as any agency of government could or should be."

The text of the address of Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, delivered at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science last night, follows:

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests and Fellow-Citizens:

There can be little doubt that we meet at the opening of one of the crucial decades of history. A world-wide war, tenfold more destructive than any previous war, has ended.

It ended, and left in its wake a billion of the men and women and little children of the world hungry and short of food. It ended, and left a quarter billion of the people of the world without shelter. It ended, and left a half billion of the earth's inhabitants, including many on every hemisphere, seething in the ferment of political and social unrest. It ended, and left fifty millions of mankind wounded or ill or long, dreary distances from home, at strange locations to which they had been swept by the flood tides of the conflict. It ended, and left little white crosses, row on row, around the globe, as signposts of the youth, virility and manhood that was no more and as symbols of the sorrows in the hearts of their loved ones.

It ended, as the United Nations were preparing to put into effect their charter for peace. It ended, and left the production and distribution systems in great areas of the world disrupted and destroyed. It ended, in a rapid succession of guns that shot farther, of airplanes that flew greater distances with heavier bomb loads, of rockets that outsped sound itself.

It ended, with the awesome flash at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, signaling to the world that science had unlocked the devastating and disintegrating force of the atomic bomb. It ended, and we face the future. And, what of that future? What shall our course be?

Frank Discussion Held Needed

I believe the best way to discuss that future course is to take up specifically one of the world's problems. I believe we can best come to grips with the issues of the days ahead by discussing frankly and in detail our policy on the world's major challenge of the future—atomic energy. Needless to say, I speak as an individual and not in any sense for the Navy or the Government.

Seeking to find the wise policy as to atomic energy, it is important that we first endeavor to clarify basic factual information.

First of all, the successful development of the sustained neutron chain reaction resulting from nuclear fission, and the manufacture of the atomic bomb, was a result of many years of effort by scientists of many countries, including Denmark, France and Germany, culminating in the specific intense work by large groups from England, Canada and the United States in the Manhattan Project in Washington and Tennessee, and in groups at Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Los Alamos, Clinton, Hanford and elsewhere.

Second, scientists do not anticipate that there can be any successful scientific counter-measure to an atomic bomb. There appears no scientific theory that would provide for its neutralization or its advance detonation.

Third, the production of atomic bombs requires an installation of such size that a rigid inspection by competent scientists could ascertain the presence or absence of such production.

Fourth, it appears likely that the tremendous energy developed can at some future time be harnessed and controlled for peaceful and constructive purposes for the benefit of mankind.

Fifth, there is nothing about the scientific features or fabrication methods of the production of the bomb that cannot be ascertained in a relatively short space of years by any group of able scientists and engineers anywhere in the world.

Sixth, the destructive power in one small bomb is greater than a thousand of the greatest bombs made previously, and it is physically possible to manufacture these by the hundreds and to further increase their destructive power.

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Alternatives Are Listed

If these are the correct basic facts, then what should the policy of America be? Obviously, there are a number of alternatives. The first is the policy of secrecy and suppression. Under this policy we would provide for heavy penalties against anyone who would reveal any part of the information that was not already public. We would keep our own scientists under surveillance. We would investigate all reports of any of our scientists meeting with scientists or representatives from other countries. We would follow a policy that is inherent in the preface of the Smythe report. I quote:

"All pertinent scientific information which can be released to the public at this time without violating the needs of national security is contained in this volume. No requests for additional information should be made to private persons or organizations associated directly or indirectly with the project. Persons disclosing or securing additional information by any means whatsoever, without authorization, are subject to severe penalties under the espionage act."

Under this secrecy and suppression policy, we would give to our Government extreme powers which it has never approached before in time of peace. And, what would be the result?

Throughout the world other scientists and other engineers would pursue the same discoveries, would experiment and develop, until they too had atomic bombs. Throughout the world the pressure of all Governments would be on their scientists to develop the explosive and the destructive powers of atomic energy. Throughout the world the research and experimentation and the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful and constructive purposes would be retarded.

Here in America, for the first time in peace, we would be restricting the freedom of science. For the first time in peace, we would be departing from that basic liberty and openness of science which has led in the past to our superb scientific achievements. America would become less attractive as the home of scientists and we would begin to establish conditions of a nature similar to those which caused many scientists to flee from Germany and seek refuge elsewhere.

If We Rely on Good Faith

Or, as a second alternative, we can say we have no secrets from our Allies, and open up our entire records and details of production to every one of the United Nations, and rely on their good faith in their use of this information.

What then would be the result? Many other nations would manufacture some of the bombs. There would be an uneasy apprehension between nations as to what their future course might be. Changing policies of Government and changing leadership would be viewed with uncertainty around the world. Relations between nations would be carried on with the dread of possible surprise attacks.

All of history says that good faith alone is not sufficient for the peaceful relationship between men. Good faith must be coupled with a framework of order, of law, and of justice. Under the give-away alternative, there would be no guarantee of reciprocal openness of information. We would, in effect, be increasing the armament of every other individual United Nation. There is no logical reason why each nation of the world should have the power to destroy other nations. Balancing of power has not proved in the past to be a road to peace, but rather a road to war.

New Government Level Sought

It is the third alternative that I advocate tonight. This is the alternative of placing the control of the atomic bomb definitely on the world level. To my mind, it is the only basis that has real hope for future peace, stability and progress. To my mind, the splitting of the tiny atom, and the destructive release of its tremendous energy, urgently requires the uniting on this great earth of the constructive energy of all mankind.

This new development is one additional powerful reason for developing a new and higher level of Government to serve mankind. The progress of science, of communication, of travel and of mass production, have already brought the people of the world close together. All of history tells us that whenever men are living close together, they require a government of some form to prevent anarchy and chaos, to establish order and justice, and to facilitate progress and well-being. The world needed government on a world level before the atomic bomb. Now it has become an imperative.

I present tonight specific detailed recommendations, not because I am insistent that these are the precise answers, but rather because it is my observation that to discuss a subject in broad terms that mean all things to all men, does not contribute to clarification or decision. I present exact detail in order that men might differ with me and from the discussion of those differences we might find the way to the best answers.

I suggest that the United States propose an amendment to Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, an amendment granting to the Security Council the right and the duty to establish and maintain a small United Nations Air Force of five bomber squadrons and ten fighter squadrons, manned by volunteers from the United Nations, not more than one-fifth of the personnel of any squadron to be of any one nationality background, to be based at five different suitable bases around the world, to be financed by a small tax on all international travel, and that the United States furnish five atomic bombs to each of these five bomber squadrons at the five bases around the world to serve as the stabilization force for world order.

I suggest the United States propose an amendment to Article 26 of the United Nations Charter providing that no nation shall manufacture an atomic bomb, and that the manufacture or possession of such a bomb would be a crime against mankind. The present plants would manufacture the number required for the World Stabilization Force, and then stop.

I suggest that the United States propose to the United Nations that the Security Council be given the right and the duty to establish an Atomic Commission of distinguished scientists, with the power and the duty to thoroughly inspect all nations, including our own, to ascertain the fulfillment

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of the foregoing charter provisions.

To Guard Scientific Freedom

I propose that no one shall engage in any nuclear or atomic research without registering with this United Nations Atomic Commission, but that once having registered, any scientist would be entirely free to carry on scientific research and to publish his results to the world. I wish to emphasize that scientific freedom is just as important as academic freedom or freedom of the press to our way of life. The registration should be merely for the protection of mankind as to the location of the research and to facilitate the inspection of the activities.

I know full well that proposals of this kind will be attacked. There will be those who call them visionary, but I might ask whether or not to fail to seek some such method would not be blindness. Are not each of these proposals in fact practical, sound and attainable?

Some of the clamor of opposition will come from those who will say that such a proposal will violate the absolute national sovereignty of the member nations. Yes, it will!

But the narrow concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty belongs in the same historical discard as the theory of the divine right of kings. The proposal that I make would not cause the people to lose sovereignty. They would be simply delegating a portion of their inherent sovereignty to a new and higher level of governmental machinery where it can be more effectively administered for the people's welfare. Principles of government must stand the test of service to the people if they are to be respected.

The concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty no longer serves the people of this world. It is a barrier that prevents that successful cooperation which every other fact of modern life demands. It is a fertile source of those clashes and frictions that lead to war. And, might I add, that the diplomats' squeamishness about abstract sovereignty, as they refuse to take steps to prevent war, does not impress the millions of men who have seen the intimate innards of their pals spread over the landscape by war.

Measures of world cooperation, steps of effective working together, machinery that serves mankind, should be judged on their own merits, not by seeking to apply to it the outworn shibboleth of absolute nationalistic sovereignty.

"Self-Interest" Argument Hit

Another argument in opposition that will probably be made is that this proposal does not serve the "self-interest" of America. It will be argued that we now occupy a position of great power with our armed might and the possession of the atomic bomb; that we should use this power for our own enlightened "self-interest" rather than diffuse it on a world-wide basis.

Permit me to meet that argument head-on. In my judgment, if the selfish interest of America becomes the official guiding light of our world policy, it will be one of the most tragic phases of American history. The doctrine of "America First" is purely and simply the extension of the doctrine of "Me First." There is, and there will be, a considerable measure of this doctrine in life. But if it ever becomes the officially accepted standard to be followed by everyone, the tragedy, chaos and suffering, the demoralization and disintegration, will be indescribable. Selfishness is not a virtue for individual life. Neither should it be considered a virtue for national life.

It is my view that the first pennant nailed to the mast of our foreign policy should state the objective to promote the slow, steady march of social, economic and cultural progress of all mankind and the general welfare of one world at peace.

Nothing less than that is worthy of America. This does not mean a policy of waste and extravagance. It does not mean the encouragement of idleness in other lands. It does not mean a careless charity that undermines the recipient and dissipates the resources of the giver. It does not mean placing the welfare of any other individual nation above that of America. It does not mean that we should be weak in armed force. It does not mean we love America less.

But it does require a broadness of concept of our policies. It does require that in our domestic activities we constantly be concerned as to their effect on peoples of other parts of the world. We are today the most powerful nation in the world. We do have the greatest productive capacity. We do have a homeland—thank God—that has not been ravished by war. We do have an economy that is healthy and strong. If we seek to be selfish and narrow in this position, that same selfishness and narrowness will pass on down to groups within our country. America will be divided. It will be bigoted and intolerant. And our economy will wither. We shall lose that precise powerful position which we seek selfishly to maintain.

More Than 'Lip Service' Asked

The broad policy I advocate means specifically that we must do more than give lip service to the United Nations Organization. We must do more than cooperate in a manner of detached, aloof interest. We must seek constantly to give it vigor and vitality and contribute to its growth. I know there are those who speak of its inadequacy. It is true as I said long since, that it is only a "beachhead in the battle for peace," that it is only "a very small" step in the right direction."

But it is nevertheless a tremendously important step. It is a vital beachhead. It has brought together all of the essential elements for effective world administration. It directly and indirectly represents three-fourths of all the peoples of the world. Its purposes are right. I read them to you:

"1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

"2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

"3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights, and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

"4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends."

United Nations Can Develop

Its machinery and powers are limited. Its veto is restrictive. But it is flexible. It can grow. It can be amended. It can be changed. Do not sell the United Nations organization short. Do not undermine what you have in an academic discussion of what you wish you had.

The United Nations organization can be developed in any manner the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France and a majority of the other nations wish it to be developed. And, realistically, there cannot be effective world government without the agreement of those powers. The United States must continue to give leadership in this growth and development. I am tremendously encouraged by the ratification of the necessary five and twenty-four, by the successful completion of the work of the preparatory commission in London, and by the fact that in less than two months the first Assembly of the United Nations as a definite functioning organization will take place.

This has been a bright spot amidst the dark clouds of the deterioration of our world relationships which occurred at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers, a conference, it should be remembered, that had no connection with this United Nations organization and was not planned and prepared for in the same thorough manner.

The broad policy we are discussing means that we must promptly reconvert, develop full production and proceed with plans for the exchange of some of the results of our great productive capacity, with those who need it now, for future raw materials and investments and trade and tourist opportunities.

We should not overlook that the basic long-range facts of the world economy are encouraging, even in this tragic winter. The threat of Nazi and Japanese domination has been removed. This good earth has the capacity to produce enough food for all the people in it. The materials are here to construct shelter for all who wish it. There is room on the globe for all the people on it.

But the science of government has not advanced as rapidly as have the other sciences, nor as rapidly as has the growth of population itself. We need intense study of this art of living together. This study should involve not only the development of mechanisms of government on a new and higher level for the conduct of those affairs that cannot be carried on successfully on the old basis of the nationalistic state, but it also means the development of more effective government at local and national levels.

Democracy's Study Advised

The value of a periodic choice by the people between alternatives in administration needs earnest discussion and analysis. The avoidance of a complete political fragmentation of the population in a democracy to a point where no effective government of continuity is possible needs emphasis. The Federal principle, its strength and its flexibility; the relations of the economic, social and political structures; the specific question of federated economies, coexistent with political alliances; and the comparison of men's existing governments with what they had previously rather than with an abstract ideal, all need searching consideration.

These must challenge the best of intelligence the world can apply to them. Surely we have learned through two tragic wars and a world-wide depression in a single generation that the failure of men to learn how to live together can destroy and devastate much of what all their other intelligence, invention, study and toil can create.

This same broad foreign policy also means that throughout the world we must constantly emphasize basic human rights more than American rights. I am convinced that if we follow such a broad policy as we have discussed tonight it will not result in our own impoverishment—it will not result in our own weakness. In fact we shall thrive and grow and be happier under the challenge of this course. We shall find that after the decade goes by we have a healthier economy. We shall find that we have access to more raw materials and greater markets than we otherwise would. We shall find that we have a greater measure of good-will throughout the world; that we have more jobs at home; that we are at peace.

In any discussion of the seriousness and scope of our discussion this evening there always arises the question of how it shall be concluded. Permit me to merely say—let us face the future with confidence.

hoped.

Here is the situation:

1. Foreign Commissar Molotov has replied to an American proposal for an Allied control agency in Tokyo which would be subordinate to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission in Washington. There are strong indications that Molotov turned down this proposal and that Secretary of State Byrnes is not inclined to compromise the issue further.

Dardanelles An Issue

2. The United States has laid a four-point program for revising control of the Dardanelles before the Turkish Government. This would give Russia some advantages in the use of the straits which she does not now have. But it falls far short of Russia's reported desire for military bases on the vital link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

3. A Russian-Turkish treaty of nonaggression and friendship, which had run for many years, expired yesterday following Soviet denunciation. Diplomatic officials say they fear that Russia may make a few psychological passes at Turkey in order to gain the right to set up Dardanelles bases on Turkish soil and also to win over certain territories in northeastern Turkey which the Russians have claimed.

Atomic Energy Problem

4. The problem of the atomic bomb and peacetime uses of atomic energy becomes more acute, in the opinion of diplomatic authorities, as the time approaches for conferences among President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee of Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada. These talks will open Sunday.

Byrnes declined yesterday to comment on Molotov's speech in Moscow Tuesday saying that Russia would have atomic energy and that the secret of the bomb could not be kept. But the subject evidently was very much on Byrnes's mind, because he went directly from the news conference to the White House to discuss with Mr. Truman preparations for the week-end talks.

Wants Rule By Four Powers

In the case of Japan, Russia is reported by Allied diplomatic authorities here to be standing firm on her contention that Japan should be administered by a four-power council in which the United States would have, according to Byrnes, a dominant voice.

The United States is reported by informed American officials to be holding out for an agency in Tokyo with about the powers which Russian suggests but subordinate to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

Message To Turkey

On the question of Turkey, Byrnes gave his news conference the substance of a message he said had been sent to Ankara last week after it was reviewed by President Truman. This proposed a four-point revision of the Montreux convention, a treaty which controls the Dardanelles. Under the revision, Turkey would make some concesions to Russia and the United Nations Organization.

The Secretary denied that the United States was taking a position alongside Turkey to prevent any future action which might jeopardize Turkish independence or sovereignty. Byrnes said the four-point program he outlined is the limit of American interest with Turkey at the present time on this question.

U.S. And Russia Make Little Progress On Problems

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Negotiations between Moscow and Washington over a variety of problems ranging from Japan to Turkey appeared today to be farther from success than officials here had

Merged Forces 'Might Have Lost War'

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Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Vice Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., said today that if the United States Army and Navy had been operating under a single department they might not have won the war.

The deputy chief of naval operations told the Senate Military Committee in prepared testimony:

"It is my belief that not only would the supervision of the war have been less efficient but, taking into consideration the probability of a seriously hampered growth of the Navy during the past twenty years, we are confronted with the very real possibility that the victory would have been delayed for several years, or that we would not have won the war at all."

Cooke said that "during this greatest and most complex war in all history, the United States has been singularly blessed by the cor-

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rectness of the strategic decisions reached and actions taken in Washington."

"Cataclysmic Plan"

"The decision of no one of the United States chiefs of staff has prevailed in all cases, but the chief of staff dealing with a matter primarily in his particular field has, I believe, usually been right."

He declared the service integration plan advocated by the War Department "would be more than revolutionary; it would be almost cataclysmic" in its effect on the Navy.

Under the plan, he said, the chief of naval operations "would be in charge of an organization operating, in a large degree, in a vacuum, divorced from contacts with field forces and field commanders."

Confined To Recommendations

The chief would be "one fifth of the proposed United States chiefs of staff, the authority of which organization would be confined to recommendations only on military strategy, tactics and budget requirements," Cooke said.

The proposals, he added, "allow the Navy to retain a so-labeled, so-called 'fleet air arm.' The 'fleet air arm' is what was allotted to the British Navy by the Royal Air Force at the end of the first World War.

"As we all know, the British Navy entered this war with a navy almost fatally defective in its air arm and had to come to the United States Navy to get aircraft with which it could defend its ships from air attack and contend on even terms against a modern navy as possessed by the Japanese. The development of a British air-sea offensive power was out of the question.

Likened To Proposal

"And yet we have proposed here an organization of the armed forces which would put the United States Navy in the same position as was the Royal Navy in 1941, from which inferiority it has not yet by any means fully recovered."

The Army and Navy developed a partnership during the war which "should be continued and should be strengthened," Cooke said. "I do not believe, however, that the possibility of growing co-operation and integration will be promoted by marriage forced upon an unwilling Navy."

Revised G.I. Bill Of Rights Wins In Senate Vote

House Gets Measure After Plan to Include Widows in Benefits Is Defeated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—A revised "G. I. bill of rights," easing the way for veterans to get government-backed schooling or loans, received Senate approval today after a proposal to extend its benefits to widows of veterans was shouted down.

Passage on a voice vote sent the measure to the House, which approved G. I. amendments last summer. The Senate bill is a substitute, however, retaining only the House title.

Snator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, floor manager for the bill, estimated its changes would make the program cost the Treasury $9,000,000,000 over the years of it operation. He said the cost of the original G. I. bill, enacted in June, 1944, was estimated at $7,635,000,000.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, offered the amendment to give widows of veterans the benefits of the bill. "It probably will involve only a very minimum, particularly of younger women," he argued.

He was thinking particularly, he said, of young widows who are the breadwinners for families and might want to improve their job opportunities by schooling at government expense.

Senator Johnson replied that the Finance Committee had considered that proposal as well as a suggestion from Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, that the benefits be extended to children of veterans, but had decided against both.

The Coloradan noted that widows reecived a pension and suggested that any additional aid for them should be through legislation amending the pension laws rather than through the G. I. measure. Senator Magnuson's amendment lost on a voice vote.

Here are the chief changes which the legislation would make in the existing law:

Give any veteran of World War II, regardless of age, the right to go to school with the government paying expenses of such tuition and books up to $500 a year. The present law applies to veterans whose schooling was interrupted by service and declares that is presumed to be the case of those who were under twenty-five when they entered the Army or Navy.

Increase from $50 to $65 the monthly living allowance for student-veterans without dependents and from $75 to $90 the allowance for those with dependents.

Bring under the program short technical training courses and correspondence courses if the cost does not exceed $500 a year.

Authorize the Veterans Administrator to make agreements with state institutions for payments in lieu of tuition. (Some state institutions charge no tuition or very little).

Permit government guaranty up to one-half, or not more than $2,000, of loans to veterans to buy homes, businesses or farms, provided the property was purchased at a "reasonable value." The existing law reads "reasonable normal value." Senator Johnson said the Finance Committee was reluctant to strike out the "normal" but decided that under present property prices the loan provisions would serve little purpose if left unchanged.

Permit guaranteed loans to cover working capital, seeds and farm machinery as well as real estate.

Increase the amortization period for non-farm loans from twenty years to twenty-five and for farm loans from twenty to forty.

PEARL HARBOR FILE IS DENIED TO BREWSTER

Inquiry Committee Votes, 5--5, Not to Let Him See Navy Papers.

FOLLOWS ORDER BY TRUMAN

President Directs His Department Heads to Give Joint Group Full Information.

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—A Senate-House committee denied today to Senator Brewster (R.-Maine) the right to look into Navy Department files in search of what Brewster said is a missing message bearing on the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Brewster's motion that he be given authority to look through the files was defeated on a five to five tie vote, Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) told reporters after a closed meeting of the investigating committee.

Barkley said the committee also rejected, six to four, on a strict party division, a motion by Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) to postpone the start of public hearings from November 15 to November 23.

Senator George of Georgia was the only Democrat to support Brewster's plea to examine Navy files.

In connection with Brewster's proposal, Barkley said it was the feeling of the Democratic members that if one Senator is granted permission to search Government files, others would want the same authority.

Follows Trnmen Order.

The committee's action came shortly after President Truman had ordered that the committee must be supplied with any information it desires.

His memorandum, addressed to Federal department and agency heads, as well as to the joint Chiefs of Staff, authorizes all employees under them to give the committee "any information of which they may have knowledge."

The White House said that the President sent out the memorandum last night.

In it he also requested the department heads to authorize employees, even if they aren't questioned by the committee, to "come forward voluntarily" and report any information which they may believe has not been disclosed previously to the congressional investigators.

Truman Makes Correction.

"This directive," the President said, "is applicable to all persons in your departments or agencies whether they are in the armed services or not and whether or not they are called to testify before the joint committee."

After the memorandum was issued, Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) told reporters that Mr. Truman had agreed to correct what Lucas called a mistake in the order. Lucas said committee members called the White House after it was learned that Mr. Truman had deleted a part of the memorandum which would permit employees to volunteer information to individual members. The order will be changed, Lucas told reporters, to put that section back in. Under the changed memorandum information can be volunteered to the individual members. But, he said, the new order would not allow individuals to go into Government files—which is what Republican members have sought.

Lucas said Mr. Truman had been under a misapprehension in signing the original order today, believing that the wording he deleted would have permitted the individual members to go into the files. He previously had declined to sign such an order.

At today's closed session, Lucas said the committee adopted a rule of procedure proposed by him to prevent interruptions in testimony when hearings begin November 15. Under the rule, which he said was approved unanimously, William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, will first question the witness. His questioning must not be interrupted by Senators.

Then Chairman Barkley will call on committee members in order. They may ask questions without interruption by other Senators or by the counsel.

"That will give us a clear, orderly record that can be understood," Lucas said.

Text of Memorandum.

The text of the President's memorandum follows:

"Section 3 of the concurrent resolution creating the joint congressional committee on the investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack reads as follows:

" 'Section 3. The testimony of any person in the armed services, and the fact that such person testify before the joint committee herein provided for, shall not be used against him in any court proceeding or held against him in examining his military status for credits in the service to which he belongs.'

"In order to assist the joint committee to make a full and complete investigation of the facts relating to the events leading up to or following the account, you are requested to authorize every person in your respective departments or agencies, if they are interrogated by the committee or its counsel, to give any information of which they may have knowledge bearing on the subject of the committee's investigation.

"You are further requested to authorize them whether or not they are interrogated by the committee or its counsel to come forward voluntarily and disclose to its committee or to its counsel any information they may have on the subject or to its inquiry which they may have any reasons to think may not already have been disclosed to the committee.

"This directive is applicable to all persons in your departments or agencies whether they are in the armed services or not and whether or not they are called to testify before the joint committee."

The President's memorandum came at a time when both Republicans and Democrats on the investigating committee were contending that political considerations are imperiling the value of the whole inquiry.

More Food Allotted to Europe

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50 Per Cent Increase Made for Period From October to December.

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—This country has allocated to liberated areas of Europe and French North Africa about 50 per cent more food for the October-December period than was available to them in the previous quarter.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told his news conference today that nearly 4,000,000 tons would be marked for this form of export.

Countries to which this food is being made available include those served by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—principally in southeastern Europe — France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy as well as French North Africa.

In addition, about 750,000 tons have been allocated to the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 tons elsewhere, including United States territories.

Anderson said he hoped it would be possible to maintain this increased level of allocations for food-desolated areas during the first quarter of 1946.

"But we are not necessarily promising it," he said.

This country, the Secretary said, will have ample supplies to keep home consumption at present levels.

But he said that while meat supplies are improving, it may not be possible to end meat rationing until after December.

Anderson previously had said he hoped to end rationing of food fats and oils—butter, margarine, lard and shortening—by the end of this year.

May Have to Ration Fats.

But he said today it now appears that rationing of fats and oils may have to be continued during the first six months of 1946. The reason: 1945 domestic production of food fats is now estimated to be about 250,000,000 pounds short of expectations.

Anderson said also that he saw little hope for any material improvement in domestic sugar supplies before 1947. Some form of rationing, he predicted, will be necessary through next year. The principal reasons for this, he said, are: Philippine production will be much slower in getting reestablished than had been expected, and civil strife in Java is preventing movement of supplies from that area.

In discussing the European

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food situation, Anderson said that supplies are shortest in Germany, and that the Army is expected to ask for an allocation of supplies for the American-controlled portion of that country soon. He indicated that any supplies which may be made available for Germany will be limited largely to potatoes, available here in large quantities.

Anderson said the total amount of food available for allocation for the last quarter of this year was about 37,000,000 tons. Of this amount, about 29,000,000 tons, or 78 per cent, will go to United States civilians.

DULLES TALKS TO PEACE UNIT

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Calls Upon United Nations To Attack "New Enemies"

Philadelphia, Nov. 8 (AP) — John Foster Dulles today called upon the United Nations to attack the new enemies of mankind — want, fear, disease, intolerance and the like.

In a speech at the opening session of a two-day meeting of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Dulles said that peacemaking inevitably is a disruptive process and urged establishment by the United Nations organization of unifying forces to offset the divisive influences of peace negotiations.

Dulles, adviser to Secretary of States Byrnes at the recent Council of Foreign Ministers in London and general adviser to the American delegation at the San Francisco conference, presided at the meeting.

Program Of Strategy

The commission, instituted before Pearl Harbor by the Federal Council of Churches to seek a just and durable peace based on spiritual principles, met to discuss a program of strategy designed to help further the successful operation of the world's peace machinery.

Chairman of the commission, Dulles said that nations which sat on the same side of the table planning a common effort against common enemies now find themselves sitting on opposite sides.

"We must not let that be the pattern of the future or allow that procedure to make the permanent grooves in which our future lines will fall," he said.

Militarists' Opinion

He told the delegates that the Nazis and Japanese militarists "considered the Christian virtues to be contemptible weaknesses" and added:

"Today, Protestant Christians need to work more closely together. They need to work on parallel lines with Roman Catholics and Jews, whose views about world order are much like our own."

"If people and lands are shifted about merely to serve the strategic or economic advantage of the most powerful victors, such settlements will not be lasting or produce peace."

'War of the Pushbuttons' Could Destroy Whole Cities

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By FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) A "war of the pushbuttons" with the hearts of America's largest cities blasted from the back rooms of foreign consulates was envisioned today by the Senate atomic energy committee's chief scientific advisor.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the national bureau of standards and mentor to the Senate atom group, declared such a prospect confronts the nation unless a world organization is created "with complete power to know what is being done everywhere."

For he said in an article written for Army Ordnance Magazine:

"The atomic bombs are such small and simple devices that it is easy to visualize an enemy nation bringing them in small pieces, under cover of diplomatic immunity, and assembling them quietly in the closets or back rooms of their embassies and consular offices in our chief cities.

"Then when the decision to make war is reached, the ruler of the enemy nation has merely to say the word and his agents in our country touch off the dozen or two bombs so planted in each of our major cities.

"And within minutes the entire hearts of each of them are utterly destroyed — made to resemble the recently released photographs of Hiroshima."

The whole nature of warfare has been changed by the bomb, he declared, adding:

"Fortunately there are signs that our political leaders realize the seriousness of the situation and are trying to use it to bring about a world union of peoples and an end to war."

In his new role as advisor to the Senate committee entrusted with atomic energy control legislation, Condon arranged to lecture to them tonight on nuclear physics. Dr. Harold Urey, University of Chicago Nobel prize winner, agreed to participate. Condon promised some "physical demonstrations" along with the lectures, held for committee members only at the bureau of standards.

New Developments

With British Prime Minister Attlee headed for Washington to confer with President Truman on the new world problem, atomic developments came thick and fast.

Four young scientists who worked at the laboratories and factories where the bomb was developed announced formation of a Federation of Atomic Scientists, and these statements at a news conference:

"A continuing monopoly of the atomic bomb by the United States is impossible.

"There can be no specific defenses against the destructive effects of the atomic bomb.

"In view of the existence of the atomic bomb, no nation can, in this new age, feel secure until the problem of the control of atomic power is solved on a world level."

The four scientists are Drs. Lyle B. Borst, William M. Woodward, H. H. Goldsmith and Irving Kaplan. The oldest is 38, the youngest 29.

Flyers Favor Bomb Secrecy

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 8—(AP)—The American flyers who dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki don't think the secret of the deadly missive should be entrusted to any international custodianship.

There was a shouted chorus of "Hell, no" when they were asked their personal opinions on the subject at a news conference at Mather Field after their arrival from the Marianas in "The Great Artiste" B-29 today.

They were also in accord in the belief the atom bombs will not be a factor in preventing future wars.

Bomb Will Not End Wars

Staff Sergeant John B. Kuharek, flight engineer, of Columbus, Neb., expressed it this way, and there was no disagreement:

"People have been throwing rocks at each other ever since the Stone Age. I don't think they're going to quit now because a new weapon of war has been developed, deadly as it is."

"If someone else gets a hold of that bomb some of you people on the Pacific Coast are going to be mighty sorry," commented navigator Capt. James F. Van Pelt, Jr., of Oak Hill, W.Va. "Give anyone else that bomb? That's the damnedest thing I ever heard of."

The crewmen under Major Charles W. Sweeney, of North Quincy, Mass., were told they were free to air their personal opinions but not to reveal any information.

Capt. Kermit K. Beahan, bombardier, was the only member of the crew not present. He returned earlier on the record flight from Hokkaido to Washington.

Destination Unknown

No technical description of the action of the bomb was permissible but, said blister gunner Sergt. Raymond Gallagher, of Chicago, "I don't ever want to see another go off. No matter how much is written about that explosion you can't put into words what that bomb did. The American people would have to see it to realize what happens. Let's keep the atom bomb to ourselves."

Mather Field revealed today that the other atom-dropping plane, the "Enola Gay," passed through Sacramento yesterday to an unannounced destination. "Only a few" of the officers of the Superfort which blasted Hiroshima were reported aboard. "The Great Artiste" will leave later but its destination also was withheld.

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JAP SCIENTISTS WERE ON TRAIL OF ATOMIC POWER

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—(AP) Japanese scientists tried to learn how to use splitting uranium atoms to make a substitute for coal, after miscalculating the possibilities of making a bomb.

This report was made tonight by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts institute of technology, who recently returned from Japan, in a talk to the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in annual meeting here.

The Japanese who headed the oriental bomb project was Nishina, well known to American physicists and himself a competent investigator. He had a cyclotron which was the counterpart of one of the large cyclotrons of the University of California, where these high energy machines were used to obtain some of the key information on the American bomb project. Nishina used his cyclotron in the same way.

His miscalculation was that the neutrons, the fast atomic particles which make and spread the chain reaction that is the atomic explosion, would not spread fast enough to make an efficient bomb. This was an easy mistake to make. The Americans undertook long and brilliant team studies to figure out how to make their chain reaction fast enough.

After dropping the bomb idea Nishina and his associates continued work on the atomic power angles. The slow and non-explosive burning is easier to attain, and was actually done in the American project in December of 1942.

However, the Japanese had only about 22 pounds of uranium metal. For either bombs or power many tons are required to get the adequate quantities of explosive type atoms.

They were looking for uranium deposits in Manchuria and elsewhere. After a bombing raid destroyed their headquarters and materials they stopped. But they started to resume atomic bomb research right after the Hiroshima bomb.

Atom Bomb Changed Cattles' Color

And Rancher's Beard Is Streaked With Gray After First Test of Lethal Weapon.

Alamogordo, N. M., Nov. 8 (A. P.).—State Livestock Inspector Alfred Hunter reports that cattle changed color and a rancher's beard became streaked with gray following the first atomic bomb test near here on July 16.

Confessing that he was skeptival before seeking the cattle, Hunter said the red-coated, white faced Herefords appeared to have a heavy frost across their backs. Several came off the C. M. Harvey ranch twenty or thirty miles from the bomb test site.

He said the new color was not deep and that the cattle showed no signs of injury.

Will Wrye, a rancher at Bingham, N. M., said that following the explosion of the beard on the sides of his face first appeared to have been seared and now was growing back hite, while the hair on his chin remained brown. He said he neither saw the bright flash nor heard the rumble which neighbors reported at the time.

aFrm hands at the H. O. Bursum ranch near Carrizozo, N. M. told Hunter that their cat was entirely black before the bomb test. Now it is half white.

Row Delays Hearing On Peacetime Draft

Noon Bell in House Saves Bill from Vote—Likely Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP)—Universal military training was saved from a vote—and likely defeat—in the House Military Affairs committee today by the noon bell.

Unmoved by a plea for the bill by Secretary of War Patterson, who said that 250,000 Americans may die in one day if war comes again, an opposing bloc led by Rep. Short (R-Mo.) tried to force a vote on the measure.

The committee session broke up in a row after Short was overruled on his demand for a roll call on his motion to defer action until next year or until after the Senate has acted. Backers of the bill blocked the roll call by contending the committee was not legally in session since it was after noon and the House itself was convening.

Because of absences of committee members, opponents of the legislation apparently had a majority at the time.

"You can say this bill is dead," Short told reporters after the vote was blocked. He said he would strive every day the hearings on it continue to force a vote on deferring action.

Secretary Patterson led off testimony on the bill, patterned after President Truman's recommendations that young men 18 to 20 years of age serve a year to build up a giant reserve of trained forces in the event of an emergency.

He said he wasn't trying to be "melodramatic" in picturing the horrors of future war. The men who led America to triumph in this war are in "unanimous agreement."

Patterson said, that the next one will bring on this set of problems:

The U. S. will be the first target.

The attack may come with lightning speed with weapons from far off launching sites.

Without an immediate counter-offensive, the country's very ability to survive may be challenged.

Time in the new atomic age will be the most important factor.

Said Patterson:

"In the war just ended a quarter of a million American fighting men gave their lives on foreign battlefields. If war comes again more than that number of men, women and children may be wiped out in a single day in their own homes."

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No great supply of atom bombs will serve the purpose, he stressed. The existence of such a bomb, in fact, "enormously increases" the need for trained citizen-soldiers "capable of swift mobilization in the event of an atomic or airborne attack."

Without a trained force spread throughout the country to handle the disaster of such a lightning attack, the escretary told the committee, the nation might be swept by defeatism "after the first enemy blow."

Patterson estimated that 700,000 young men would be trained annually as citizen soldiers, each receiving $30 a month pay but without obligation to serve in combat. That sort of induction still would be left to selective service and then only by act of Congress.

ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYMENT BILL TO BE MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) Speaker Rayburn told President Truman today that prospects were brighter for some type of "full employment" legislation, but another prominent Democrat served notice the administration bill would be vastly modified.

The latter, Rep. Manasco (D-Ala.), declared that the measure as now drawn would alter the American system of government. The bill has been bogged down in a House committee.

Rayburn (D-Tex.) said at a news conference that he informed Mr. Truman this morning: "We now believe we will get some type of full employment bill."

Earlier Rayburn told reporters the House "will get somewhere soon" on the legislation.

Simultaneously, however, Manasco, chairman of the House Expenditures committee, which is considering the measure, told the House:

"We are being urged and high-pressured by every known method to report this bill out.

"A bill of this type in all probability would change our system of government for years and years to come.

"It would remove any necessity for the Congress of the United States. I think that is the intention of some of the people who are back of this bill."

On the other hand, Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) told the House that all the "Fascists" in America are opposed to the bill. He explained that he did not mean everyone who opposed it is a Fascist.

Rayburn said that his expectation of action was based on a decision yesterday by the Expenditures committee to conclude six weeks of hearings on the measure.

The group voted to have a five-member subcommittee attempt to write a compromise version of the legislation.

Manasco told a reporter today that the subcommittee would not meet for "several days."

He added that "trying to predict when we'll have a bill ready is like attempting to predict how many unemployed there will be in 1950."

Manasco agreed, however, that a compromise version probably would be drafted "in due time."

The legislation requested by Mr. Truman, would spell out a federal policy of supplementing private enterprise, when necessary, to assure job opportunities for all able and willing to work. Sponsors argue that it would help quiet labor unrest in the nation.

U.S. BUILDS AIRPORT IN SAUDI ARABIA

Confirmation Follows Release of Soldiers' Complaint Over Assignment to Project

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Representative Philip J. Philbin of Massachusetts, Democrat, said tonight that an airport being built by the United States Army at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, "is destined to be turned over to the Government of Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Philbin has made public two letters from American soldiers, whom he did not identify, protesting because they were assigned to work on the project, which he termed "quasi-private."

He declared in a news release that the airfield was being built at a cost of $6,000,000 by soldier labor battalions, American civilians, Italians and native labor under "an agreement drawn up by the State Department" with Saudi Arabia.

A State Department official said the negotiations for the airport were undertaken by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee about two years ago after the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had called the project "a military necessity." The official said the State Department had entered the picture only to carry out the necessary negotiations with King Ibn Saud.

He said the airport would be on the direct "great circle route" from Cairo to Karachi, India, and that it was designed to replace an airport used during the war at Abadan, in southen Iran. The airport, he said, will be near the American-Arabian oilfields, with their colony of about 2,000 Americans. He added that it would cost only about $4,000,000.

SENATE IS ASKED TO APPROVE BILL ON U.S. DELEGATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) The Senate Foreign Relations committee said today that congressional approval of an administration bill will serve notice on the world the United States is ready to take effective action to keep the peace.

The bill, introduced by Chairman Connally (D-Tex.), would define the powers of the American delegate to the World Security Council.

Under its terms, the President would be authorized to vote for the use of forces assigned to the security council without further action by Congress. He could not add to these forces without congressional approval, however.

The committee said in a report that it realizes the powers to be granted to the President by the bill are "very great."

"However," it said "the basic decision in this regard was made when the charter was ratified and this provision is simply a necessary corollary to our membership in this organization."

The committee said it believes that the security council must be placed in the most effective position possible to act, "since the prompt and effective application of economic and diplomatic sanctions by all of the United Nations (or even the threat of possibility thereof) may avoid the necessity for the use of the armed forces available to the security council."

"The better prepared this country is to participate promptly in action of this kind, the more effective will be the security council and the more hope there will be that the United Nations may serve its major purpose, namely, the prevention of armed conflict," the report said.

Lewis Opposes C.I.O. Resolution on Wages

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Calls It 'Namby Pamby'—Steinkraus Says 'Let's Get On with the Job.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) The controversial wage issue popped up again today in the National Labor-Management conference with John L. Lewis fighting a resolution backed by the C.I.O.

Fred Smith, the official conference press officer, gave newsmen an account of what went on at a closed session of the conference executive committee.

Murray, president of the C.I.O., had proposed that the committee adopt a resolution favoring President Truman's conclusion that wages can be raised generally without increasing prices and also urging resumption of collective bargaining.

According to Smith, Lewis opposed the Murray resolution as "namby pamby" and too "conservative." He was quoted as saying that business is entitled to whatever profits it can obtain and labor entitled to get whatever share of those profits it can from management by collective bargaining.

Smith said Lewis opposed the Murray resolution "under any circumstances" and argued that prices should be left to competition among business concerns.

Fears New Wage Formula

Later an aide to Lewis said he had based his opposition on a belief that the Murray proposal would lead to another Little Steel Formula. That formula limited general wage increases during the war to 15 per cent above January 1, 1941 pay levels.

Lewis was quoted by his aide as saying that collective bargaining broke down during the war because of the War Labor board and its little steel formula. He wanted to be free, he said, to try and get as much for the worker as "can reasonably be given" when price controls are dropped and to let management worry about prices and profits.

A.F.L. President William Green was reported by several of those who attended the meeting to have expressed himself "in full accord with everything Lewis said." Green commented that he, Murray and Lewis had all learned their economics in the same school, the miners' union.

Smith told reporters Murray "clarified" his resolution today at the request of Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America. Murray said he did not intend that the conference deal with any specific percentage wage increases for all branches of industry, Smith related.

The press officer further said that members of the executive committee, which must pass on any matters to go before all delegates for consideration, seem to feel better about the Murray resolution after the C.I.O. head's explanation.

He said the committee may take some action on the resolution in a modified form at the next meeting of the committee next Tuesday.

Smith said Murray made clear that he did not intend to "inject in the conference the question of relationship between wages and prices." Murray had told reporters yesterday he merely wanted a conference declaration for the President's principle of higher wages within the present price structure to maintain purchasing power.

A second resolution was presented today to the executive committee by Murray. It would have the conference declare itself for this principle:

"To minimize work stoppages and for the purpose of furthering sound collective bargaining, I urge the incorporation of an anti-discrimination clause in collective bargaining contracts which will seek to protect the interests of all people regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Steinkraus Issues Statement

Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the Bridgeport Brass company, Bridgeport, Conn., and a delegate to the conference, issued the following statement tonight:

"Collective bargaining is today under way between employers and employees in hundreds of plants and industries throughout the country, as most people know. The truth is that the only 'breakdown' in collective bargaining anywhere is a result of the manner in which it is being practiced, not in its principle or in management's acceptance generally of that principle.

"Management fully recognizes what the American people and employees in American industry really want, and is striving hard for industrial peace and real collective bargaining throughout America.

"We are here at the call of the President to do a job. That job as we see it is to find and outline ways and means of improving the practices of genuine collective bargaining. Let's get on with the job."

C. I. O. Charges General Motors With Violating Wagner Act

U. A. W. President Says Allegation Is Based on Refusal to Bargain on 30 P. C. Wage Rise.

Detroit, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers announced today that a charge of violating the Wagner act would be filed against the General Motors Corporation. Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said he would file the charge personally at the Detroit office of the National Labor Relations Board this afternoon.

The charge ensues, he said, from the corporation's "refusal to bargain collectively" with the union over the latter's 30 per cent wage increase demand.

Reuther said the union, which yesterday turned down a corporation compromise offer for a cost of living increase, was taking the position that General Motors was violating the labor law in refusing to negotiate on the basis of its "price and wage" position, although it has pleaded "inability to pay" the demanded increase.

There was no immediate statement from General Motors.

Reuther also said the Government would be asked to name United States conciliators to attend further negotiations since, he said, the negotiations now were "deadlocked." Earlier in the week General Motors had refused to permit Federal conciliations until a deadlock had been deemed to exist.

Text of Reuther Statement.

Reuther's statement said:

"Our specific charge against General Motors is that the corporation while pleading inability to pay a wage increase without price increases, has refused to discuss with the union its ability to pay, its profits and its price position.

"This constitutes a violation of the act under section H (5), which declares it to be an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to bargain collectively with the representative of his

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employees.'

"The doctrine is well established that when an employer advances the affirmative defense of inability to pay, the burden of proof is on such employer to establish his inability to pay by producing the cost data on which his plea is based.

"The union also is charging that since August 18, 1945, the corporation has continually and repeatedly demonstrated bad faith in that it has refused to consider the union's demands."

Ford Workers Favor Strike.

A showdown between the union and General Motors had been expected after the union's rejection of G. M.'s counter-offer. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. has threatened a strike at G. M.

Simultaneously, early returns from yesterday's National Labor Relations Board election among 80,000 Ford Company employees showed that a heavy majority favored a strike to support the wage requests.

No reports were available on balloting in Ford plants in the Detroit area, but Ford workers at Kansas City, Buffalo and Green Island, N. Y., recorded overwhelming sentiment in favor of a strike

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FAIRLESS ASKS PRICE OF STEEL RISE WITH PAY

Gives Notice of Corporation Stand in Firm Letter to Schwellenbach.

SUSPENDS TALKS WITH C. I. O.

His Rebuff to Truman's Policy Adds to Labor-Management Delegates' Woes.

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—President Truman's Labor-Management Conference toiled through a bulging agenda today, but United States Steel Corporation held the capital's attention with a sharp rebuff to Mr. Truman's wage-price policy.

Through its president, Benjamin F. Fairless, the corporation notified Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach it would not resume wage talks with the C. I. O. steelworkers until it had the Government's answer on steel price increases. Fairless dashed cold water, also, on Mr. Truman's proposal that employers grant wage increases now, then wait six months before seeking a price ceiling adjustment from OPA if profits dwindled too sharply.

Fairless said that if wages are boosted, additional steel price increases—beyond those already pending—will be needed and the corporation will insist on assurances from OPA that they would be granted simultaneously with any wage hike.

Schwellenbach May Reply.

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. and of the United Steel Workers, had accepted Schwellenbach's proposal that collective bargaining be resumed—in what Murray said was the spirit of Mr. Truman's wage-price speech last Tuesday—under a special conciliator.

The Labor Secretary's office said that Schwellenbach had received both Fairless's and Murray's letters, was considering them, and might issue a statement today.

This new road block in the administration's drive for labor peace loomed just as a minor but irritating snag was cleared away—the thirty-hour tie-up of all bus and streetcar service in Washington.

Delegates could again ride the trolleys to the labor-management conference, if they chose, under a fourteen-day truce arranged between striking A. F. of L. traction workers and the Capital Transit Company. Full service was scheduled today while wage demands are negotiated.

On Capitol Hill, House members pursued two legislative approaches to industrial peace. The Rules Committee prepared to act on anti-strike legislation already approved by the Military Committee. The bill would deny collective bargaining rights to unions violating no-strike clauses, and make offending unions liable for civil damages. An Expenditures Sub-Committee began planning a compromise version of the so-called full employment bill.

Murray and N. A. M. Head Clash.

But the thirty-six management-labor delegates found a riper topic in last night's clash between C. I. O. chief Murray and Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers on the issue of whether to bring wage discussions onto the conference floor.

Murray succeeded in getting a wage resolution before the powerful Executive Committee, the first step. But Mosher issued a public statement last night declaring his flat opposition. Mosher's reaction, taken to typify that of the management delegates generally, was regarded as a probable death-blow to Murray's effort to have the national wage issue considered by the meeting. A. F. of L. President William Green already had declared against its discussion, leaving the C. I. O. apparently outvoted in the executive committee and on the floor.

"The labor-management conference is not itself a collective bargaining conference," Mosher said, adding that it would be "unfortunate" if the wage or other questions should divert the conference from the primary goal of devising workable bargaining machinery.

ARMY OFFICER FACES CHARGE

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Use Of $13,000 In U.S. Funds In Cards Is Alleged.

Boston, Nov. 8 (AP)—An Army transport officer of the troopship Belle Isle was arraigned today on acharge of embezzling $13,000 in Federal funds, some of which, FBI men said, was used in a card game with a messman on his ship.

Robert C. Russell, 30, of Aiken, S.C., ship transport agent, civilian army employé, pleaded innocent before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall and the case was continued until November 15.

Played For $500 A Card

E. A. Soucy, Boston FBI head, said that Russell and a messman played for a while at $500 a card while the Belle Isle was lying off Greenland on October 9.

A card game among several crew members for high stakes finally narrowed down to a two-man game between Russell and a messman, Soucy said, and in order to recoup his losses, Russell allegedly took over the army funds in his custody and continued the game at $500 a card.

The messman, Soucy added, is confined to a hospital at Greenland as a result of a fracas that followed the card game and will be brought to Boston to face charges of receiving stolen Government funds.

$12,700 Recovered

The Boston FBI head said that $12,700 found in the possession of members of the vessel's crew was recovered by army authorities at Greenland and was impounded for disposition.

When Russell's counsel objected to the $15,000 bail asked by Charles E. Cunningham, Assistant United States Attorney, an FBI agent admitted that a large amount of money had been located and taken over by the government, but said that it was up to the parties concerned to prove and the court to determine whether the funds were those actually taken.

Bail was set at $15,000 and Russell was taken to East Cambridge Jail to await hearing.

ATTLEE TO SPEAK BEFORE CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain will be invited to address a joint session of Congress next week, Speaker Rayburn said today as he left a White House conference with President Truman and other congressional leaders. Attlee is coming here on Saturday for discussions of atomic energy with President Truman and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

Rayburn did not give a specific date for Attlee's address but said it would not be on Monday. The speech will be broadcast, he continued, adding that he knew of no plans for a similar address by the Canadian Prime Minister.

Earlier, Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, told reporters he did not know the exact time of Attlee's arrival here on Saturday.

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Russia Seen Refusing Loan

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.) expressed belief today that Russia will reject a loan from the United States if it is conditioned on press freedom for American newsmen.

Wolcott said his opinion was based on indirect reports he has received since his return from Moscow last month. He added that such a condition should be imposed on any loan.

Russia reportedly wants to borrow $6,000,000,000 from the United States, and Wolcott said she seemingly feels "she will be doing us a favor by taking it."

The lawmaker asserted this apparently stemmed from statements such as those of Secretary of Commerce Wallace that the United States will have to make heavy exports to achieve 60,000,000 postwar jobs.

Wolcott said he was convinced that "Russia needs the loan more than we need to give it."

Decision On Cut In Car Discount Is Postponed

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—The House Small Business Committee resolved unanimously today that OPA should withhold announcement of any proposed reductions in discounts for automobile dealers pending completion of committee hearings.

A copy of the resolution was sent to OPA Administrator Chester Bowles after testimony opposing the proposed reductions was submitted by W. L. Mallon, president of the National Automobile Dealers Association.

Mallon, whose statement was unanimously described by the committee as "convincing," asserted that the proposed reductions were "unfair," and had been arrived at by the OPA without a "thorough investigation of the facts."

Wording Of Resolution

The committee resolution, introduced by Representative Leonard Hall (R., N.Y.), declared:

"It is the sense of the House Small Business Committee that pending completion of its hearings on the automobile dealers' discount rate situation that no Government order which might in any way change the present established discount rate shall be issued."

Mallon said the discount is a "long-established markup" which dealers are allowed by manufacturers on new cars.

24 P.C. Discount

Prices of new cars are set at the factories. Dealers then are given certain discounts which average, Mallon said, about 24 per cent on each car.

He said the discount represents the gross profit before any expenses.

"This 24 per cent gross profit may sound generous at first sight," Mallon said, "but the net profit that results after expenses are paid is small—somewhere between one and two per cent.

"Certainly," he declared, "such a return would not justify a top slash of 50 per cent in discount such as OPA says is possible."

OPA contends that the cuts are necessary, Mallon said, to help absorb the increase cost of new-car production.

A "Simple Way" Out

He proposed what he termed a "simple way" for the Government to meet the situation—permit the dealer discount to remain "at the time-proven present level."

"This," Mallon said, "would give every one of the nation's 35,000 or more dealers an opportunity to start rehabilitating his business on the same basis as where he left off when the war curtailed his operations."

Supreme Court Picketed By 3 Women

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Now it's the Supreme Court that's being picketed.

Three Altoona (Pa.) sisters paraded in front of the impressive white building yesterday. They carried placards which claimed that the constitutional rights of one of them, Mrs. Edith Nycum, have been violated.

Conviction Review Denied

The Supreme Court recently refused to review Mrs. Nycum's conviction in a police magistrate court for failure to get a permit to display signs.

Mrs. Nycum said her niece, Margaret Shields Emerick, was slain November 16, 1941, but that city and Flair county authorities called the death a suicide and refused to conduct a coroner's inquest.

She was arrested, she said, after she put up signs in protest. This, she declared, deprived her of her constitutional right of freedom of the press.

Bradley Favors Civil Service Pay Boost

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Washington, Nov. 8 (AP) — Gen. Omar Bradley said today he is concerned over the possibility the Veterans Administration will not be able to pay salaries good enough to do the job ex-service men "need and deserve."

The four-star officer, now heading VA, testified in support of a bill to raise civil-service pay scales twenty per cent. The matter is before the Senate Civil Service Committee.

Higher Salaries Seen Need

"Higher salaries are an absolute necessity to the rendering of that highly efficient care which we are obligated to give those who have borne the battle, their widows and orphans," Bradley said.

"My concern is that, because of existing low salary schedules, I may not be able to secure and retain the high-caliber personnel necessary to accomplish the colossal job."

Bowles Backs Move

Price Administrator Chester Bowles also indorsed the legislation, with emphasis on paying salaries large enough to attract top-notch men from private life.

"Too many Government officials are so frightened of making mistakes, they do nothing," Bowles said. He suggested that men with "gumption enough" to take necessary risks could be had if salaries were raised from the top civil service level of $9,800 to $15,000 or $20,000.

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Truman Nominates 2 Bank Directors

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Herbert E. Gaston, of New York, and Robert Tenbrock Stevens, of Plainfield, N.J., as directors of the Export Bank.

At the same time, he sent to the Senate the nomination of Chester C. Davis, St. Louis banker and former War Food Administrator, as a member of the advisory board representating the public in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He succeeds William H. Davis.

Now Assistant Secretary

Gaston is now an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Stevens is a textile distributor, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a director of several corporations.

The Export-Import Bank appointments leave one vacancy, Eben Ayers, assistant White House Press secretary, said.

William McChesney Martin, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, was named as a director several days ago. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, is the fourth member of the five-member board. Wayne C. Taylor is president of the bank.

Ayers said the President has not designated a chairman. The chairmanship formerly was held by the Foreign Economics Administrator by virtue of his office. Leo T. Crowley, former FEA Administrator, has been mentioned by the President as one of those under consideration as a director.

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Patterson Stays Troops About to Sail for Pacific

Halts Transport for Screening Under New Point System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, stepped in today to block the overseas movement of a shipload of soldiers who were about to leave San Francisco for the Pacific.

Representative Melvin Price, Democrat, of Illinois, told a reporter that Mr. Patterson, at his request, had ordered the transport, the Marine Adder, held at Angel Island until all aboard with twenty-one months of service or thirty-six points have been removed.

Calling attention to the fact that the Army only yesterday had lowered its point score and service requirements for those who would be relieved of overseas duty, Representative Price added: "I was informed by long distance that the Marine Adder would leave anyway because it had received its sailing orders. But Secretary Patterson has assured me the troops will be re-examined and eligible men removed before the ship leaves."

The Congressman estimated that about 85 to 90 per cent of the men aboard the vessel would be exempt from duty overseas.

U. S. S. GLOUCESTER PART OF RED NAVY

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Seafaring folk of this 300-plus year old port learned with surprise today that the Navy frigate Gloucester which has never been seen here now is part of the Soviet Navy.

Mayor Weston U. Friend recently wrote to Representative George J. Bates asking the Congressman to try and get the 301-foot long craft here for Navy Day exercises.

Bates's answer came today and explained that the type vessel had been decommissioned in September and transferred under lend lease to Russia. The Congressman indicated that the ship might be returned to the United States after an emergency period had passed.

The Gloucester, launched at Superior, Wis., in July, 1943, served in convoy work and as an Atlantic winter patrol vessel.

Palestine for Jews Favored by Mead

Buffalo, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—International politics, intrigues and jockeying should not deprive 100,000 refugees in Europe of the right to settle in Palestine," says United States Senator James M. Mead (D.-N. Y.).

Speaking at Temple Beth-El last night, Mead said the refugees should be admitted to Palestine immediately.

"The Jews have historical, legal and moral rights to a homeland there," he said.

Navy Story of Explosion

Report Says 3 Died and 29 Were Hurt on Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Navy said today three Navy men were killed and twenty-nine were injured in an explosion on Okinawa Oct. 10.

Officials here said they had no information on the cause of the accident or other details.

Survivors of three ships wrecked in the typhoon which struck Okinawa Oct. 9 reported on their arrival in San Pedro, Calif., yesterday that from 50 to 100 sailors and Seabees were killed when they built a fire over a Japanese ammunition dump to dry their clothes.

The Navy said, however, that its only report on such an accident was that relating to the explosion which resulted in the thirty-two casualties.

War Under Secretary Confirmed By Senate

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Kenneth C. Royall's nomination as Under Secretary of War was confirmed today by the Senate.

Royall fills the vacancy left by the elevation of Robert R. Patterson to Secretary after Henry L. Stimson resigned the Cabinet post.

Royall has been serving as a legal adviser to the Secretary with the rank of brigadier general. He is a Goldsboro (N.C.) attorney.

HENDERSON FAVORS KEEPING RATIONING

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—(AP) Leon Henderson, former OPA administrator and now chief economist with the research institute of America, said he favored food rationing in this country as a means of helping feed the peoples of Europe.

Addressing a session of the 65th annual meeting of the academy of political science, Henderson said that providing Europe with food necessities would be "just as good an investment as the $4,000,000,000 loan we are likely to make Great Britain."

Henderson made his remarks in reply to questions at a forum session.

The real food crisis in Europe is still to come, said Dr. John M. Cassels of the food program office of the foreign economic administration.

Dr. Cassels called food the key factor in assisting European post-war recovery, and said the Allies had not fulfilled their promise to keep the countries of Europe well-fed after their liberation.

Department Of Labor Job For Marine General

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Truman has selected Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine of the Marines to become director of the retraining and re-employment administration of the Dejartment of Labor.

The White House said today his nomination will go to the Senate later. Legislation is pending to permit General Erskine to stay in the Marine Corps while serving in the civilian post.

General Erskine is a native of Columbia, La., and his home now is at La Jolla, Cal. He is 48.

He helped train amphibious troops for the Aleutian campaigns and commanded the 3rd Marine Division of Iwo Jima.

OFFERS SLOGAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) A Democrat contributed a slogan to the Republicans today in case they decide on a 1948 ticket headed by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

The slogan, as suggested by Rep. Melvin Price (D.-Ill.):

"Join the Hodge-Podge Lodge,
And go daft with Taft."

Price made his contribution in a House speech replying to Rep. Mason (R.-Ill.), who recently suggested Taft for president and Lodge for vice president.

Tedder Tours Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder of Great Britain, accompanied by Lady Tedder, today took advantage of his first opportunity to get an extensive look at this American capital, after visiting General of the Army George C. Marshall for an hour this morning. The marshal toured the city in an automobile. He lunched with the commanding officer of the United States Army Air Forces, General of the Army Henry H. Arnold, and dined this evening at the British Embassy. He is scheduled to leave tomorrow for New York on the first leg of an extended trip around the country.

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Britain Receives O.K To Purchase U.S. Wheat

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today authorized the British Food Mission to buy 4,196,250 bushels of wheat in November and an equal amount in December.

The purchases will be made in the open market and must be shipped to the United Kingdom from Atlantic ports.

Discharged War Dog Attacks Nisei Woman

Albany, Cal., Nov. 8 (AP)—Rex, a German shepherd dog released ten days ago after eighteen months of service with the Army in the South Pacific, was put under observation today after leaping a 6-foot fence to attack Mrs. Ume Akagi, 65, Berkeley woman of Japanese descent.

His owner, Fred Hoffler, working in his yard at the time, said the dog's hair suddenly bristled. Then, without warning, Rex cleared the high wooden fence and rushed at the woman. Hoffler pulled the dog off her, but Rex had already bitten her on the right leg, necessitating first-aid treatment.

Hoffler ascribed the dog's action to war training. He said Rex had never acted that way before.

Europa Soon To Sail As U.S. Troopship

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—The S.S. Europa, former German Luxury liner captured last May at Bremerhaven, was nosed into its pier on the Hudson River today preparatory to sailing soon for Southampton, England, as an American troopship. Definite time of sailing was not announced.

The 49,746-ton vessel, which once had a passenger capacity of 2,200, now is a black-and-gray transport with bunk space for 6,500 troops.

19 Ships Bringing 15,000 Vets

[By the Associated Press]

Nine transports, carrying more than 9,000 European war veterans, are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports, while ten ships with nearly 6,000 troops from the Pacific are due at three West Coast ports.

Scheduled to dock at New York are two ships with more than 3,000 men, at Newport News, Va., two ships with more than 500, and at Boston five ships with more than 5,500.

New York Arrivals

The ships and units arriving:

At New York—Santa Paula, from Le Havre: 2,419 miscellaneous troops.

Reverdy Johnson, from Leghorn: 628 miscellaneous troops.

Newport News

At Newport News—Cornelius Hartnett, originally due yesterday: 580 miscellaneous troops.

Hobkirk Hill: No details available.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston—Kemp Battle, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 524 miscellaneous troops.

Howard Victory, from Le Havre—1,959 troops, including emergency returnees; postal detachment, 8th Armored Division; miscellaneous army personnel.

Lincoln Victory, from Marseille—1,952 troops, including 449th Military Police Company, 46th General Hospital; miscellaneous army personnel.

Thomas Marshall, from Le Havre—574 high-score troops.

Zebulon Pike, from Leghorn—585 troops, including the 338th Engineers General Service Regiment.

West Coast List

At Seattle: Zoella Lykes, from Leyte—1,363 army and navy personnel.

At Los Angeles: Grommet Reefer, from Honolulu—14 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego: About 4,400 miscellaneous personnel expected on following ships: Merriwether, Bougainville, Tripoli, Tills, Roberts, Snider, Henninger and Lavaera.

Flyers To Start Home

Tokyo, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Far East Air Forces has been allotted shipping space for 11,679 men, enough to start home all its 60-point enlisted men this month. October shippings cleared all FEAF enlisted personnel above 78 points and all officers above 85.

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LONDON, NOV 8-(AP)-LORD CROFT SAID, SHE MIGHT JUST AS WELL
OF STATE TO THE WAR OFFICE, DECLARED THAT ABANDONMENT OF
THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE POLICY WOULD MEAN THE
A "DISTRESSED AREA."
AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE COLONIES.
"UNLESS THE PRODUCERS OF THE COLONIES ARE ENABLED TO FIND
"POUR DOWN THE SINK" THE 120,000,000 POUNDS ($480,000,000) WHICH
PARLIAMENT HAS DECIDED TO APPROPRIATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC
AN ECONOMIC RETURNS FOR THEIR EFFORTS AND GIVE SETTLED EMPLOYMENT
TO THE NATIVES, ALL OUR CAREFULLY PLANNED REFORMS WILL BE IN VAIN,"
HE SAID.
CROFT MADE HIS COMMENTS IN AN ADDRESS TO THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE,
A CONSERVATIVE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUP FOUNDED IN MEMORY OF
LORD BEACONSFIELD.

NIGHT LEAD ATTLEE

LONDON, NOV 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT SOME OF BRITAIN'S LEADING SCIENTISTS WERE WORKING IN "NORTH AMERICA" AND AT LEAST ONE, PROF.J.D.COCKROFT, HAD BEEN CALLED TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THIS WEEKEND ON THE FUTURE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

ATTLEE WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTION AS TO WHY ONLY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND ARMED SERVICES WOULD ACCOMPANY HIM WHEN HE LEAVES TOMORROW FOR BRITISH-AMERICAN-CANADIAN ATOMIC ENERGY TALKS IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRIME MINISTER WILL ADDRESS THE ANNUAL LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON TOMORROW BEFORE TAKING A PLANE.

SW414PES

LONDON, NOV. 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE "DEFINITELY" WOULD ADDRESS CONGRESS ON HIS WASHINGTON VISIT TO TALK WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY.

ATTLEE PRESIDED AT HIS LAST CABINET MEETING TODAY BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES LATE FRIDAY.

TU952AES

LONDON, NOV.8-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, HAS TOLD COTTON DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS THAT NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE CLOSING OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES MARKET, A BOARD OF TRADE STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

CRIPPS ANNOUNCED RECENTLY HE INTENDED TO KEEP THE MARKET CLOSED INDEFINITELY. FUTURES DEALINGS WERE SUSPENDED DURING THE WAR, AND NOW THE DEALERS WANT THE MARKET REOPENED. REPRESENTATIVES OF DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS DISCUSSED THE QUESTION PRIVATELY WITH CRIPPS YESTERDAY.

NOV 9 1945

JP310AES

LONDON, NOV 8-(AP)-THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE THE WARTIME POLICY OF GIVING FINANCIAL AID TO RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS, MANY OF WHICH ARE SPONSORED BY INDUSTRIAL FIRMS, HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL SAID TODAY.

"THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO DO EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO ASSIST COOPERATIVE RESEARCH," MORRISON SAID AT A CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS. HE ADDED THAT GRANTS WOULD BE MADE FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

RQ1050AES

PARIS, NOV. 8--(AP)--SEVENTEEN NATIONS START BARGAINING TOMORROW FOR A SHARE OF DEFEATED GERMANY'S WEALTH, AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

NOV 9 1945

A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRINCIPAL TASK OF THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE "TO REDUCE THE CLAIMS OF EACH NATION, AS EACH WILL ASK PERHAPS A LITTLE MORE THAN SHE EXPECTS TO GET."

THE PARTICIPANTS WILL SHARE 75 PER CENT OF GERMAN REPARATIONS, AND THE CONFERENCE WILL RECOMMEND PERCENTAGES, SINCE NO TOTAL FIGURE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED. RUSSIA WAS ALLOTTED 25 PER CENT BY THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

NOV 9 1945

"NO PRIOR DECISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE," SAID A FRENCH SPOKESMAN, COMMENTING ON REPORTS IN THE FRENCH PRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAD AGREED ON A 25 PER CENT CUT EACH, WITH 15 PER CENT TO FRANCE AND 10 PER CENT TO BE DIVIDED AMONG SMALLER NATIONS.

PARTICIPATING WILL BE THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, GREECE, EGYPT, CZECHOSLAVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND LUXEMBOURG.

PERCENTAGES GIVEN EACH NATION WILL BE BASED ON MEMORANDUMS SUBMITTED BY EACH NATION ON WAR DAMAGE AND COSTS, INCLUDING DAMAGES FROM ALLIED BOMBINGS. THE CONFERENCES RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE

TURNED OVER TO AN INTERALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY TO BE SET UP IN PARIS.

ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE, NOV. 8-(AP)-THE LUXURY LINER DE GRASSE, SERIOUSLY DAMAGED IN BORDEAUX HARBOR AT THE TIME OF THE GERMAN EVACUATION, WAS TOWED TO ST. NAZAIRE YESTERDAY. PLANS CALL FOR THE SHIP TO BE REPAIRED AND TO RESUME HER RUNS TO NEW YORK.

FBQ705PES/ NEVINS 02310/ APR

NOV 9 1945

BERLIN, NOV. 8-(AP)- AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WILL JOIN RUSSIAN COMRADES SUNDAY IN CEREMONIES DEDICATING THE HUGE MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENT ERECTED IN THE TIERGARTEN AS A MEMORIAL TO THE SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE BATTLE OF BERLIN.

THE SEMI-CIRCULAR MONUMENT, WHICH FEATURED SIX LINKED PYLONS, IS MORE THAN 290 FEET WIDE AND 260 FEET DEEP. THE FIGURE OF A RED ARMY SOLDIER WHICH REACHED 390 FEET INTO THE AIR SURMOUNTS THE MONUMENT.

THE CEREMONIES WILL CONSTITUTE A BELATED LOCAL OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET REVOLUTION, LT. GEN. D. I. SMIRNOV, RUSSIAN COMMANDANT IN BERLIN, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY. GERMAN AND RUSSIAN LABORERS FAILED TO COMPLETE THE MONUMENT BY NOV. 7, WHEN THE DEDICATION WAS TO HAVE BEEN HELD.

SMS 0725/

NOV 9

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV 8-(AP)-SIX WACS WERE ASSIGNED TONIGHT TO ASSIST THE UNITED STATES CHIEF COUNSEL AT NUERNBERG IN THE PREPARATION OF CASES AGAINST HIGH NAZI WAR CRIMINALS TO BE TRIED THERE.

THEY ARE MAJ. CATHERINE FALVEY, A SOMERVILLE, MASS., LAWYER WHO IS CHIEF OF THE ARMY INTERROGATION DIVISION'S ANALYSIS SECTION; CAPT. GRACE AUER, A DETROIT, MICH., POLICEWOMAN, IN CHARGE OF WOMEN WITNESSES LT. ALICE LECHT, A FORMER PROVIDENCE, R.I., NEWSPAPER REPORTER; LT. FLORENCE ROWUND, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PFC. LOLA RAY, (16 CLEARWAY ST.,) BOSTON, MASS., AND CPL. M. NERHAAR, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(EDITORS: OTHER STREET ADDRESSES NOT AVAILABLE.)

DY1149PES

NOV 9 45

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV 8 --(AP) GERMAN JEWS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION WERE "PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED" UNDER HITLER AND THE FEW SURVIVORS ARE "FEARFUL OF WHAT MIGHT COME IF THE OCCUPATION FORCES WERE WITHDRAWN" JUDGE SIMON RIFKIND, GEN. EISENHOWER'S ADVISOR ON JEWISH MATTERS REPORTED.

RETURNING FROM VISITS TO THE TINY REMNANTS OF WHAT ONCE WERE LARGE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN HEIDELBERG, STUTTGART, AND MANNHEIM HE DECLARED THAT SO FAR THERE HAD BEEN FEW RESTITUTIONS

TO JEWISH OWNERS OR COMMUNITIES OF JEWISH PROPERTIES SEIZED BY THE NAZIS AND THAT SUCH " COMMUNAL FACILITIES AS EXIST HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED FOR THEM BY THE MILITARY."

NOV 9 1945

RIFKIND SAID HE HAD NOT YET GONE THOROUGHLY INTO THE MATTER OF RESTORATION OF PROPERTY BUT HE SAID HE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT AT PRESENT THERE WAS NO MILITARY LAW TO PROVIDE FOR IT.

IN THE THREE CITIES "I MET NO JEWS WHO HAD NOT INTERMARRIED WITH NON-JEWISH GERMANS," HE SAID. "I COULD NOT FIND ANY OTHERS, FOR IT APPEARS THAT SHIPMENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF MOST OF THOSE WHO INTERMARRIED WAS DEFERRED, THEREFORE SOME SURVIVED.

RIFKIND DECLARED "HITLER WON HIS WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN JEWS." HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS A CONSPICUOUS ABSENCE OF CHILDREN.

NOV 9 1945

IN STUTTGART A CHECK OF THE RATION LISTS SHOWED THAT ONLY 200 JEWS REMAIN OUT OF A PREWAR COLONY OF 4,500. AMONG THE SURVIVORS THERE ARE ONLY TWO CHILDREN.

A SEARCH IN HEIDELBERG DISCLOSED THAT ONLY 90 TO 100 GERMAN JEWS INCLUDING NOT MORE THAN TEN CHILDREN WERE LEFT OUT OF A PREWAR POPULATION OF 1,200.

MUNICH, NOV 8-(AP)-THE BARBED WIRE THAT SURROUNDED HITLER'S MOUNTAIN RETREAT IN BERCHTESGADEN WILL BE SOLD TO LOCAL VILLAGERS FOR THEIR CHICKEN COOPS AT A COST OF 12 CENTS FOR ONE METER (39 INCHES).

DY759RES

ADD NUERNBERG (SCCY) X X CAK Strokes

A MEDICAL COMMISSION MADE UP OF THREE RUSSIAN, ONE BRITISH, ONE FRENCH AND ONE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN REPORTED TO THE TRIBUNAL TUESDAY ON KRUPP'S CONDITION, BUT DID NOT ANNOUNCE ITS FINDINGS.

WE1117AES

ROME, NOV 8-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE ASKED NEWSPAPERS TODAY TOEXERCISE "GREATER CAUTION" IN THE TREATMENT OF CRIME NEWS.

THE STATEMENT SAID SUCH NEWS WAS LIKELY TO BE TRANSMITTED ABROAD AT A TIME WHEN IT COULD DO GRAVE DAMAGE TO THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN SEEKING RESTORATION OF FULL SOVEREIGNTY FROM THE ALLIES.

(ADVANCE)

ROME, NOV. 8-(AP)-PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI SAID TONIGHT ITALY WOULD SUFFER "UNENDURABLE HARDSHIPS" IF ALLIED MILITARY AID TO CIVILIANS ENDED AS SCHEDULED JAN. 1, WITHOUT AN INCREASE IN UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION SUPPLIES.

IN A MESSAGE TO HERBERT M. LEHMAN, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, PARRI SAID:

NOV 9 1945

"ITALY IS FACING ITS MOST CRITICAL MOMENT. OUR CROPS THIS YEAR HAVE BEEN ABOUT 50 PER CENT BELOW NORMAL BECAUSE OF THE MOST SEVERE DROUGHT IN 25 YEARS. WINTER IS AT HAND AND THERE WILL BE LITTLE FOOD, NO HEATING AND VERY LITTLE CLOTHING.

END ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF FRIDAY, NOV. 9)

FBG722PES/ APL/ MCKNIGHTS 01172

NOV 9 1945

NOV 9 1945

30.24 - 31513.

PRAGUE, NOV. 8--(AP)--SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA.) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SOMMITTEE, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY CZECHOSLAVAKIANS "SEEM ENTITLED" TO [redacted] THE CIESZYN (TESHEN) REGION, [redacted] A BIG INDUSTRIAL AND COAL MINING CENTER WHICH POLAND WANTS.

SEN. PEPPER TOLD NEWSMEN, INCLUDING SEVERAL CZECHS, THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD OF CZECHOSLAVAKIA'S DETERMINATION TO KEEP CIESZYN UNDER A FRONTIER AGREEMENT MADE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BUT [redacted] HE DID NOT ATTEMPT TO PRESENT AMERICA'S POLICY IN THE MATTER.

ADD MADRID (Reds) xxx had protested

THE 33 UNDER ARREST ARE CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBERS OF A COMMUNIST CELL ACCUSED OF DISTRIBUTING PROPAGANDA, POSSESSION OF ARMS AND HARBORING OF ARMED BANDS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ALGECIRAS AND CADIZ, THE EMBASSY SAID.

NOV 9 1945

PS200PES

CHUNGKING, NOV.8-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER WAS QUOTED IN ADVAICES FROM PEIPING TODAY AS SAYING UNITED STATES FORCES MIGHT BEGIN MOVING OUT OF STRIFE-TORN NORTH CHINA BY MID-NOVEMBER.

THE U.S.COMMANDER IN CHINA TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THE AMERICAN WOULD LEAVE AS SOON AS THEIR WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED, BUT MEANTIME HE WOULD "BROOK NO INTERFERENCE."

"I WILL USE ALL THE FORCE AVAILABLE TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY," SAID THE GENERAL, ACCUSED BY COMMUNISTS OF INTERFERING IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. THE COMMUNISTS HAVE DEMANDED HE APOLOGIZE.

WEDEMEYER DECLARED THE UNITED STATES HAD A "CLEAR AND DEFINITE" MISSION TO REDISTRIBUTE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS--WHICH THE REDS HAVE CALLED "INTERFERENCE"--AND HELP DISARM AND DEPORT NEARLY 4,000,000 JAPANESE IN THE CHINA THEATER.

WEDEMEYER REITERATED THAT U.S. FORCES WOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN ANY CIVIL STRIFE AND DENIED COMMUNIST ALLEGATIONS THAT HIS TROOPS HAD AIDED NATIONALIST TROOPS IN ACTUAL FIGHTING WITH RED FORCES.

HE ADDED THAT U.S.MARINES HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISARM JAPANESE ONLY IN THE AREA OF TIENTSIN AND AROUND THE PORT OF CHINWANGTAO TO THE EAST. PEIPING WAS LEFT TO THE CHINESE.

IN RESPONSE TO A DIRECT QUESTION, WEDEMEYER SAID NEITHER THE U.S. ARMY NOR MARINES WOULD ASSIST THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN OPENING RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PEIPING AND THE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD OF KALGAN IN SOUTHERN CHAHAR, OR FROM PEIPING TO HANKOW.

NOV 9 1945

ADD CHNG (MOOSA) NL xxx bandits

A CHINESE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN AT YENAN ASSERTED THAT MORE THAN 70 GOVERNMENT DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN MASSED AROUND COMMUNIST "LIBERATED" AREAS OF HONAN PROVINCE, AND MORE THAN 20 DIVISIONS AROUND SIMILAR ZONES IN HOPEH PROVINCE. GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THAT NATIONALIST FORCES HAVE REMAINED ON THE DEFENSIVE, HE SAID, WERE "A COMPLETE LIE."

CHOU EN-LAI, WHO WAS TO PRESENT THE COMMUNISTS' COUNTER PEACE-PROPOSAL TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN CHUNGKING TODAY, SAID THAT HE ALSO WOULD PROPOSE CREATION OF A NEUTRAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CIVIL WAR CONDITIONS AND TO INQUIRE INTO ACTIVITIES OF AMERICANS IN DISPUTED AREAS.

HE WOULD ALSO SUGGEST, HE SAID, THAT CHINESE AND FOREIGN NEWS CORRESPONDENTS BE PERMITTED TO GO FREELY INTO DISPUTED AREAS "TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES" THE TRUE SITUATION.

THE COMMUNISTS, HE REITERATED, ARE NOT RETREATING FROM THEIR FIRM CLAIM THAT THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT JAPANESE SURRENDERS IN THE AREAS WHICH THE REDS DOMINATE.

(IF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS, FLOWN INTO SUCH AREAS TO ACCEPT THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, NOW WERE WITHDRAWN, THE NEARBY COMMUNISTS LOGICALLY COULD EXPECT TO ASSUME CONTROL FROM THE FALLEN NIPPONESE.)

COMMUNIST DEMANDS FOR APOLOGIES AND COMPENSATION FOR AMERICAN "INTERFERENCE" IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS WERE CONTAINED IN LETTERS OF PROTEST SENT AT INTERVALS FROM OCT. 6 TO NOV. 4 TO AMERICAN MILITARY LEADERS FROM THE REDS' YENAN HEADQUARTERS. THEY WERE SIGNED BY GEN. YEH CHING-YIM, COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST 18TH GROUP ARMY, OR GEN. CHU TEH, COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NOV 9 1945

THE DETAILED CHARGES OF "INTERFERENCE," ACCORDING TO THE REDS' NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, INCLUDED ALLEGATIONS THAT:

1. AMERICAN PLANES ON OCT. 21 STRAFED "OUR POPULACE AND SOLDIERS" AT ANTSEH, SHANSI PROVINCE; CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE NOT YET DETERMINED. ON TH MORNIN

SOLDIERS" AT ANTSEH, SHANSI PROVINCE: CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE NOT YET DETERMINED. ON THE SAME MORNING, AMERICAN PLANES DROPPED LEAFLETS AT KU-AN, HOPEH PROVINCE, DEMANDING THAT "OUR ARMY EVACUATE THE ARA WITHIN THREE DAYS OR BE ATTACKED."

2. AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN SURROUNDED, SEARCHED AND TOOK OVER OCCUPANCY OF THE TIENTSIN OFFICE OF THE REDS' 18TH GROUP ARMY, OCT.16, LATER RELEASING THE COMMUNISTS BUT RETAINING POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE AND WEAPONS THEY HAD CONFISCATED.

3. AMONG OTHER AREAS, AMERICANS "INVADED" CHINWANGTAO, NORTHERN SEAPORT OF HOPEH PROVINCE, THUS "ACTUALLY INTERFERING WITH CHINESE INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

THE LETTER CONTAINING THIS ACCUSATION ADDED THAT:

"EFFICIENT MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN BY OUR ARMY IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER TO HALT SUCH ACTION. IF SUCH ACTIONS ARE NOT STOPPED, YOU SHOULD BR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY GRAVE RESULTS."

THE FIRST LETTERS OF PROTEST WERE ADDRESSED TO COL.IVAN D.YEATON, YENAN OBSERVER; THE LAST, DIRECTLY TO LT.GEN.WEDEMEYER.

NOV 9 1945

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES HAD NOTED THAT IT WAS "DIFFICULT" FOR THE COMMUNISTS TO UNDERSTAND WHY AMERICANS HAD ASKED PERMISSION TO "TAKE OVER CHEFOO," ON THE SHANTUNG PENINSULA, AND NEARBY YENTAI AND WEIHAI, SINCE THERE WERE NO JAPANESE IN THAT VICINITY.

THE LETTER SAID THAT ON OCT. 1 AMERICAN FLEET OFFICERS HAD STATED THAT THERE WAS NO PLAN TO LAND IN YENTAI. THE AMERICANS ASKED, HOWEVER, THE LETTER SAID, THAT SOLDIERS BE PERMITTED ASHORE

ON THE WESTERN END OF KUNGTUNG ISLAND FOR RECREATION AND THAT NOV 9
AMERICAN OFFICIALS BE PERMITTED TO INVESTIGATE AMERICAN PROPERTIES IN
YENTAI.

THE COMMUNISTS AGREED, HELPED THE NAVY SURVEY THE YANTAI COAST AND ACCORDED THE VISITORS "FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE,". THE LETTER CONTINUED. THEN, IT RELATED, AN AMERICAN DESTROYER ARRIVED ON OCT. 3 WITH A U.S. MARINE COLONEL WHO DECLARED THAT MARINES WOULD LAND AT YENTAI AND ORDERED COMMUNISTS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CITY, REMOVE DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS ALONG THE YENTAI COAST AND HAND OVER CONTROL OF THE CITY "IN AN ORDERLY MANNER" TO U.S.FORCES.

THE LETTER SAID THAT COMMUNIST GEN.CHU TEH WAS "GREATLY SURPRISED" BY THIS.

EW733PCS

ADD CHNG (MOOSA DAY)

IF THE KUOMINTANG TROOPS MADE THEIR ESCAPE SOUTHWARD THEY WOULD HAVE HAD TO BYPASS TZEHSIEN, THE RAIL JUNCTION TOWN, WHICH THE COMMUNIST FORCES CAPTURD OCT.25. committed suicide

THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS WHICH HAD MOVED FROM THE SOUTH INTO THE CIVIL WAR ZONE "WERE TAKEN UNAWARES AND WERE UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE IN TIME TO WARD OFF THE ASSAULT" BY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF COMMUNIST SOLDIERS.

FIGHTING FLARED IN OTHER NORTH CHINA PROVINCES, WITH THE GOVERNMENT SEMI-OFFICIALLY CLAIMING SUCCESSES IN NORTHERN HONAN AND SOUTHERN HONAN AND NORTHERN HOPEH.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNE'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON THAT THE MARINES WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM CHINA, CONFIRMED TUESDAY'S "UNOFFICIAL REPORT" FROM TIENTSIN THAT THE MISSION IN THE DISPUTED AREA WAS COMPLETE AND THAT AMERICANS WOULD BE PULLED OUT WITHIN A MONTH.

BYRNES DID NOT SAY WHEN THE MARINES WOULD BE RELIEVED OF THEIR TASK OF HELPING WITH THE DISARMAMENT OF JAPANESE AND MAINTAINING PEACE, AN INCREASINGLY DELICATE JOB AS TENSION BETWEEN THE CHINESE FACTIONS INCREASES.

THE MARINES ARE LOCATED AT PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND TSINGTAO, AND IN THE CHINWANGTAO AREA ON THE GULF OF CHIHLI, NOV 9 1945 NORTHERN HOPEH AND JEHOL PROVINCES.

BYRNES WAS UNABLE TO CONFIRM REPORTS OF CLASHES BETWEEN THE MARINES AND THE COMMUNISTS BUT THEY WERE DENIED BY THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

DM246APS

WITH CHINESE (130)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHINESE COMMUNISTS' DEMANDS TODAY THAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS BE WITHDRAWN FROM ALL RED-DOMINATED AREAS AS THE PRICE OF PEACE IN CHINA APPEAR TO REITERATE THE REDS' PREVIOUS STAND--WITH ONE RATHER IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

THE JAPANESE NO LONGEER ARE A CONTROLLING FACTOR IN SUCH AREAS, AND IF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS WHO WERE FLOWN INTO SUCH SPOTS TO ACCEPT THE NIPPONESE SURRENDER NOW ARE WITHDRAWN, THE NEARBY REDS MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO CONTROL AT LEAST INDIRECTLY ALL SUCH ZONES.

THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FROM THE START WANTED TO ACCEPT JAPANESE SURRENDER THEMSELVES, IN RED-DOMINATED AREAS; THEY HAVE OPPOSED THE ARRIVAL OF NATIONALIST TROOPS TO PERFORM THAT PLEASANT TASK. NOV 9 1945

NOW THEY SAY, IN EFFECT, THEY WON'T EVEN TALK PEACE UNTIL THE NATIONALISTS GO BACK TO THE SOUTH. I IS THE SAME OLD DEMAND--BUT SINCE JAPANESE LARGELY HAVE SURRENDERED, THIS SHARPENS THE QUESTION OF WHO SHALL INHERIT THEIR POWER IN SUCH AREAS.

RB1258PCS

WITH CHINESE

1945 LEN CLEMENTS

TIENTSIN, NOV.8-(AP)-CHINESE NATIONALISTS IN TIENTSIN ARE EXPECTING AN EVENTUAL ATTACK BY 40,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS WHICH THEY REPORTED TODAY ARE CONCENTRATED BETWEEN 35 AND 60 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

THE COMMUNISTS ARE SAID TO HAVE THREE DIVISIONS OF WELL-ARMED MEN, AND MAY HAVE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT INCLUDING TANKS. A FEW JAPANESE REPORTEDLY HAVE JOINED THE COMMUNISTS.

REDS AT PRESENT ARE CONCENTRATING ON SEVERING RAIL AND WIRE COMMUNICATIONS WITH TIENTSIN, AND THE ATTACK, IF IT COMES, IS NOT EXPECTED FOR SOME TIME.

AN AIRFIELD 13 MILES NORTH OF TIENTSIN, DEFENDED BY NATIONALISTS, HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK BY UNIDENTIFIED TROOPS WHICH WERE REPULSED. A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION PLANE ALSO DREW FIRE WHEN IT CRUISED OVER A SMALL FORT SOME 60 MILES SOUTH OF TIENTSIN, BUT IT WAS UNDAMAGED.

EW730PCS

WITH CHINESE

BY FRED HAMPSON

SHANGHAI, NOV.8-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THERE STILL IS MORE TALKING THAN SHOOTING IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE, NEVERTHELESS IT IS HOBBLING THE WAR-TORN NATION'S EFFORTS AT RECONSTRUCTION. NOV 9

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICY OF HECKLING RATHER THAN CAMPAIGNING IN A FORMAL MILITARY SENSE LONG HAS BEEN KNOWN. NO ONE DOUBTS THAT THE REDS CAN KEEP IT UP INDEFINITELY. 1945

FOR EXAMPLE, THERE RAIDS ON RAIL LINES IN THE PEIPING AND TIENTSIN AREAS ARE MAKING IT ALMOST AS HARD TO ROLL MUCH NEEDED COAL TO SHANGHAI-BOUND SHIPS AS WOULD A MAJOR BATTLE. COMMERCE HESITATES TO PUT INTO PORTS WHERE CARGOES MIGHT ROT ON DOCKS.

AS TO THE WAR ITSELF, IT IS NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE FOR NEWSMEN TO COVER IT IN THE MANNER THAT THEY COVERED THE PAACIFIC WAR. RUMORED BATTLES ARE ALWAYS FAR IN THE HINTERLAND.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS, ONE OF THE PACIFIC WAR'S BEST AT TRACKING DOWN BATTLES AND GETTING THE TRUTH, MADE A DEAL RECENTLY WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO TAKE HIM TO KALGAN IN CHAHAR PROVINCE. TROUBLE SEEMED TO BE BREWING AT THAT GATEWAY IN THE GREAT WALL.

THE COMMUNISTS TOOK HIM ABOUT HALFWAY FROM PEIPING, THEN INFORMED HIM THAT FURTHER TRANSPORTATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE. HE WAS LEFT NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO RETURN TO PEIPING, CHINA'S MAIN RUMOR FACTORY.

KWEISUI IN SUIYUAN PROVINCE WAS FIRST REPORTED CAPTURED BY COMMUNISTS. A DAY LATER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED UNDER SEIGE BY COMMUNISTS. THE NEXT DAY COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED CLOSING IN ON IT. NOW IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE CITY HAS BEEN BY-PASSED.

EW928PCS NM

SINGAPORE, NOV. 7--(DELAYED)--FIVE BRITISH MINING

NOV 9 1945

EXPERTS FLEW IN FROM BORNEO TODAY TO OPERATE

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NEWLY FORMED TIN ORE [illegible] BUYING AGENCY,

CHARGED WITH [redacted] ACQUIRING ALL AVAILABLE TON SUPPLIES OF MALAYA.

BELIEF IS WAS EXPRESSED THAT THEY HAD BEATEN AMERICAN AND OTHER BUYERS IN THE RACE FOR [redacted] THE BRITISH WILL DEAL CHIEFLY WITH CHINESE MINERS, WHO CONTINUED OPERATIONS UNDER THE JAPANESE. THE ORE WILL BE SHIPPED TO BRITAIN FOR REFINING.

THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE HAS SET A PRICE OF £300 ($1,200) A TON FOR REFINED [redacted] TIN.

NOV 9 1945

APRA 30 HAUGLANDS 00905 JRT 822AES

HONOLULU, NOV.8-(AP)-THE ARMY'S MIDPACIFIC COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 2,477 MEMBERS OF THE ARMY ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS, WHO ARE WORKING IN CIVILIAN POSITIONS FOR ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, WILL BE CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY BY THE END OF FEBRUARY.

THOSE IN THE ERC OVER 26 WILL BE DISCHARGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE POLICY.

(100) (WX) CAIRO 1ST ADD NITE LEAD CRASH XXX TIMES.

IN WASHINGTON THE WAR DEPARTMENT IDENTIFIED THE FIVE ARMY PERSONNEL AS FOLLOWS:

CAPT.HAROLD H.ZUFALL--NEAREST KIN, MRS.EVELYN ZUFALL, WIFE, 3505 LIBERTY ST., FRESNO, CALIF.

1ST LT.RICHARD O.HILL--NEAREST KIN, MRS.RICHARD O.HILL, WIFE, 333 HOLLAND AVE., FRESNO, CALIF.

M/SGT.JACK P.GRAHAM--NEAREST KIN, ERNEST A.GRAHAM, FATHER, 3316 RIVERVIEW DRIVE, WATERLOO, IOWA.

S/SGT.RALPH E.JACOBSEN, NEAREST KIN, MRS.AUGUSTA JACOBSEN, MOTHER, ROUTE ONE, MADISON, NEB.

S/SGT.DANIEL E.ANTITOMAS, NEAREST KIN, SAMUEL ANTITOMAS, FATHER, ROUTE ONE, DEERLANE EXTENSION, ROCHESTER, PA.

(EDS: DELETE REFERENCE TO NAMES OF ARMY MEN IN 2ND PGH NITE LEAD)

VX709PES

NOV 9 1945

NOV 9 1945

30.24-31575

TOKYO,NOV.8-(AP)-ANTI-TRUST AUTHORITIES FROM WASHINGTON WILL AID GENERAL MACARTHUR'S OFFICIALS IN BREAKING UP JAPAN'S SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL COMBINES.

COL.RAYMOND C.KRAMER, CHIEF OF MACARTHUR'S ECONOMIC SECTION, SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT SPECIALISTS ARE COMING TO JAPAN IN THE NEAR FUTURE. HE DOESN'T HAVE NEARLY ENOUGH MANPOWER TO CARRY OUT THE HUGE JOB.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE TASK IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ZAIBATSU, KRAMER SAID, IS SELECTION OF A JAPANESE COMMISSION WHICH, WITH ALLIED SUPERVISION, WILL EXECUTE TERMS OF A FREE TRADE DECLARATION.

THE COMMISSION WILL ACQUIRE HOLDING COMPANY STOCKS OF THE FAMILIES WHICH CONTROL MITSUI, MITSUBISHI, SUMITOMO AND YASUDA AND PAY THEM IN GOVERNMENT BONDS. MACARTHUR HAS NOT DECIDED THE SIZE OR PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

OTHER SOURCES SAID THAT NO POLICY REGARDING POSSIBLE PROSECUTION OF ZAIBATSU OFFICIALS ON WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON AND NO ACTION IS PLANNED AT PRESENT. THERE HAS BEEN SOME AGITATION, EVEN AMONG JAPANESE, FOR MACARTHUR TO TRY LEADING ZAIBATSU OFFICERS.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI, TAKING A BOLD STAND IN SUPPORT OF MACARTHUR'S ZAIBATSU-SMASHING, TODAY DEMANDED CONFISCATION OF WARTIME PROFITS AND BROADER ACTION TO BREAK UP LESSER MONOPOLIES THAN THE BIG FOUR.

ASAHI URGED DISSOLUTION OF "ALL ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATIONS HAVING TOTALITARIAN MONOPOLISTIC POWER" AND INSISTED THAT NO ZAIBATSU PERSONNEL SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO REORGANIZE ANY DISSOLVED BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, HOLDING COMPANIES OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

"IT IS NOT CONTRADICTORY WITH DEMOCRACY FOR THE STATE TO INTERFERE IN ECONOMY IN SUCH WAYS AS NATIONAL SUPERVISION AND STATE MANATEMENT," IT ADDED.

DM255APS

NOV 9 1945

TOKYO,FRIDAY,NOV.9-(AP)-SEVEN LEADERS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND LABOR TODAY TOLD OCCUPATION TROOPS THAT PLENTY OF JOBS AND OPPORTUNITY IN INDUSTRY AWAIT RETURNING VETERANS.

THE SEVEN SPOKE AT A JOB FORUM ATTENDED BY SOLDIERS AND BROADCAST OVER THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES NETWORK.

W.A.KLINGER, REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ADVISED HIS LISTENERS TO FORGET THE WHITE COLLAR INDUSTRIES. HE SAID THAT IN HIS OWN STATE OF IOWA CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CAN EARN BETWEEN $1.35 AND $1.75 AN HOUR.

CHARLES MOORE, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, SAID THE DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION OF JAPAN AND GERMANY WILL OPEN TREMENDOUS NEW EXPORT MARKETS FOR AMERICA, KEEPING HEAVY INDUKTRY BUSY.

AUGUST SCHOLLE, NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CIO, AND CHARLES KRIENDLER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, AFL, EXPRESSED BELIEF THE VETERANS WOULD FIND JOB SENIORITY WAITING THEM.

BENJAMIN H.GORDON, OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SAID VETERANS ARE BEING GRANTED PRIORITY IN PURCHASE OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL. NAMES OF THE OTHER TWO LEADERS WERE UNAVAILABLE.

FJ1209ACS

TOKYO,NOV.8-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY APPROVAL OF A REQUEST BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR THE RETURN TO CHINA OF NANKING PUPPET GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO WERE IN JAPAN AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER.

ALLIED COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE NAMED NINE CHINESE WHO SERVED THE JAPANESE-DOMINATED ADMINISTRATION. HOWEVER, THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS REPORTED THE ARREST OF TWO OTHERS, BOTH IN THE PUPPET MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

THE LEGAL OFFICE AT HEADQUARTERS SAID THE CHINESE WERE NOT LISTED AS ALLEGED WAR CRIMINALS. THEY HAVE BEEN JAILED OR PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST FOR POSSIBLE PROSECUTION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ON CIVIL CHARGES. AMONG THEM ARE REAR ADM. WANG CHING WU.

HW&DM240APS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOV.9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE MILITARY ISSUED MORE THAN 6,000,000,000 PESOS ($3,000,000,000) IN UNBACKED CURRENCY IN THE PHILIPPINES DURING THEIR OCCUPANCY, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

KYODO SAID THE FIGURE, ADMITTEDLY INCOMPLETE, WAS BASED UPON AVAILABLE REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONS DEVELOPMENT BANK.

THE AGENCY ALSO ESTIMATED THESE NOTE ISSUES FOR OTHER OCCUPIED AREAS: MORE THAN 3,000,000,000 STRAITS DOLLARS, MORE THAN 3,000,-000,000 MALAYA GUILDERS AND 943,000,000 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS ($3,000,-000,000) IN THE RGIONS NORTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TOKYO,NOV.8-(AP)-THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HAS BEEN ALLOTED SHIPPING SPACE FOR 11,679 MEN, ENOUGH TO START HOME ALL ITS 60-POINT ENLISTED MEN THIS MONTH. OCTOBER SHIPPINGS CLEARED ALL FEAF ENLISTED PERSONNEL ABOVE 78 POINTS AND ALL OFFICERS ABOVE 85.

NOV 9 1945

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOV.9-(AP)-JOSEPH B.KEENAN, FORMERLY ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, TODAY WAS APPOINTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TO COUNSEL HIS STAFF FOR THE TRIALS OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH PLANNING AND WAGING WAR IN V OLATION OF TREATIES.

THIS WAS DEFINED AS ""SUCH WAR CRIMES AS CONSIST OF PLANNING, PREPARING, INITIATING OR WAGING A WAR OF AGGRESSION OR IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS OR OF PARTICIPATING IN A COMMON PLAN OR CONSPIRACY FOR ANY OF THE FOREGOING PURPOSES."

JQ1040PCS NM

NOV 9 1945

CIVILIANS.HOLDIN FORMOSA THERE WERE 200,000 SOLDIERS, 45,000 SAILORS AND 500,000 CIVILIANS. THE PHILIPPINES STILL HELD 46,000 CIVILIANS AND 112,000 BEATEN SERVICE MEN, JIJI SAID.

HW623APS NM Tokyo-repatriations XXX 700,000 civilians

NOV 9 1945 ADD TOKYO-BABB XXX FOR Le Spot

AMONG AMERICANS HERE THERE IS THE SAME DISAGREEMENT AND DEBATE AS AT HOME CONCERNING RUSSIA'S NEW ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HER CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY AND THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH BRANDS. SOME EXPRESS CONFIDENCE THAT SUFFICIENT UNDERSTANDING CAN BE REACHED TO PERMIT COMPLETION OF THE AMERICAN-STYLE DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM, ALREADY WELL ADVANCED UNDER MACARTHUR. THE OPPOSING VIEW IS THAT RUSSIA WANTS TO SEE JAPAN SOVIETIZED. SOME SPEAK OF THE DANGER THAT THE DOCILE JAPANESE PEOPLE MIGHT AGAIN BECOME REGIMENTED FOR WAR-LIKE PURPOSES UNDER RUSSIAN DOMINATION.

MACARTHUR OCCUPIES A PLACE UNPRECEDENTED IN AMERICAN HISTORY. SEVENTYFIVE MILLION UTTERLY BEATEN, BEWILDERED AND FEARFUL JAPANESE FEEL THEIR FATE IS IN HIS HANDS. FROM HIS WELL APPOINTED OFFICES ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DAI ICHI BUILDING OVERLOOKING THE PINE-FRINGED, WALLED MOAT ENCLOSING THE FALLEN EMPEROR'S PALACE, HE ISSUES DECREES WHICH ARE SETTING THE COURSE OF JAPANESE LIFE FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. DAI ICHI MEANS NUMBER ONE, OR FIRST (THE BUILDING BELONGS TO THE FIRST MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.) AND THIS HUGE GRANITE STRUCTURE, WHICH WOULD SPREAD OVER THE AVERAGE NEW YORK CITY BLOCK, DEFINITELY HAS BECOME THE NUMBER ONE EDIFICE IN JAPAN, REPLACING THE RUINED PALACES HIDDEN IN THE EVERGREEN GROVES ACROSS THE MOAT.

DS113APS NM ASKED

QYOKOHAMA, NOV.8-(AP)-MEN OF THE EIGHTH ARMY ATTEND CHURCH SERVICES IN STRANGE PLACES--A DEPARTMENT STORE, A GIRLS' SCHOOL AND A PHARMACISTS' SCHOOL TO NAME A FEW--IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A SURVEY BY EIGHTH ARMY CHAPLAIN COL.YANDELL S.BEANS OF NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHOSE OFFICE IS IN YOKOHAMA MEMORIAL HALL, FORMERLY A JAPANESE MILITARY INSTALLATION.

MANILA,NOV.8-(AP)-RESCUE PARTIES CONVERGED BY PLANE, SHIP AND GROUND ROUTE TODAY ON THE POINT IN EASTERN LUZON NEAR PUERTO REAL WHERE 18 PERSONS, SOME OF THEM INJURED, AWAIT AID AFTER SURVIVING THE CRASH OF A NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE C-54.

TWO OTHER SURVIVORS OF THE ACCIDENT, WHICH BEFELL THE PLANE AS IT HEADED FOR MANILA BAY ON A FLIGHT FROM GUAM, HAVE REACHED AN ARMY OUTPOST. ONE, A LIEUTENANT REDDING, MESSAGED THAT SEVERAL SURVIVORS SUFFERED HEAD INJURIES AND THAT TWO CREW MEMBERS HAD BROKEN ARMS.

EITHER BY SEAPLANE OR BOAT, THE RESCUERS PLANNED TO EVACUATE THE SURVIVORS TO A NAVY HOSPITAL AT CAVITE. VICE ADM. J.L.KAUFFMAN, COMMANDER OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA FRONTIER, CHARACTERIZED AS GROUNDLESS RUMORS THAT ANY HIGH RANKING PERSONNEL WERE ABOARD THE PLANE.

DM249APS

NOV 9 1945

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.8-(AP)-NINETY OF THE 226 VESSELS BEACHED OR SUNK AT OKINAWA BY A TYPHOON EARLY LAST MONTH HAVE BEEN REFLOATED DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS, FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. THE 90 RANGE FROM SMALL LANDING CRAFT TO 10,000-TON SHIPS.

THE NAVY EXPECTS TO REFLOAT NEARLY 70 PER CENT OF THE 226.

MEXICO CITY,NOV 8 (AP)-ALEXANDER KASPUTIN, NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, AND MRS.KASPUTIN LAST NIGHT WELCOMED HUNDREDS OF GUESTS TO THE ANNUAL RECEPTION COMMEMORATING RUSSIA'S"OCTOBER REVOLUTION" WITHOUT THE FANFARE THAT MARKED HIS BRILLIANT PREDECESSOR'S ANNIVERSARY FUNCTIONS.

30.24 - 3151 7

NOV 9 1945

WHEN CONSTANTIN OUMANSKY, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH JAN.25, WAS AMBASSADOR, SPOTLIGHTS WERE TRAINED ON THE AMBASSADOR, DRESSED IN A GOLD LACE TRIMMED WHITE UNIFORM, AND HIS WIFE, AND CAMERAS WERE IN ACTION FREQUENTLY AT THE YEARLY RECEPTIONS. KASPUTIN RECEIVED GUESTS IN A CUTAWAY AND BLACK BOW TIE.

GG1222PCS

BOGOTA, NOV. 8--(AP)--NEWSPAPERS HERE TODAY PUBLISHED DISPATCHES FROM LIMA REGARDING THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST AGAINST THE DETENTION OF PERUVIAN NATIONALS BY COLOMBIAN ARMY AUTHORITIES AT LETICIA, A BORDER TOWN ON THE UPPER AMAZON RIVER.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT, AND DID NOT EXPECT A COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED.

THE COLOMBIAN ARMY WAS ACCUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AT LIMA OF JAILING A NUMBER OF PERUVIANS IN THE COLOMBIAN TOWN DURING RECENT ARMY MANEUVERS, IN THE AREA WHICH FOR YEARS WAS DISPUTED TERRITORY.

NOV 9 1945

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, NOV.8-(AP)-THE NAMES OF TWO P-38 FIGHTER PLANE PILOTS LOST ON A FLIGHT FROM ADAK TO ANCHORAGE OCT.27 WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT. THEY WERE:

LT.FRANCIS L.WILKINSON, SON OF MRS.FAITH H.WILKINSON, (196 WEST MAIN ST.) HILLIARDS, OHIO.

FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM ROUSAR, WHOSE WIFE, JO ANN ROUSAR, LIVES AT ROUTE 2, RACINE, WIS.

WILKINSON'S PLANE WAS LOST BETWEEN ADAK AND ATKA AND ROUSAR'S BETWEEN UMNAK AND ATKA. THEY WERE PART OF A FLIGHT OF 30 FERRYING TO A NEW STATION AT ELMENDORF FIELD HERE.

JQ1124PCS

WASHINGTON,NOV.8-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, CALLED ON SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TODAY.

THE LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WHO ONCE HEADED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, IS ATTENDING MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO POLAND BY PLANE, PROBABLY TOMORROW.

MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD NEWSMEN HIS VISIT WITH BYRNES WAS PURELY SOCIAL. HE DID NOT COMMENT ON THE ATTACKS WHICH HAVE MADE ON HIM BY LEFT WING FACTIONS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, WHO ACCUSE HIM OF TAKING AN ANTI-RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

AB1110AES

NOV 9 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, NOV. 9)

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, NOV. 8-(AP)-LARGE SCALE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING WAS RECOMMENDED TODAY BY CHANCELLOR ROBERT M. HUTCHINS IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY, HE CALLED FOR UNRESTRICTED INVESTIGATION AND THE FREE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

FEDERAL SUPPORT OF EDUCATION, HUTCHINS SAID, HOWEVER, SHOULD NOT BE CONFINED TO THE FIELD OF SCIENCE, AND ASSERTED:

"PROGRESS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE, THE HUMANITIES, AND LAW IS QUITE AS IMPORTANT TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE WORLD AS THE MAINTENANCE OF NATURAL SCIENCE."

HUTCHINS URGED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND STUDY AS PROPOSED BY VANNEVAR BUSH, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

THE CHANCELLOR SAID THE PROPOSED FOUNDATION, WHICH WOULD COST THE GOVERNMENT $122,500,000 ANNUALLY BY THE FIFTH YEAR OF ITS OPERATION, "SEEMS AS NONPOLITICAL AS ANY AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT COULD OR SHOULD BE."

FZ1234ACS

NOV 9 1945

NEW YORK, NOV. 7-(AP)-THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, SAID TONIGHT.

"THE PROBLEM OF THE DISPLACED JEW IS NOT THE SOLE CONCERN OF ANY SINGLE NATION, NOR OF ANY SMALL GROUP OF NATIONS," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE A B'NAI B'RITH MEETING. "IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL THE PEOPLES WHO FOUGHT FASCISM AND WON A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRACY."

SN756PES

NEW YORK, NOV. 8-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT ACCEPTING THE PAGE ONE AWARD OF THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO, SAID THE AMERICAN PRESS HAD GIVEN THE WORLD "NEW CONCEPTIONS OF THE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF A FREE PRESS IN A FREE COUNTRY."

FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD TO EISENHOWER, AND ITS ACCEPTANCE, WILL BE CARRIED VIA TRANS-OCEANIC BROADCAST IN CONJUNCTION WITH 25 SIMILAR AWARDS TO BE MADE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DURING THE GUILD PAGE ONE BALL OF 1945 ON DEC. 6.

THE AWARDS ARE GIVEN TO PERSONS WHO HAVE MADE OUTSTANDING RECORDS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS.

AMONG OTHER WINNERS WERE MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, FRANK SINATRA, JO DAVIDSON, INGRID BERGMAN, BING CROSBY, FIBBER MCGEE AND MOLLY, GENE KELLY, HANK GREENBERG AND LAURENCE TAYLOR.

THE TEXT OF EISENHOWER'S LETTER:

"IN ASSURING YOU OF THE HIGH SENSE OF DISTINCTION I FEEL IN THE PAGE ONE AWARD OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK, I HOPE I MAY BE PERMITTED ALSO TO PAY PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS THAT I HAVE ENCOUNTERED DURING MANY MONTHS OF WAR AND LATER IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

"WITH A HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO THEIR OWN PAPERS AND TO THEIR COUNTRY, THEY PERFORMED THEIR DUTIES WITHOUT REGARD FOR PERSONAL CONVENIENCE AND WITH EVEN LESS FOR PERSONAL SAFETY WHEN THOSE DUTIES CARRIED THEM INTO THE DANGER ZONE.

"THEIR DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE SPEECH WAS NEVER DIMMED, EVEN WHEN CONSIDERATIONS OF MILITARY SECURITY REQUIRED POSTPONEMENT IN TRANSMISSION OF NEWS. KNOWING WELL THAT IN THE LONG RUN ONLY PUBLIC OPINION CAN WIN A WAR, THEY DEVOTED THEIR EFFORTS TO ASSURE PROMPT, ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES IN THE ZONES TO WHICH THEY WERE ASSIGNED.

"BY THEIR ACTIONS THEY REAFFIRMED IN THE MINDS OF COUNTLESS AMERICANS THE HIGH STANDING OF THE AMERICAN PRESS AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES AND BROUGHT TO MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS NEW CONCEPTIONS OF THE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF A FREE PRESS IN A FREE COUNTRY."

FA1132PES

SURABAYA SHELLED IN BRITISH ATTACK, INDONESIANS STATE

Bombardment of Java Center After Ultimatum Deadline Said to Be Intense

NOV 10 1945

ALLIED COMMAND RETICENT

Troops Sent Into Naval Base

in Strength to Back Terms for Extremists' Surrender

Morton

By The Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Java, Saturday, Nov. 10—A spokesman for the unrecognized Indonesian Republic reported that British forces started shelling Surabaya, eastern Javanese naval base, at 6 A. M. today. The bombardment was said to be increasing in intensity at 8:45 A. M.

The Indonesian report was not confirmed at noon by the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies. General Christison's headquarters issued a statement that it had "nothing to report" and that "communications were not working well."

The Indonesian spokesman said that many Indonesians were killed or wounded by the shelling. He added that the British presumably employed both artillery and warships.

The report of the shelling came after the Indonesians had received an ultimatum to surrender their arms by 6 A. M. today. Earlier, British reinforcements were reported to have assumed new positions in Surabaya, where an explosive tension reigned.

The Indonesian spokesman indicated the British had opened fire to prepare a cover for the advance of British troops into the city.

Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh, commanding British forces that have been holding the perimeter around the docks and airfields of Surabaya, had warned the Indonesian Nationalist extremists he would enforce the ultimatum "with all the sea, land and air forces at my disposal."

British planes showered leaflets on the naval base, outlining the exact procedure for unconditional surrender by the Indonesians. A Dutch monitor at Soerabaja, however, said Nationalist leaders were exhorting their followers by radio to battle to the last.

A general uprising threatened all through the rich island of Java, led by an army of 100,000 Indonesians determined to resist restoration of Dutch colonial rule.

British In Key Positions

British military authorities admitted frankly the situation at Soerabaja was critical. They announced that clashes to date in the naval base had caused 303 British and Indian casualties, including 31 killed, 189 missing and 83 wounded.

They brought in new forces of the 5th Indian Division yesterday, and deployed their troops into key positions. British were spread around a part of the perimeter of Soerabaja, in the port area, and occupied a seaplane base west of the city's airfield.

Besides instructing Indonesians on how to surrender their arms, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies, issued a proclamation declaring the British would "tolerate no resistance" in seeking out and punishing those responsible for the slaying of Brig. A. W. F. Mallaby, about ten days ago.

'Extremists' Are Target

Christison asserted the current British action was not "an attack on the liberties of the Indonesian people" nor an attempt to settle political future of Indonesia by force.

He said the situation in Soerabaja differed from the rest of Java and "doesn't concern the rest of Indonesia."

"The British have no quarrel with the people of Indonesia," Christison added, stressing that it was the "extremists" in Soreabaja who would be punished.

"It is only on those who attack us or prevent us from carrying out the tasks set out for us by the United Nations at the Potsdam conference that we shall turn the full strength which has defeated Germany and Japan," he said.

He promised that "all law abiding citizens will have an opportunity of disassociating themselves from the lawlessness of the extremists, and thus show their good faith to the world."

The instructions for yielding of arms, given in advance to Indonesian contact bureaus, provide that the Indonesians march in single file and drop their arms at a place a certain distance from where the Nationalists will be required to sign an unconditional surrender.

President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic fearing an outbreak of shooting in Soerabaja may spread to savage warfare in all Java, sent appeals to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and to the United Nations security council to intercede.

(In Washington the White House said no such appeal had been received.)

In his communication to Attlee the Indonesian leader charged that the Dutch have succeeded in their alleged intention to create a misunderstanding between the Allied forces and the Indonesian people."

He charged that "irresponsible elements" among Allied troops were guilty of robbery and rape while on duty, and that the Netherlands East Indies civil administration was guilty of abuses in its efforts to restore Dutch colonial rule. He said that many clashes between Allied forces and Indonesians were engineered by the Dutch.

The British were said to be eager for American arbitration, and some observers said the Dutch could be persuaded by the British to accept the Americans as umpire in any negotiations.

General Uprising Feared As Java Tension Rises

Morton

Batavia, Nov. 9 (AP)—British planes dropped leaflets on Indonesian forces at Soerabaja today calling for their unconditional surrender—a move which may signal a general uprising by well-drilled, Japanese-trained Nationalists throughout the entire island of Java.

The ultimatum ordered the Nationalists to lay down their arms before 6 A.M. tomorrow.

Issued in the name of Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, the leaflets said the order would be backed up by the use of all naval, army and air forces under his command.

More Troops Arrive

A British army official admitted the situation in Soerabaja was critical. He announced that more troops of the 5th Indian Division arrived there yesterday, and unofficially it was learned that 4,000 Dutch troops would land in Batavia tomorrow.

Christison pointed out that the Soerabaja situation was different from that existing elsewhere on the island, and that the extremists at Soerabaja who were guilty of attacks on the British would be punished.

His statement said: "It is only on those who attack us or prevent us from carrying out the tasks set for us by the United Nations at the Potsdam Conference that we shall turn the full strength which has defeated Germany and Japan."

Indonese Massing

The Indonesians were reported massing 100,000 strong in central Java, and leader after leader took to the radio last night urging the people not to lay down their arms but to fight, a Dutch monitor in Soerabaja said.

Observers here said the struggle between the Dutch and Indonesians now had become so bitter that it seemed only intervention by the United Nations, or possibly by the United States, would bring about a peace formula.

President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic already has appealed to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to intercede to prevent warfare on the island. He also has appealed to the United Nations Security Council for the removal of all Dutch forces in Indonesia pending completion of the Allied mission.

U.S. Stand Uncertain

It was said on the highest authority that the British would welcome United States arbitration, although the Dutch are known to consider this matter a family affair. It is believed, however, the Dutch could be persuaded to accept the United States as umpire.

The leadership of the Indonesian army posed a mystery. It was said here that some military mastermind must be directing the military effectiveness of the Indonesians, normally a soft and gentle people.

Also a mystery was the present disposition of the 20,000 Japanese troops who were at Soerabaja, who seemed to have disappeared suddenly from the scene.

NOV 10 1945

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Places Responsibility

The ultimatum declared that all Indonesians who failed to comply with his orders "will be responsible for the bloodshed that will definitely result."

The pamphlets ordered all Indonesian leaders to come to Batairaweg (in Soerabaja) not later than 6 A.M. tomorrow, marching one by one and prepared to surrender all types of arms by placing them on the grounds a certain distance from the scene where the Nationalists would be required to sign the surrender.

Punishment was promised for any natives found thereafter in unauthorized possession of arms.

Mallaby Killing Cited

The British also told the Indonesians they would "tolerate no resistance" in seeking out and punishing those responsible for the killing of British Brigadier A. W. F. Mallaby last week while he was trying to effect a truce.

Members of Soekarno's government, meeting in emergency session last night at Soekarno's Batavia villa, were grave. They had seen advance copies of the order, which charged atrocities to Nationalist groups.

New Big-Three Parley Seen By British

NOV 10 194

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—A CBS broadcast from London said today there were reports "that Marshal Stalin is in Washington" and that the atomic energy discussions might turn into a Big Three meeting, but that these reports were not taken seriously in the British capital.

J.B. PARRIS

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The possibility of another meeting of President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee was advanced in the London press today, and diplomatic sources, pointing out there had been no meeting of the statesmen since the final defeat of the Axis, said such a conference in the near future could not be ruled out.

The *Daily Express* in a front page story said: "It is more than likely that Attlee and Truman will confer with Stalin" after the Truman-Attlee meeting in Washington.

"Many informed diplomats believe that this meeting (of the Big Three) may be held very soon," wrote the paper's diplomatic correspondent, Guy Eden.

Rumors On Health

There has been no official indication that Stalin would meet President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee after the Washington talks. And on both sides of the Atlantic there have been unconfirmed reports that Stalin was not in good health.

Geoffrey Cox, political correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, speculating on a Big-Three meeting, wrote that "all that can be said definitely on the subject is that British official opinion is certain the Russian leader is not ill and not in Moscow.

Yacht Journey Plans

Cox added that "those who know in Washington" can also think of no reason, "except some desire for security of a very unusual kind, which would induce Truman and Attlee to set out for a yacht journey on cold, wind-swept Chesapeake Bay in November."

The London press displayed reports from Washington and Paris concerning Stalin's whereabouts. One report said the Soviet leader was still on his holiday in the Black Sea port of Sochi; a Paris report had him in a nursing home near Sochi. None of the reports had any official stamp.

MOSCOW WARNS COLLABORATION IS BEING TESTED

Pravda Remark on Serious Strain Underscores Red Interest in Bomb.

ATTLEE OUTLINES HIS AIMS

Says He's Coming to Discuss With Truman World Affairs in Atomic Age.

Gilmore

Moscow, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, declared that British-American-Soviet collaboration is undergoing serious tests, thus underscoring today's intense Russian interest in the forthcoming Washington conferences on atomic energy.

Political observers here said their impression was that following the speech of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov November 6—but not necessarily because of it—leaders of the United States and Britain might suggest a sharing of the secret of atomic energy if not the atomic bomb.

"Secret Can't Be Kept"

In this speech Molotov suggested that it was not possible for any great technical secret "to remain the exclusive possession of some one country or some narrow circle of countries" and said: "We will have atomic energy and many other things, too."

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in an editorial yesterday that collaboration between Britain, the United States and Russia was under serious strain.

Today the Russian people heard by radio and read in the press lengthy excerpts from the foreign policy speeches delivered before Commons in London Wednesday by Winston Churchill and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin.

600 Words On Bevin

A Tass news agency dispatch from London carried about 600 words on the address of Bevin and slightly more on thata of Churchill, former Prime Minister. Tass said "the major part of Bevin's speech was dedicated to questions of the use of the atomic bomb and atomic energy" and quoted Churchill's expression of hope that President Truman's policy of secrecy would be maintained.

[Churchill said "I am sure if the circumstances were reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to the Russian arsenals it would not be granted." The Soviet account, as transmitted from Moscow, did not contain that quotation.]

Stalin Visit Denied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—While British newspapers speculated today that there was a possibility of a Big Three meeting soon, Prime Minister Attlee's office and the White House denied knowledge of any plans of Premier Stalin to visit Washington.

ATTLEE HOPS OFF FOR WASHINGTON

Prime Minister to Confer with Truman on Atomic Bomb.

Tom Williams

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LONDON, Nov. 9—(AP) Prime Minister Attlee flew tonight toward Washington for atomic energy talks which he hoped would help achieve a world "safe for the common man" and banish fear of the atomic bomb.

Speaking at a Lord Mayor's luncheon, Attlee said he would discuss world affairs with President Truman and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King "in the light, the terrible light, of the discovery of atomic energy."

"I go to the consideration of these high matters not downcast or depressed," he said, "but in a spirit of high endeavor to try to serve my fellow men."

London newspapers speculated that Premier Stalin might join Truman and Attlee for Big Three conferences in Washington, but a spokesman at No. 10 Downing street said "as far as we know here, there is nothing in that report at all." Moscow dispatches showed that Russia was keenly interested in the British-American-Canadian atomic energy talks.

Attlee left London at 6:30 p.m. (1:30 p.m., EST) in a Skymaster plane, followed by another plane carrying Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British Atomic Energy committee.

Attlee's flight to Washington via Newfoundland was expected to take 19½ hours.

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In Washington, congressional leaders arranged for Attlee to address a joint session of the House and Senate at 12:30 p.m. EST, Tuesday.

"I want a world which will be safe for the common man," Attlee declared at the luncheon.

"London learned its lesson. Only by the world learning the same lesson can civilization endure. The foundation of world order must be laid in the hearts of men.

"I go to America x x x with just this in view. I want to exchange ideas with the President and the Prime Minister of Canada to see how best we can lift from the ordinary man and woman this spectre of fear that haunts him today.

"I want to consider with them how best our common ideals of peace, freedom, tolerance and economic prosperity for all people can be realized."

Domination Barred By Bomb: Attlee

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee, speaking a few hours before he was scheduled to board a trans-Atlantic plane for the United States today, declared that in the face of such a danger as the atomic bomb "one cannot conceive of any extension of territory or any grandiose dream of domination which has the slightest value."

Unless new human relationships are devised between peoples, "destruction on an unbelievable scale might fall upon our civilization," the Prime Minister said in a speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon. "We have to get together with all the nations to consider how we can live together in peace."

Bomb Prime Factor In Visit

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"My principle purpose in visiting President Truman is to discuss with him and Mr. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister of Canada) world affairs in the light—the terrible light—of the discovery of atomic energy," Attlee explained.

He added that he was "not downcast or depressed" about the future. "I am going to Washington in the spirit of high endeavor to try to serve my fellow men."

Attlee said it was his view that people must look to the United Nations and their close unity of purpose "especially that between Britain, the United States and Russia," as a foundation of peace.

Fears Reality Not Realized

Declaring he was afraid that the majority of people do not yet realize what the discovery of atomic energy means to the world, he continued:

"I do not think that they yet understand to what an extent it is necessary to readjust our ideas. We cannot be sure the science applied to warfare will not discover some more terrible weapons."

OCCUPATION PLEDGE URGED

Europe Said to Need Assurance U. S., Britain Will Stay in Reich

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association of the United States, demanded today that the United States and Britain formally declare they will stay in Germany as long as is necessary. Dr. Dean has just made a trip through Germany.

"Unless this declaration is made, Europe cannot settle down because at present every country is afraid Germany may rise again," she said.

"We must indicate that we will stay long enough to see that this does not happen, whether it is ten years or 100 years. On the way in which we succeed or fail in handling Germany will depend the future of Europe and the relationship of the Big Three.

Cunningham Replaces Gort In Palestine

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, former commander of the famous British 8th Army in Africa, has been named high commissioner of Palestine and Transjordan to succeed Lord Gort, who resigned last week because of ill health.

In addition to fulfilling the duties of high commissioner, Cunningham, who is 59, will act as commander in chief of British forces in Palestine, recently the scene of Jewish-Arab rioting.

Youths Plan Visits To Russia, Yugoslavia

Shrivenham, England, Nov. 9 (AP). Molly Leiber, of Chicago, one of the American girl delegates to the World Youth Conference, told a group of 300 soldiers attending the Army University last night that ten of the U.S. delegates will accept official invitations to visit Russia and Yugoslavia.

The group will attend first a world student congress in Prague starting next week.

French Group Delays Election

Robt Wilson

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—France's constituent Assembly in its first major decision today postponed until next Tuesday the election of an interim President—expected to be General de Gaulle.

Disagreement between the Communist and the Christian Democrat M.R.P. parties over whether the Government should subsidize parochial schools was the main factor in the postponement.

De Gaulle Remains Aloof

The vote came during a debate on a common reform program. Various speakers said agreement on that subject was of prior importance to choosing an executive leader. The vote for postponement was 350 to 40.

De Gaulle, regarded as an almost certain choice for interim president while the assembly works for seven months on a new constitution, remained aloof from the political dickering.

The French leader has made clear that he would not accept unless the "big three" parties, which include the Socialists, submerge differences for the sake of national unity.

Compromise Plan Discussed

The M.R.P. party has not announced adherence to the Leftist program indorsed by the Communists and Socialists. The Communists say this is because the program is opposed to government subsidy of religious schools.

Later today Communist and Socialist deputies discussed a compromise proposal which would permit government subsidies only for missionaries.

The Communists say parochial school subsidies would in effect be a return to methods of the Vichy regime, since it had reinstituted those long-abolished funds. The M.R.P. party says it favors freedom of education for all religious faiths.

Reich Reparations Parley Opening

Mel Most

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—Representatives of seventeen Allied nations met here today for a conference that will divide up the still unknown total of reparations to be exacted from the western German zones now under the control of Britain, France and the United States.

The Soviet Union is not represented. Under the terms of an agreement made at Potsdam, 25 per cent of the total reparations levied on the zone will automatically go to Russia and the other nations will divide the remainder.

"Grave Responsibility"

"We recognize we have a grave responsibility in giving a real meaning to the peace in Europe," said United States Minister Plenipotentiary James W. Angell, who heads the American delegation.

The session was to open with introductory addresses from each delegation leader presenting his country's general claims for con-

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sideration. The nations represented are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Union of South Africa.

Claim-Trimming Is First Job

The conference's various committees were expected to take about three weeks to complete the preliminary job, which, a French Foreign Office spokesman said, would be "trimming the claims of each nation."

The types of reparations to be exacted have not been definitely decided. The matter is in the hands of the Allied Control Commission in Berlin, which could decide that some types of industrial equipment, for instance, are not available for reparation payments because they are necessary for a minimum German economy. In the case of German military and naval material, the Control Commission itself will decide what will be distributed and what will be destroyed.

Problem A Broad One

A questionnaire drawn up August 28 and sent each country for figuring war damages left room for replies on a wide variety of points ranging from war expenditures and damages to the number of soldiers captured by the Germans, the payment of Nazi occupation costs and the economic consequences of Nazi occupation.

The conference is also charged with the task of setting up a permanent inter-Allied reparation agency that will sit in Brussels as a liaison group.

who died in anonymity. There can be no higher honor paid, they feel, than to give name to the nameless and write the tragic ending to the military histories of men whose families cling to futile and tormented hopes.

They lie, these men, beneath shallow mounds along the death-trap hedgerows of Normandy, beside woodland streams of the Marne where their fathers fell before them, in the still forests of the Ardennes Hills where the snows that covered warm bodies will fall again soon.

Thousands Elsewhere.

In other theaters there are other thousands—among the minefields of Anzio and the raw crags of the Appenines in Italy; on shrapnel-laced Pacific islands and in green Burmese jungles.

Nearly half of the unidentified dead in the European theater flew with the USAAF in planes that never returned. Their graves are scattered even more widely—from England's coast to the Swiss Alps and beyond Berlin to the Oder river.

The tiny mounds cared for by French, Dutch or Belgian families on their farms are hardest to find. But they are being found—dozens every week—byspecially trained jeep teams working mile by mile along bomber flight lanes and across fields where battles raged. Experts—anatomical specialists, identification technicians and interpreters—do their work well.

military cemeteries in the European theater. So careful has been the identification check that there are only 3,362 unidentified dead in the cemeteries at present, in addition to the 22,000 unlocated dead. Twenty-nine of the cemeteries are in France, three in Belgium, two in England, and one apiece in northern Ireland, Holland and Luxembourg.

Except for the few whose families make arrangements for return of their bodies to the United States, the soldier dead will remain in those cemeteries, under perpetual care arranged by the Army. Only legislation by Congress would change that plan.

No soldiers will remain buried in German soil. Temporary cemeteries there are being closed and the bodies returned to the lands which hailed the fallen heroes as liberators.

Nation's Claims to Be Scaled

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A questionnaire drawn up Aug. 28 and sent to each country for figuring war damages left room for replies on a wide variety of points ranging from war expenditures and damages to the number of workers deported to Germany, the number of soldiers captured by the Germans, the payment of Nazi occupation costs and the economic consequences of Nazi occupation.

The conference also is charged with the task of setting up a permanent inter-Allied reparations agency, which will sit in Brussels as a liaison group.

Army Hunts Unknown Soldiers

Presses Task of Finding and Identifying 22,000 Bodies Missing in Europe.

Paris, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The United States Army is pressing a determined search to recover and identify the bodies of 22,000 unknown American soldiers who lie in nameless graves between the littered beaches of Normandy and the wreckage of Berlin.

As Armistice Day draws near and soldiers and civilians prepare to do homage to America's war dead, men of the United States Graves Registration Service are redoubling their efforts to solve the riddles of the fighting men

Some Still in Foxholes.

Some bodies are discovered still crouched in foxholes. More are found in graves, where the men were buried unofficially, usually by farmers or townspeople after the fighting swirled on.

Identified or not, each body is removed to one of the thirty-seven permanent United States

Stalin Is Reported Stricken

Paris Newspaper Says He Suffered Heart Attack at Resort Last Sunday.

Paris, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The newspaper Liberation Soir published yesterday under a Moscow date line a dispatch from "one of our correspondents" which said that Generalissimo Stalin had suffered a heart attack while vacationing at Sochi on the Black Sea coast and had been placed under the care of specialists.

There was no confirmation of this report from any other source. Stalin did not deliver his usual annual address on the eve of the Moscow celebration of the Red Revolution, nor did he review the annual parade in Red Square on Wednesday. His place in both instances was taken by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The Liberation Soir dispatch said that doctors had forbidden Stalin's appearance at the celebration. It said he was stricken last Sunday and was removed to a clinic at Gagri, not far from Sochi. His daughter, Svetlanna, was called from Moscow, the dispatch added.

[In a broadcast from London today CBS said that there were reports in the British capital that Stalin is in Washington and that the atomic energy conference opening there on Sunday may turn into a Big Three meeting. CBS added that these reports were not taken seriously and a little later A. P. quoted a spokesman at Prime Minister Attlee's resident as saying: "As far as we know here there is nothing in that report at all." On Wednesday reporters asked Eben Ayers, the assistant White House press secretary, about another report that Stalin was in the United States, and Ayers replied: "If it is so, we know nothing about it. The President has no knowledge of it."]

Churchill To Review Parade

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, will review an Armistice Day parade of French troops here as a guest of British Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper, the French news agency said tonight.

EISENHOWER FLYING TO U.S.

Trip Seen Prelude To Assignment As Chief Of Staff

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 9 (AP). United States headquarters announced today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would leave "within a few hours" to testify before congressional committees in Washington, and authoritative sources predicted his trip was a prelude to an assignment to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as army chief of staff, perhaps late in December.

The official announcement said Eisenhower would return to Europe on November 23 after testifying in the Capital and appearing in Boston and Chicago.

But rumors have long been current that Eisenhower would become chief of staff, and they have been given credence by the slow exodus of officers of his command into War Department positions where they could carry out his policies.

Backs Armed-Force Merger

It was said unofficially that Eisenhower would stay in Europe only a short time after November 23 to wind up his command in Germany and Austria.

It was learned that Eisenhower's trip home had been requested by the War Department. The American commander is expected to advocate to Congress the consolidation of the armed forces into a national department of defense.

He was one of the original and most outspoken advocates of unification of the armed services into one striking force as the chief lesson of this war.

[In Boston the Governor's office said Eisenhower would arrive by plane there at 1 P.M. Monday, weather permitting, and that the Governor planned a reception and state dinner for him at 7 P.M. that evening.]

To Be Honored By Legion

The headquarters announcement said:

"Weather permitting, General Eisenhower is leaving within a few hours for a short trip to the United States to appear before committees of Congress.

"He will stop briefly in Boston on his way to Washington, and will later appear before the American Legion convention at Chicago to accept the Distinguished Service Medal of that organization.

"He expects to be back in this theater by November 23, so that he may keep immediately thereafter engagements in Scotland and England."

Eisenhower also is expected to report to President Truman on the status of military government in Germany.

If Eisenhower becomes chief of staff, sources here believe he will be succeeded as commander in Germany by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, former United States commander in the Mediterranean theater.

Davis To Make Trip

Marshall, who reached the retirement age of 64 last December 31, is known to have expressed desire to retire soon. Only two weeks ago, however, President Truman said he still needed Marshall in the top post of chief of staff.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Davis, Eisenhower's adjutant general since the supreme commander first went to England in 1942, is scheduled to leave with his chief, and it is reported he will become chief of personnel in the adjutant general's office in Washington.

Another of Eisenhower's top officers, Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, already has become assistant chief of staff in charge of GI (personnel).

Reassignment of key figures such as these usually precedes the transfer of the commander in chief in one theater to another.

'Ike' Is Reported Set To Succeed Gen. Marshall

Frankfort, Germany, Nov. 9 (AP) General Eisenhower will leave for the United States within "a few hours" to testify before congressional committees, his headquarters said today.

The announcement did not state the nature of Eisenhower's testimony, but it is expected that he will support the stand of the United States Army chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, for consolidation of the Army, Navy and Air Forces into one defense department.

While the announcement said Eisenhower would return to Europe by November 23, authoritative sources predicted his stay then would be short and in the nature of a farewell to his command in Europe before assuming duties as army chief of staff, succeeding General Marshall.

Eligible To Retire

General Marshall reached the retirement age of 64 last December 31 and is known to have expressed desires to retire around his sixty-fifth birthhday. His tenure as chief of staff predates the outbreak of the war on September 1, 1939. Rumors have been current since September that Eisenhower would succeed him.

But as recently as October 25, President Truman declared in Washington that he needs General Marshall as chief of staff.

Eisenhower commands American forces in the European theater and is chief occupation officer for the United States. Authoritative sources express the belief that Eisenhower will be succeeded in Germany by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, former American commander in the Mediterranean theater.

Close Aides Going Back

A vanguard of general officers who have been close to General Eisenhower in Europe already is moving back to the United States to take over positions in the War Department.

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul is one of the officers who already has left for Washington. Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Davis, who has been Eisenhower's adjutant general since the supreme commander first went to England in 1942, is scheduled to leave with Eisenhower. Davis, it was reported, will become chief of personnel in the adjutant general's office in Washington after a month's leave.

The War Department has said that Paul, a native of Worcester, Mass., and former commanding general of the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division, has been appointed Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of G-1 (personnel), succeeding Major Gen. Stephen G. Henry.

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Usually Precede Changes

This shifting of key staff officers nearly always precedes shifts by the commander in chief in one theater of operations to another.

Eisenhower's impending trip to the United States is concerned primarily with problems other than the chief-of-staff position.

He has been asked by Mr. Truman to present personally his view on the Military Government here.

Eisenhower has been one of the outstanding proponents of one over-all command of the fighting forces, and the combination of the Army, Navy and Air Forces under one head.

Murphy Back From D.C.

Ambassador Robert Murphy and Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, Eisenhower's deputy, returned this morning from Washington and both conferred with Eisenhower.

Also accompanying the American commander will be Chief Warrant Officer Nana Rae, his personal secretary.

Text of the headquarters announcement:

"Weather permitting, General Eisenhower is leaving within a few hours for a short trip to the United States to appear before committees of Congress. He will stop briefly in Boston on his way to Washington and will later appear before the American Legion convention at Chicago to accept the Distinguished Service Medal of that organization.

"He expects to be back in this theater by November 23, so that he may keep immediately thereafter engagements in Scotland and England."

Boston Makes Plans

BOSTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—General Eisenhower will arrive at Logan International Airport, East Boston, at 1 p. m., weather permitting, on Monday from Frankfurt am Main, the office of Governor Maurice J. Tobin announced today. A state dinner and a reception are planned by the Governor for the general Monday evening at 7 p. m.

The Governor's office said Mrs. Eisenhower would meet her husband at the airport and proceed with him in a motorcade to the Hotel Statler. In the car with the general will be the Governor, the general's aide and Major General Willard Paul, commander of the 26th (Yankee) Division, the State House said.

General Eisenhower will be in the Armistice Day parade scheduled for Monday afternoon at 2 p. m., the Governor's office said. He will be accompanied by an honor guard of two military police companies. The Hotel Statler's Georgian Room, which seats 300, has been engaged for the state dinner Monday.

ZHUKOV REPORTED PLANNING U.S. VISIT

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Yank Who Crashed Potsdam Party Quotes Soviet General

Berlin, Nov. 9 (AP)—Russian Marshal G. K. Zhukov was quoted by a party-crashing American staff sergeant today as saying that the Allies' "job in Germany could be completed in less than ten years if the Germans are co-operative and display an earnest desire to rid themselves of any taint of militarism and Nazi ideology."

Staff Sergeant Harold Kempner, of Philadelphia, a reporter for *Grooper*, an army weekly, had no invitation to the reception Wednesday night in the palace of the former Hohenzollern Crown Prince, but managed to bluff his way in and drank vodka with so many generals that "the novelty wore off."

Zhukov Hopes To Visit U.S.

Kempner is a native of Russia and once lived in Lithuania. He said Khukov told him that he hoped "to be in the United States early next spring," and sent this message to American soldiers:

"Give them my regards and tell them the war is over, but there is still a big task ahead."

The Philadelphian, a one-time school teacher, said Zhukov's aides eyed him uneasily as he told the marshal:

"The watch market is the only medium of social relations between American and Russian soldiers and there is an urgent need for establishing an inter-Allied club in Berlin where Allied soldiers could get to know each other better."

"Sounds Good To Me"

He quoted Zhukov as replying:

"That sounds good to me. The watch business is surely no way of promoting better understanding between soldiers."

Kempner said he saw Zhukov go into a room with General Eisenhower, the ranking guest, and added, "I just got as near to the door as I could and waited. I thought for a while the vodka was going to get me before they came out, but I hung on."

The sergeant said he had trouble only once all evening, and that was when he arrived at Potsdam without an invitation and without knowing where the reception was to be held.

He solved the problem by going to the Russian commander of the guard and telling him he was going to the party and needed an escort.

He got one, and after that "there was nothing to it."

G. I. Crashed Party and Interviewed Zhukov

Sergeant Learns Russian Marshal Thinks Allied Occupation Could End in 10 Years.

Berlin, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—An American staff sergeant who "crashed" Marshal G. K. Zhukov's reception Wednesday night quoted the Russian military leader today as saying the Allied occupation of Germany "could be completed in less than ten years if the Germans are co-operative."

The sergeant, Harold Kempner of Philadelphia, is a reporter for Grooper, the weekly newspaper of the American Military Government. Kempner had no invitation to Zhukov's party, at which Gen. Eisenhower was the ranking guest, but after he got in he went straight to the point.

The sergeant said Zhukov, answering a question, replied:

"Our job in Germany could be completed in less than ten years if the Germans are co-operative and display an earnest desire to rid themselves of any taint of militarism and Nazi ideology."

Speaks Fluent Russian.

Kempner, who was born in Russia and lived in Lithuania, asked the Marshal in fluent Russian when he would visit the United States. He quoted Zhukov as replying:

"I am anxious to visit your land but important work will keep me busy here for a while. I hope, however, to be in the United States early next spring."

Kempner said the Marshal's aids began eyeing him and his ribbons from both the Pacific and European wars with some uneasiness, but he kept right on and told Zhukov:

"The watch market is the only medium of social relations between American and Russian soldiers and there is urgent need for establishing an inter-Allied club in Berlin where Allied soldiers could get to know each other better."

"That sounds good to me," the sergeant quoted Zhukov as saying, "the watch business is surely no way of promoting better understanding between soldiers."

Message for Yanks.

When he asked Zhukov if he had any message for American soldiers, Kempner said the Marshal replied:

"Give them my regards and tell them the war is over but there is a big task ahead."

Kempner said Zhukov looked healthy and was so amiable that he tapped his interviewer on the shoulder once or twice.

"There was nothing to it," Kempner commented, "I saw Gen. Eisenhower and the Marshal go into a room together, so I just got as near the door as I could and waited. I thought for a while the vodka was going to get me before they came out, but I hung on."

He said there was a "great deal of brass" around drinking vodka with him and that he passed the time of day with so many generals "the novelty wore off."

Visited With Russians.

He said he had an amiable conversation with Zhukov's chief of staff while waiting for the Marshall and Eisenhower to emerge. He got around to talking with staff members of the Moscow newspapers Izvestia and Pravda and the news agency Tass. They apparently put the idea into Kempner's mind of an Inter-Allied club.

Kempner said the only trouble he had all evening was when he arrived at Potsdam without an invitation and didn't know where the reception was being held. He solved that one by going to the Russian commander of the guard and telling him he was going to the party and needed an escort. He got one and soon was in the former Hohenzollern palace of the former crown prince.

Yanks Wire Daily $10,000 In Flowers

Berlin, Nov. 9 (AP)—Orders for nearly $10,000 worth of flowers a day are being radioed to wives, sweethearts and mothers of American soldiers, now barred from sending home stacks of American dollars converted from bigger stacks of German occupation marks.

New currency exchange regulations, effective tomorrow, put a stop to a 40-day gold rush in which the troops converted millions of dollars in marks into postal money orders.

Orders Up To 500 Daily

Many soldiers turned to a communications office, which instituted a trans-Atlantic floral delivery service, anticipating "about 50 orders a week."

Limited to a $10 minimum and $25 maximum, orders are pouring in at the rate of about 400 to 500 daily.

There was a final scramble today in all of Berlin's several post offices by soldiers trying to beat the deadline and send their marks home in the form of dollars. One office alone did $200,000 worth of business today.

Currency Exchange Book

The last 40 days was the final period in which American personnel could send home what they certified was three months' accumulated pay and other funds "derived from legal sources."

Tomorrow a currency exchange control book will be issued, showing a soldier's monthly receipts in cash pay and allowances. Against these figures will be entered the soldier's transfers, so that none will be permitted to transfer more than he can show he legally received.

STRIKE IN BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—German workers in the Thyssen Iron & Steel Corporation repair shops have staged the first strike in Germany under Allied occupation, quitting work for one day in protest against the reinstatement of a managing director who held the same position under the Nazi regime. The shops are in the British zone.

About 150 men returned to their jobs today after the 24-hour stoppage. Most of them were repairmen and construction workers supplying rails and bridge parts.

The workers contended that the director served as liaison man between the company and the Gestapo during the war.

U.S. Reported Getting Tough With Russians On Allied Council

Frankfurt, Nov. 9 (AP)—A stiffening of the American policy of making concessions to Russia without reciprocation was seen tonight by some observers of the Allied Control Council.

The council has brought many fundamental differences into the open and, while the western Allies have given ground on many points, the Russians have made no major compromises.

Although American members of the council have been on friendly personal terms with Russian members, this has made no difference in the Russian stands, which are dictated by Moscow, observers said.

Yankee Attitude Adopted

It is feared that the policy of giving in to the Russians was interpreted as a sign of weakness, some sources said, and the Americans consequently have adopted the attitude of the hard-headed Yankee trader.

Apart from the Russian attitude in the control council, the speech in Moscow by Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov asserting that there should be no secrecy about atomic energy has had an unfavorable reception among some American military men in Germany.

As one American officer put it: "Why should we share any secrets with them? They will not even let us visit territory of the country we helped conquer, without being arrested."

American soldiers, accustomed to easy access to Canada and Mexico from the United States, have been irritated by military barriers which the Russians have erected along every road leading into their occupation zone.

Policy Of United States

On another point, it was learned that the United States is making clear to France that centralization of administration of Germany in accordance with the Potsdam agreement would proceed whether or not the French agree.

The American stand was backed by Russia and by Britain to a large extent.

It was learned this policy received full sanction in Washington, where it was reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Robert D. Murphy, General Eisenhower's deputy and political adviser, respectively.

Murphy and Clay returned from Washington today for a meeting of the control council tomorrow.

U. S., RUSSIA TO QUIT SLOVAKIA BY DEC. 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) The State department announced today that the United States and Russia plan to withdraw their forces from Czechoslovakia by Dec. 1.

"Allied forces which have remained in Czechoslovakian territory x x x are no longer needed to protect the Czechoslovak people against Nazi depredations," the State department announcement said.

The continued presence of the Allied forces "undoubtedly constitutes a drain on the Czechoslovak economy," is delaying recovery and rehabilitation, the announcement added.

The department said U. S. military authorities intended to withdraw the American forces by Dec. 1 and this government has learned the Soviet government is making similar plans.

Reich Is Seen Stripped To Famine Point

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The House Postwar Economic Policy Committee intends to tell Congress that 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 Germans will die of starvation and dis-

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ease unless:

Russia quits stripping Germany of consumer goods industries not considered part of a war-making potential, or

The United States, as the only nation able to, feeds the Germans who otherwise would starve as a result of the Russian reparations collections.

A committee member said these are among findings in a report agreed to by the committee and soon to be released.

This member also said some of the criticisms of Russia made a month ago by Chairman Colmer (D., Miss.) and six other members of a subcommittee after a two-month tour of Europe had been "softened" by the full committee. This was due, he said, by including in the report statements that some of the Russian practices recited are necessary under present conditions.

The report, he added, also emphasized at some length Russia's need for American loans.

He said, too, that the report will urge rapid reconstruction of Germany to the point where she can feed herself and become a factor in American trade without representing a war threat to the rest of the world.

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FIVE NAZIS DIE TODAY FOR KILLING U.S. FLIERS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 9—(AP) Five Germans will be hanged at 1 p.m. tomorrow (7 a.m. Eastern Standard Time) for murdering six U. S. fliers who bailed out of a disabled plane Aug. 26, 1944.

They were convicted by a United States military court recently. Gen. Eisenhower confirmed the capital penalties, his headquarters announced today. The men, to die at Bruchsal near Heidelberg, are Joseph Hartgen, Friedrich Wust, Johann Seipes, Johann Opper and Philip Gutlich.

Death sentences of two women, Margereta Witzler and Kathe Reinhardt, were commuted to 30 years imprisonment. Testimony showed they were instrumental in forming the mob which beat and stoned the fliers to death. Three other persons received prison terms and one was acquitted.

Eva Braun Wrote to Sister of Plan To Commit Suicide with Hitler

GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, Nov. 9—(AP) Eva Braun wrote a farewell letter from Berlin last April 23, saying she and Adolf Hitler had abandoned hope and decided that neither of them would be captured alive, her sister, Mrs. Margaret Gretl Fegelien, disclosed today.

The letter was ferreted out by the counter-intelligence corps after an attempt at concealment by the pretty, 30-year-old Gretl, who insists it was "looted by American soldiers," thus spoiling her plan to sell it and others for publication.

Members of Eva Braun's family, now living in a single room in the little village of Ruhpoling, claim all they got out of her being Hitler's mistress was two gifts from the fuehrer, a silver bowl and a watch—both since taken by American soldiers.

"Now the neighbors all hate us because of the close connection with Hitler," complained Eva's father, Fritz Braun, a former Munich manual training teacher, now earning a meager living as a carpenter.

He said he had hated Hitler for years for taking his daughter but "finally we had to become reconciled to the situation." He never rose higher than a block worker in the Nazi party.

Both parents say they are sure Eva and Hitler are dead, and Gretl said she was too. She doubts, however, that the two were married at the last minute because, she said, Eva never even discussed that possibility.

Eva's parents maintain her romance with Hitler was "true, idealistic love," but Eva's last letter showed that she was not blind to the monetary value of her position. Even while planning suicide, she urged Gretl to guard Hitler's letters "because they will be valuable some day."

G. I.'S PASS THE HAT SO LAD MIGHT SEE

Gorizia, Italy, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—A little Italian boy blinded from a kick by a German Army horse may see again because American soldiers are passing the hat to pay for an operation in the United States. Eight-year-old Giuliano Cabbia was sent by American soldiers to a school for the blind at Padua a year ago. He has been playing the accordion for the Eighty-eighth Division, and earning substantial sums by giving concerts.

The Eighty-eighth Division started a collection to finance a trip to the United States. There's $1,516 in the kitty already, and enough more in sight to meet the State Department's requirement that the boy have $4,000 for passage and doctor bills.

More or less adopted by the Eighty-eighth, Thirty-fourth and Eighty-fifth divisions, Giuliano wears a complete G. I. uniform, including sleeve patches of all three outfits.

Italian PW Repatriation

Rome, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Ministry of War disclosed today that 743,000 Italian prisoners of war had been repatriated by October 31, but added that a shipping shortage was delaying the return of 502,000 still held in foreign countries, including 36,000 in the United States.

Portugal Detains Some Oporto Party Members

Lisbon, Nov. 9 (AP)—Some members of the Oporto Democratic movement were detained today for refusing to hand over to a Government investigating committee the lists of Democrats who signed a demand for postponement of elections scheduled November 18.

The Government of Premier Antonio Oliveiro Salazar ordered the investigation of lists of supporters of the demands on grounds a number of signatures were obtained under false pretenses.

The Democrats claimed the investigation was a form of intervention in their opposition to the election. They contend there is insufficient time for an opposition campaign.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry announced that all army officers in active service who signed the postponement petition or attended opposition meetings would be punished.

Singer's House Requisitioned

Oslo, Norway, Nov. 9 (AP)—The house in Oslo belonging to Henry Johan, husband of Kirsten Flagstad, opera singer, has been requisitioned and the couple will have to find a new residence. The house will be taken over by the Belgian legation.

Parties Agree On New Hungarian Cabinet

Budapest, Nov. 9 (AP)—With a virtual agreement reached on the composition of the new Hungarian Cabinet, it appeared today that Zoltan Tilday, Smallholders party leader and Protestant minister, would take the oath of office next Monday.

The Communists will hold three Cabinet posts, Social Democrats three, Peasant party one and Smallholders five. A Smallholder also will be president of the Assembly.

BUCHAREST TENSE FOLLOWING RIOTS IN ROYAL SQUARE

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By FRANK O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, Romania, Nov. 9—(AP) Bucharest was tensely quiet today after Thursday's Royal Square riots which the Soviet-sponsored government of Premier Petru Groza immediately blamed on an "anarchial movement" directed by Romania's National Peasant and Liberal parties.

A check of hospitals and morgues showed at least thirteen were killed and 80 wounded in the six-hour-long fighting, climaxed when Romanian troops machine-gunned the crowd.

A ministry of interior communique declared the Liberal and Peasant parties had for, "weeks prepared a movement of disorder" culminating in the strife yesterday between Communists and supporters of young King Mihai.

But eyewitnesses disagreed, declaring the battle started only when Communists tried to break up the demonstration by 40,000 to 50,000 persons gathered in the Royal Square to observe Mihai's 24th birthday anniversary. The Groza government, tiffing with the King ever since it refused Mihai's request that it resign, had forbidden any demonstrations.

Charge Fascist Acts

The communique charged the demonstrators had "committed Fascist acts, attacking public buildings" under the "cloak of a monarchist demonstration."

The demonstrators waved Romanian national flags, and pictures of Mihai, but I saw no party banners other than Communist placards on the walls. Demonstrators stripped some of these from government buildings.

Gunfire broke out when Groza government troops stationed near the ministry of interior, facing the Royal Square, fired on persons ripping down the Communist posters. Sporadic fire followed, and later troops fired again at a crowd at one entrance to the square.

Russian General Susaikov, head of the Allied Control Commission here, intervened and halted the shooting.

The communique declared the demonstration was "premeditated and organized by the direction of these two (Peasant and Liberal) parties which encourage the remains of fascism in our country," and said "the ministry of interior has decided to take urgently the most severe measures to maintain order and the exercise of civil liberties."

The Royal Square was blocked off today by government troops and the public address system blared light, gay music.

Arab Criticizes Truman On Jews

Jerusalem, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Izzat George Tannous, head of the Arab office in London, today criticized President Truman's suggestion that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine, declaring the President "knows it cannot be done without the use of force."

"There is no better country in which to settle the Jewish humanitarian problem than America itself," he suggested in an interview.

"We feel that Palestine already has taken much more than its share of Jewish immigrants," Tannous continued, "and what makes us even angrier is that these people who talk most about letting more Jews into Palestine are people who would never think of coming here to live."

The Arab people, he said, "fear American pressure, and fear there is a great Jewish influence on American Government."

Tannous, who recently returned to the Levant to attend his wife's funeral, said Palestine was not a Jewish problem but an Arab problem, "because we want peace and freedom in our country."

"As things stand now," he said, "we have no Government of our own in Palestine. Everything is done by the British."

To Protest Palestine Film

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Arab office in London said today it had protested to United States Ambassador John G. Winant on the March of Time film on Palestine.

The film, just released in England, "grossly misrepresented (the Arabs) in a manner to arouse contempt and antipathy for them," a spokesman said.

The attention of the British Government also has been called to the film with special reference to likely repercussions should the film be shown in Palestine, he added.

14,000 In Australia Seeking Ship Passage

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 9 (AP)—Shipping circles estimated today that 9,000 persons in Australia now are awaiting ship transportation to Britain while 5,000 war brides and business men are seeking passage to the United States.

Some applicants for passage to Britain have been on the waiting list for two years.

Australia To Aid In Germany

Canberra, Nov. 9 (AP)—Acting Minister of External Affairs Norman Makin announced today that Australia had accepted an invitation from the Government of the United Kingdom to participate in the British section of the Control Commission for Germany.

Admiral's Plane Sent For Ill Gob's Family

Auckland, N.Z., Nov. 9 (AP)—Admiral Paul Hendren's personal plane arrived here today to fly Mrs. William T, Bingham and her two children to the United States, where her husband—an enlisted man in the Navy—is now going blind.

Bingham married while serving in New Zealand and later saw service on Pacific islands, where he contracted an eye infection. He has never seen his younger child.

Bingham is now in the Charleston (S.C.) naval hospital.

Sailors Home-Bound Do K.P. for Civilians

HONOLULU, Nov. 9—(AP) The Stars and Stripes said today 1,300 Navy enlisted men homebound for discharge aboard the Monterey were being required to take turns washing dishes for themselves and for 1,500 civilians aboard the Army-operated ship.

The Army newspaper quoted Lt. Col. J. P. McGuinness, troop commander on the Monterey, as confirming the report that the high-point military personnel was required to do K. P. duty.

"I personally am very much against service men having to do K. P. duty for civilian passengers," the Stars and Stripes quoted the colonel as saying.

Cabinet Changed In South Africa

Johannesburg, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts announced today several cabinet changes brought about by the withdrawal of the Labor party from the wartime coalition and the resignation of Labor Minister W. B. Madeley.

Col. F. Steyn, Minister of Justice since 1939, succeeds Madeley in the Labor post; H. G. Lawrence, Minister of Welfare and Demobilization, becomes Minister of Social Welfare and Justice, and Dr. Henry Gluckman, chairman of National Health Services, enters the cabinet as Minister of Health and Housing.

CHIANG'S TROOPS WARNED TO STAY OUT OF MANCHURIA

Reds Cancel Peace Talks; Accuse U. S. of Helping Nationalists.

REPORT BITTER FIGHTING

30.24-31523

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Seesaw Battles Are Raging Along Sections of Railroads in Shansi, Hopeh.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Saturday, Nov. 10, —(AP) A Chinese Communist spokesman charged today that an American ultimatum was served this week on the commander of Red troops at Shanhaikaan, coastal terminus of the great wall, to withdraw his forces 100 kilometers from either side of the Peiping-Mukden railroad.

There was no American confirmation.

The spokesman said the alleged ultimatum was delivered Monday and was rejected the following day. He added no reports had been received of resultant fighting.

The Peiping-Mukden railroad is one of the main overland arteries for the entry of Chinese Nationalist forces into Manchuria.

Chinese Communists issued a blunt "stay out" warning today to Nationalist troops waiting ominously by the thousands on Manchuria's southern border, along the historic Great Wall near American-guarded Chinwangtao.

The Reds cancelled abruptly a scheduled afternoon peace talk in Chungking and said they would oppose entry of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops into Manchuria or any other "liberated areas."

The government, they charged, is using 49 armies aggregating 127 divisions—nearly 1,000,000 men—for "this civil war," plus 350,000 puppet troops. Forty-nine of the government divisions are supplied wholly or partly with American equipment, they asserted.

Bitter Battles Reported

Bloody seesaw battles between Communists and Nationalists along sections of railroads in Shansi and Hopeh provinces were reported today in a semi-official dispatch.

More than 8,000 Communists troops were reported launching repeated attacks on the city of Hwohsien in southern Shansi.

The dispatch listed the recapture by the Nationalists of three rail points but also told of wrecked sections of railroads.

Chiang's troops, pouring from American transports in the American-secured North China port of Chinwangtao, are facing "strong Communist forces" along the Great Wall 10 miles to the north—ready for the main round of China's undeclared war, Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported from the scene.

Semi-official sources in Chungking confirmed his report, conceding that the government likely will make its major drive to Manchuria by moving eastward from the Chinwangtao area along the Peiping-Mukden (Manchuria) railroad. Nationalists hope to reach Manchuria this month to replace withdrawing Russian occupation forces.

A Chinese Red spokesman asserted that many airplanes were massed at Peiping, ready to carry government troops to Changchun, Manchurian capital. He inferred that Reds had no way of blocking airborne movements, but added that if any passage of ground forces through liberated areas were attempted it would instantly be challenged.

He included the railroad town of Peitaiho, near Chinwangtao, in the liberated areas from which, he said, Nationalists must withdraw if the government is to comply with Red demands for a return to pre-fighting status. He insisted that Peitaiho was taken forcibly from the Communists by government troops spearheaded by U. S. Marines.

Chinwangtao, Peiping and Tientsin, currently occupied by Marines, fall into a different category, he said, but are "subject to future negotiations."

The Communists addressed a vigorous protest to President Truman against American "armed intervention in Chinese internal affairs," and asserted that weapons which America made to defeat Japan "have through the hands of Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer (U. S. commander in China) become weapons for slaughtering the Chinese people."

American transportation of Nationalist troops to Red-liberated areas, the Communist spokesman here declared, "will only prolong the civil war." Civil war, he said, began "Sept. 17, when the National Military Council distributed anti-bandit handbooks."

Adding that peace talks, resumed Thursday, had made "no progress," he repeated Thursday's Communist allegations that an unheralded meeting of Nationalist military talent here Saturday will likely have "evil effects." The conference, insistent but unofficial reports said, will deal with "bandit suppression." Communists maintain that this is merely another name for war on Communists.

(Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported after visiting the Peiping area that the tense situation there involves not only Communists but "the remnants of puppet forces, brigands, hangovers from warlords' armies, agrarian reform leaders, and a lot of people who just like to raise hell.")

Bergholz, in Chinwangtao, confirmed the report that Reds—in that area, at least—have been largely fighting with words rather than bullets. He termed the local areas near Chinwangtao "dangerously tense," but said there had been no major action in the past two weeks.

Shanhaikwan, coastal terminus of the Great Wall, north of Chinwangtao, likely will be the hottest spot when and if the main push of Nationalists toward Manchuria begins, he reported.

Presence of the American Marines probably have been a major factor in averting violence, Bergholz wrote: One Marine guarding a bridge "is a more potent deterrent to a Communist attack than a battalion of Nationalists . . . No wonder the Communists complain that Americans are actively as well as passively aiding the Nationalists."

Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer, who reported yesterday that Marines had been in "minor" clashes—he didn't say how many, if any, were wounded—also reiterated his previous statement that their withdrawal from the country may begin by mid-November.

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U. S. SHIPS LAND CHIANG'S MEN IN NORTH CHINA

Troops Pour Ashore and Move Into Positions Facing Communists.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST YANKS

Nationalists Told to Withdraw From Rail Town Reds Say Marines Helped Take.

Moosa

Chungking, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Nationalist troops began pouring today from United States ships into the Chinese port of Chinwangtao and fanning out to Manchuria's southern border, along which Communist troops were arrayed.

At the same time a spokesman for the Chinese Communists said they will oppose any attempt of Government troops to land in Manchuria or enter any other "liberated areas" of North China.

He declared that Nationalist forces would have to withdraw from the railway town of Peitaiho, near Chinwangtao, which he contended the Nationalists had occupied behind a United States Marine spearhead.

This was the latest Communist charge of American intervention, which earlier in the day had been denied by Lieut.-Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China. Wedemeyer was quoted in a Shanghai interview as saying that American forces had been caught in minor clashes, but insisted there was no intervention.

Wedemeyer, in Shanghai, denied intervention, but said his troops had been caught in minor skirmishes.

Simultaneously, representatives of the Chinese Government and the Communists reported some progress as they resumed negotiations on a four-point peace program. A Red spokesman said the chief obstacle was a demand that Nationalist troops be withdrawn immediately from all Communist-liberated areas.

Use Of U.S. Planes Charged

Even as peace negotiations continued, a Communist spokesman charged that the National Aviation Council planned to throw American-made P-40 fighter planes into the undeclared war. He also asserted that two unidentified P-40s flew over Yenan, Communist headquarters city, Monday and that a large quantity of aviation gasoline was sent to Siam this week.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, taking cognizance of a Chinese Nationlaist newspaper report that the Chinese Government would acquire 3,000 American planes, said it was "spurious and untrue." There are not that many American planes in China, he added.

Conference Canceled.

The communist spokesman said the demand for withdrawal of Nationalist trops from Peitaiho did not include the areas of Chinwangtao, nor Peiping and Tientsin farther west, but these too would be the subject for future negotiations. The communists have insisted that the Nationalist troops withdraw from "communist-liberated" areas of North China as a condition for peace discussions.

A scheduled afternoon conference between Chungking and communist representatives on the Nationalists' latest peace offer was canceled at the last moment by the communists.

Earlier, the contending parties had reported some progress after a resumption of the negotiations.

It was learned from Chinwangtao that possibly because of the presence of American Marines in strategic positions in that area, fighting has not broken out, despite the fact thousands of Nationalists and communists oppose each other at Shanhaikwan (Linyu), the ancient city which forms part of the Great Wall and is its eastern anchor on the Gulf of Chihli, ten miles north of Chinwangtao.

The peace negotiations found both Nationalists and Communists agreed that the fighting should stop—but disagreed on concessions. Communists insisted that fighting should be stopped throughout China at once. They demanded that the Government quit using Japanese puppet troops—a charge the Nationalists deny.

Point Of Agreement

Both sides agreed in principle that an investigation party should survey disputed areas, a minor point.

The Government insisted that technical military problems of reorganizing the Communist Army be completed within a month. This would require that Yeh Ching-yin, chief of staff of the Red Army, come to Chungking, a mission he has avoided in recent weeks.

Capture Of Village

The Communist *New China Daily News*, while specifying that the latest asserted United States intervention had been bloodless, charged that American troops and armored vehicles spearheaded the Nationalists' capture of a railroad station and a village.

The *Daily News* appealed to the Communist newspaper *Daily Worker* in New York to "urge the American people and Government to cease the spearheading and transporting of Kuomintang (Nationalist) troops by United States forces to Communist-liberated areas; and finally to discontinue any help to the Kuomintang accentuating civil war in China."

Seizure Of Rail Station

The *Daily News* said American troops led 300 Chinese Nationalists in seizing a small railway station at Liuhouying, south of Peitaiho on the Peiping-Mukden railway. It also charged that United States armored vehicles helped puppet troops arrest Communist officials and civilians in near-by Tsaishang.

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Wedemeyer said he had referred to Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of the Marine Third Amphibious Corps, an earlier charge that Marines had raided a communist office in Tientsin. He reiterated a previous statement that forty per cent of the 1,800,000 Japanese in China still are armed and pointed out that the American's mission is to assist the Chinese in demobilizing and repatriating these troops.

To Confer With Chiang.

The general, who is due here tomorrow to confer with Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek, emphasized "we are not supposed to take aggressive action against any Chinese except to project American lives and property." He said redeployment of American troops would start soon and that by the year's end only 6,300 United States Army personnel were to be left in China. However, there are more than 50,000 Marines in North China, where they were sent weeks ago to assist in disarming Japanese.

The peace negotiations found both Nationalists and Communists agreed that the fighting should stop—but disagreed on concessions. Communists insisted that fighting should be stopped throughout China at once. They demanded that the Government quit using Japanese Puppet troops—a charge the Nationalists deny.

Chiang's Forces Face Reds At Great Wall

By Richard Bergholz

Chinwangtao, Nov. 9 (AP)—American-transported Chinese Nationalist troops have moved into battle positions opposing the Yenan Communist forces along the eastern end of the Great Wall of China, boundary between disputed North China and Manchuria.

But, possibly because of the presence of American Marines in strategic positions in the area, fighting has not broken out, despite the fact that thousands of Nationalists and Communists oppose each other at Shanhaikwan (Linyu), the ancient city that forms part of the Great Wall and is its eastern anchor on the Gulf of Chihli, ten miles north of Chinwangtao.

The elements of two Chinese Nationalist armies, the 13th and the 52d, were put ashore by United States amphibious forces under Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey.

Spread Out Along Wall

At first the Chinese troops crowded into this relatively small harbor city and milled about doing nothing before they spread out toward the Great Wall of China—and the strong forces of the Communist 8th Route Army along it.

From all indications, the Communists are well dug in both in and around Shanhaikwan and are sufficiently mobile to swing either direction to combat any forced entry into Manchuria along that sector.

A serious and historic test is building up between the Nationalists and the Communists in the vicinity of the Great Wall, but at the moment the civil war has not broken out in the coastal areas.

Dangerously Tense

After a week of touring the critical areas I am convinced that, although many local areas are dangerously tense, open, full-scale warfare has not begun because neither the Communists nor the Nationalists have felt the time or circumstances propitious.

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But the crucial test is building up about ten miles north of this Nationalist port, which was originally secured by American Marines to become a major debarkation port for Kuomintang soldiers in North China.

It is becoming increasingly doubtful that any Nationalist troop landings in any size will be made north of the Great Wall, at least with the aid of American naval forces. If Chiang's Government is to regain Manchuria by force—assuming the Nationalist-Communist negotiations at Chungking are futile—the main fight will be along the Grea' Wall, and Shanhaikwan is currently the focal point of the tension.

"Mock Warfare"

But during the tour of Communist-controlled areas I was impressed with the mock warfare now going on. It makes you think of a group of schoolboys playing at war. First one side and then the other will march and countermarch all over the countryside, causing all kinds of excitement and speculation. Positions are changed and strengthened, but save for a few stray shots there is no fighting.

Neither the Communists nor the Nationalists do extensive patroling. They rely on espionage instead. It is a common practice, I am told, to dress troops in civilian clothes and send them into enemy lines to determine positions and strength.

Railroad As Example

Incidents along the important Tientsin-Chingwantao railroad illustrate the kind of mock warfare now going on. This rail line, an important feeder line for Nationalists and the only outlet for the rich North China coal mines, wanders over fertile flatlands, crossing numerous streams. From a military standpoint, it would be easy to cut. But as yet the Communists have failed to make any serious all-out attempt to knock out the line. So far, they have made only harassing attacks with a nuisance value.

The reason the Communists haven't made a major attack on the railroad may lie with the United States. On each of several large spans are small forces of 1st Marine Division men as guards. They have been put there, obviously with orders to stand guard duty, but to keep out of trouble.

That Deters The Reds

If the Communists were to assault one of these objectives, the Marines couldn't escape involvement. Thus the presence of one American at a bridge post is a more potent deterrent to Communist attack than a battalion of Nationalists.

The Communists complain that Americans are actively as well as passively aiding the Nationalists and opposing the Communists. They accuse Americans of hypocrisy in claiming noninvolvement while putting Marines in critical areas.

TWO CHINESE ARMIES TO QUIT INDO CHINA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 9 — (AP) Having disarmed 30,000 Japanese in northern Indo-China, two Chinese occupation armies will be withdrawn to China, Gen. Lu Han, commander of the occupation forces, told a news conference today.

If any violence should break out in the Chinese-occupied zone between French troops and native Annamese, he added the Chinese attitude will be neutral. Thus far, he said, there have been no armed clashes between French and Annamese in the Chinese-occupied zone, because there have been no French troops in that sector.

One Chinese occupation army is withdrawing from Haiphong to China because of supply difficulties, he reported, and another soon will follow.

He denied that Chinese had refused to allow French troops to reenter Indo-China from China's Yunnan province, explaining that the French were greatly outnumbered by Annamese and evidently were unwilling to go in.

Shipping Held Enough To Get Marines Home

Chinwangtao, Nov. 9 (AP)—There is enough shipping available in North China to get the great bulk of American Marines home by Christmas if that is to be the American policy, Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey, commander of the 7th Amphibious Force, said today after receiving a report that all Marines would be withdrawn from "troubled areas."

The Marines here are near near-by Shanhaikwan to hear the enough to the "troubled area" at skirmishing of Chinese Government and Communist forces and to see the wounded being brought in.

There are approximately 53,000 Marines in North China (previous reports indicated from 60,000 to as high as 70,000) and virtually all are deployed in "troubled areas." From Tsingtao northward they are located in areas still held or threatened by Communists.

1,500 CHINESE LOST WHEN SHIP HITS MINE

HONG KONG, Nov. 9—(AP) A Chinese river steamer struck a mine in the mouth of the Canton river yesterday and sank with the loss of from 1,500 to 1,600 Chinese, mostly soldiers en route to the civil war zone of North China.

Survivors brought here by junk said today the explosion came with terrific force and the steamer, the Hai Chu, sank within a few minutes, trapping hundreds below decks.

The 1,000-ton vessel had been ferrying the Chinese Eighth army from Canton to Hong Kong, and at least 1,700 soldiers were among the 1,800 persons aboard. Two Europeans on the Hai Chu were reported safe.

ANNAMESE ATTACK FRENCH NEAR SAIGON

SAIGON, Indo-China, Nov. 9—(AP) French troops pushing south of Saigon by land and river were heavily attacked by Annamese nationalists near Tanan, a nationalist stronghold, and one French garrison was reported to have asked for help from British Indian forces.

The fight near Tanan, 25 miles southwest of Saigon, continued last night. Japanese deserters were reported helping the Annamese in resistance against French reoccupation forces. In one sector, a Japanese-manned 75 was said to have opened fire on the French.

Heretofore, Annamese resistance has consisted mainly of sniper fire and felling trees across roads in this sector.

The French have taken over key points surrounding an area of more than 1,500 square miles, largely south of Saigon, but make no claim to controlling Annamese resistance within the area.

The night before last, Annamese and Gurkhas exchanged night-long rifle fire in a southern residential sector of the capital itself.

North of Saigon, the British are concentrating on disarming Japanese soldiers, and so far have gone no farther than about 25 miles from the city.

ANNAMESE FORCE BATTLES FRENCH

Saigon, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Bitter fighting resulted yesterday when French troops were met by strong resistance from Annamese nationalists in the vicinity of Tan An, thirty-five miles southwest of Saigon. The engagement began when French overland columns and river-borne forces sought to continue reoccupying territory south of the capital. As they approached Tan An, a stronghold of the Viet Minh (native nationalists), the Annamese hit back. There were indications that Japanese deserters were collaborating with the nationalists.

The fighting continued last night. There were reliable reports today that one French garrison had requested the aid of British Indian forces.

JAP LIBERALS CAMPAIGNING

Platform Seeks 'Democratic System' Under Hirohito

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—Japan's new Liberal party plunged today into the empire's first peacetime election campaign with a platform calling for a "democratic system" under Emperor Hirohito.

Assembling in Tokyo for the inaugural rally, party members served notice they would battle the Communist program to "overthrow the Emperor and establish dictatorship."

A few Communists filtered into the park where several thousand persons were attending the rally and heckled the speakers, but there were no disorders, members reported.

150 Candidates In Field

Ichiro Hatoyma, the party's president and a former member of the House of Representatives, told correspondents the Liberals had agreed to co-operate with the Socialists after the election.

The party placed in the field a list of 150 candidates—most of them admittedly inexperienced in politics—pledged to the principle of living up to the Potsdam declaration for a peaceful Japan.

Among the candidates is Hachiro Arita, a Foreign Minister before the war, who will stand for the Diet from the Niigata district in the forthcoming election, which probably will be called in January.

The position of the Liberal party, with 50 members in the present Diet, was challenged by the new Minponto (peoples) party which claims 250 Diet members, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Nation's Economy Studied

Minponto will organize formally November 16. Kyodo predicted it would become one of the most influential under the the new era of political freedom granted by General MacArthur because of its heavy Diet membership.

While the Japanese were sampling their new political freedom, reparations experts were beginning a preliminary survey of the nation's economy to determine how it could pay for the ravages of its lost war.

Edwin W. Pauley, United States representative of the War Reparations Commission, was en route here by plane while members of his staff opened discussion at supreme headquarters.

Says Russia Entitled To Little

He said before leaving San Francisco that Japan's economy "will be reduced to a bare minimum" by stripping her of her war potential and asserted he would investigate reports that Russia had been removing industrial machinery from Manchuria as reparations.

Pauley asserted Russia was entitled to little if any indemnity for her part in the Pacific war and that the industries Japan built up in Manchuria should go to China as reparations.

Japanese sources here claimed Russians had landed light forces on the small islands of Kunashiri, Shikotan, Shitosu, Suisho and Taraku off the eastern coast of Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's home islands.

Money Deals Thwarted

Supreme headquarters reported large-scale attempts to spirit back to Japan huge sums of money from former Japanese-occupied territory had been nipped and the funds frozen.

The household of Korean Prince Ri Ri tried to transfer five and one-half million yen from Korea to the Osaka branch of the Imperial bank in Japan.

That was the largest attempted deal, headquarters said, but the latest was an attempt by one Uzami Yonsichi to bring in 1,818,000 yen he had collected from the Japanese navy in payment for rice purchased from the Korean commodity company.

Uzawa Refuses To Defend Tojo In War Trial

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—Fusaaki Uzawa, prominent Japanese lawyer appointed to defend war criminals, today declined to participate in the defense of Hideki Tojo, the "Pearl Harbor Premier," because "Tojo personally was responsible for the war."

Uzawa, president of Meiji University, nevertheless said that Tojo should be given a fair trial—"although I am not sure that he deserves it"—because of the international importance of the case.

"Tojo Personally Responsible"

The 73-year-old Uzawa said he would not defend any Japanese charged as a war criminal unless he personally was satisfied the accused was innocent. He said he believed Tojo would find it difficult to obtain Japanese counsel.

Uzawa said he shared the opinion of "Japanese who believe Tojo is personally responsible for the war," particularly since he acted on his own responsibility and refused to listen to contrary opinions.

The former Premier is nearly recovered from an attempt to commit suicide.

Named Without Consultation

"When the war started, I personally thought perhaps it was inevitable, but today I know it was not inevitable," added Uzawa. "There was a trend toward war in this country and I won't defend anyone who led those trends, although perhaps there might be some of Tojo's civilian Cabinet members who were dragged into war themselves."

Uzawa said he was named to the war criminal defense body without consultation; then associates asked him to accept because of his age and influence in Tokyo's leading law association. He figured in some of the country's leading political and criminal cases in his 50 years as a criminal lawyer. He formerly was a member of the House of Peers.

Tojo's trial will be important internationally because he was at the head of the Japanese Government at the outbreak of hostilities and "therefore judgment of him will set an important precedent in international law," Uzawa said.

Brutalities "Very Bad"

"If the accounts of brutalities in prison camps are true, that was very bad," the lawyer said, but asserted Emperor Hirohito should not be classed as a war criminal because "he never participated in the Government and never had the power of veto, as does your President. He merely says what is brought to him by the ministers because he trusts them. But at the surrender, the Emperor reached the point where he no longer trusted the ministers and therefore stepped into the open."

Joseph B. Keenan, former assistant to the United States Attorney General, was named by General MacArthur to counsel his legal staff for the trials of Tojo and other persons charged with planning and waging war in violation of treaties.

Emperor Idea May Die With Shinto

By Glenn Babb

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Emperor of Japan to outward appearances retains the religious veneration and devotion of a vast majority of the 75,000,0000 defeated and dazed Japanese, but powerful ferments are working which may change this in a few years.

American policy has been to permit Japan to retain the Emperor and use his prestige to make smooth the surrender, occupation and program of democracy dictated by the conquereors. But there has been no promise of continuing Allied support for the imperial institution, and the ultimate decision on the Emperor concept must be made by the Japanese people.

Little Change For Hirohito

Thus far there is little evidence of danger to the throne. The Communists clamor noisily for the Emperor's removal, but they are an infinitesimal minority. Nearly all other parties which mushroomed in the wake of American-imposed freedoms call for democratic changes without touching the "sacred and inviolate" position of the Mikado.

Meanwhile, Hirohito goes about his functions as high priest and

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divinely descended ruler of his people with little or no alteration of the ancient Shinto rituals. Last week he performed the customary rites of worship in palace sanctuaries on Meiji Setsu, birthday of his grandfather, Emperor Meiji, and one of the three big holidays on the Japanese calendar.

Next week Hirohito is journeying to Ujiyamada in ancient Ise province, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, to worship at grand shrines dedicated to the sun goddess, Amaterasu, chief deity of the Shinto Pantheon and divine ancestress of the imperial house and the Japanese race. To her he will report the "termination of the war," according to official announcement.

But emperor worship is inextricably linked to the Shinto national cult which militarists made their chief spiritual weapon. There are numerous indications that Shinto has lost vastly in popular esteem. Whether the emperor concept can survive Shinto's decline is a moot question.

I have found Tokyo's chief Shinto shrines almost deserted. On a bright Sunday afternoon, such as prewar, would have brought thousands to Meiji Shrine on Tokyo's outskirts to worship the spirit of Hirohito's grandfather, founder of the modern Japanese Empire. Only four Japanese were seen in the Shrine's broad approaches, two obviously demobilized army officers and two giggling schoolgirls. The main shrine, hitherto one of the main focal points of national religio-patriotism, was burned in a fire raid last April, but enough subsidiary buildings remain to give the devout a place to worship if they want to worship.

Few At Yasukuni Shrine

Attendance at Yasukuni Shrine, where are enshrined the souls of all of Japan's fallen warriors, was not much greater. Similar neglect was found at the shrine to General Nogi, hero of Port Arthur, and other Shinto temples.

On the same day, Asakusa Park and playground at the other end of Tokyo drew thousands. Long queues waited at theaters and movie houses. Throngs pushed through the streets and chatted with curbstone merchants whose small stocks replaced destroyed shops. It was obvious that Tokyo wanted to forget the war and all that bred it.

May Change Political Life

Shinto's manifest decline may have far-reaching developments in Japan's political as well as religious life. An American State Department spokesman recently announced that American policy is to make it impossible for Shinto to continue its prewar role in the national scheme. To this end the Japanese Government will be required to cease all financial support.

But Shinto's eclipse may be achieved without any Allied action. Shinto and its great shrines always have been supported by the state, not the people. Observance of its rites was a duty from which release will be welcomed by many. What will rush into the vacuum left by Shinto's decline remains to be seen. It could be Christianity or it could be communism.

Would Affect Emperor

Hirohito's hold on the people would be greatly affected by decline of the cult which claims for him veneration on the grounds he is the Son of Heaven and the current manifestation of a "line unbroken for ages eternal." Unquestionably, Hirohito's prestige and that of the imperial house suffered form his visit to MacArthur at the American Embassy. That the Son of Heaven should leave the sacred palace to visit an alien mortal was a tremendous shock to millions of devout Japanese. The effect was intensified when Japanese newspapers published a picture showing the American conqueror towering over the stooped figure of his visitor.

However, there are many Japanese who assert that Hirohito's firmness in ending the war and carrying out the surrender made him personally more popular with the masses than any previous Mikado.

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Told To Revise Constitution

MacArthur has directed the Japanese Government to revise the Constitution to give full play to democratic processes. The Cabinet obviously is loathe to make any changes affecting the Emperor's place. Foreign Minister Yoshida argues that the Constitution is democratic but was misused by militarists. Premier Shidehara says the clause which states that the Emperor is sacred and inviolate had a counterpart in the British saying that "The King can do no wrong."

Such men, rated as "liberals" in prewar Japan but likely to find themselves overwhelmed in political tides loosed by surrender, profess to believe that the Emperor can remain in a limited monarchy, patterned after the British monarchy. Some such compromise may be achieved, but there seems little chance that the god emperor concept can long survive the enfeeblement of its chief support, Shinto.

MIKADO WANTS DURABLE PEACE

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito today expressed hope that "Christian churches of the world will now devote themselves to a just and durable peace."

His statement was made during an audience granted to five American Protestant church leaders. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk of New York, spokesman for the American deputation, said the initiative in staging the audience, and others to follow, was taken by the Imperial household ministry.

Hirohito told the first of a series of audiences for some 1,000 churchmen that "I think the coming of this deputation is a matter of utmost consequence to Japan."

Dr. Douglas Horton, New York, chairman of the deputation, replied: "Christians of America and Japan are eager to join hands and forces for an era of goodwill."

Jap Movie Houses To Show 45 U.S. Films

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—Japanese movie houses will show 45 American feature motion pictures, starting in mid-December, General MacArthur's headquarters said. There will be supporting short subjects of news and educational topics.

Among the films, selected for showing to conquered peoples, are "The Men in Her Life," "Once Upon a Time," "Madame Curie," "Lost Angel," "In Old Oklahoma," "Song of Nevada," "Going My Way," "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," "All That Money Can Buy," "Snow White," "The Butler's Sister," "Flesh and Fantasy," "Phantom of the Opera," "Sun Valley Serenade," "Remember the Day," "Gold Rush," "The Southerner," "Casa Blanca" and "Watch on the Rhine."

SOVIET SAID TO HOLD NORTH JAPANESE ISLES

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said today he had heard reports the Russians had occupied five small islands off the east coast of Hokkaido, but "there's nothing definite."

He commented after Japanese sources said relatively light Soviet forces had occupied Kunashiri, Shikotan, Shitosh, Suisho and Taraku Islands. Hokkaido is the northernmost of the Japanese home islands. North of it are the Russian-occupied Kuriles.

The Russians announced the occupation of Kunashiri and Shikotan islands in the southern Kuriles last Sept. 1. They said that the occupation of the two islands had completed the conquest of the entire 1,350-mile chain of Kurile Islands stretching north from the Japanese homeland.

Russ Occupy Isles, Report

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—Japanese sources said today that Russia had occupied five small islands off the east coast of Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese home islands. Relatively light Soviet forces, the sources said, occupied Kunashiri, Shikotan, Shitosu, Suisho and Taraku islands.

Red Share In Jap Reparations Opposed

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San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States representative on the War Reparations Commission, is en route by plane to Tokyo today, convinced of two things — that Japanese economy must be reduced to a bare minimum and that Russia is entitled to little, if any, indemnity for its part in the Pacific war.

He and his newly announced special assistant, United States District Judge Pierson M. Hall, of Los Angeles, began their flight to the Far East here last night.

Pauley said he is anxious to get to Manchuria "as fast as I can" to investigate reports that Russia had been removing industrial machinery from that area.

Assets On Continent

The United State policy, he asserted, is to leave Japanese assets intact in Manchuria and China, where they will be considered part of the reparation payment to the Chinese.

He said here yesterday that the Japanese civilian economy "will be reduced to a bare minimum by removal of every industrial war potential and other equipment not absolutely needed."

Pauley said reparations in Japan will take the same pattern as in Germany, where he was chairman of the American Reparations Delegation. He will now devote his full time to Japan, where he already has a staff of 22 men.

In Goods And Cash

He declined to estimate the amount of indemnity to be set for Japan, but said it would be in both goods and cash.

"I take the position that Russia is entitled to no reparations from the Nipponese, or at best, very slight reparation, since it entered the Pacific war at a very late date," Pauley declared.

His recommendations will be presented to the Far Eastern Advisory Council.

Survey Is Begun

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—The American Reparations Commission staff began its survey of Japanese economy today in preparation for the determination of Nippon's war bill and how it shall be paid.

H. D. Maxwell, chief adviser to Edwin W. Pauley, American representative to the Allied Reparations Commission, said the group received "splendid co-operation" from Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, deputy chief of staff to General MacArthur, and Col. R. C. Kramer, chief of supreme headquarters' economic section.

The Americans will continue preliminary work under Maxwell until Pauley's arrival from the United States.

Graves Of Slain B-29 Flyers Are Found

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—The crudely marked graves of fourteen executed B-29 flyers, hidden in undergrowth, have been discovered in Osaka, the United States 6th Army disclosed today.

Nine of the fourteen have been identified tentatively by means of names cut on pieces of plank stuck into the ground, but they are being withheld until next of kin have been notified.

The grim discovery resulted from a letter sent to General MacArthur's headquarters by a Korean who told of eighteen flyers being shot down June 5 to 6 during a raid on Osaka.

Prisoners In Basement

The eighteen were brought in as prisoners and held in the basement of the Prefecture Building, where two died a few days later from wounds.

Other Koreans held in the same prison told army investigators that the remaining sixteen were marched daily from prison cells to be questioned by the brutal "thought police." On returning to the cells, the flyers showed signs of beatings.

This routine continued until August 6, when fourteen of the group were taken from the cells blindfolded and deprived of their shoes.

Never Returned

The Koreans said the flyers never returned.

Japanese guards were quoted by the internees as saying the flyers "were guilty of crimes against civilians by bombing their cities and strafing their hospitals and that they were going to be executed."

[The letter the Korean wrote to headquarters said two of the flyers were to be liberated and returned to the United States. Their fate apparently is unknown.]

Sixty Army officers visited the basement of the jail. On the wall they found a calendar with the days chalked off—through August 6. There were seven cells, 5 by 10 feet, with the only ventilation from a small opening high on the cement walls. There was evidence that the flyers, crowded several to a cell, had been forced to kneel for long periods of time in awkward positions.

The graves were found in Sanadayama military cemetery in the heart of Osaka, where Japanese place urns containing the ashes of their military dead.

Even in the case of the nine tentatively identified dead all but one plank marker carried only the last name and rank.

YAMASHITA TRIAL RECESS ORDERED OVER WEEKEND

MANILA, Nov. 9—(AP) Witnesses in somber procession testified today that Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's soldiers slaughtered 1,000 men, women and children on southern Luzon last March.

When the story of horror and death was done, the military commission hearing war crimes charges against the Japanese general recessed for the week-end to allow the voluminous transcript to be brought up to date.

Much of the populations of the town of Cuenca and nearby villages in the southern province of Batangas perished at the hands of the frenzied Japanese, who knew by then the war was lost, the witnesses said.

Their sad stories of how their villages died had a sameness about them, except that some estimated the death toll higher or lower for it was hard to tell among the corpses how many had fallen.

They said the Japanese would come to the villages, order the people outside, bind them with wire, and then go to work shooting or bayoneting men, women and children.

Or sometimes, as two women witnesses testified earlier in the hearing, the Japanese would vary the technique by herding the panic-stricken Filipinos into ravines, toss in grenades and blaze away with machineguns until all inside ceased to move.

A Filipino girl said she was tied to a mango tree with 16 others and was bayoneted twice. Then the Japanese threw a grenade and she was wounded by 15 fragments.

It was hard to get the testimony because the Filipinos spoke in their own dialect. Once the defense questioned the accuracy of the translater, saying three Filipino newsmen had been catching discrepancies.

The three newsmen were sworn, but about the worst they could testify to was that once the translator said "east" when the witness had said "west."

The commission apologized to the translator for the defense allega-

tions, decided henceforce that two translators would be used, then called a night session to go back over some of the challenged testimony.

At the night session two witnesses were called to tell their stories all over again. The commission ruled they were "substantially" the same as before.

WOMEN RECALL JAP SLAUGHTER

Tell How Families Were Killed in Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The first details of a mass slaughter perpetrated last February 16 and 18 by the Japanese in a ravine near Taal, Batangas Province, were related today by two black-clad women at Yamashita war crimes trial. Both lost members of their families in the slaughter.

While tears streamed down her cheeks, Mrs. Conchita Lualhati testified that the soldiers of Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita set fire to a village forcing her family to seek refuge in a nearby sugar plantation. Pursuing Japanese diverted the fleeing people toward the ravine.

"I could hear screaming from men, women and children as shootings became intense and the Japanese started showering people with grenades," she told the commission in a halting, choking voice. "The Japanese were dashing around laughing and shouting during this terrible time."

Her husband and 1-year-old daughter were among the more than fifty dead she saw in the ravine.

Juanita Barrion, 26 years old, told of losing her mother, father, three sisters and four brothers. They were victims of machine gun and rifle fire and grenades. She related how, as Japanese fired point blank into the ravine, she pretended to be dead. She left the ravine later to search for food for a four-months'-old brother. When she returned there was only a heap of scattered bones in the area. Exploding grenades had blasted the gory scene.

She said she was unable to ascertain why the Japanese committed the killings and the firing of the villages, inasmuch as no American soldiers were close by.

The Yamashita defense has contended the Japanese in the area acted to crush guerrilla activities which were hampering the Nipponese in their losing defensive campaign.

New Jap Party Claims 250 Diet Members

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (AP)—Kyodo News Agency said today more than 250 Diet members are expected to join the new Minponto or Peoples party when it is organized November 16, promising to make it one of the most influential of the newly created groups.

Kyodo said an extraordinary session of the Diet is expected to be convened about December 1 to consider a Government-drafted bill for revision of the general election law.

Jap Loss Laid To Production Failure

Fukuoka, Japan, Nov. 9 (AP)—A veteran of 34 years' service in the Japanese Navy, Rear Admiral Masao Aoki, today told officers of the United States 32d Division he believed Japan lost the war because the nation failed to meet production needs.

A major factor in the failure to reach war-production goals, he said, was wholesale drafting of skilled workers into the army.

Aoki said the turning point in the war was the combination of Japanese navy defeat at Midway and army defeat at Guadalcanal.

Japan's sole major weapon against invasion near the war's end, he said, was the *kamikaze* corps, but its planes and their bombloads were too light to be effective.

70,000 Letters A Day To GI's In North Japan

Yokohama, Nov. 9 (AP)—United States troops in northern Japan receive about 70,000 letters daily through the 7th Base Post Office in Yokohama, staffed by 14 officers and 435 enlisted men.

Officers said letters from the United States now reached Japan eight to ten days from the mailing date, but packages required 30 to 90 days en route.

'Our Greatest Hour,' Geiger Tells Marines

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 9 (AP)—"This is our greatest hour," Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger told the men of his command on this the one hundred and seventieth anniversary of the Marine Corps.

"We have developed an invincible amphibious force and our ranks will not be reduced again.

"In memory of those who in death forever guard the beaches of our triumph and in honor of our heroes, both living and dead, let us resolve that the corps will always be faithful and ready."

Geiger also expressed appreciation for efficient and dignified service of the women's reserve.

Navy Refloats 90 Ships at Okinawa

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Ninety of the 226 vessels beached or sunk at Okinawa by a typhoon early last month have been refloated during the past two weeks, Fleet Headquarters said yesterday. The ninety range from small landing craft to 10,000-ton ships.

The Navy expects to refloat nearly 70 per cent of the 226.

PERON REPORTED WED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—A friend of Col. Juan Peron said today that the 50 year old former Vice-President married Eva Duarte, a tall and attractive blond, on October 18, last. Peron is still considered the strong man behind the Argentine military government. His first wife died in 1939.

The informant said a Buenos Aires municipal official performed the ceremony before intimate freinds, including Government officials in an apartment in Buenos Aires and that the couple now were on a honeymoon at an island resort about twenty miles north of the capital. Peron is expected to run for Persident if elections are held next year.

DOOLITTLE URGES ARMY AIR FORCE OF 400,000 MEN

Says Service Also Wants Post-war Air Reserve of 1,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 9.— (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle told Senators today that the Army Air Forces wants a post war establishment of 400,000 regular officers and men and a reserve of 1,000,000.

The veteran flier said these figures have been approved by AAF leaders under Gen. H. H. Arnold, AAF chief, but had not yet been accepted by the War Department or joint chiefs of staff.

The former 8th Air Force chief testified before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in favor of a single National Defense Department with air raised to equal power with ground and sea forces.

He outlined the Air Force plans after Senators observed that the Navy had detailed post-war plans while similar data were lacking on air forces.

Pictures Next War.

In response to questioning, Doolittle also offered these opinions:

The next war—if twenty years intervenes—will be conducted by pilotless, gyro-stabilized, radar controlled, and radio-directed projectiles utilizing atomic bombs or some more powerful force.

The battleship now is obsolete. Aircraft carriers now are at their peak development and soon will be obsolescent because they can be sunk.

The United States must maintain a line of far-flung bases for national defense.

For Single Department.

Doolittle, leader of the first air raid on Tokyo, predicted that the nation's future military planes will be able "to go to any part of the world and return to bases in America." Furthermore, he asserted, other countries will have the same sort of air power plus atomic bombs.

To assure the nation's safety in such a world, he contended it is necessary to create a single national defense department, with air co-equal to ground and sea forces.

"No ships can interpose their steel hulls and 16-inch guns between us and that attack," he said.

"No force tied to the ground can counterbalance its threat. It is a threat of air power and it must be met by air power."

The General said that 5,000 first-line bombers, fighters and other military craft must be constantly ready on airfields, with a large reserve of replacements. Approximately 3,000 tactical and training aircraft, he added, should be available for the National Guard Reserve.

The Army is backing plans to consolidate the War and Navy departments, and the Navy is opposing them.

During the Senate committee hearing this morning on the merger plans, Senator Hill D-Ala) asked Doolittle if he would comment about two recent statements Hill attributed to top ranking Navy admirals: one by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz crediting sea power with forcing the Japanese surrender; the other by Admiral Mark Mitscher saying Navy carrier-based craft won the air war with Japan.

War Won by Teamwork

"Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Mitscher are great commanders," said the General who led the first bombing raid on Japan.

"But this war was won by teamwork. Each of the three agencies did its best. No single agency alone was responsible. I do feel very strongly it was not seapower that compelled Japan to sue for peace. And that it was not carrier strength that won the air war.

"Our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves as a result of those two comments."

Army-Navy Merger Plan Battle Rages at Hearing

Doolittle's Testimony Before Senate Group Protested by Forrestal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP)—The Army-Navy quarrel over proposals to merge the armed forces grew so hot today that the Secretary of the Navy protested directly to the Secretary of War over testimony given by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Doolittle had told the Senate Military Affairs committee that "our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves" because of naval commanders' claims about the part their forces played in the Pacific victory.

Sends Letter to Patterson

Quickly, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal dispatched a letter to Secretary of War Patterson urging that an "honest difference of principle" not be allowed to "degenerate into an exchange of personalities."

He said he questioned whether "death in any particular line of duty—and the resultant grief at home—should be appealed to in order to advance any individual point of view."

Forrestal wrote Patterson:

"For some time, I have been concerned about the tone of the testimony which Army and Navy officers have been giving before the Senate Military Affairs committee on the merger of the War and Navy departments and this morning an incident occurred which finally prompts me to write you this letter.

"During his testimony this morning, Lt. Gen. Doolittle, referring to statements made by Admirals Nimitz and Mitscher about the role of sea power in the Pacific, said:

'Our B-29 boys are probably resting uneasily in their graves as a result of those statements.' Gen. Doolittle also referred to arguments advanced by witnesses before the committee as 'hypocrisy.' As civilian head of the naval service I should not let charges against high ranking naval officers of hypocrisy of partisanship to the point of callousness go unnoticed. But to avoid adding to the undesirable heat which it seems to me has already entered these deliberations, I refrain from making any direct reply. Moreover, the Navy air-sea record speaks for itself of our concern for the B-29 crews.

"I question whether we should allow the discussion of a proposal on which our departments are divided to lead us into impugning the good faith of people who disagree with us and I question especially whether death in any particular line of duty—and the resultant grief at home—should be appealed to in order to advance any individual point of view. The fact that an officer of Gen. Doolittle's caliber and admitted high qualities could be led to accuse responsible commanders of any service of disregard for the sacrifices made by the men of another service illustrates precisely the general drift of events which gives me such deep concern.

Cannot Revive Spirit

"If we allow an honest difference over principle to degenerate into an exchange of personalities, we shall do irreparable harm to the end which we all seek in the name of national security: The comradeship of all branches of the armed services. Once destroyed in a passing controversy, that spirit cannot be revived by any legislative fiat or organizational chart.

"As I have said before, it seems to me we might avoid such injurious acrimony by elevating this whole deliberation to the level of a special inquiry by a presidential commission on the national security. Such a commission on one aspect of national security—the import of new weapons—was proposed by the joint chiefs of staff in their memorandum to us of Oct. 24. In any event, I hope you will join with me in seeking to keep the discussion of the proposal now before congress free from personalities which may leave lasting scars.

"I particularly want to caution all members of the naval service who may discuss this question publicly or privately against questioning the good faith and humanity of people who disagree with them: For that reason I am making this letter public."

Doolittle, in his testimony, urged an American airforce ready for instant action in any part of the world. He asserted that battleships are now obsolete and carriers are becoming so.

He told the committee that General H. H. Arnold, airforces chief, and other AAF leaders want a post-war establishment of 400,000 regular officers and men to man 5,000 first-line bombers, fighters and other aircraft. They also want a reserve of 1,000,000 officers and men , with 3,000 tactical and training planes, he said.

The agile, partly bald veteran who commanded three air forces during the recent war urged immediate congressional approval of the single national defense agency with air power promoted to equal status with land and sea forces.

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TAX REDUCTION BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

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Law Will Save Individuals $2,644,000,000 and Business $3,136,000,000—Takes 12,000,000 Off Rolls.

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The White House today announced that President Truman had signed the bill giving individuals and business a slash of $5,920,000,000 in 1946 taxes.

Mr. Truman thus became the first President in sixteen years to sign a general tax reduction measure. Not since Herbert Hoover put his signature on a "Christmas present" slash in 1929 has there been an overall reduction of pocketbook levies.

Congressional sponsors of the legislation said it would stimulate business in the reconversion period and create jobs.

The White House announcement this morning said the bill was signed yesterday.

Benefits the New Law Confers.

The legislation does the following:

1. Removes 12,000,000 low income persons from the tax rolls and assures reductions of 10 per cent or more for individuals making up to $50,000 annually. Smaller cuts are provided for those with incomes over $50,000. Total reductions for individuals amount to $2,644,000,000.

2. Provides special tax treatment for veterans of world war II, forgiving all levies on the service pay of enlisted men in wartime and giving officers three years in which to settle with the Government.

3. Clips $3,136,000,000 off the burdens of business next year, principally through repeal of the war-imposed 85.5 per cent excess profits tax on corporations.

4. Repeals the $5 use tax on automobiles and boats at a saving of $140,000,000.

5. Freezes the social security tax in 1946 at 1 per cent on employees' pay and employers' pay rolls. Without the "freeze" this tax would have jumped January 1 to 2.5 per cent for each.

No Cut in Excise Taxes.

The bill makes no change in the excise levies on the so-called luxury items such as liquor, luggage, furs, jewelry and cosmetics.

Congress sent the tax bill to the President amid demands for cuts in Government spending and for a balanced national budget. Sponsors voiced the hope that the 1946 cut would stimulate business and increase national income to such an extent that the Treasury would suffer no actual loss in revenue.

After the $5,920,000,000 cut is made, fiscal experts estimate, the Treasury will collect next year approximately $26,500,000,000. They said the national debt will increase by about $12,000,000,000 in 1946. Revenues hit a peak of more than $45,000,000,000 in 1944. They were about $5,000,000,000 annually before the war.

12 Millions Off Tax Rolls.

The bill removes from the tax rolls next year the 12,000,000 persons who now pay only the 3 per cent normal tax levied on all net income above $500 regardless of the number of a taxpayer's dependents. This is accomplished by applying the individual surtax exemptions—$500 for the taxpayer and $500 for each of his dependents—to the normal tax. This means that a man with a wife pays no income tax until his earnings pass $1,000. If he has one child, taxes do not start until he earns over $1,500. The exemption increases by $500 with each dependent.

For individuals, the new law also cuts three percentage points off each of the graduated surtax brackets, and after the taxpayer computes his bill on this basis, he is allowed to make a further cut of 5 per cent on the total before sending his check to the tax collector.

In addition to repeal of the excess profits tax, corporations benefit by elimination of the capital stocks and declared value excess profits levies, and reductions in the combined normal and surtaxes ranging from 2 to 4 per cent, depending on the size of earnings.

Shouts Mark Sharp Clashes Over Pearl Harbor in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) A Republican senator accused White House advisors today of using "devilish ingenuity" in an asserted effort to restrict information reaching Pearl Harbor investigators from Army and Navy files.

Senator Brewster (R-Me) threw the accusation in a shouted Senate argument as the Pearl Harbor row boiled over again on both sides of the capitol.

The Senate dispute arose over a supplemental memorandum issued today by President Truman, requesting government department heads to authorize their employes to volunteer information to any members of the Senate-House committee investigating the Dec. 7, 1941 disaster.

The memorandum concluded with the notation that "this does not include any files or written materials."

The Democratic contention is that only the committee as such, or its counsel, should have access to the files. The Republican argument is that individual members should be permitted to see the records, and that the Truman directive today would prevent government officials from even discussing information in the files with individual committee members.

Depends on Advisers

Brewster told his colleagues he thought Mr. Truman had depended on his White House advisers and cabinet members in signing the new order. The Maine senator said the President was "dependent on the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, Samuel I. Rosenman and White House advisers in this matter."

He went on to say the order "seems to have been designed with devilish ingenuity to leave the members of the executive department up in the air as to what they are supposed to do."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), who with Brewster touched off the Senate row, declared:

"If the committee is to be crippled, if it is to go into this investigation on crutches, then the Senate wants to know and Congress wants to know and the people want to know."

Brewster added:

"This new order seems to make it impossible for us to discuss with Army and Navy officials and government employes information that is contained in the files."

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, chairman of the investigating committee said the Republicans were attempting to create an impression that the committee is being "gagged" and those who want to see the inquiry fail would like that.

"The President has done exactly what we asked him to do and that is to permit people in the government to volunteer any information they have," Barkley contended.

"When the public has heard the testimony, it will be entirely satisfied with the course this committee has voted to pursue," Barkley added.

New Tax Table

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Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The table below shows the amounts of Federal income tax that will be withheld from pay envelopes in 1946 under the $5,920,000,000 tax reduction bill, and compares them with tax money withheld this year.

The table is based on one-week pay roll periods.

[Note: A single man ordinarily would claim one withholding exemption, a married man with wife and one child three exemptions, etc. The "none" exemption column is designed for use where both spouses work and where one wishes to give the other advantage of both exemptions.]

Wages: At Least	But Less Than	Number of Withholding Exemptions Claimed: None New	None Old	One New	One Old	Two New	Two Old	Three New	Three Old
$0-	11	(x)	(z)	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00
11-	12	$2.00	$2.10	.10	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00
12-	13	2.10	2.30	.30	.40	.00	.00	.00	.00
13-	14	2.30	2.50	.50	.60	.00	.10	.00	.10
14-	15	2.50	2.70	.70	.80	.00	.10	.00	.10
15-	16	2.70	2.90	.80	1.00	.00	.10	.00	.10
16-	17	2.80	3.10	1.00	1.20	.00	.20	.00	.20
17-	18	3.00	3.30	1.20	1.40	.00	.20	.00	.20
18-	19	3.20	3.50	1.30	1.60	.00	.20	.00	.20
19-	20	3.30	3.70	1.50	1.80	.00	.20	.00	.20
20-	21	3.50	4.00	1.70	2.00	.00	.30	.00	.30
21-	22	3.70	4.20	1.80	2.20	.00	.30	.00	.30
22-	23	3.80	4.40	2.00	2.40	.20	.50	.00	.30
23-	24	4.00	4.60	2.20	2.70	.40	.70	.00	.30
24-	25	4.20	4.80	2.40	2.90	.50	.90	.00	.40
25-	26	4.40	5.00	2.50	3.10	.70	1.10	.00	.40
26-	27	4.50	5.20	2.70	3.30	.90	1.40	.00	.40
27-	28	4.70	5.40	2.90	3.50	1.00	1.60	.00	.50
28-	29	4.90	5.60	3.00	3.70	1.20	1.80	.00	.50
29-	30	5.00	5.80	3.20	3.90	1.40	2.00	.00	.50
30-	31	5.20	6.00	3.40	4.10	1.60	2.20	.00	.50
31-	32	5.40	6.20	3.60	4.30	1.70	2.40	.00	.60
32-	33	5.60	6.40	3.70	4.50	1.90	2.60	.00	.70
33-	34	5.70	6.60	3.90	4.70	2.10	2.80	.20	.90
34-	35	5.90	6.90	4.10	4.90	2.20	3.00	.40	1.10
35-	36	6.10	7.10	4.20	5.10	2.40	3.20	.60	1.30
36-	37	6.20	7.30	4.40	5.30	2.60	3.40	.80	1.50
37-	38	6.40	7.50	4.60	5.60	2.80	3.60	.90	1.70
38-	39	6.60	7.70	4.80	5.80	2.90	3.80	1.10	1.90
39-	40	6.80	7.90	4.90	6.00	3.10	4.00	1.30	2.10
40-	41	6.90	8.10	5.10	6.20	3.30	4.20	1.40	2.30
41-	42	7.10	8.30	5.30	6.40	3.40	4.50	1.60	2.50
42-	43	7.30	8.50	5.40	6.60	3.60	4.70	1.80	2.70
43-	44	7.40	8.70	5.60	6.80	3.80	4.90	2.00	2.90
44-	45	7.60	9.00	5.80	7.00	4.00	5.10	2.10	3.20
45-	46	7.80	9.20	6.00	7.20	4.10	5.30	2.30	3.40
46-	47	8.00	9.40	6.10	7.40	4.30	5.50	2.50	3.60
47-	48	8.20	9.60	6.30	7.60	4.50	5.70	2.60	3.80
48-	49	8.40	9.90	6.50	7.80	4.60	5.90	2.80	4.00
49-	50	8.60	10.10	6.60	8.00	4.80	6.10	3.00	4.20
50-	51	8.80	10.30	6.80	8.20	5.00	6.30	3.20	4.40
51-	52	8.90	10.50	7.00	8.40	5.20	6.50	3.30	4.60
52-	53	9.10	10.80	7.20	8.70	5.30	6.70	3.50	4.80
53-	54	9.30	11.00	7.30	8.90	5.50	6.90	3.70	5.00
54-	55	9.50	11.20	7.50	9.10	5.70	7.10	3.80	5.20
55-	56	9.70	11.40	7.70	9.30	5.80	7.40	4.00	5.40
56-	57	9.90	11.70	7.90	9.50	6.00	7.60	4.20	5.60
57-	58	10.10	11.90	8.10	9.80	6.20	7.80	4.40	5.80
58-	59	10.30	12.10	8.30	10.00	6.30	8.00	4.50	6.10
59-	60	10.50	12.30	8.40	10.20	6.50	8.20	4.70	6.30
60-	62	10.70	12.70	8.70	10.60	6.80	8.50	5.00	6.60
62-	64	11.10	13.10	9.10	11.00	7.10	8.90	5.30	7.00
64-	66	11.50	13.60	9.50	11.50	7.50	9.30	5.60	7.40
66-	68	11.90	14.00	9.90	11.90	7.80	9.80	6.00	7.80
68-	70	12.20	14.50	10.20	12.40	8.20	10.20	6.30	8.20
70-	72	12.60	14.90	10.60	12.80	8.60	10.70	6.70	8.60
72-	74	13.00	15.40	11.00	13.30	9.00	11.10	7.00	9.10
74-	76	13.40	15.80	11.40	13.70	9.40	11.60	7.30	9.50
76-	78	13.70	16.30	11.70	14.20	9.70	12.00	7.70	9.90
78-	80	14.10	16.70	12.10	14.60	10.10	12.50	8.10	10.40
80-	82	14.50	17.20	12.50	15.10	10.50	12.90	8.50	10.80
82-	84	14.90	17.60	12.90	15.50	10.90	13.40	8.80	11.30
84-	86	15.30	18.10	13.20	16.00	11.20	13.80	9.20	11.70
86-	88	15.60	18.50	13.60	16.40	11.60	14.30	9.60	12.20
88-	90	16.00	19.00	14.00	16.90	12.00	14.70	10.00	12.60
90-	92	16.40	19.40	14.40	17.30	12.40	15.20	10.40	13.10
92-	94	16.80	19.90	14.70	17.80	12.70	15.60	10.70	13.50
94-	96	17.10	20.30	15.10	18.20	13.10	16.10	11.10	14.00
96-	98	17.50	20.80	15.50	18.70	13.50	16.50	11.50	14.40
98-	100	17.90	21.20	15.90	19.10	13.90	17.00	11.90	14.90
100-	105	18.50	22.00	16.50	19.90	14.50	17.80	12.50	15.70
105-	110	19.50	23.10	17.50	21.00	15.50	18.90	13.50	16.80
110-	115	20.40	24.30	18.40	22.10	16.40	20.00	14.40	17.90
115-	120	21.40	25.40	19.40	23.30	17.30	21.10	15.30	19.00
120-	125	22.30	26.50	20.30	24.40	18.30	22.30	16.30	20.20
125-	130	23.20	27.60	21.20	25.50	19.20	23.40	17.20	21.30
130-	135	24.20	28.80	22.20	26.60	20.20	24.50	18.20	22.40
135-	140	25.10	29.90	23.10	27.80	21.10	25.60	19.10	23.50
140-	145	26.10	31.00	24.10	28.90	22.00	26.80	20.00	24.70
145-	150	27.00	32.10	25.00	30.00	23.00	27.90	21.00	25.80
150-	160	28.40	33.80	26.40	31.70	24.40	29.60	22.40	27.50
160-	170	30.30	36.10	28.30	34.00	26.30	31.80	24.30	29.70
170-	180	32.20	38.30	30.20	36.20	28.20	34.10	26.20	32.00
180-	190	34.10	40.60	32.10	38.50	30.00	36.30	28.00	34.20
190-	200	35.90	42.80	33.90	40.70	31.90	38.60	29.90	36.50

(x) Denotes seventeen per cent of wages.
(z) Denotes eighteen per cent of wages.
The following rules govern when the wages or salary amount to more than $200 a week:

Zero Withholding Exemptions Claimed
New Law—19 per cent of excess over $200, plus $36.90.
Old Law—22.5 per cent of excess over $200, plus $43.90.

One Withholding Exemption Claimed
New Law—19 per cent of excess over $200, plus $34.90.
Old Law—22.5 per cent of excess over $200, plus $41.80.

Two Withholding Exemptions Claimed
New Law—19 per cent of excess over $200, plus $32.90.
Old Law—22.5 per cent of excess over $200, plus $38.70.

Three Withholding Exemptions Claimed
New Law—19 per cent of excess over $200, plus $30.90.
Old Law—22.5 per cent of excess over $200, plus $37.60.

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'Changed' Views On 1941 Attack Face Checkup

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said today he wants to know why some army officers reportedly changed their stories about the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Ferguson said he and Senator Brewster (R., Maine) will ask the Senate-House Investigating Committee to call before it some of the officers Brewster has contended "repudiated in substantial respects" testimony they had given before an army inquiry board.

"We want some of these officers called in and asked why they changed their stories," Ferguson said.

Cites Affidavits

"We want to know how it was possible for their memory of events to be better three years after the attack than it was earlier."

Ferguson added that he was referring to changes in testimony he said came about through the collection of affidavits by Major Henry C. Clausen of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Brewster read in the Senate last week an order by former Secretary of War Stimson which made secret and top-secret papers available to Clausen.

"Amazing Contradictions"

The Maine Senator told his colleagues that Clausen was sent around the world to get affidavits with the result that some "amazing contradictions" developed in testimony.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) of the Senate-House group said Stimson will probably be called as a witness during the hearings which begin next Thursday.

Barkley also listed former Secretary of State Hull as a likely witness.

"Won't Be Prepared"

Ferguson contended that the committee's 6-to-4 rejection yesterday of his motion to delay the start of hearings until November 23 would find members unprepared for the testimony.

"We are being asked to start without making adequate preparations," he said. "I understand the exhibits which will be placed in the record won't be ready for study until Monday."

Ferguson added that a revised order President Truman is expected to issue still would leave Republican members "operating on a crutch."

What Order Would Permit

The proposed order would permit Government employés to volunteer information to individual committee members but would not allow them to look into departmental files unless the committee itself orders such a search by a subcommittee.

Brewster got one Democratic vote yesterday on his request for permission to look into Navy files. But he lost on a five-to-five tie, despite the temporary support of Senator George (D., Ga.). It takes a majority for a motion to carry in the committee.

Capt. Kramer Ready to Testify

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Pearl Harbor Figure Denies He Is Held Incommunicado in Hospital.

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, naval intelligence officer, said today he was "prepared to testify at any time" in the House-Senate investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster. He is a patient at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) a member of the investigating committee, told the House Tuesday that a Capt. Kramer, whom he did not further identify, was "one of the most vital and important witnesses" in the inquiry, but that committee members had not been allowed to see him.

Keefe stated that "whole legions of stories had arisen about the manner in which Kramer had fallen into ill health.

In a statement released through the Navy Department, Capt. Kramer said:

"I did not desire to make a statement to the press, but will do so in view of the grossly incorrect and distorted statements that appeared in the newspapers.

"I have been a patient in the hospital for some weeks and as for my being beset and beleagured as the newspapers said, I'm feeling very well. My treatment by the Navy has been as fair and considerate as it could possibly be. Statements appearing in the press earlier in the week are as far from the truth as could possibly be.

"As regards the issues in this case—the question of testifying before the committee of Congress investigating Pearl Harbor—I am available at any time and have been available to the committee and am prepared to state fully anything I know that they may want to know. I was not held incommunicado.

"The proper approach simply was not made to see me. I was downtown shopping yesterday when attempts were made to interview me.

"The dental work and other things that I am being treated for does not necessitate my staying each day in the hospital. I can leave the hospital at my own discretion."

Calls Search Impeded.

Meanwhile, Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) reported that President Truman had declined to sign an order to permit individual members of the Senate-House committee to collect evidence on the Pearl Harbor attack.

The order, he said, was unanimously recommended by the committee. Instead, he told reporters, the President had signed an order which the Maine Senator interpreted as not allowing Government officials to discuss with committee members information contained in Government files.

Brewster said that the order differed from a draft discussed with the President yesterday over the telephone by Chairman Barkley in the presence of other committee members. Barkley had said Mr. Truman agreed to the terms of the order in the telephone conservation.

The new order signed today, Brewster said, specificially bars individual members from searching Government files. Republicans had requested such authority but it had been denied by the committee.

2 Broad Plans To Help Veterans Gain Support

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Two broad projects to help veterans resume peacetime pursuits attracted strong support in Congress today.

One proposal is to revise the GI Bill of Rights to simplify loan procedure and liberalize educational benefits. It passed the Senate unanimously yesterday. House leaders said they expected speedy concurrence.

Program For Jobs

The other plan is to have a Federal agency formulate a co-ordinated national program to help veterans get jobs.

Under identical bills proposed yesterday by six legislators, the wartime Retraining and Re-employment Administration would be revitalized and put to work on the program.

The measure was introduced by Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) for himself and Senators Edwin C. Johnson (R., Col.) and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) and by Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), Domengeaux (D., La.) and Savage (D., Wash.).

Provisions Of Legislation

The legislation directs the agency to "formulate a veterans' job and integrated national program" which shall:

1. Explore and foster trades and sciences to provide work.
2. Develop natural resources.
3. Perfect transportation development.
4. Provide for scientific research for new industries.
5. Provide training and education to equip veterans for new jobs.
6. Make plans to forestall unemployment.
7. Co-ordinate Federal functions relating to veterans.
8. Assist and co-operate with local governments in a uniform pattern of help for veterans.
9. Develop service centers to give veterans advice, information and counsel.

NIMITZ UNOPPOSED TO JAP-AMERICANS

IN NAVAL SERVICE

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the U. S. Pacific fleet, asserted today he has no personal objection to enlistment of Japanese-Americans in the navy.

Nimitz's views were expressed in a letter released by the Japanese American Citizens league. It was in reply to a request from the league for his comment on the Navy policy of not accepting Americans of Japanese descent.

The letter said that Japanese-Americans had served with distinction with the U. S. Army "as interpreters, as fighting men and in other activities," he added:

"The Navy policy of non-acceptance of such citizens was promulgated as a matter of general expediency early in the war. The Navy department has stated that this policy is not to be construed as reflecting on the loyalty of any applicant.

"I feel that I cannot comment on this policy because I have borne neither responsibility nor authority in its formulation.

"However, such a policy is always subject to re-evaluation.

"Personally I have no objection to acceptance by the Navy of United States citizens of Japanese descent, provided they meet all other usual requirements."

Joe Grant Masaoka, respresentative of the league, had said in his letter to Nimitz that Japanese-Americans in the Army had served side by side with the Marines, a branch of the Navy, in some Pacific campaigns.

End of O. P. A. And Rationing By Feb. 15 Urged

N. A. M. Also Advocates Freedom of Workers to 'Join or Not Join Union'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Removal of all Office of Price Administration price ceilings and rationing by next Feb. 15 and freedom of workers "to join or not to join a union" were advocated today by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The N. A. M., which said it represented 80 per cent of the nation's industrial concerns, presented its reconversion proposals to the House Committee on Post-War Planning, headed by Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi.

Speaking for the association, John Airey, president of the Kings-Seeley Corporation, of Ann Arbor, Mich., said, "Industry finds itself caught in a squeeze resulting from the rise in costs of production and the restrictions upon prices."

The N. A. M. made these other recommendations:

1. Discontinuance of war-time subsidies not later than the termination of price control.

2. Repeal of the excess-profits tax on Dec. 31, 1945, and a 20 per cent cut in corporation and individual income tax burdens. (The tax revision bill recently approved by Congress and signed by President Truman repeals the excess-profits tax and reduces individual and corporation burdens, though not by 20 per cent).

3. Foreign finance and foreign shipping should again be trusted to individual enterprise.

4. Immediate clarification by Congress of the exact legal rights of veterans in so far as jobs in industry are concerned.

Mr. Airey said that if any price-control regulation is to be continued it should be rent controls, except on new buildings.

Clarence E. Randall, vice-president of the Inland Steel Company, of Chicago, presented the N. A. M.'s labor views, saying:

"The association advocates the re-establishment of free collective bargaining at the plant level. I use the word re-establishment intentionaly because in many ways and at many times during the last few years it has not been free. . . .

"The association advocates the establishment of equality of responsibility and obligation in the performance of labor contracts. For many years past it has been the employer only who has been held responsible. . . .

"The association urgently advocates the elimination of compulsory payments by workers as a condition for securing or retaining employment. If the American tradition is to be maintained, each working man must be free to join or not join a union as he may desire. And it follows from this that he must be free to resign from a union which he has previously joined if he no longer finds himself in sympathy with the leadership or objectives of that organization.

"The doctrine of union maintenance and compulsory check-off was imposed upon industry during the war without its consent, and industry must be freed from that conspiracy to coerce the individual freedom of the worker."

Robert R. Wason, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., of New York, and chairman of the N. A. M. Reconversion Council, presented the council's general recommendations.

SENATOR CHARGES FEDERAL WORKERS CONDUCT LOBBY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) Government employes were accused in the Senate today of lobbying to get their own bureaus and agencies exempted from proposed authority for President Truman to reorganize the Federal government.

Senators Lucas (D-Ill.) and Hatch (D-N.M.) told their colleagues they had heard of such activity.

"Why I have even had telephone calls from as far away as New Mexico," Hatch said.

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Lucas asked why employes of any agency which was functioning properly should be "up here lobbying."

Nothing to Fear

"If they are operating their bureaus to give the taxpayer value received, they have nothing to fear from reorganization," he declared.

The Senate debated the reorganization bill for nearly three hours but reached no vote before getting sidetracked onto a discussion of the Pearl Harbor inquiry.

Leaders hope to get back on the measure next Tuesday.

The legislation would authorize the President to draft plans for shifts and consolidations of agencies to effect economy and efficiency and to submit those plans to Congress.

Chief point of controversy is the circumstance under which such plans would have effect of law.

Under the bill as reported by the Judiciary committee, a plan would be effective within 60 days after submission unless House or Senate adopted a resolution disapproving it.

Before the Senate are two amendments.

One, by Senator Donnell (R-Mo.), would require that both Senate and House adopt a resolution of approval before any plan became effective.

The other, by Senator Byrd (D-Va.), would let the plans become effective unless both Senate and House adopted resolutions of disapproval within 60 days.

Amendment Assailed

Hatch assailed Donnell's amendment as one which would "absolutely kill the bill." With its adoption, he declared, there would be no point at all in the legislation since the President can now submit any legislative proposal he desires, including suggested changes in government structure, to Congress for its affirmative action.

Donnell replied that without his amendment Congress would be giving the President an "unconstitutional delegation" of legislative powers.

Byrd, veteran advocate of economy in government, argued for his amendment, saying "12 years of study have convinced me that that is the only way we can get worthwhile reorganization."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) asked whether any money was saved under the reorganization authority given the late President Roosevelt by Congress in 1939. Byrd said that none had, but added that President Truman is "far more economy-minded" than his predecessor.

"That reorganization was conducted by Franklin D. Roosevelt and this is going to be conducted by Harry S. Truman," the Virginian asserted. "In my mind that is a great distinction."

The House already has passed a reorganization bill containing a provision similar to Byrd's. Its measure exempts only six agencies completely from reorganization.

The bill reported by the Judiciary committee exempted 13 and one more—the Army Engineers—has been added by floor vote.

FORD'S EMPLOYES VOTE FOR STRIKE BY NEARLY 11 TO 1

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Favor Walkout if Necessary to Force 30 Pct. Wage Increase.

G-M OFFER SCORNED

C.I.O. Union Rejects General Motors' Offer of 8 to 10 Pct. Hike.

DETROIT, Nov. 9—(AP) More than 90 per cent of the Ford Motor Co. employes voting in a National Labor Relations board election favored striking to support their 30 per cent wage increase demands, the NLRB announced tonight.

The vote was 42,235 for a strike and 3,951 against, with 372 ballots voided.

Three-Day Ballot

The strike vote, the third conducted by the NLRB among C. I. O. United Auto Workers' members in plants of the auto industry's "big three," was taken over a three-day period.

General Motors corporation and Chrysler Corp. employes already have voted overwhelmingly in favor of strikes to back their wage boost demands.

The UAW-CIO petitioned for the strike elections when it presented its wage increase demands to the auto industry. Union leaders emphasized, however, that the strike vote did not necessarily mean a strike would be called. They said every effort would be made to settle the dispute peacefully.

G-M Offer Rejected

Meanwhile the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers' union again rejected a General Motors offer of an eight to 10 per cent cost of living wage increase and assailed the proposal "as pure economic poison."

The rejection was contained in a brief filed at the resumption of negotiations over the union demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase. Previously the union had filed with the National Labor Relations board a charge of unfair labor practices against the corporation and the management had asserted the charges were "unjust and absurd and not borne out by the facts."

The corporation's proposal, the union brief asserted would mean "in the automobile industry, a return within three years to the three or four day work week and six months working year for those who get jobs at all."

It would mean, the union brief went on, "unemployment and shrinkage of purchasing power among wage earners, farmers, professional people and over-saving by management and stockholders of big corporations." This, the union contended, would result in "chronic mass unemployment, scarcity in the midst of over-production and want in the midst of surpluses."

General Motors' offer of a cost-of-living wage increase, to cover upturns since Jan. 1, 1941, was contained in a brief filed by the corporation at the wage negotiations on Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — (AP) The labor-management conference was said today to have cleared the collective bargaining shoals on which the postwar parley of 1919 foundered.

Dr. George W. Taylor, conference secretary, gave this word to reporters as employer and worker delegates, behind closed committee doors, sought agreement on basic labor relations issues.

Dr. Taylor, former War Labor board chairman, said that in all of the six conference committees it was "fair to say" that there was full acceptance of the collective bargaining principle.

Twenty-six years ago the conference that followed World War I broke up in angry disagreement because it could not adopt a resolution stating that workers are entitled to be represented by unions or persons of their own choosing

While such a right now is written into the Wagner labor relations act, Taylor seemed to view this general acceptance of the principle as a wholesome indication for the current sessions.

Procedures Being Studied

However, the committee set up to study collective bargaining declarations which could be endorsed by the conference has made no report thus far, and Dr. Taylor said it was "still analyzing" procedures.

A committee on existing collective agreements studying wildcat and "quickie" strikes, Taylor said, appeared to be in agreement that if there is to be a no-strike, no lockout clause in contracts, there must be some quick terminal point in grievance procedure. A provision for deciding grievances based on contract interpretations is needed, Taylor said.

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"A great number of strikes occur under existing agreements," said the conference secretary, "but we can't say there won't be strikes unless there is somebody to say this is how such and such a clause is to be determined in the contract. It is pretty generally agreed that we must have no-strike, no-lockout clauses, that it is almost standard now."

The committee on representation and jurisdictional questions was engaged in analyzing National Labor Relations board procedures and exploring the possible improvement of machinery for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes by the unions themselves.

A committee looking into ways to strengthen the conciliation service is hearing conciliation commissioners and others.

Other Labor Activity

Other labor developments:

After a conference between OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel corporation, an OPA spokesman said Bowles had promised to make a decision on steel price increases as soon as possible.

Fairless rejected a proposal by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to negotiate with the C. I. O. Steelworkers on their $2-a-day wage increase demand with a special conciliator looking on. Fairless based his rejection on the ground that price increases already were overdue and that the corporation required assurance that any further wage increases would be offset by price allowances.

Representatives of the C. I. O. Steelworkers and the Pullman-Standard Car Co., Chicago, were summoned by the War Labor board to a compliance conference before Disputes Director Peter Seitz, to discuss the company's reported rejection of a WLB directive on computing vacation pay.

President Truman sent a letter to WLB Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison, setting forth a policy for performing wage stabilization functions which do not expire under the stabilization act until next June 30. The board itself is striving to liquidate before Jan. 1.

G.M. Calls Union Charge 'Unjust And Absurd'

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Detroit, Nov. 9 (AP)—General Motors Corporation today described as "unjust and absurd" union charges that it has refused to bargain collectively over the demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase for its 325,000 employes.

The company statement, issued a few hours after the United Auto Workers (CIO) filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board here, said the union's position was "not borne out by the facts."

"Our Proposals Rejected"

"The union has demanded 52 hours' pay for 40 hours' work and General Motors has made two counterproposals, the latest of which was an increase of approximately ten per cent to cover an adjustment in the cost of living that has occurred between January, 1941, and September, 1945," the G.M. statement declared.

"The union rejected both of our proposals but, notwithstanding, the union's charges, General Motors will . . . continue today discussions of our latest proposals," declared H. W. Anderson, G.M. vice president.

Reuther Also To Talk On

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice president, who filed the union complaint, also indicated willingness to continue negotiations in an effort to settle the wage controversy.

"As far as we are concerned, we'll still continue negotiations, hoping the corporation's attitude will change and that they will begin to bargain in good faith," he asserted.

Reuther, in his petition for Government intercession in the dispute, charged that the corporation "while pleading inability to pay a wage increase," declined to discuss its "ability to pay" with the union.

Conciliation Situation

In Washington, the United States Conciliation Service declined comment on the UAW's charges, but said that if the company now agrees, it will name conciliators to attend the union-management meetings. The company previously rejected a union proposal for presence of the conciliators.

Additional importance was attached to the General Motors situation as preliminary reports from all sections of the country showed that Ford Motor Company workers had followed the lead of Chrysler and General Motors in calling for a strike if their demands are not met.

Lewis May Offer All-Labor Wage Plan At Parley

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—John L. Lewis may try to draft a wage bargaining policy on which labor's divided forces can unite at President Truman's labor-management conference.

Lewis last night denounced a resolution offered by Philip Murray, president of the CIO, declaring it would limit labor's wage gains to the price advances of "a bottle of milk, a pair of shoes or a straw hat."

On Investors And Industry

With support from William Green, AFL president, Lewis outlined to the conference's executive committee—and later to reporters—a wage program that would free labor to seek whatever it could "reasonably" get.

"We believe in the right of investors to get a return on their investment, of industry to make a profit, of labor to negotiate freely," the mine workers' chief said after a clash with Murray in the closed committee meeting.

Free competition within industry, as peacetime production rises, Lewis said, will serve as a "limitation on prices and a brake on profits, while increased efficiency and competition will lower the cost of articles to the consumer."

Murray's Resolution

Asked whether he would try to frame some declaration of wage bargaining policy on which all of labor's 36 delegates to the conference could agree, Lewis paused, then said: "We might come to that."

Murray's much-disputed resolution, held in the executive committee since Monday, would put the labor-management meeting on record as favoring full and prompt collective bargaining under the wage policy broadcast last week by President Truman—that wage rises are "imperative."

Although Murray's resolution did not mention the price-control phases of Mr. Truman's wage-price message to the nation, Lewis held that these were part of the policy. He denounced Murray's entire resolution as "innocuous, feeble and namby-pamby."

Lewis On Price Control

Lewis told reporters his free-bargaining theory did not mean that he advocated immediate abolition of price controls. He said he believed Mr. Truman meant to do that at the "opportune moment."

But he said the UMW could not subscribe to "Government control of prices and profits and the fixation of wage scales" as a policy to which labor should adhere. "Our economy must be a free economy," he said. "We cannot base a post-war economy within the limitations laid down by the President."

AFL Chief Backs Lewis

Fred C. Smith, the conference press officer, said that Green expressed himself "in full accord with everything Lewis said" on the wage question. Smith also predicted that the Murray resolution would be altered before it reached the floor.

Management delegates were merely spectators to the feud in labor's ranks, but one issued a statement indicating impatience

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with the protracted controversy over wage and price questions. "The conference's job as we see it," said Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., "is to find and outline ways and means of improving the practices of genuine collective bargaining. Let's get on with the job."

Lewis's Unanimity Fight

However, still another conference fight swirled around Lewis, who holds only one of the labor delegation's eighteen votes. The AFL and CIO have eight each, and the railway brotherhoods one. Management's eighteen votes are divided between the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The UMW chief is advocating that any decision of the conference be unanimous. The tentative rule at present requires assent of fifteen delegates from each side.

Would Give Veto Power

"That would disenfranchise six of the 36 delegates," Lewis said. "It goes against the standard rule of bargaining, the 'unit vote' system under which management and labor must achieve unanimity before any decision is approved."

Asked whether the "unit rule" woud not allow a single delegate to block any convention action, Lewis replied: "Certainly, but no one company or union is going to be bound anyway by any decision it doesn't vote for."

Murray Hits U.S. Steel

While conference committees plowed through preliminary tasks, some delegates spent off-hours at other things.

Murray, holding a news conference after yesterday's session, denounced as "shocking and arrogant" the action of the United States Steel Corporation in refusing a proposal of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach that the company and the CIO United Steel Workers resume wage negotiations immediately. The union accepted the proposal.

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LIQUIDATION OF 3 HIGGINS PLANTS VOTED

Stockholders Back Chief On Closing Down Due To Labor Troubles

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New Orleans, Nov. 9 (AP)—Stockholders decided today to liquidate three Higgins Industries, Inc., boat-building plants which have been beset by labor troubles.

They unanimously backed up President Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., who closed the plants November 1 in the midst of a strike by 2,000 American Federation of Labor workers.

The first union reaction came from William L. Donnels, publicity chairman.

"Playing To Galleries" Charged

"I think Higgins is still playing to the galleries," Donnels said. "He has the idea of striking a mortal blow at labor and making of himself a martyr and hero overnight. But it is not working out that way.

"I think he planned all along to liquidate Higgins Industries."

A stockholders' announcement said that the out-of-court liquidation would take place immediately under Higgins and Morris Gottesmann, secretary-treasurer, who led the company through a vast wartime invasion craft construction program.

"Does this mean that Andrew Higgins is through in New Orleans?" the boatbuilder was asked.

"Higgins Not Through; Period"

"You asked me if Andrew Higgins is through in New Orleans," came the reply. "Andrew Higgins is not through. Period."

Beyond that, he would not amplify the stockholders' statement, which declared that existing contracts would be carried out "if possible" by the liquidators.

Higgins would not clarify the point of whether "existing contracts" meant a backlog of $40,000,000 in contracts claimed by the company for pleasure and commercial craft.

Gottesmann later explained, however, that this clause referred to approximately $5,000,000 worth of contracts on which work already is under way or for which parts have been fabricated. If they are completed, he estimated, about 1,000 persons will be employed until next March.

Stockholders' Statement

The stockholders' statement follows:

"The stockholders of Higgins Industries, Inc., have to announce that in accordance with the announced intention of its president, Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., on November 1 and in accordance with the recommendations of the committee of its board of directors, they have unanimously voted to place the company and all of its subsidiaries in voluntary liquidation out of court and have appointed Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., and Morris Gottesmann coliquidators.

"The liquidation of the company's affairs becomes effective immediately.

"The liquidators will, if it is possible for them to do so, complete all contracts on hand."

The Subsidiaries Involved

The subsidiaries involved, said Gottesmann, are the Higgins Engine Company, located in one of the strike-bound plants, and the Higgins Plastics and Aircraft companies. The two latter, at the Government-owned Michaud plant here, are manufacturing atomic-bomb parts and airborne rescue boats, both for the Army.

The Michaud plant had experienced no labor troubles.

Gottesmann said the majority of the company's stock was owned by himself, Higgins and S. W. Labrot, of New Orleans. There are "about ten minority stockholders," he said.

"Absolutely no opposition" was raised to the liquidation at the stockholders' meeting, Gottesmann declared, asserting that "it was entirely unanimous."

Unions To Insist On Probe

Donnels said he planned to confer with union officials on the announcement, and added that a statement may be forthcoming later from the union committee.

"The AFL unions will insist more strongly than ever now upon an investigation of the closing of the plants," Donnels added. "If necessary, we'll even send a delegation to Washington."

The unions have asked President Truman and Congress to make an investigation.

Donnels, discussing the pending Higgins case before the War Labor Board, said:

"Higgins barred our representatives from his plants and told the War Labor Board to go to hell, in so many words, and we just couldn't work under those conditions."

New Orleans Wants Higgins

A. C. Terrebonne, president of the Young Men's Business Club, after a conversation with Higgins late today, told the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*:

"Mr. Higgins says he's through and that he has offers from everyone in the United States. He says he doesn't feel that the people in New Orleans are doing enough to keep him here."

"We are going to do everything within our power to keep Higgins operating in New Orleans," Terrebonne said.

Says Contracts Must Be Kept

Senator Vandenberg Declares Violations Imperil Bargaining and Must Stop.

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) told the Senate today that a trend toward violation of union-management agreements reached through collective bargaining must be stopped before it becomes intolerable.

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He based his speech on a two-day work stoppage earlier this week by employees of the Capital Transit Company in Washington.

"The public suffered," he said. "The public business suffered, but the biggest casualty was the integrity of collective bargaining contracts."

He said he was convinced from a study of the contract that the work stopage was in violation of at least two clauses.

"This kind of irresponsibility cannot exist much longer," he declared, adding: "I am not talking about wages, hours or working conditions. I am talking about honor, about the faith by which men live."

He said the labor-management conference now in progress here would fully justify its existence if it found either an effective voluntary formula to prevent such occurrences, or point the way toward appropriate legislation to establish collective bargaining on a basis of mutual responsibility.

Collective Bargaining Accepted.

George W. Taylor, secretary of the labor-management conference, said today that it is fair to say that in every committee there has been full acceptance of collective bargaining.

The former chairman of the War Labor Board told a news conference that this was the issue which broke up a similar conference after the first world war, called by President Wilson in 1919.

The greatest dissension so far in President Truman's conference has been within the ranks of labor. John L. Lewis may try to draft a wage bargaining policy on which labor's divided forces may unite.

Taylor declared that the committee on grievance procedure appears to be in agreement that there must be some terminal point to grievance procedure if there is to be no-strike, no lockout provisions in the contracts.

Must Be Time Limit.

This means, he said, that there must be some provision for a final interpretation of contract clauses to dispose of grievances which frequently lead to strikes.

Taylor expressed the opinion that in order to make termina procedure work there must be a time limit within which decisions can be obtained by the ultimate umpire.

Taylor said hearings would be held Wednesday to determine whether these independent unions should be given representation. One union asking admission is the independent unions of New Jersey, whose members picketed the conference on its opening day.

WAR ATTITUDE HELD LACKING

Navy Official Assails Rush Toward Demobilization

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said today that "what is most terrifying" in the nation's rush toward demobilization "is that we have already demobilized our thinking."

"Scarcely a vestige of our war attitude remains," Hensel said in an address before the San Francisco Comomnwealth Club. "We may still realize that there are problems to be solved if we are to remain secure. But we want an easy solution—a stroke of magic."

Suggestions Criticized

The assistant secretary said "there is a startling resemblance in our expressions of thought to those of the thirties.

"There are the cliches to the effect that we fought for the right to avoid fighting again. There are suggestions that everyone now should look out for himself. . . .

"We are completely enchanted with the thought that our national security may be preserved by the simple sweep of the pen, such as a revolutionary merger of the armed services. We are carried away by the suggestion that future wars will be fought with push buttons. That will mean nothing for us to do.

'Essentials Of Power'

"There does not seem to exist any longer the sturdy belief that trained men, mobilized materials, applied brains and patriotic self-sacrifice are the essentials of strength. . . . Whether we want to face it, our thinking has turned away from country to self. That is the path which leads to weakness and not strength."

Terming such things as universal military training, retention of sea power and conservation of natural resources "essentials of power," Hensel added:

"Proper national thinking is, however, the primary source from which all such trappings of power will flow."

WALLACE SAYS FIGURES STAND

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Secretary of Commerce Replies to A. M. A. Charge.

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace maintains that there is "no basis" for an assertion by automobile manufacturers that the public was "grossly misled" by a Commerce report on wages and prices. His views were expressed in a letter, made public today, to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Last week Wallace issued a report stating that the department had decided a 10 per cent wage increase could be granted workers in industry generally without increasing prices. The report added that automobile industry workers could be granted a 15 per cent increase in 1946 and additional 10 per cent increase in 1947 without a price rise.

At a news conference earlier this week, George Romney, general manager of the A. M. A., said the Wallace report was "doubtful as to validity," and, "at worst, wholly unfounded on fact." Wallace's letter was in reply to statements made by Romney at this conference.

"This report," said the secretary, referring to the Commerce Department analysis, "has been in preparation since early in the year. The department continually carries out analyses of the economis situation and prepares reports on current developments.

"The report in question summarizes a detailed and comprehensive study of sales, costs, productivity and profits. This study was prepared by able statisticians who analyzed all available data, such data coming in large part from the published reports of the automobile companies. There is no basis for your conclusion that the public was grossly mislead."

What Romney Challenged.

Romney had challenged commerce figures and statements on productivity. He asserted that there was a decline in the 20's and 30's and criticized the department for making contrary assertions. Wallace in his letter said the Commerce Department, which was using Bureau of Labor statistics, was referring to 1929-1939 output per man-hour when it reported an increase while Romney evidently interpreted the report as referring to total production.

Wallace agreed that Bureau of Labor Statistics data showed that total production in 1939 was one-fourth less than 1929. He said the report did not say, that every company was in a position to give an equal wage rate increase.

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22 NAVAL FLIERS PERISH IN CRASH OF TWO PLANES

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CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Nov. 9 —(AP) Five bodies have been recovered from Corpus Christi bay today, scene of the collision of two Navy planes which cost the lives of 22 men last night.

Two long-range patrol seaplanes, skimming about 200 feet above the surface of the bay in the dark, collided and sank about eight miles out.

Six survivors were picked up. One died at the Naval hospital, and the condition of the other five was reported serious but favorable today.

The bodies of 16 other men listed by the Navy as "presumed lost" are still being sought.

Naval officials said today that one plane was taking off from Spoil island, a minor naval base, and the other was coming in for a landing.

After the collision one plane plummeted into the waters immediately but the pilot of the second plane fought a short vain battle to regain control. His ship was seen to wobble awkwardly and then fall, striking the water with terrific force.

Both ships were of the type known as "Mariners."

The accident was one of the most serious ever to occur at the naval base here, one of the largest in the nation.

Names of the victims have not been released.

President, Premier Confer Tomorrow

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Truman set aside a White House spare room tonight for Prime Minister Attlee, who arrives tomorrow for atomic-energy discussions which may influence the future of world peace.

Occupied with preparations for the conferences, in which the two will be joined by Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, the President decided to forego his usual weekly news conference.

While British newspapers speculated that there was a possibility of a "Big Three" meeting soon, both the Prime Minister's office and the White House denied knowledge of any plans of Generalissimo Stalin of Russia to visit Washington.

To Meet Aboard Yacht

The President, Mr. Attlee and Mackenzie King will hold a policy discussion aboard a yacht on the Potomac Sunday after paying an Armistice Day visit to Arlington National Cemetery.

At the cemetery, in an 11 A.M. ceremony, they will place wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the near-by grave of Sir John Dill, former British representative on the combined chiefs of staff.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, will participate in the discussions Sunday afternoon.

State Dinner Set Tonight

The two distinguished visitors will be honored at a state dinner at the White House tomorrow night.

President Truman, who has emphasized his belief that the know-how behind the manufacture of the atomic bomb should remain the secret of the three partner nations, is anxious to outlaw its use.

He said some time ago that he would initiate discussions with the British and Canadians looking to its renunciation and later bring other nations into the discussion.

ATOMIC AGE GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED

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United Nations Charter 'Pitifully Inadequate,' Says Minnesotan

Cincinnati, Nov. 9 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.), calling the United Nations Charter "pitifully inadequate" in the atomic age, urged tonight a new international conference to strengthen it to a "superstate."

In a speech at a meeting of the Cincinnati Foreign Policy Institute, the Senator proposed that the United States, Britain and Canada take the lead in calling a conference at which the delegations would be "half politicians and half scientists."

To anyone who might wonder whether Russia would agree, he suggested that the Soviet leaders were "tough-minded realists" and added:

"Perhaps an invitation to Russia's leaders and scientists to observe a demonstration of the atomic bomb dropped in Siberia might help. And as a last resort, there is always the possibility of organizing the rest of the world and leaving Russia in self-imposed isolation."

Says He Believes Scientists

Ball said he believed the scientists who say there is no defense against the atomic bomb and that 40,000,000 Americans could be killed in one night.

Yet in the face of this tremendous new force, he said, the governments of the United States, Britain and Russia "are acting as though we still lived in the world of the Nineteenth Century."

"We talk one world but we do not act as if it is one world."

Six major changes must be made, he declared, if the United Nations Organization "is to be strong and democratic enough to give us and our children even a hope of peace."

Would Change Veto Power

Ball listed:

"First—The veto power of any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council must be eliminated, and decision to take action against a threatened aggression made by a majority vote of six or seven members, with any member nation directly involved in the issue not permitted to vote. . . .

"Second—We must create a true international police force, composed of quotas of various nations thoroughly mixed and under an international command . . . This force should occupy key bases and strong points throughout the world and no individual nation should be permitted to have military bases outside its own territory. . . .

"Third—The international force should have the only legal and authorized stockpile of atomic bombs permitted in the world. . . . All manufacture of such bombs should be under the strictest supervision of the Security Council.

For Interchange Of Knowledge

"Fourth—The Charter should provide for the complete interchange of all scientific knowledge, including military applications as well as all others, among all member nations, and for the free inspection by scientists and others acting as agents of the United Nations, of any and all activities in every nation.

"Fifth—The Security Council should be authorized and directed, the instant any nation violates the agreement on free interchange of knowledge by closing its borders or refusing complete freedom of inspection, to order the international police force to move in on such nation and discover and destroy any secret preparations for war being made. . . .

"Sixth—And last, we should rewrite the trusteeship provisions of the Charter and place directly under its administration such trouble spots of the world as Java, Indo-China, Korea, Trieste, Palestine and perhaps even Austria and Bulgaria. At the same time, it might be a good idea to turn over to the United Nations the administration and occupation of Germany and Japan."

MARINE CORPS 170 YEARS OLD TODAY

Birthday Will Be Celebrated Throughout World

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The United States Marine Corps will be 170 years old tomorrow.

Not having any fighting on hand for the first time in four years, it will take time out to eat birthday cake and hear its exploits praised.

"In this first year of peace," said a Marine Corps release, "celebrations are the biggest in the corps' history. Wherever Marines are stationed there is a birthday cake. Parades, banquets, public gatherings and special radio broadcasts will occur in different parts of the United States. Overseas, where Marines are occupying the Japanese homeland and former Jap-held territory and at stations in China, there will be reviews and parties."

Birthday Proclamation

A birthday proclamation issued by the corps recounts that "during 95 of the 170 years of its existence the corps has been in action against the nation's foes. . . . From the fighting tops of the Bon Homme Richard to the occupation of Japan, Marines have firmly established their reputation as fighting men."

In the recently ended war, the proclamation concluded, "the heroism of Marines who fought and died throughout the fighting to keep eternally bright their watchword of 'Semper Fidelis' brought forth the full and open realization of all Americans that the Marine Corps is indeed the finest fighting organization in the world."

Forrestal, King Thankful

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King issued statements felicitating the Marines.

"We are thankful that the long road to victory which began three years ago at Guadalcanal has now been traversed," Forrestal said. "A world at peace will not forget the immortal chapters written along that road by the United States Marine Corps."

CROPS OUTPUT SLIGHTLY OFF

Production In October Sinks Below Wartime Records

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Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Crop prospects declined slightly during October to bring the aggregate indicated production about one half of one per cent below the record wartime crops of 1942 and 1944, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Nevertheless record crops were reported for wheat, oats, rice, tobacco, sugar cane, peaches, pears, early and midseason oranges grapefruit, almonds, hops and truck crops for market.

Near-record crops of hay, potatoes, flaxseed, soybeans, peanuts, pecans, walnuts and grapes are being harvested.

Larger-Than-Average Crops

Indications point, the department said, to larger-than-average crops of barley, sweet potatoes, sugar cane for syrup, and buckwheat.

Below-average crops were reported for rye, sugar beets, broom corn, sorgo syrup and dry beans.

The cotton crop, on the other hand, is the smallest since 1921 and the second smallest since 1899.

The department said prospects for corn—the major live-stock feed—cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, potatoes, dry beans, peanuts and some fruits declined during October.

Weather Mostly Favorable

While October weather was mostly favorable for harvest, the department said previous detrimental effects on some crops could not be overcome. Hence, some downward adjustments were made from October estimates, which had forecast a total crop production equal to the records of 1942 and 1944.

The corn crop was estimated at 3,073,966,000 bushels, or about 4,000,000 bushels less than was forecast a month ago. Production last year reached a record of 3,228,361,000. Production for the 1934-43 period averaged 2,433,060,000 bushels.

Estimates on wheat and most other grains were unchanged from a month ago.

This year's tobacco crop passes the 2,000,000,000-pound mark for the first time in history. The department said most of this crop is in curing barns or in market channels.

Some Make Record Yield

The department said oats, tobacco and potatoes made record yields per acre, and that all crops with but four exceptions—peanuts, dry beans. Buckwheat and broom corn—yielded above average.

Very little corn had been husked or picked in the corn belt by November 1 because of the high moisture content of the crop, the department said, adding that farmers preferred to take full advantage of the excellent drying weather during October to let the ears cure more on the stalks.

The department said October weather was favorable for live stock and poultry. High production levels of both milk and eggs were continued although egg production was five per cent below the record October output of last year. The volume of milk produced on farms was said to have reached a new record for October, but the seasonal decline in production was greater than average.

525,756 Draft Cases Probed By F.B.I.

By Brack Curry

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The FBI has investigated 525,756 World War II draft violations, involving enough men to fill more than 30 infantry divisions—and new cases are being opened daily.

Investigations during the past five years resulted in 12,789 convictions. Sentences imposed to date total more than 34,000 years, with fines of $1,089,181. On September 30 the FBI had 15,727 pending draft-delinquency cases. On November 11, 1918, there were 295,184.

The Baltimore FBI Bureau recorded 156 convictions and 9,487 cases closed after the subjects had complied with the law.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an interview, outlined the FBI's current policy in enforcing the Selective Service Act:

"Under instructions issued by Attorney General Tom C. Clark, there has been no reduction in the intensity of selective service investigations.

"No new cases have been opened on persons 26 years of age and older since announcement of Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam ultimatum on August 14.

New Cases Being Opened

"However, reported violations prior to that time by persons between 26 and 38 years of age are receiving the same preferred attention which has been given selective service matters throughout the emergency period. New cases on registrants who have not reached their twenty-sixth birthday are being opened daily and investigations are being pressed."

Explaining that draft violations became possible on October 16, 1940, the first registration date, Hoover emphasized this point:

"From the inception of its work on selective service cases, the FBI has followed the policy of making men available to the armed services rather than putting them in jail for technical violations. Prosecutions generally have taken place in the aggravated cases."

World War I Record

He added: "The record of 12,789 convictions thus far compares with World War I, when more than 10,000 men were prosecuted for the single offense of failing to register. During World War I a total of 15,111 persons were convicted for slacker activities, but less than one third went to prison and their terms averaged less than 30 days each.

"Violation of selective service laws is now a felony and the maximum penalty is five years in prison and a fine of $10,000."

Technical Violations

Many persons with no intention of evading military service technically violated the Selective Service Act. In such cases the FBI hustled the registrant to an induction center and no charges were

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preferred.

"These men almost invariably made good soldiers," Hoover said, "and they would not have been of any value to their country in jail."

What the FBI calls "aggravated cases," involving deliberate efforts to escape the draft, were another story.

Hoover cited the case of a St. Louis bartender who in 1942 adopted a Spanish alias, went to Mexico, assumed Mexican citizenship and then re-entered the United States, posing as an alien. FBI agents nabbed him in San Francisco.

Judge's Comment

In sentencing him in 1944, a Federal judge commented: "If you had been inducted into the Army in December of 1942 and had used the same ingenuity in military service that you have used to avoid it, you would have been at least a colonel by now."

A New York registrant literally hid behind his wife's skirts. After changing his name five times and living at a half dozen addresses, he was arrested crouching behind his wife's dresses in a bedroom closet. He got three years.

A recluse in a heavily-wooded section of Upper Michigan said he didn't know about the requirement to register, that he had lived alone for twenty years, had no radio, read no newspapers and did not know the United States was at war.

When taken to town to register, he "was visibly excited by the autos, traffic and people," FBI agents reported. The United States attorney declined to prosecute the registrant, who was over-age and had a glass eye. He returned to the woods.

Some Were Women

Some investigations turned up—not draft dodgers—but women.

A 35-year-old Texas ditch-digger failed to report for induction. "He" was located in Phoenix, Ariz., sent to an induction center and rejected—as a woman.

In 1942 the Unalaska (Alaska) board asked the FBI to locate a registrant. The FBI found him—although he had sailed to the South Seas, across the South Pacific to Chile and finally to Panama. There he was arrested. The registrant contended that when he left the United States men of his age were not being drafted. He was accepted by the Navy and the complaint dropped.

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WLB Sets Up New Stabilization Unit

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The War Labor Board tonight moved to create a division, with labor, government and industry representative, to carry out wage stabilization functions during the remainder of the board's existence.

The board acted at the request of President Truman, who said in a letter to Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman, that he would establish in the Labor Department a successor agency to this temporary tripartite division.

The Wage Stabilization Act expires next June 30. It gives the War Labor Board certain duties to guard against unstabilizing wage increases or decreases. Since the act does not expire for six months after the WLB's anticipated dissolution, the President was required to provide some machinery to carry out the stabilization functions.

Equal Representation

Mr. Truman asked the board to create a division—one with equal representation for labor, industry and the public—to perform these stabilization functions and to assign to the division the necessary members of the board and staff personnel in Washington and in the field.

"Upon the termination of the National War Labor Board in accordance with its liquidation program I shall issue an appropriate executive order transferring the personnel so assigned, and the functions and funds of the division, to a successor agency to function until the expiration of the Stabilization Act," the President said in his letter, made public by the WLB tonight.

"The successor agency will be a quasi-judicial entity within the Department of Labor, independent with respect to policy, decisions and control of personnel. This program meets with the approval of the Secretary of Labor and the stabilization administrator, subject to such conclusions and recommendations, if any, which may be made by the labor-management conference now in session."

First Steps Taken

Following these instructions, Chairman Garrison issued orders to the twelve regional boards declaring that the national board had taken steps to create the wage stabilization division.

"The functions of the stabilization division will be to carry out the board's responsibility for passing on voluntary applications for approval of wage adjustments and enforcement cases arising under the wage stabilization program," Garrison said. "The division will take over all pending applications and cases of this sort. The division will not deal with any dispute cases."

Garrison assigned as public members W. Willard Wirtz, whom he designated as chairman, and Sylvester Garrett, who has been chairman of the Philadelphia regional board since November, 1942. The industry and labor members will be announced shortly.

Newsprint Supply Is Causing Worry

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Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Some newspaper publishers, as well as Government officials, are increasingly apprehensive over a diminishing supply of already scarce newsprint, Col. J. Hale Steinman said today.

The chief of the Civilian Production Administration's printing and publishing division, himself a publisher of Lancaster (Pa.) newspapers, declined to say whether this might lead to extension of newsprint-consumption controls.

The Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee in September asked removal of Government restrictions at the end of the year. Usually the War Production Board, and its successor, CPA, have complied with industry committee suggestions.

U.S. Mills Output Drops

Now, Steinman says, newsprint production from United States mills is dropping several thousand tons below estimates in this last quarter and some publishers are dreading the scramble to buy in a free market if controls go off December 31.

Several months ago Steinman predicted a "dog-eat-dog" newsprint buyers' fight if Government controls are revoked while the supply is many thousands of tons short of increased demand.

Newsprint consumption now is pegged at from two to twelve per cent, on a sliding scale formula, less than the adjusted base tonnage for 1941.

If Controls Are Ended

Unrestricted consumption is likely to mean a demand for 110 per cent of the newsprint consumed in 1941, Steinman estimates. He considers the 10 per cent increase in demand over the last prewar year a conservative figure.

Steinman says the supply will fail to meet the demand by tens of thousands of tons.

Government officials say they are as anxious as publishers to get rid of newsprint controls.

President's Ship On Cruise

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 9 (AP)—The new presidential flagship Williamsburg, complete with two small pianos, fireplaces and bedroom radios, sailed tonight for a shakedown cruise down the Atlantic Coast.

She will be delivered to President Truman late this month, after any "bugs" brought to light by her shakedown have been corrected. More than 400 civilian workers and the ship's crew of four officers and 60 men have labored in three shifts a day for two months to convert the ship to presidential use.

Commodore James K. Vardaman, naval aide to Mr. Truman, told news men who inspected the ship today that the President was expected to use the Williamsburg frequently for conferences.

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Called Command Ship

Emphasizing that the Williamsburg "is not a pleasure craft, but a command ship," Vardaman said the conversion was executed along "utilitarian" lines, so that she can go to sea as a combat command ship on ten days' notice, plus the additional time required for installation of armament.

Examples of the utilitarian lines of her conversion include her exterior paint which is gray instead of the white which characterized the former presidential yacht Mayflower, and the installation of fireproof, soundproof wallboard rather than paneling in the presidential quarters.

The only new installations aboard, Vardaman explained, were two bedrooms, a living room and two baths for the President. Built over the ship's fantail, these quarters replace the communications office which was moved to the forward part of the vessel.

Guest quarters include a lounge, and four bedrooms with baths. Electric logs adorn the living room and lounge fireplaces. The furniture is bleached mahogany veneer.

Cruising Range 7,500 Miles

Two officers who rose from the enlisted ranks are the Williamsburg skipper and executive officer. They are Capt. John H. Kevers, of Washington, D.C., a veteran of 43 years' naval service, and Lieut. C. R. Hampton, of Havre, Mont. Kevers was skipper of the U.S.S. Potomac, the Williamsburg's predecessor as the presidential flagship, which was withdrawn recently by the Navy when she was declared unsafe for ocean cruises.

The Williamsburg has a cruising range of 7,500 miles. She was built by the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Maine, in 1931 as an ocean-going private yacht, and was named Arras. She was acquired by the Navy in April, 1941.

LEHMAN ASKS FUNDS TO FINISH UNRRA TASK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said tonight that although its relief mission was "less than half done it must stop operations soon it more funds were not provided."

"We have now to complete our work in Europe and the Far East," he said. "The future work of UNRRA depends entirely upon the granting of the further contribution which the UNRRA council of the forty-seven nations has recommended to the Government.

"UNRRA must cease operations within a very short time if these contributions are not received. The catastrophe in which such a stoppage would involve the nations dependent upon us is too serious to contemplate. I'm sure the peoples of the United Nations will not allow so terrible a threat to the future of the world."

Mr. Lehman discussed UNRRA's accomplishments and problems in a speech before the "UNRRA staffs society" on the second anniversary of the signing of the international agreement for creating the agency.

Taking note of criticism of UNRRA's work, he said that he had not heard complaints about it when he visited stricken countries receiving help, such as Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, but only after he returned to this country "which has never felt the pangs of hunger, cold or homelessness."

A Sacrifice, A Medal

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—An infantry sergeant killed while attracting to himself the full firepower of the enemy so that his squad could move into Japanese positions has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department today announced the posthumous award to Staff Sergeant Ysmael R. Villegas, of Casablanca, Cal. The action occured on the Villa Verde trail on Luzon last March. The Japanese were intrenched in foxholes overlooking the only route for advance. Villegas saw that a concerted attack would mean high casualties to the Americans, so he moved forward alone to distract the enemy.

Running like a football player, he charged the first Japanese position and killed one Jap soldier with his rifle. All enemy weapons in the area were brought to bear on him. Bullets spurted about him. He whirled and headed for another Japanese foxhole, killed the rifleman there and then headed for another. He killed five Japs in that manner and was heading for a sixth when a tornado of fire cut him down. The men of his squad, inspired by his action, charged and overwhelmed the enemy.

Ethridge to Discuss Plans With Moscow

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher, will visit Moscow soon to discuss with Soviet officials details of his fact-finding trip to Bulgaria, Secretary of State Byrnes announced today.

Ethridge is on a special mission for Byrnes to Bulgaria and Romania. He's trying to determine whether the provisional governments of those countries are representative and whether their plans for national elections are democratic.

Byrnes said that Ethridge, who is publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, has received Soviet approval for his Moscow visit.

PW's Won't Believe Jap War Is Over

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—Many prisoners of war who refused to believe the conflict had ended were included in a group of 682 Japanese nationals loaded aboard the transport Sea Flasher for Yokohama and their homeland.

Those who refused to believe Japan was conquered and the country occupied insisted they were only being removed to another prison camp, authorities said. The convinced expressed a desire to return, regardless of the wartime propaganda that capture was a disgrace.

In the group were 271 civilians who had been interned. The contingent was the third sent back to the homeland.

Truman Lauds Stand Of Church Council

Philadelphia, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Truman told the Commission On a Just and Durable Peace today that the position in "international thinking" taken by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has helped Americans get a clear understanding "of our place in the world community."

The Chief Executive, in a letter to Commission Chairman John Foster Dulles expressing regret that he could not address a session of the group's two-day meeting, wrote: "We often hear it said that spiritual values are indestructible only as long as men are ready and willing to take action to preserve them. In the future, as in the past, men will look to their churches for leadership in this good fight."

GEN. BLUEMEL GETS DSM

Jersey Officer Commanded Division at Bataan Before Capture

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Army's Distinguished Service Medal was presented at the Presidio today to Brig. Gen. Clifford Bluemel of Trenton, N. J., who commanded the Thirty-first Division in the defense of Bataan before his capture by the Japanese who held him prisoner more than three years.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Theodore Bluemel of Trenton, the general directed his division from Zambales Province to Bataan, covered the withdrawal of Second Philippine Corps troops, and later commanded a sector in the Bataan Defense.

General Bluemel was held in Japanese prison camps in Formosa and Manchuria where the citation accompanying his award said he "bore with soldierly fortitude the savage abuses and privations to which he was subjected."

Maj. Gen. Conger Pratt, western defense commander, made the presentation at ceremonies attended by General Bluemel's wife and others of his family.

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Bush Backs Raise For Scientists

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Vannevar Bush today got enthusiastically behind proposals to pay top Governmen tscientists as much as $15,000 a year.

The most they can hope for now under civil service is $9,800.

Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, testified at hearings by the Senate Civil Service Committee on legislation to raise Government pay.

"Science More Important"

"Science is far more important to our whole economy than it has been in the past," Bush declared.

"Only the best qualified technical men will be able to supply the guidance and direction which the Government will need for many of its activities that must necessarily be changed and expanded with that growing technology."

20 P.C. Increase Called For

Legislation before the committee, headed by Senator Downey (D., Cal.), provides for a twenty per cent increase in Government pay generally.

The committee has been informed by Arthur S. Flemming of the Civil Service Commission that President Truman would approve a boost to $15,000 a year in the service's top.

GENTNER HEADS OPA HERE

Acting Regional Administrator Is Named by Bowles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced today the formal appointment of Leo F. Gentner as administrator for the Office of Price Administration, New York region.

Mr. Gentner has been acting regional administrator since last July 31. The region includes New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

1,000 RABBIS TO MARCH ON CAPITAL MONDAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. — (AP) Rabbi Baruch Korff, advisor to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, said today 1,000 rabbis would "march on Washington" next Monday to petition President Truman, the Congress and British Ambassador Lord Halifax to aid in bringing about the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine.

Korff said between 300 and 400 of the rabbis would leave New York City for Washington and would be met there by delegations from other cities in the east. He did not name the cities.

Korff said the rabbis would be met at Union station in Washington by a congressional group headed by Senator James Mead (D-N. Y.) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormick (D-Mass.).

NAVY ORDERS RELEASE OF 3 OIL REFINERIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — (AP) The Navy announced today it would relinquish control of three Ohio oil refineries seized by the government as the result of strikes, effective at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow.

The refineries involved are the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio at Lima; the Canton Refining Division of the Central Pipeline Co., Canton; and the Sun Oil Co., Toledo.

Under Presidential order, the Navy took over these three refineries and 50 others on Oct. 5 after C.I.O. oil workers struck in a demand for higher pay.

The three companies petitioned the Navy to release the plants on the grounds that there was no labor dispute at the present time.

HEADS NAVY NURSES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) Appointment of Lt. Cmdr. Nelly Jane Dewitt as superintendent of the Navy Nurse corps, succeeding Capt. Sue S. Dauser, was announced today by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon-general of the Navy.

Lt. Cmdr. Dewitt has served in the Navy Nurse corps since shortly after her graduation from Stamford Hospital training school, Stamford, Conn., in December, 1918, except for a two year period between October, 1920 and October, 1922.

She attained the rank of lieutenant commander in October, 1944. The position of superintendent carries with it the rank of captain.

B-29's Knocked Out 60 Jap Cities: LeMay

Miami, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP)—B-29's had knocked out 60 of the 100 Japanese cities marked for obliteration when the war ended, and the atomic bomb had no effect in bringing the conflict to a quick end, Maj. Gen. Curtis C. LeMay, chief of staff of the Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, said here.

"Japan was licked and the atomic bomb was only a face-saver," he declared.

The outspoken 38-year-old officer said air power had made the "greatest contribution" in winning the war and asserted that it would be the "cheapest" way to maintain peace.

He asserted Japan would be occupied "from now on," and added, "that goes for Germany too."

U. S. Frees Philippine Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—President Truman has signed a bill unfreezing about $71,000,000 in Philippine funds which have been held in the United States Treasury, the White House announced today. The money represents Philippine excise and cocoanut oil taxes.

Nazism Not Being Sold To GI's, Officer Says

Boston, Nov. 9 (AP)—The suggestion that German girls were selling nazism to American soldiers was pronounced "silly" today by Lieut. Col. Clarke Newlon, former Dallas (Texas) newspaper man who returned on the S.S. Kemp Battle exactly two years after he landed overseas.

Most American soldiers, he said, do not date German girls.

Newlon was questioned by Capt. Harry T. Fontaine, public relations officer of the Port of Boston Air Division, about reports that German frauleins were selling Nazi doctrines to Americans.

"That is not accurate," responded Colonel Newlon. "The idea is silly. You could never do it to an American GI or officer."

Philadelphians Pay Tribute To Halsey

Philadelphia, Nov. 9 (AP)—A smiling Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., today received the tribute of an estimated 1,000,000 cheering Philadelphians.

The 3d Fleet commander, here to help the Victory Bond drive, traveled 31 miles over city streets carpeted with torn paper, ticker tape and confetti.

At a bond rally after the parade, Halsey told more than 5,000 persons that "there is much to be done" although "the war is over and victory has been won through blood and pain."

"The peace is a long way from won," he said.

General Bluemel Honored

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (AP).—The Army's Distinguished Service Medal was presented at the Presidio today to Brigadier General Clifford Bluemel, of Trenton, N. J., who commanded the 31st Division in the defense of Bataan before his capture by the Japanese, who held him prisoner for more than three years. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Theodore Bluemel, of 314 West State Street, Trenton.

Hall Named to Aid Pauley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Federal Judge Pierson M. Hall, of the Southern District of California, was designated by President Truman today as an assistant to Edwin W. Pauley on Japanese reparations. Mr. Pauley, accompanied by a staff, is now en route to Japan to begin work on the reparations question. He holds the rank of special ambassador in the work.

Many May Escape Overseas Duty

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—More than 9,000 Army officers and men awaiting shipment at the San Francisco port of embarkation to foerign assignments are being screened today as the result of new War Department regulations concerning overseas duty.

The change in eligibility requirements, announced yesterday brought a reprieve for more than 600 servicemen scheduled to leave yesterday aboard the transport Marine Adder.

High-Point Men Removed

The vessel was held at Angel Island by order of Secretary of War Robert Patterson until all high-point men had been removed. It sailed for Saipan last night with its original complement reduced to 296.

Another vessel, the Sea Perch, left yesterday with its original company of 24 officers and 255 enlisted men screened down to 15 officers and 61 non-coms.

The transport General Robert L. Howze will load about 250 service men today instead of an expected 1,100.

Many Being Screened

Army officials have reported here that 8,753 officers and men at the Camp Stoneman and Fort McDowell staging areas are being screened as a result of the new War Department directive.

Enlisted men with 21 months of service or 36 points, and officers with 33 months of service are to be exempt from foreign duty.

Buckeye Division To Sail Home Nov. 15

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The War Department reported today that the Thirty-seventh (Buckeye) Division, now in the Pacific, is "tentatively" scheduled to sail for home on November 15.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars announced yesterday the receipt of a cable from members of the division's 140th Field Artillery Battalion complaining that some of them had been in service more than five years and had ample points for discharge.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars took the matter up with the War Department, and was advised that the division will probably sail from Manila November 15, a spokesman said.

The cable to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, signed by First Sgt. Frederick P. Renner "and 530 others," said the battalion sailed for overseas May 26, 1942.

RAIL REMOVAL PRECEDENTS

City Officials Cite Past Ready Agreements By B.T.C.

(Continued from Page 18)

line in every instance unless it is stated specifically otherwise.

Supporting the belief that the company previously recognized its responsibility for track removal and pavement replacement, James G. Phillips, attorney, and contract examiner for the Department of Public Works, recalled that the company agreed, with little objection, to a franchise in 1936 specifically stating that it would be required to remove the rails and fix the street if the line ever was abandoned.

Ordinance Cited

The franchise was granted by ordinance to replace one expired franchise and another with three years to run for tracks in East Monument street between the Edison highway and Cresson street. The tracks were being relocated at the time in connection with plans for the widening of the street.

Even since then, Mr. Phillips said, the company has accepted franchises for short stretches of track with the obligation written in to remove the rails and replace the pavement.

Steam railroads, he said, have been making such agreements with the city since 1928.

Revival Of Discussion

Other city officials pointed out there was little discussion about the responsibility of the company for removing rails and replacing pavement until the company sought to avoid the responsibility in a proposed tax law presented to the city in connection with the planned abandonment of about half of the existing streetcar lines.

Much of the ease with which the company agreed to the work may have been due, city officials admitted, to the fact that some of the rails were in good condition and were needed by the company in other sections of the city at a time when rail was hard to obtain.

Arrivals Today On 34 Vessels Total 41,500

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[By the Associated Press]

More than 28,500 troops are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports aboard twenty transports, while at five West Coast ports fourteen vessels are due to arrive with nearly 13,000 personnel.

More than 21,500 service men are scheduled to arrive in New York aboard twelve ships; 3,200 aboard three ships at Newport News, Va., and 3,700 aboard five vessels at Boston.

New York Arrivals

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Queen Mary, from Southampton: 10,698 troops, including about 1,000 WACs, about 450 army nurses, 634 navy personnel and one Canadian WREN; Headquarters and Base Service squadrons, 438th and 449th Air Service Groups; 825th and 864th Air Engineer squadrons; 649th and 688th Air Materiel squadrons; Headquarters squadrons 4th, 352d, 359th, 356th, 361st and 364th Fighter Groups; 328th, 334th, 335th, 336th, 359th, 360th, 368th, 383d 384th, 385th, 370th, 486th and 487th Fighter squadrons; 182d 184th, 185th and 186th General Hospitals.

General Anderson, from Karachi, India: 5,215 troops, including 328th, 340th Airdrome squadrons; 352d Engineer General Service Regiment; 540th and 541st Port companies; also miscellaneous high-score troops.

Others Due At New York

George Campbell, from Southampton: 562 miscellaneous troops.

NYU Victory, from Antwerp: 1,967 miscellaneous troops.

Eleazor Wheelock, from Le Havre: 570 miscellaneous troops.

Antinous, from Le Havre: 30 miscellaneous troops.

Mitchell: Four miscellaneous troops.

Ruth Lykes, from Belgium: 25 miscellaneous troops.

Psara, from Cardiff: 24 miscellaneous troops.

Ernest L. Dawson, from Newport, England: 14 miscellaneous troops.

Henry Watterson, from Italy: One casual.

Santa Paula, from Le Havre: 2,419 miscellaneous troops. Originally due yesterday.

Debarking At Boston

At Boston—George W. Goethals, from Marseilles: 1,986 troops, including 100th Quartermaster Railroad Company, 106th Evacuation Hospital, 3,011th Quartermaster Bakery Company, 97th Evacuation Hospital Detachment, miscellaneous army personnel.

Francis Marion from Le Havre: 569 miscellaneous army personnel.

Joseph Murgas from Italy: 35 miscellaneous army personnel.

William Mulholland from Leghorn: 646 troops, including 338th Engineer General Service Regiment; miscellaneous army personnel.

Kemp Battle from Le Havre: 524 miscellaneous troops. Originally due yesterday.

Newport News Arrivals

At Newport News—USAT Cristobal: 2,512 troops, including elements of the 503d, 506th, 508th, 550th, 552d, 553d, 554th, 555th,

556th, 558th, 563d, 570th, 571st, 572d, 573d, 574th, 575th, 576th, 578th, 582d, 591st, 592d, 593d, 1,105th, 1,375th, 1,377th, 1,378th, 1,456th, 1.502d AAF Base units; also 197 WACs and miscellaneous personnel.

Francis Lee: 590 troops, including 9th Evacuation Hospital; 202d Ordnance Depot Company.

Certias: 181 miscellaneous troops.

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AT SEATTLE—Sea Partridge, from Amchitka: 786 army personnel, 149 civilians.

Due At Frisco

AT SAN FRANCISCO — Total of 5,732 army personnel expected aboard Bosque, Tazewell, Tulagi, Carthage Victory, Chicopee and Sidney Eggerton.

AT LOS ANGELES—Santa Isabella: 739 personnel of 38th Division, 955 army casuals and 49 army nurses.

AT PORTLAND—Mormacsea, from Manila: 1,062 army high-point casuals, mostly for discharge.

Sidonia, from Manila: 238 navy and 53 Coast Guard personnel, mostly for discharge.

Debarking At San Diego

AT SAN DIEGO — Escort carrier Cape Gloucester, from Pearl Harbor: 594 navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

Escort carrier Kasaan Bay, from Pearl Harbor: 1,369 navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

Destroyer escort McClelland from Pearl Harbor: 100 navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

Light carrier Cabot, from Pearl Harbor: 1,100 navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY GREAT TECHNICAL SECRET TO REMAIN AN EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION. HE TOLD THE RUSSIANS "WE WILL HAVE ATOMIC ENERGY AND MANY OTHER THINGS, TOO."

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WEAPONS." ADD LDN Attlee speech x x x Terrible Weapons

TOUCHING ON INDIA'S DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE, ATTLEE SAID THAT "INDIA'S COMPLETE FREEDOM HAS BEEN THERE FOR THE TAKING" EVER SINCE NEGOTIATIONS CONDUCTED BY SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS IN 1942.

"THE ONLY OBSTACLE SO FAR, A VERY GRAVE OBSTACLE, HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITIES TO AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES," HE ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:30 A.M. E.S.T., TODAY, FRIDAY, NOV 9)

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LONDON, NOV. 9--(AP)--FRANCE TOOK THE LEAD TODAY IN PERSUADING RUSSIA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, NOW IN ITS SECOND WEEK OF SESSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF 43 NATIONS ATTENDING.

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ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF LEON BLUM, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION, THE CONFERENCE INSTRUCTED ITS SECRETARY TO SEND A SECOND INVITATION TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

WHEN ITS FIRST INVITATION WAS RECEIVED RUSSIA SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

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TURNING TO FOREIGN POLICY, ATTLEE SAID "I THINK THAT YOU WILL WISH ME TO EXPRESS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN OUR HIGH APPROVAL OF HIS RECENT SPEECH, AND OUR CORDIAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE 12 POINTS WHICH HE LAID DOWN AS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES TO AMERICAN POLICY.

"IN PARTICULAR WE WELCOME THE ASSURANCE OF THE CONTINUED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS."

ATTLEE ASSERTED THAT IN HIS VIEW "WE MUST LOOK TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEIR CLOSE UNITY OF PURPOSE, ESPECIALLY THAT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND RUSSIA, AS THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE."

REGARDING BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC FUTURE, ATTLEE SAID: "WE MUST BE FORWARD LOOKING, SEEKING NEW SUBJECTS FOR OUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, NEW MARKETS FOR OUR GOODS, AND NEW METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

"AND IN ALL THIS WORK IT IS, I THINK, RECOGNIZED TODAY THAT THERE MUST BE A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND THE STATE. IN THE TIMES IN WHICH WE LIVE WE MUST HAVE A PLANNED ECONOMY."

GREAT BRITAIN, HE ADDED, REGARDS A LARGE AND RAPID INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRADE "AS AN OBJECTIVE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE. IT HAS BEEN MUCH IN OUR MINDS THROUGHOUT THE FINANCIAL TALKS IN WASHINGTON."

ATTLEE SPOKE AT MANSION HOUSE, THE LORD MAYOR'S RESIDENCE, FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF SIR CHARLES DAVIS AS LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

MEANWHILE A MOSCOW DISPATCH QUOTED POLITICAL OBSERVERS IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL AS SAYING THEY BELIEVED LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN MIGHT SUGGEST A SHARING OF THE SECRET OF ATOMIC ENERGY IF NOT THE ATOMIC BOMB.

SOVIET COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV IN A SPEECH TUESDAY SUGGESTED IT

LONDON, NOV. 9-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE WAS BEING GROOMED FOR AN ALL-OUT BOMBING OFFENSE AGAINST JAPAN WHEN THE PACIFIC WAR ENDED, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE DISCLOSED TODAY.

SPEAKING AT A LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON, HE SAID PLANS CALLED FOR THE USE OF 177 AIR COMBAT SQUADRONS, 20 OF THEM MADE UP OF HEAVY BOMBERS DETAILED FOR STRATEGIC NIGHT BOMBING OPERATIONS PATTERNED

AFTER SATURATION RAIDS ON GERMAN CITIES.

(AN RAF SQUADRON VARIES IN SIZE FROM 12 TO 25 PLANES, DEPENDING UPON THE TYPE OF AIRCRAFT AND THE NATURE OF MISSIONS.)

ATTLEE DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET--GROWING FAST WHEN THE WAR ENDED WAS TO HAVE BEEN BUILT UP TO 540 SHIPS, INCLUDING FOUR BATTLESHIPS, 14 LARGE AND 18 SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SEVEN FLOTILLAS OF DESTROYERS, PLUS 350 LANDING CRAFT. THIS WOULD INCLUDE CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND VESSELS. HE SAID THE AIR STRENGTH OF THE CARRIER FLEET WOULD HAVE BEEN 620 FIRST LINE PLANES.

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LONDON, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE WAR COST HOLLAND 200,000 CIVILIAN AND MILITARY DEATHS EXCLUDING THOSE IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, THE DUTCH RADIO AT HILVERSUM ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

ADDLDN (PALESTINE film) --DASH-- xx/he added

RICHARD DE ROUCHEMONT, MARCH OF TIME PRODUCER, SAID IN NEW YORK THAT THE FILM "PALESTINE PROBLEM" WAS MADE BY TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS, NEITHER OF WHOM IS JEWISH, WHO CONTACTED BOTH BRITISH AND PALESTINIAN ARABS.

"WE CONSIDER THE FILM A REAL OBJECTIVE AND IMPARTIAL DOCUMENT," HE SAID. "IN THE FUTURE WE HOPE TO DO A FILM ON THE ARAB STATE, AND AT THAT TIME WE WILL BE HAPPY TO SET FORTH WHAT THE ARABS HAVE DONE AND MAY HOPE TO DO."

W117PES

PARIS, NOV. 9-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE SENT GREETINGS TODAY TO UNITED STATES SOLDIERS BEING REDEPLOYED HOME.

THE MESSAGE, PUBLISHED BY THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID "I SEND YOU CORDIAL GREETINGS OF ALL FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THANKFUL GREETINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL FRANCE. WE WILL NEVER FORGET YOU. THINK OF US SOMETIMES. WE HAVE FOUGHT TOGETHER, SUFFERED TOGETHER AND TRIUMPHED TOGETHER. HAND IN HAND OUR TWO COUNTRIES MUST MARCH TOWARD THE FUTURE."

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NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV. 9-(AP)-DR.HANS MARX, COUNSEL FOR JULIUS STREICHER, ONE OF THE HIGH NAZIS AWAITING TRIAL NOV. 20 FOR WAR CRIMES, SAID TODAY HE HAD ASKED FOR A MONTH'S CONTINUANCE ON GROUNDS THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TIME TO PREPARE HIS CLIENT'S DEFENSE.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COURT ANNOUNCED IT WOULD RULE ON THE

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REQUEST IN A DAY OR TWO.

MEANWHILE, DR.PAUL SCHROEDER, CHICAGO PSYCHIATRIST WHO ARRIVED TWO DAYS AGO TO JOIN THE STAFF OF THE CHIEF U.S.WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, SAID HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THE MENTAL CONDITION OF RUDOLF HESS UNTIL HE MADE A MORE THOROUGH STUDY.

SCHROEDER, ON LEAVE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, HAS BEEN EXAMINING THE FOREMER NO. 3 NAZI, WHO APPARENTLY IS SUFFERING FROM AMNESIA.

ADDITIONAL DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ANNOUNCED FOR THE WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS TODAY INCLUDE OTTO PANNENBECKER OF DUSSELDORF, FOR WILHELM FRICK; DR.HERBERT KRAUSE OF NUERNBERG FOR DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT; DR.FRANK HEINZ OF MUNICH FOR HANS FTISCHE, AND OSKAR MOEHRING, AS ASSOCIATE COUNSEL FOR JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

RQ114PES

PRECEDE PARIS DAY (150)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY THAT LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN EUROPE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR WOULD REMAIN IN UNIDENTIFIED GRAVES.

SEVENTY-FIVE TEAMS OF IDENTIFICATION EXPERTS -- EACH CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE MEDICAL OFFICER OR ANATOMIST, AN IDENTIFICATION TECHNICIAN AND AN INTERPRETER -- NOW ARE GOING ACROSS EUROPE IN SEARCH OF SOME 22,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS LISTED AS DEAD OR MISSING, BUT WHOSE BODIES HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECOVERED.

AS ARMISTICE DAY APPROACHED, MEN OF THE GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND REDOUBLED THEIR EFFORTS TO GIVE NAMES TO THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD.

BODIES DISCOVERED ARE REMOVED TO 37 U.S. CEMETERIES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. THE NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED DEAD IN THESE CEMETERIES ALREADY HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 44,922 TO 3,362, LEAVING ONLY 2.63 PER CENT OF THE 127,978 RECOVERED BODIES STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

THE GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND ALSO HAS REPORTS OF 14,115 ISOLATED BURIALS OF AIR CORPS AND INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL IN REMOTE CORNERS OF THE BALKANS AND MIDDLE EAST.

FA1057PES

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NUERNBERG, NOV 9 --(AP) SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA)

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COMPLETED THE LAST 40 MILES OF HIS JOURNEY FROM PRAGUE TO NUERNBERG

IN AN ARMY COMMAND CAR AFTER THE C-53 TRANSPORT PLANE HE WAS RIDING

WAS FORCED DOWN DUE TO RADIO TROUBLE.

THE SENATOR SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO UPSET

ANY SCHEDULE BUT HOPED HE WOULD BE PERMITTED TO SEE THE WAR

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CRIMINALS EITHER IN THEIR CELLS OR IN THE INTERROGATION ROOMS.

FRANKFURT, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE BLUE DEVILS OF THE THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT SQUEEZED OUT A 20-12 MUDDY FIELD TRIUMPH OVER THE HITHERTO UNBEATEN 508TH PARACHUTE REGIMENT TODAY TO WIN THE WESTERN GERMANY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF WERE AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

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THE BLUE DEVILS, COACHED BY BILL REED OF WILLIAM AND MARY, SCORED ONCE IN THE THIRD PERIOD AND TWICE IN THE FINAL QUARTER ON SUSTAINED DRIVES WITH PHIL CUTCHIN, FORMER KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY BACK, SPARKING THE ATTACK.

N RQ232PES

WIESBADEN, NOV.9-(AP)-A GERMAN POSED THIS PROBLEM TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

WHAT WAS HE TO DO WITH FOUR DANCING ELEPHANTS WHICH HE COULD NOT FEED.

NEVER AT A LOSS FOR FINDING WAYS OUT OF KNOTTY OCCUPATION PROBLEMS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT MANAGED TO SELL THE PRANCING PACHYDERMS TO A TRAVELLING SHOW.

THE HAGUE, NOV. 9-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN ORDERED TO DETERMINE WHETHER FORMER PREMIER DEREK JAN DE GEER SHOULD BE TRIED AS A COLLABORATIONIST, IT WAS STATED TODAY.

DE GEER, PREMIER IN THE CABINET WHICH FLED TO LONDON IN 1940, RESIGNED IN SEPTEMBER OF THAT YEAR AND ACCEPTED A GOVERNMENT MISSION TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES. HE PROCEEDED TO PORTUGAL, BUT NEVER GOT ANY FARTHER ON HIS MISSION, GIVING BAD HEALTH AS THE REASON. HE BOARDED A GERMAN PLANE IN PORTUGAL AND RETURNED TO HOLLAND IN FEBRUARY, 1941.

EARLY IN 1942 HE PUBLISHED A PAMPHLET IN SELF DEFENSE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SAID WAS AN AID TO THE ENEMY.

W157PES

ATHENS, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AN ECONOMIC PLAN CALLING FOR REQUESTS FOR NEW FINANCIAL HELP FROM THE ALLIES AND GOVERNMENT CREDITS TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION AND INTERNAL TRADE.

TA912PES

ATHENS NOV 9-(AP)-THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON GEN. GEORGE TSOLAKOGLOU FOR HIGH TREASON WAS COMMUTED TODAY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. HE WAS CHARGED WITH SURRENDERING HIS ARMIES IN EPIRUS AND MACEDONIA TO THE GERMANS WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT JUST BEFORE THE NATION WAS OVERRUN IN 1941. TSOLAKOGLOU SERVED AS PREMIER DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

EZ1108AES

ATHENS, NOV. 9-(AP)-PREMIER PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS HAS SUMMONED THE GREEK FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO AN EMERGENCY MEETING TO DISCUSS REPORTED MISTREATMENT OF GREEKS IN NORTHERN EPIRUS, A PART OF ALBANIA.

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BISHOP ARGYROCASTRO, PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NORTHERN EPIRUS, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT GREEKS IN NORTHERN EPIRUS HAVE BEEN AND ARE BEING PERSECUTED MERCILESSLY. HE CHARGED THAT ALBANIA HAD PLAYED A TREACHEROUS RULE IN THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR. HE CHARGED FURTHER:

"AS A RESULT OF EXECUTIONS, DISPLACEMENTS AND ATROCITIES, THE GREEK POPULATION IN NORTHERN EPIRUS HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT 80,000 FROM 120,000 AND 5,000 OTHERS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO FLEE."

APRA 01830 APS RM 1003

SAID ONE SOLDIER: "THE ONLY TROUBLE IS WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM ALL OUR OUTFITS YET. SOME OF THEM ARE 80 MILES AWAY UP IN THE MOUNTAINS, AND THERE'S A BATCH OF NEW MEN WHO WANT TO KICK IN, BUT WHO HAVEN'T BEEN PAID YET."

HIS MOTHER IN FELTRE IS BUSILY ALTERING AN "EISENHOWER" JACKET FOR HIM TO WEAR ON HIS LONG VOYAGE.

PFC. HOWARD GORGAS, WHO FOUND GIULIANO WHEN HIS OUTFIT, THE 338TH INFANTRY, MOVED INTO FELTRE, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS THE BOY'S MANAGER, AND WILL MAKE THE TRIP WITH HIM.

W1240PES

LISBON, NOV. 9-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAF MANNERHEIM, PRESIDENT OF FINLAND, ARRIVED IN PORTUGAL FROM MADRID TONIGHT. HE IS HERE FOR HIS HEALTH.

FIRST LEAD ROMANIAN

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, NOV 9-(AP)-A CHECK OF HOSPITALS AND MORTUARIES TODAY SHOWED THAT AT LEAST SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 61 WOUNDED IN A SIX-HOUR RIOT BETWEEN ROMANIAN SOLDIERS AND DEMONSTRATORS CELEBRATING KING MIHAI'S 24TH BIRTHDAY WHICH WAS FINALLY HALTED LAST NIGHT BY A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

THE RIOTING DEVELOPED IN BUCHAREST'S ROYAL SQUARE AS A CROWD ASSEMBLED IN DEFIANCE OF AN ORDER BY PREMIER PETRU GROZA BANNING PUBLIC CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

SOLDIERS PARTICIPATING WERE FROM A DIVISION OF ROMANIANS CAPTURED IN RUSSIA AT THE SEIGE OF STALINGRAD. SOVIET TROOPS IN BUCHAREST TOOK NO PART IN THE AFFRAY, WHICH STOPPED ON ORDERS OF SOVIET GENERAL SUSAIKOV, HEAD OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HERE.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID 300 STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT AND LIBERAL PARTIES WERE ARRESTED FROM AMONG THE DEMONSTRATORS. WITNESSES SAID THEY SAW POLICE FORCIBLY TAKING GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

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(THE INTERIOR MINISTRY WAS QUOTED IN A BUCHAREST RADIO BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT RECENT DISORDERS WERE "ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES" PLANNED UNDER THE CLOAK OF A MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION. THE GROZA GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN AT ODDS WITH THE KING SINCE IT REFUSED HIS REQUEST THAT IT RESIGN AND HE, IN TURN, HAS REFUSED TO SIGN THE PAPERS WHICH WOULD LEGALIZE ITS DECISIONS.)

("FOR SOME WEEKS," THE BROADCAST STATEMENT SAID, "THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, LED BY JULIU MANIU, AND THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY, LED BY GEORGE BRATIANU, PREPARED A CAMPAIGN OF DISORDER WITH POLITICAL AIMS, MOBILIZING ALL WELL KNOWN FASCISTS AND REACTIONARY ELEMENTS, INCLUDING SOME RECENTLY FREED FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

("UNDER A CLOAK OF A MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION USING STUDENTS PARTICULARLY, THEY PREPARED ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORDER. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WERE ATTACKED, SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN WERE SHOT, PEACEFUL CITIZENS WERE MALTREATED AND KILLED.

("THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR HAS DECIDED TO UNDERTAKE THE STRICTEST MEASURES TO PRESERVE ORDER AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS, AFTER HAVING ESTABLISHED THAT THIS CAMPAIGN WAS PREMEDITATED AND PLANNED BY THE LEADERS OF THE TWO PARTIES, WHICH RALLY AND ENCOURAGE ALL FASCIST ELEMENTS. INVESTIGATIONS ARE PROCEEDING TO ESTABLISH THE IDENTITY OF ALL INVOLVED.")

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VIOLENCE BROKE OUT WHEN TROOPS FIRED ON 50,000 DEMONSTRATORS WHO IGNORED AN ORDER OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER PETRU GROZA BANNING CELEBRATIONS OF KING MIHAI'S 24TH BIRTHDAY.

TROOPS GUARDED THE ROYAL SQUARE, SCENE OF THE RIOTING, LAST NIGHT, BUT DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUED TO MARCH ON THE OUTSKIRTS SHOUTING "LONG LIVE THE KING," AND DOWN WITH TERROR."

THE GROZA GOVERNMENT BROADCAST A COMMUNIQUE CHARGING THE DISORDERS WERE "A BLIND FOR A REVOLUTIONARY PLOT DIRECTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT" BY JULIU MANIU, PEASANT PARTY LEADER, AND GEORGE BRATIANU, HEAD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

FIRST SHOTS IN THE RIOT WERE FIRED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, FACING THE SQUARE. THE FIRE WAS INCREASED BY TROOPS GUARDING ENTRANCES TO THE SQUARE, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE OFFICER IN CHARGE ORDERED HIS MEN TO FIRE OVER THE HEADS OF THE DEMONSTRATORS.

LATER TROOPS OPENED FIRE AGAIN, APPARENTLY INTO THE CROWD.

ME10AES

NIGHT LEAD RIOTS (180)

BY FRED KRIEG

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CAIRO, NOV. 9-(AP)-TRIALS OF RIOTERS ARRESTED IN ARAB DEMONSTRATIONS IN TRIPOLTANIA, IN WHICH MORE THAN 100 JEWS WERE SLAIN, HAVE BEGUN IN MILITARY COURTS IN TRIPOLI, AND FUNERALS OF VICTIMS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, HAVE PASSED "WITHOUT INCIDENT."

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION DECLARED "IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS" HAD NOT YET CEASED ALL THEIR ACTIVITIES, AND THAT ALL FORCE NECESSARY WOULD BE EMPLOYED AGAINST THEM TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

THE TRIALS BEGAN YESTERDAY. THE FUNERALS WERE HELD WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE BULLETIN SAID THAT "MALICIOUS RUMORS" CONTINUED TO CIRCULATE THAT THE GRAND QUADI, HEAD OF THE ARAB ADVISORY LEAGUE, HAD BEEN SLAIN. THE RUMORS SPREAD TO THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF MUSARTA, WHERE THEY WERE QUELLED ONLY WHEN THE GRAND QUADI SPOKE TO THE QUADI OF MUSARATA BY TELEPHONE.

MUFTI MOHAMMED BULASAB EL ALEM CALLED ON THE ARAB POPULATION OF TRIPOLTANIA TO RETURN TO PEACE AND ORDER AND RESTORE THE "PREVIOUS HAPPY RELATIONSHIP" BETWEEN THE ARABS AND JEWS, THE MINISTRY SAID.

HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "HE AND OTHER LEADING MEMBERS OF THE ARAB COMMUNITY COULD NOT CONDEMN TOO STRONGLY THE VIOLENT AND BRUTAL ACTS OF THE RIOTERS, WHICH WERE CONTRARY TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF LAW, HUMANITY AND TRUE RELIGION."

FA1212AES

CAIRO, NOV. 9-(AP)-TRIALS STARTED TODAY FOR PERSONS ACCUSED IN TRIPOLITANIA OF RIOTING DURING ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN WHICH MORE THAN 100 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

BRITISH FORCES CONTINUED EXTENSIVE SECURITY MEASURES IN THE OCCUPIED ITALIAN COLONY.

THE CITY OF TRIPOLI WAS QUIET.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CITY OF TRIPOLI WAS QUIET WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AND THAT THE BRITISH INTENDED TO USE "ALL SUCH FORCE AS MAY BE NECESSARY IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES TO RESTORE PEACE AND PRESERVE ORDER."

W&MJ2PES

CAIRO, NOV.9-(AP)-PREMIER MAHMOUD NOKRASKY PASHA ISSUED A DECREE TODAY BANNING ALL OUTDOOR CELEBRATIONS OF THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF EGYPT'S "NATIONAL STRUGGLE DAY."--THE DATE ON WHICH FULL INDEPENDENCE WAS DEMANDED.

THE ORDER, ISSUED ON THE HEELS OF BLOODY ANTI-CIONIST RIOTS IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID AND OTHER CITIES, DIRECTED POLICE TO DISPERSE ANY ATTEMPTED GATHERINGS.

TANGIER, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CRUISER MEMPHIS, LARGEST WARSHIP TO VISIT TANGIER SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ENTERED THIS INTERNATIONAL PORT TODAY.

HOD BATAVIA (Morton-DAY) xxx 6roups

SOEKARNO'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WAS MADE SHORTLY AFTER THE MEETING. HIS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT SAID ASIATIC GOOD WILL TOWARD AMERICA WAS "ENDANGERED BY THE FACT THAT THE DUTCH CONTINUE WEARING AMERICAN UNIFORMS, X X X CONTINUE TO DRIVE IN U.S.A.TRUCKS, DESPITE U.S.A.WARNINGS."

"AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE NOW INVOLVED IN THE STRUGGLE," THE APPEAL SAID. "I REQUEST THAT TO PRESERVE AMERICAN GOOD WILL, PLEASE USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES TO DISARM AND EVENTUALLY EVACUATE ALL MALE CITIZENS OF HOLLAND OF MILITARY AGE."

THE APPEAL TO ATTLEE CHARGED THAT THE DUTCH WERE ABUSING RED CROSS UNIFORMS AND HAD KILLED INDONESIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SOEKARNO SAID THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN JAVA WAS "HARMFUL TO THE GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN 70,000,000 INDONESIANS AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

MK&WE444AES

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CHINESE-RUSSIANS (500)

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

CHINWANGTAO, CHINA, NOV.9-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT ACTIVELY BACKING CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES IN MANCHURIA AS FAR AS AMERICANS ON THE SPOT CAN LEARN--NOR ARE THE SOVIETS HELPING CHUNGKING TROOPS GET THERE.

THIS GENERALIZATION IS BASED ON AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE MANCHURIAN AREA AND ON TALKS WITH HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO HAVE DEALT DIRECTLY WITH THE RUSSIANS.

THE AMERICANS HAVE HAD THREE PRINCIPAL CONTACTS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

THE FIRST WAS WHEN IT WAS PLANNED THAT U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES WOULD LAND CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AT DAIREN, MANCHURIA'S MOST IMPORTANT PORT.

THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO PERMIT THE LANDING, SAYING THE RECENT SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT MADE DAIREN AN OPEN PORT WHICH COULD NOT BE USED FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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THE NATIONALISTS COMPLAINED THIS PERMITTED CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR HOLD ON MANCHURIA AND VIOLATED THAT SAME AGREEMENT BY WHICH RUSSIA RECOGNIZED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S REGIME AS REPRESENTING THE CHINESE NATION.

THE SECOND CONTACT CAME WHEN VICE ADM.DANIEL BARBEY SURVEYED THE POSSIBILITY OF LANDING CHINESE NATIONALISTS AT THE MANCHURIAN PORT OF HULATAO, NORTH OF DAIREN IN THE GULF OF LIAOTUNG.

CHUNGKING HAD ADVISED THE LANDING WOULD BE UNOPPOSED. THE AMERICANS INVESTIGATED AND FOUND THE COMMUNISTS HEAVILY ARMED AND READY TO RESIST THE NATIONALIST LANDINGS OR THE ENTRY OF ANY OTHER GROUP.

BARBEY ALSO LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PULLED BACK FROM HULATAO. THE ONLY RUSSIANS BARBEY FOUND THERE WERE TWO YOUNG LIEUTENANTS WHO HAD WANDERED IN TO SEE WHAT WAS GOING ON.

IT WAS PRETTY WELL ESTABLISHED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT

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PREPARED TO BACK UP THE BELLIGERENT CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

THE THIRD CONTACT CAME AT THE PORT OF YINKOW DUE EAST FROM HULATAO, WHERE THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS HAD SAID THE RUSSIANS AGREED TO GUARANTEE AN UNOPPOSED LANDING.

A176KX

A PRE-LANDING INVESTIGATION AGAIN SHOWED A GREAT DEAL OF CHINESE COMMUNIST BELLIGERENCE, AND WHAT RUSSIANS WERE THERE PROFESSED IGNORANCE OF ANY AGREEMENT WITH CHUNGKING.

THE NATIONALISTS WERE UNABLE TO PRODUCE AN AGREEMENT IN WRITING AND SUDDENLY ALL RUSSIAN FORCES WITHDREW FROM YINKOW TOWARD MUKDEN. CHINESE COMMUNISTS REMAINED IN CONTROL OF YINKOW.

IN ALL THREE CASES, THE AMERICANS DECLINED TO RISK AMERICAN LIVES IN MANNING VESSELS CARRYING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS TO WHAT PROBABLY WOULD BE AN OPPOSED LANDING. APPARENTLY, THAT WILL CONTINUE TO BE AMERICAN POLICY.

THUS IT SEEMS INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THAT THE ONLY WAY THE NATIONALIST FORCES ARE GOING TO GET INTO MANCHURIA IS TO FIGHT THEIR WAY IN BY LAND.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT RELATIVELY FEW NATIONALISTS WILL BE IN ANY KEY MANCHURIAN CITIES BY DEC.2, THE DATE ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS AGREED TO WITHDRAW FROM THIS VITAL REGION OF NORTH CHINA.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIANS AND THE INABILITY OF THE NATIONALISTS TO RE-ENTER MANCHURIA IN FORCE WILL CREATE A POLITICAL VACUUM WHICH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE IN POSITION TO FILL.

THIS WOULD RESULT IN THE CREATION OF A CHINESE COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREA WHICH WOULD BE A SOURCE OF CONFLICT FOR YEARS TO COME OR A NOMINALLY AUTONOMOUS NATION SIMILAR TO OUTER MONGOLIA.

NN1253PCS NM

ROD THE COMMUNISTS AND THEIR ADHERENTS CONTINUED THEIR EFFORTS TO BLOCK AMERICAN AID TO KUOMINTANG FORCES AND TO BRING ABOUT THE EVACUATION OF AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM CHINA. CHNG (MOOSA-DAY) xxx deny

THE YENAN RADIO REPORTED A MASS MEETING TUESDAY HAD DRAWN UP A PROTEST TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN OVER WHAT IT CHARGED WAS "GENERAL WEDEMEYER'S ARMED INTERVENTION IN CHINESE INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN SHANGHAI, ASSERTED THAT "AMERICAN WEAPONS MADE BY AMERICAN LABOR WITH ARMY MONEY TO FIGHT JAPAN, THROUGH THE HANDS OF WEDEMEYER HAVE BECOME WEAPONS FOR SLAUGHTERING CHINESE PEOPLE."

THE RADIO REPORTED, TOTALLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT JAPANESE WERE FIGHTING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE AND THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AMONG THE CHUNGKING FORCES IN THE 12TH, AND 33RD DIVISIONS OF THE 17TH ARMY FIGHTING NORTH OF HUSCHOW, IN KIANGSU PROVINCE.

ALSO UNSUPPORTED WAS THE COMMUNIST CLAIM THAT "THE MIXED USE OF JAPANESE AND KUOMINTANG TROOPS WAS DECIDED UPON AT A CONFERENCE PERSONALLY PRESIDED OVER IN HSUCHOW BY GEN. HO YING-CHIN," ONE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TOP GENERALS WHOM THE COMMUNISTS HAVE

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PERSISTENTLY TERMED PRO-JAPANESE.
THE COMMUNIST RADIO EARLIER CHARGED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ACTIVELY AIDED THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO THE EXTENT OF FIRING ON THE COMMUNISTS AND IN COLLABORATION WITH 300 KUOMINTANG SOLDIERS HAD OCCUPIED THE NORTH CHINA TOWN OF LIUSHOUYING.
THE CHINESE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, A LIBERAL ORGANIZATION, URGED THE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA.
THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS CABLED A REQUEST FOR HELP TO THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER IN NEW YORK. THE CHUNGKING PAPER SPECIFICALLY ASKED "THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT (1) UPHOLD THE NON-INTERVENTION POLICY OF PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT AND TRUMAN TOWARD CHINA, (2) CEASE THE SPEARHEADING AND TRANSPORTING OF KUOMINTANG TROOPS BY AMERICAN FORCES INTO COMMUNIST LIBERATED AREAS, AND (3) DISCONTINUE ANY HELP TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCENTUATING THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR."
B11ACSNM

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FOLO CHUNGKING
NEW YORK,NOV.9-(AP)-THE DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK CITY COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS HAD NOT ADDRESSED A MESSAGE TO THEM, BUT HAD MERELY ROUTED IT THROUGH THEIR OFFICE.
ARNOLD SROOG, CITY EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER, ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "THE MESSAGE WAS NOT SENT TO US. THE MESSAGE WAS SENT IN CARE OF US FOR DELIVERY TO A DEMONSTRATION MEETING BEING HELD HERE THIS AFTERNOON IN UNION SQUARE. THE MESSAGE DID NOT URGE US TO DO ANYTHING. THE NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS URGED THAT THESE THINGS BE DONE."
MJ344PES

ADD CHINWANGTO (Berstholz) last critical areas

SO FAR, IT HAS BEEN MOSTLY HARASSING ATTACKS WITH A NUISANCE VALUE. GRANTED THEY HAVE BEEN VERY EFFECTIVE IN THEIR LIMITED WAY, THESE ATTACKS STILL CAN'T BE CONSTRUED AS A SERIOUS EFFORT TO CUT THE RAILROAD. IT TOOK ME FIVE DAYS TO TRAVEL BY TRAIN FROM TIENTSIN TO CHINGWANGTAO--NORMALLY A SIX OR EIGHT HOUR RUN--BUT I DISCOVERED VIRTUALLY ALL DELAY WAS DUE TO THE FACT THE CHINESE WERE AFRAID TO TRAVEL AT NIGHT AND BECAUSE MINOR HARASSING ATTACKS HAD REMOVED A FEW SECTIONS OF RAILS OR HAD DAMAGED THE ROADBED OR MINOR BRIDGES.
IF THE COMMUNISTS WANT TO KNOCK OUT THE RAILROAD, IT WOULDN'T TAKE A VERY LARGE FORCE OR MUCH TIME. THERE ARE LONG STRETCHES THROUGH THE FLATLAND WHERE IT OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GUARD EVERY MILE OF TRACKAGE. AND THERE ARE A FEW LONG TRESTLE BRIDGES WHICH, IF DESTROYED, WOULD BE HARD TO REBUILD. A BRIEF BUT CONCENTRATED ASSAULT ON THESE BY COMMUNISTS COULD TIE UP RAIL COMMUNICATIONS FOR A LONG TIME.
BUT COMMUNISTS AS YET HAVEN'T MADE ANY LARGE SCALE ATTACK AGAINST THE RAILROAD. AND THE REASON MAY LIE WITH THE UNITED STATES. ON EACH OF SEVERAL LARGE SPANS ARE SMALL FORCES OF FIRST MARINE DIVISION MEN AS GUARDS. THEY HAVE BEEN PUT THERE OBVIOUSLY COMPROMISING ORDERS TO STAND GUARD DUTY BUT TO KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE.

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CHUNGKING,NOV.9-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT BY PLANE FROM SHANGHAI. IT WAS HIS FIRST RETURN TO THE CHINESE CAPITAL IN TWO MONTHS. PRESUMABLY HE WILL REPORT TOMORROW TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.
RA347PCS

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BY RICHARD HOLZ

TANGSHAN,NORTH CHINA, NOV. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COMMUNIST AND BANDIT ATTACKS ON THE SINGLE RAILROAD OUTLET PLUS A COMMUNIST POLITICAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST WORKERS HAVE DISRUPTED OPERATIONS HERE IN CHINA'S GREATEST COAL PRODUCING AREA.
WHILE THE REST OF CHINA CRIES FOR COAL, THIS MINING CENTER IS VIRTUALLY ISOLATED BECAUSE OF UNCERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS. ITS FOUR MAIN MINES ARE WORKING BUT FREQUENT INTERRUPTION OF RAIL FACILITIES HAS KEPT MUCH OF THE FUEL FROM GETTING OUT.
OPERATORS OF THE MINES CONTEND CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE DRAWN MANY WORKERS AWAY AND THAT PRESENTLY THEY ARE SHORT ABOUT 12,000 MINERS. THE COMMUNISTS CONTEND THE MINES ARE THE EPITOME OF THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM.
CONTROL OF THE MINES IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE BIG TESTS OF CHINA'S POSTWAR POLICY REGARDING FOREIGN CAPITAL. BRITISH MONEY AND BRITISH INFLUENCE PLAY A LARGE PART IN THE SPRAWLING ENTERPRISE, RUN BY THE KAILIN MINING ADMINISTRATION--KNOWN THROUGHOUT NORTH CHINA AS KMA. IT IS PURELY AN OPERATING COMPANY, RESULTING FROM THE MERGER 33 YEARS AGO OF ONE BRITISH AND ONE CHINESE MINING COMPANY.
BEFORE THE WAR KMA HAD A NORMAL PRODUCTION OF AT LEAST 17,000 TONS OF COAL DAILY. THE ENTERPRISE INCLUDES A CERAMICS PLANT AND MANAGEMENT OF A BIG GLASS FACTORY IN CHINWANGTAO.
RA851PCS

HONG KONG, NOV.9-(AP)-BETWEEN 1,500 AND 1,600 CHINESE WERE BELIEVED TODAY TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHEN THE CHINESE RIVER STEAMER HAI CHU STRUCK A MINE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CANTON RIVER YESTERDAY AND SANK WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.
THE STORY OF THE SINKING WAS TOLD TODAY BY SURVIVORS WHO ARRIVED HERE ABOARD RESCUE JUNKS DURING THE NIGHT. THEY SAID THEY BELIEVED ONLY 300 OR 400 SURVIVED OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 1,700 SOLDIERS AND 100 CIVILIANS WHO WERE ABOARD.
THE TROOPS WERE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE EIGHTH ARMY EN ROUTE HONG KONG FOR SHIPMENT TO NORTH CHINA. HUNDREDS WERE REPORTED CAUGHT LIKE RATS BELOW DECKS WITHOUT A CHANCE OF ESCAPING.
ONLY TWO EUROPEANS WERE ABOARD AND BOTH WERE SAIDTO HAVE BEEN SAVED. MANY OF THE SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN TO MACAO, PORTUGUESE COLONY AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.
THE EXPLOSION CAME WITH TERRIFIC FORCE ON THE STARBOARD SIDE, SAID ALFRED FONG, ONE OF THE SURVIVORS. "IT SEEMED TO TURN THE SHIP RIGHT OVER ON ITS SIDE."
THE HAI CHU, A VESSEL OF ABOUT 1,000 TONS, WAS MAKING ITS FIFTH TRIP FROM CANTON TO HONGKONG. THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER IS ABOUT 70 MILES WEST OF HONGKONG.
JP332AES

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SHANGHAI,NOV 9 (AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY FOR FLYING OVER SOME OF THE MOST RUGGED TERRAIN IN THE WORLD, OFTEN THROUGH TREACHEROUS WEATHER, TO TAKE AN ACTIVE HAND AS COMMANDER OF THE CHINA THEATER.
THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY LT.GEN.GEORGE STRATEMEYER, COMMANDING AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, IN WEDEMEYER'S SUITE AT THE CATHAY HOTEL HERE.
GG1243PCS

SAIGON, FRENCH INDOCHINA, NOV. 8 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A FRENCH SPOKESMA
ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 100,000 TO 200,000 TONS OF CRUDE RUBBER ARE STORED IN
INDOCHINA.

HE SAID A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR BUYING THE
ENTIRE STOCK AT A "SPECIAL PRICE," AND COMPENSATING PLANTERS FOR WARTIME LOSSES
AND HARDSHIPS.

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UNTIL THE ANNAMITE HOLD IS BROKEN IN THE HINTERLAND, THERE CAN BE
NO RELIABLE ESTIMATE OF SABOTAGE OF AVAILABLE STOCKS.

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO IMPOUND ALL RUBBER UNDER THE SUBSIDY
ARRANGEMENT HAS THE EFFECT OF MAKING SIMPLE SABOTAGE OF RUBBER STOCKS AN
ACT AGAINST THE STATE. INDOCHINA'S PREWAR PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT 70,000 TONS
A YEAR.

ADD ANOTHER REPORT SAID THAT THE ANNAMESE HAD TURNED A JAPANESE-
MANNED 75 AGAINST FRENCH TROOPS. SAIGON Grumchlxxxxindian forces
UNTIL YESTERDAY THE ANNAMESE HAD OFFERED ONLY SHADOW RESISTANCE TO
FRENCH EXPANSION SOUTHWARD. THEIR CHIEF ACTION HAD BEEN TO ESTABLISH
ROADBLOCKS BY FELLING TREES ACROSS THE HIGHWAYS.
THE STRENGTH OF THE ANNAMESE EVEN IN AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH
HAD BEEN UNDERSCORED WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN THERE WERE PROLONGED
EXCHANGES OF RIFLE FIRE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF SAIGON ITSELF.

NOV 10 1945

THE ANNAMESE TRADED SHOTS WITH FRENCH AND BRITISH GURKHA TROOPS
IN THE STREETS AND BACK YARDS.
FRENCH REOCCUPATION CONTINUED AS MARINES FROM THE 35,000-TON
BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU PUSHED OUT TO TANNIENY AND THE COAST AFTER
INTERCEPTING A GROUP OF ANNAMESE AS THEY SOUGHT TO DESTROY A BRIDGE.
MYTHO, SUPPOSEDLY A NATIONALIST HOT-BED, ALSO HAS BEEN TAKEN IN
OPERATIONS SOUTH OF SAIGON.
THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTINUED JOINT OPERATIONS TO DISARM
SURRENDERED JAPANESE NORTH OF THE CAPITAL. FOUR THOUSAND JAPANESE,
REMNANTS OF TWO DIVISIONS, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO CONCENTRATION AREAS
HERE FROM UPCOUNTRY.

JP755AES

NOV 10 1945

"I REPORTED TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT THE SAN FRANCISCO
PORT OF EMBARKATION THAT THE SERVICE MEN ARE RESENTFUL OF THIS DUTY
AND PROPERLY SO. I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT THE MATTER IS BEING LOOKED INTO."
THE COLONEL ADDED THAT THE MEN DRAW THIS DETAIL AN AVERAGE OF ONCE
EACH ENROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO. MOST OF THE CIVILIANS ARE FORMER NAVY
YARD WORKERS AT PEARL HARBOR. RA940PCS

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOV. 11-(AP)-THE JAPANESE FINANCE MINISTRY
HAS OFFICIALLY FIGURED THAT THE WAR IN CHINA AND THE PACIFIC COST
JAPAN 194,000,000,000 (B) YEN, OR MORE THAN $12,993,000,000.
THE KYODO NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY.
THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ALSO ARE LEARNING ABOUT THEIR MILITARISTS'
OVERSEAS BLACK MARKET MANIPULATIONS OF EXCHANGE RATES, WHICH RAN
INTO MILLIONS OF YEN.
KYODO SAID THE HUGE WAR EXPENDITURE WAS REPORTED BY THE FINANCE
MINISTRY AS USED UP BETWEEN JU Y, 1937, WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKE

NOV 10 1945

MINISTRY AS USED UP BETWEEN JULY, 1937, WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKED
CHINA, AND OCT. 25, 1945.
IN THE SAME PERIOD, THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED BONDS TOTALING
97,400,000,000 (B) YEN, OR MORE THAN $6,493,000,000 (B)
AT THE CURRENT EXCHANGE RATE OF 15 YEN TO THE DOLLAR.
THE NEWS SERVICE DISCLOSED THAT THE FOREIGN FUND MANAGEMENT ACT
SECRETLY AUTHORIZED JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN CHINA AND
SOUTHEAST ASIA TO FIX ARBITRARY EXCHANGE RATES BETWEEN THE YEN AND
LOCAL CURRENCIES.
IN CHINA, THE EXCHANGE RATE OFFICIALLY WAS 18 YEN TO 100 YUAN IN
CENTRAL RESERVE BANK NOTES, BUT THE ACTUAL ARMY RATE LAST MARCH AND
APRIL WAS 20 TIMES GREATER; ROSE TO 50 TIMES THE ESTABLISHED RATE
IN MAY AND JUNE, AND FINALLY SOARED TO 130 TIMES THE 18-TO-100
RATIO IN JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
FINANCE OFFICIALS EXPLAINED IN CONCRETE TERMS THAT THE EXPENDITURE OF
1,000,000,000 (B) YEN AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR OFFICE IN TOKYO COULD
BE USED FOR AS MUCH AS 130,000,000,000 YEN BY MEANS OF THE BLACK MARKET
RATES.
FINANCIAL EXPERTS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 80 TO 90 PER CENT OF THE
CENTRAL RESERVE BANK NOTES NOW IN CIRCULATION IN CHINA RESULTED FROM
SUCH MANIPULATION, AND CONTRIBUTED TO INFLATIONARY CONDITIONS THERE.
THE SCHEME WORKED WELL FOR THE MILITARY BUT CAUSED HARDSHIP FOR JAPANESE

30.24-315 41

CIVILIANS IN CHINA.
THE SAME METHOD WAS USED IN OTHER CONQUERED AREAS, WHERE THE SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT BANK NOTE WAS OFFICIALLY QUOTED AT PAR WITH THE JAPANESE YEN.
THE RATE WAS RIGIDLY APPLIED TO CIVILIANS, BUT MILITARY PURCHASES WERE MADE AT AN EXCHANGE RATIO FIVE TIMES GREATER.
UM949PPS NM

NOV 10 1945

TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOV. 10-(AP)-ALL REPRESSIVE LAWS AND WARTIME CONTROL REGULATIONS RELATING TO JAPANESE LABOR HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS THE RESULT OF INFORMAL DISCUSSION, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
A SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT THAT ALL LEGAT HINDRANCES TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND JAPANESE WORKERS HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO OFFER AND PUSH IN THE DIET LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING UNIONS AND PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE IS NO LAW RESTRICTING UNIONIZATION BUT "BY THE SAME TOKEN ALSO THERE IS NO LAW AS YET BY WHICH ANYTHING LEGALLY CAN BE DONE IF AN EMPLOYER FIRES A WORKER FOR UNION ACTIVITY OF IR HE REFUSES TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY WITH A GROUP OF WORKERS OR IF HE DISCRIMINATES AGAINST UNIONISTS IN ANY WAY."
UM1033PPS NM

TOKYO, NOV. 9-(AP)-LARGE SCALE ATTEMPTS TO SNEAK MONEY OUT OF FORMER JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES TO JAPAN HAVE BEEN DETECTED AND THE FUNDS FROZEN, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.
LARGEST CASE OF ITS KIND UNCOVERED THUS FAR, HEADQUARTERS SAID, WAS THE EFFORT BY THE HOUSEHOLD OF A KOREAN PRINCE TO TRANSFER 5,500,000 YEN ($366,666) FROM KOREA TO THE OSAKA BRANCH OF THE IMPERIA
BANK OF JAPAN.
THE LATEST ATTEMPT, HEADQUARTERS ADDED, WAS BY AN INDIVIDUAL LISTED AS UZAMI YONSICHI, WHO ALLEGEDLY POCKETED AND SENT FROM KOREA 1,818,000 YEN REPRESENTING A JAPANESE NAVY PAYMENT FOR RICE TO THE KOREAN COMMODITY COMPANY. UZAMI COLLECTED THE MONEY FROM THE NAVY AND DEPOSITED IT TO HIS OWN ACCOUNT IN THE BANK OF CHOSEN (KOREA), HEADQUARTERS SAID.
HW445APS

NOV 10 1945

TOKYO, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE JAPAN BASEBALL FEDERATION HAS DECIDED TO REVIVE PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL WHICH THE GOVERNMENT BANNED DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.
TEAMS THROUGHOUT HONSHU WILL START TRAINING IMMEDIATELY. GAMES ARE PLANNED SOON BY NINES OF KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND TOKYO.
HW439APS

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 9-(AP)-LT [illegible]ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER TODAY TOLD LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND GOV[illegible]ENT OFFICIALS TOURING THE PACIFIC THAT "THERE CAN BE NO PEACE IN THE WORLD UNLESS THERE IS ECONOMIC SECURITY."

"A JOB WITH SECURITY AND A FUTURE IS WHAT THE RETURNING OVERSEAS VETERAN WANTS," THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER SAID. "HE DESERVES THE VERY BEST THAT AMERICA CAN GIVE HIM."

NOV 10 1945

MOST TROOPS WITH 60 DISCHARGE POINTS WILL HAVE LEFT JAPAN BY DEC. 1, SAID EICHELBERGER, AND THE CRITICAL SCORE PROBABLY WILL BE LOWERED BEFORE LONG TO ENCOMPASS THOSE WITH SCORES OF 50.

"THAT WILL MEAN JUST SO MANY MORE JOBS NECESSARY FOR THESE MEN, AND THE SOLDIER GOING HOME JUSTLY EXPECT LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE HIM HELPING HAND IN FINDING FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES."

EARLIER, THE TOURING SEVEN-MEMBER PANEL OF GOVERNMENT, LABOR AND INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES PROMISED GI'S, ON AN ARMED FORCES RADIO INSTITUTE FORUM, THAT THERE WERE PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR JOBS IN INDUSTRY FOR RETURNING SERVICE MEN.

FJ636ACS

MANILA--1ST ADD YAMASHITA XXX DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN
THE MANNER IN WHICH MORE THAM 1,000 FILIPINO CIVILIANS MET DEATH IN THE TOWN OF CUENCA AND NEARBY VILLAGES IN BATANGAS PROVINCE WAS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BY A PARADE OF WITNESSES.
THE HEARING WAS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY MORNING TO ALLOW THE TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY TO BE BROUGHT UP TO DATE AND TO GIVE THE DEFENSE AND THE PROSECUTION ADDITIONAL TIME TO PREPARE FOR INTRODUCTION OF FURTHER TESTIMONY.
HW725APS

NOV 10 1945

(NY) WINDSOR, VT., NOV. 9-(AP)-JOHN H. HOWLAND OF WINDSOR WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER ABOARD THE LSM-213 WHEN IT SAILED FROM PEARL HARBOR ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH, IN A 13 SHIP CONVOY.
HE REPORTS THAT THE VESSEL WAS HIT BY A JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANE WHILE ANCHORED IN 13 FATHOMS OF WATER 1300 YARDS FROM THE BEACHHEAD AT CHIMU, OKINAWA.
WHEN THE PLANE HIT IT STOPPED THE CLOCK AT EXACTLY 13 MINUTES AFTER MIDNIGHT, AND 13 CASUALTIES RESULTED.
JP712AES

OTTAWA, ONT. NOV. 9-(AP)-THE WAR-TIME BAN ON CANADIAN RADIO AMATEURS WILL BE LIFTED NOV. 15.

BRITISH PLANES, ARTILLERY BLAST JAVA NAVAL BASE

ERICKSON

Indian Troops Smash Into Soerabaja in Battle Against Indonesians.

ULTIMATUM REJECTED

Strong Native Forces Marching Toward City from Inland Stronghold.

ERICKSON

BATAVIA, Java, Sunday, Nov. 11—(AP) Indonesian reports said today that Soerabaja and vicinity had been "devastated" and "thousands of Indonesian soldiers and civilians killed by "continued British attacks from the air, sea and la[nd]

NIGHT

NOV 11 1945

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 10—(AP)—British warplanes and artillery blasted at Soerabaja and Indian troops attacked toward the heart of the great naval base today in battle against Indonesians who rejected a British ultimatum for surrender of their weapons.

A nationalist spokesman declared British naval guns were bombarding the city of 500,000 inhabitants, that many were killed, and that families were fleeing and carrying out a scorched earth policy.

Strong Indonesian forces were reported marching on Soerabaja from inland Jogjakarta, nationalist stronghold 175 miles to the southwest.

Meet Light Resistance

British declared their initial advance met only light sniping and machinegun fire. An official statement said the shelling and bombing were ordered because Indian troops had suffered casualties from stiffened Indonesian resistance, and "stronger measures were necessary."

Shelling started at 6 a. m. today (6 p. m. E.S.T., Friday)—the deadline hour set by ultimatum for the Indonesians to surrender their arms—preparing the way for the infantry.

Four Thunderbolts bombed and strafed the postoffice and government buildings, and one plane was damaged but landed safely, the RAF said.

There were no immediate estimates of casualties on either side.

Advices from Jogjakarta, where 100,000 armed Indonesians are reported concentrated, declared hotheaded Indonesian youths were already marching toward Soerabaja shouting "fight for freedom!"

Indonesian "President" Soekarno had gone to Jogjakarta to address a youth rally, which broke up when news of the British attack was received. Soekarno was expected to return to Batavia tomorrow.

There were no indications yet that the Soerabaja battle had set off any widespread outbreaks throughout Java, as Indonesian leaders had predicted might result.

Late tonight Allied troops used mortars in a short but sever clash with Indonesians in the Kramat sector of Batavia, and firing was heard behind the hotel Des Indes.

Indonesian "Foreign Minister" Soebardjo said he had received a "private and unofficial" report from the telephone manager at Soerabaja, saying the exchange was being abandoned.

The telephone manager reported Indonesian families were fleeing the city and carrying out the "scorched earth" policy, he said.

The British said they were shelling Indonesian "strong points."

The British moved into the city and its perimeter and the dock area in a "slow advance." They did not specify the extent of their gains, but an Indonesian source said the Indian infantry had pushed through two suburbs.

Soebardjo said the republican cabinet had given "full authority" for decisions at Soerabaja to the Indonesian governor, Dr. Soerio, feeling that he was best qualified to judge the local situation and the feeling of the people.

A British statement asserted that the arms in possession of the Indonesians belonged originally to Japanese troops and sailors, 20,000 of whom were still to be rounded up in the Soerabaja area.

In a series of orders and statements before the attack, the British maintained they were only carrying out the mandate of the United Nations in rescuing prisoners of war, and internees, and in rounding up the defeated Japanese.

British Commander Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh had issued stringent instructions that the Indonesian police and the T.K.R. (army) regulars could retain only rifles and 10 rounds of ammunition per man.

Republican leaders had asserted that if given time they could have collected any unauthorized arms.

Mansergh told Soerio by letter that the arms to be surrendered included tanks, armored cars, spears, blowpipes and poisoned arrows.

They prescribed that no more than five police or TKR men could assemble together, and that larger assemblies would be regarded as hostile and would be attacked.

He warned that if fighting started, any Indonesian crowds collecting in the streets or squares would be strafed by British planes.

Broadcasts over the Indonesian-controlled radio in Soerbaja urged the Indonesians not to surrender their arms, but cautioned them against starting hostilities.

Soebardjo disclosed he had visited Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, yesterday urging him not to enforce the ultimatum.

The Foreign Minister declared previously in a letter to Christison that measures for immediate disarming of the "irresponsible part of the population will inevitably lead to clashes, bloodshed and still greater disorders."

Soebardjo said he was told by Christison that the British had waited as long as they could.

BRITISH FORCES BOMB AND SHELL JAVANESE

NOV 11 1945

Artillery and Naval Guns Back Up Airmen —Attack by Infantry Division on Soerabajo Follows.

ERICKSON

Batavia, Java, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—British Indian troops, engaging in full-scale warfare to disarm the resisting Indonesian Nationalists, opened an attack on Soerabaja today. British shells and bombs raked the naval base of 500,000 population.

DAY

The British report said that the shelling was directed against Indonesian strong points. The British did not specify the extent of the Soerabaja area occupied during the day's "slow advance," but Indonesian spokesmen said the British had moved through two suburbs.

Indonesians were evacuating their families from the city.

Indonesian spokesmen said that British naval guns as well as land artillery opened fire at 6 A. M. in preparation for the attack by the full Fifth Indian Infantry Division.

British planes — Mosquito bombers and Thunderbolt fighters—strafed and bombed the post office and government buildings in Soerabaja and one Mosquito was forced down. The Nationalists said that large numbers of native youths assembled in Jogjakarta, 175 miles to the southwest, had decided to proceed to Soerabaja to reinforce their countrymen and were rallying to the cry of "fight for freedom."

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Scorched Earth Hinted.

Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the so-called Indonesian Republic said that the telephone manager at Soerabaja had reported that the natives there apparently had decided to carry out a scorched earth policy in their flight. This account would indicate that the natives had little hope of standing and fighting in the city. Soebardjo added that the telephone exchange had been abandoned.

He also announced that the Nationalist Cabinet had given Dr. Soerio, Indonesian Republican Governor of Soerabaja, full authority for decisions at the naval base since he was better able to judge the local situation and the feeling of the natives.

A British spokesman said the natives were putting up a growing resistance. The Nationalists reported that many Indonesians were killed or wounded. At stake in the developing war is control of the wealthy Dutch East Indies with a population of 41,000,000 Indonesians.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison, the Allied commander in the islands, announced the opening of the British attack. The British troops jumped off from positions which they held around the city in the face of light sniping and machine-gun fire.

A British command statement said that the British still had to round up 20,000 Japanese troops and sailors in the Soerabaja area, and that the arms which the British demand that the natives surrender belonged originally to these same 20,000 Japanese, commanded by Admiral Marda and Gen. Iwabu. The British declared that they were carrying out a United Nations mandate to rescue war prisoners and internees and collect and remove the defeated Japanese.

An official announcement said that Major-Gen. E. C. Mansergh ordered the shelling and air assault after mounting Indonesian resistance inflicted casualties on the Indian troops.

The statement pointed out that Mansergh had warned in advance that he would inforce his ultimatum that the Indonesians surrender all their arms by 6 A. M. today "with all the sea, land and air forces at my disposal."

"As casualties were being suffered by our troops, Mansergh decided stronger action was necessary" and called upon R. A. F. bombing planes based at Soerabaja, the announcement declared. Nationalist sources reported that many Indonesians were killed or wounded by the British bombardment.

Broadcasts from the nationalist radio station throughout the night urged Indonesians not to give up their arms but instructed them not to attack the British unless attacked first.

The Indonesian Government immediately telegraphed a report of the Soerabaja fighting to President Soekarno at Jogjakarta, the former Javanese capital. Reports of the outbreak at Soerabaja followed a last-minute breakdown of peace negotiations with the British.

ACCORD REPORTED ON JEWISH ISSUES

NOV 11 1945

U.S. And Britain Said To Agree On Joint Committee

PARIS

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Reliable sources said tonight that Great Britain and the United States had agreed upon creation of a joint committee to deal with the questions of Jewish immigration into Palestine and displaced European Jews.

NIGHT

These sources said agreement on main issues was reached recently, but that Prime Minister Attlee wanted to discuss the question with President Truman in their Washington talks before any British statement on Palestine is made.

Bevin Statement Forecast

Foreign Office sources said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would state the Labor Government's position on Palestine, with a reference to America's attitude, in Commons possibly next Tuesday.

Diplomatic quarters believed Bevin would announce formation of a British-American plan calling for immediate rather than long-term action.

The British were said to believe that a substantial increase of immigration into Palestine would be possible if the country were placed under international trusteeship, while if they bear sole responsibility only a small increase would be possible.

To Deal With Refugees

Diplomatic quarters said it was "fairly certain" that Bevin would deal also with the problem of thousands of Jewish refugees in the British and American zones of occupation in Germany.

London estimates say there are 65,000 Jewish refugees in the American and 200,000 in the British zone who want to go to Palestine or some other country. Some European experts here declare, however, that if the Jews were given a guarantee against persecution many would prefer to remain in Europe.

Meanwhile, a Cairo dispatch said the Arab League would inform the British and American governments that no decision should be taken on Palestine without prior consultation and agreement with the Arabs.

Bevin To Talk On Palestine

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will make a statement in Commons early next week on Britain's policy toward Palestine and possibly will refer to the United States attitude, Foreign Office sources said today.

Although Britain and America were understood to be agreed on a plan for solving the Zionist question, Prime Minister Attlee is expected to discuss the situation once more with President Truman while in Washington and before the Labor Government's policy is announced.

Diplomatic quarters speculated that Bevin would disclose a joint British-American plan for immediate rather than long-term action. His statement probably will be made Tuesday or Wednesday.

Youth Parley Avoids Palestine Declaration

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—The two-week conference of delegates from 63 countries who organized the World Federation of Democratic Youth ended today with delegates sidestepping the thorny problem of Palestine.

A two-man Palestine delegation tried in vain to get the organization to go on record favoring held in establishing a Jewish state in Palestine.

Romania's Report On Riot Is Disputed

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman declared today that information received by the British Government was contrarry to a statement by the Romanian Government that Thursday's riots before the royal palace in Bucharest were stirred up by anarchists to promote violence.

The spokesman said the British Government must disassociate itself in the most categorical terms from the statement made by the regime of Premier Petru Groza.

Peaceful, British Say

He said information received here was that the demonstration was "peaceful, with a carnival-like atmosphere," and, had it been allowed to proceed, would have done much toward improving the Romanian situation.

Thirteen persons were killed and 80 wounded, Associated Press dispatches from Bucharest said, when Romanian troops fired into a crowd of 50,000.

British Unions Ask Voice On Industry

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Charles Dukes, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, asserted today that British unions "must have a voice in the direction of industry at higher levels" in order to assure a maximum peacetime production.

"Many of our basic industries are being allowed to decay and schemes put forward by employers have done little to improve their position," he told the Trades Unions Conference.

The labor leader recalled labor's wartime share in "consultative organization," which he said eliminated "all friction between management and work people." He added that "full production can only be achieved by the establishment of works councils and production committees."

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30.24 - 31543

UNO Savants Pick Paris as Fixed Seat

London, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Delegates from forty-three countries voted today to make Paris the permanent headquarters of the newly established United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The decision was reached five days after the 250 delegates assembled, and it virtually completed their work. Tentative plans call for the first Paris meeting in May. Meanwhile a temporary commission has power to aid educational rehabilitation in war devastated regions.

Soldier Seeks Painting By Churchill In Trade

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—An English soldier in a letter to former Prime Minister Churchill offered to swap a first edition of the *Allied Post*, first invasion newspaper of the war, for a landscape painted by Churchill during his recent vacation in Italy.

"I regret that I must decline your request, as I am merely an amateur painter who paints for his own satisfaction," Churchill replied.

DE GAULLE CHOICE HELD UNCERTAIN

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Party Wrangling Over Reform Program Causes Doubt

Paris, Nov. 10 (AP)—Election of General de Gaulle as France's interim President was said in official circles today to be "not at all certain" as a result of party wrangling over the Communist-Socialist reform program made public earlier this week.

The Communists want to pledge the President, whose election is set for next Tuesday, to support the entire left-wing program, some parts of which are being opposed by the Popular Republican Movement, (MRP), third largest party in the constituent assembly.

Demands Free Rein

De Gaulle, according to a Government source, will accept the presidency only if he is given a free rein.

The former head of the provisional government, it was explained, feels that the program is too extensive in scope to be handled during the seven-month life of the assembly, which also will be busy writing a new constitution.

The program calls for nationalization of such key enterprises as the Bank of France, merchant marine and gas and electric utilities, and for diplomatic rupture with Spain, French renunciation of territorial expansion, and suppression of all subsidies "direct or indirect" for religious education.

The latter issue is one of the points of discord. The MRP has agreed to the ban on state subsidies, but balks at what it describes as further Communist demands forbidding even private donations for religious education.

De Gaulle In Seclusion

One result was that France was technically without a government over the armistice week end. De Gaulle, officially not a candidate for the interim presidency, went into seclusion.

A Government spokesman termed the situation "a serious political crisis."

Meanwhile, de Gaulle was in the comfortable position of knowing that there were no other candidates for the presidency.

"The deadlock is complicated," the spokesman said, "because no one wants the presidency; but at the same time, this favors De the same time, this favors de Gaulle, because it will tend to force the parties to accept his conditions."

De Gaulle Would Set Pace

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—General de Gaulle, according to a Government source today, will accept the Presidency only if he receives a free rein. The former head of the Provisional Government, it was explained, feels that the program is too extensive in scope to be handled during the seven-month life of the Assembly.

The program calls for nationalization of such key enterprises as the Bank of France, the merchant marine and gas and electric utilities, for diplomatic rupture with Spain, French renunciation of territorial expansion, and suppression of all subsidies "direct or indirect" for religious education.

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DeGaulle Bids Adieu To Departing Yanks

Paris, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle sent greetings yesterday to United States soldiers being redeployed home.

The message, published by the French news agency, said: "I send you cordial greetings of all French soldiers and thankful greetings of the people of all France. We will never forget you. Think of us sometimes. We have fought together, suffered together and triumphed together. Hand in hand, our two countries must march toward the future."

France Doomed 2,366 in Purge

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—The deadline for bringing French collaborationists before special purge courts expired today. A total of 2,366 death sentences were pronounced in 52,439 cases heard before Nov. 1.

MERGER VIEWS OF EISENHOWER EXPECTED SOON

General Is En Route to U. S. as Controversy Rages Between Services.

FORRESTAL FILES A PROTEST

Complains to Patterson About Utterances of Doolittle Before Senators.

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower took off for Paris en route to the United States at midafternoon today to testify before congressional committees. The General's C-54 climbed into overcast skies and a near freezing drizzle.

Forrestall Voices Concern.

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower was headed for the United States today amid indications he will be asked for his views in the increasingly bitter controversy over consolidation of the armed forces.

Announcement from Eisenhower's Frankfurt headquarters that he will "appear before committees of Congress" came only a few hours before the Secretary of the Navy protested to the Secretary of war against utterances by Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle during the testimony in support of the merger proposal.

Secretary Forrestal told Secretary Patterson in a letter: "If we allow an honest difference over principle to degenerate into an exchange of personalities, we shall do irreparable harm to the end which we all seek in the name of national security; the comradeship of all branches of the armed services."

Doolittle Gives Views.

While Doolittle was before the Senate Military Committee yesterday Senator Hill (D.-Ala.) remarked that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had said sea power brought surrender of the Japanese, and Admiral Marc Mitscher had credited Navy carrier-based airplanes with winning the Pacific air war.

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Said the former Eighth Air Force commander:

"Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Mitscher are great commanders, but this war was won by team work. Each of the three agencies did its best. No single agency alone was responsible. I do feel very strongly it was not sea power that compelled Japan to sue for peace. And that it was not carrier strength that won the air war. Our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves as a result of those two comments."

Forrestal Writes Patterson.

Forrestal said in his letter to Patterson:

"Gen. Doolittle also referred to arguments advanced by witnesses before the committee as 'hypocrisy.' As civilian head of the naval service I should not let charges against high ranking naval officers of hypocrisy or partisanship to the point of callousness go unnoticed.

"But to avoid adding to the undesirable heat which it seems to me has already entered these deliberations, I refrain from making any direct reply. Moreover, the Navy air-sea rescue record speaks for itself of our concern for the B-29 crews.

"I question whether we should allow the discussion of a proposal on which our departments are divided to lead us into impugning the good faith of people who disagree with us, and I question especially whether death in any particular line of duty—and the resultant grief at home—should be appealed to in order to advance any individual point of view."

NOV 11 1945

EISENHOWER SETS NEWS SOURCE RULE

Correspondents To Interview Only Officers Listed

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 10 (AP). General Eisenhower's headquarters directed today that henceforth news be channeled to correspondents through a senior officer to be selected by each of the headquarters' various divisions.

The order, read to correspondents by Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff, bore the title: "Subject: Methods of facilitating efforts of accredited correspondents to obtain news promptly and accurately."

Laid To Baring Of Secrets

The disclosure by some officers of information classified as secret was believed to have prompted the order.

At a press conference with Smith some correspondents raised the question whether the order would ing effect invoke a form of censorship. The order restricts correspondents from going to any officer for news other than the division news spokesmen whose names will be given on a list to be distributed later.

After some discussion, Smith said the order would be given a 30-day trial and added that after that period a new approach would be taken if the order was found not to work.

"Freedom Of Self-Defense"

"The order was put out to protect ourselves less from correspondents than from our own people," Smith explained. He added that "freedom of the press also means freedom of self-defense against bad reporting."

"The intention of the order," he said, "is to assist representatives of the press in obtaining information on newsworthy events and activities authoritatively, accurately and promptly. The policy continues in this theater of facilitating the efforts of accredited correspondents to have access to all news that does not involve security considerations."

'IKE' TELLS YANKS TO IMPROVE DRESS

Eisenhower Says Conduct In Europe Must Be Better

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 10 (AP). General Eisenhower today directed his unit commanders to take immediate steps to improve the dress and behavior of American troops in Europe to prevent the Army from getting "a bad reputation."

In a letter to the commanders, Eisenhower said "our standards of courtesy" had fallen below those "that Americans habitually observe at home," that careless and reckless driving was taking a considerable toll of life, and that proper army dress was not being observed.

He said the conduct of the soldiers was excellent in most cases, but declared the "remaining relatively small minority can give us a bad reputation that will take our country a long time to overcome."

"The German propaganda machine has been selling to the people of Europe very cleverly and for four years the idea that Americans are an uncouth, ill-behaved, irresponsible group of gangsters who will overrun their countries and make shambles of them," he said. "We must prove this charge to be completely false."

Bavarian Opera Head Ousted

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Nov. 10 (AP) — United States Army Headquarters said today that Hans Knappertsbusch would be removed as general music director of the Bavarian State Opera and prevented from conducting musical organizations in the American zone of occupation. Knappertsbusch was blacklisted because it was learned that he participated in Nazi-sponsored musical activities, although he was never a member of the Nazi party.

Trial Briefs Issued In Cases Of Twelve Nazi Defendants

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 10 (AP)—Trial briefs on a dozen of the Nazi defendants facing hearings here on war crimes charges were handed [illegible] today.

Col. Howard A. Brundage, River Forest, Ill., chief of the conspiracy section, said the briefs blueprinted the individual responsibility of the defendants with relation to the war guilt conspiracy as set forth in the indictment.

U.S. Gets 70 To 90 Press Seats

Allocation was made of press gallery seats to more than 300 newspapers and news agencies representing more than 30 nations. The United States will have from 70 to 90 correspondents, Britain about 50, France 40 and Russia from 25 to 40. There will be five German reporters representing the United States zone of occupation. Other nations will have from one to five representatives.

There will be three seats at each sitting of the court for the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and other news agencies; large dailies having European bureaus will have two seats each, as will large broadcasting companies.

The trial briefs presented today were for:

Herman Goering, prepared by Frank Patton, former attorney general of New Mexico, and Lieut. Otto H. Korican, Los Angeles economist.

Rudolf Hess and Wilhelm Frick, by Karl Lachman, Washington, D.C.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Gustav Jodl, by Capt. J. W. Auchincloss, New York, and Capt. Robert Claggett, Kansas City.

Hans Frank and Baldur von Schirach, by Major William Baldwin, Detroit.

Admiral Karl Doenitz and Admiral Erich Raeder, by Naval Lieutenant Richard Heller, New York.

Franz von Papen and Constantin von Neurath, by Capt. Norman Stoll, Washington, D.C.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, by Major Joseph D. Bryan, Chicago.

The chief prosecutors for Great Britain, France and Russia disclosed the names of attorneys who will assist them in presenting their case in the war-crimes trials.

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Newsmen Assigned Seats At War Trials

Nuernberg, Nov. 10 (AP)—Allocation of seats in the press gallery for the trials of top-ranking Nazi war criminals was made today to more than 300 newspapers and news agencies representing more than 30 nations.

The United States, with 70 to 90 correspondents, will have the largest representation. Britain will have about 50, France 40 and the Soviet Union between 25 and 40.

Five German Reporters

Five or more German reporters, representing the United States zone of occupation, will represent the German press, a spokesman for the information division said.

Preparations for the trial's coverage, made by the public relations office of United States forces, European theater, include three seats at each sitting of the court, for the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and other news agencies. Large dailies, with European bureaus, will be given two seats each.

Large broadcasting companies will have two men each and news magazines will have one each. Monthly magazines will rotate their coverage.

Nazis Who Slew GI Flyers Hanged

Bruchsal, Germany, Nov. 10 (AP). Five German civilians, all protesting they had done nothing wrong, were hanged in the gloomy, rain-

drenched yard of Bruchsal Prison today for the murder of six American flyers who parachuted from a disabled plane near Ruesselsheim on August 26, 1944.

The condemned men were Joseph Hargen, Friedrich Wust, Johann Seipel, Johann Opper and Philip Gulich. They started mounting gthe gallows at 1.15 P.M. and the last one dropped through the trap at 4.10 P.M.

Statements Permitted

Wearing German prison clothes and white skull caps, they were permitted to make last statements as they stood on the gallows. Four of them were accompanied by Protestant clergymen and the fifth by a Catholic priest.

Protesting his innocence, Hargen said he fired pistol bullets into one of the injured and helpless Americans because the American "stuck his tongue out at me."

Prayer For Executioners

"God forgive you, you do not know what you're doing," Hargen added just before the trap was sprung.

The five men were convicted at Darmstadt last July 25. Of the remainder of eleven defendants in the case, one was acquitted, two were sentenced to five years imprisonment, one to fifteen years and two women were sentenced to be hanged. The sentences of the women were commutted to 30 years imprisonment by Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, commander of the United States 7th Army.

U.S.-Ruled Berlin Paper To Quit

Berlin, Nov. 10 (AP)—The only official newspaper of the American occupation forces in Berlin, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, will cease publication tomorrow, it was learned today. This will leave the Berlin field to one British and six Russian-controlled papers and the German-edited *Tagesspiegel*, licensed by United States authorities.

The decision to end publication was in line with the American policy to turn over newspapers to Germans free of any Nazi taint at the earliest possible time.

Popular In Berlin

Withdrawal of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, probably the most popular of the papers published in Berlin, will leave the *Neue Zeitung* of Munich as the only large newspaper in Germany directly controlled by American occupation forces. There are small papers in Regensburg and Bayreuth.

Appearing twice weekly, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* drew its news from all the main agencies of the world and the OWI and presented it objectively with a minimum of editorial comment.

The Soviet-controlled papers in Berlin usually print news only from the Soviet Tass agency, the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* and *Izvestia* and the Moscow radio, although American dispatches occasionally are picked from New York if they point up the Soviet view.

Stalin To Return To Duty Soon, Diplomat Says

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Moscow, Nov. 10 (AP)—A foreign diplomatic source said today that a high Soviet official had indicated that Generalissimo Stalin was expected to return to active duty about the middle of November.

He said that when he inquired why Stalin did not appear at the Red Square parade on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution November 7 he was told that it would have been very risky for anyone coming from the warm climate of the south, where the Generalissimo spent his recent vacation, to expose himself several hours to the frigid temperatures of Moscow's streets.

"This seems the most logical explanation of Stalin's absence I have yet received," commented the diplomatic source, who cannot be identified by name.

Whereabouts Mopt Question

The whereabouts of Stalin are still a subject of considerable speculation, but if this report is true it might explain also the fact he did not attend the Kremlin meeting addressed by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov the previous day. It is not likely that he would have shown up for the Kremlin speech and then failed to review the traditional parade.

The assumption among the better informed foreign diplomats is that Stalin—as United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman reported him to be when he saw him at his vacation site in late October—is well and will return to his job in due course.

Reds and Yanks Quit Czechoslovakia Soon

Prague, Nov. 9 (Delayed), (AP.)—Premier Zdenek Fierlinger announced to the Provisional Parliament today that Russian and American occupation troops will leave Czecho-Slovakia in a short time. He indicated the Russian and American Governments had reached an agreement to withdraw simultaneously.

The first homeward bound Russian troops already have left Pisek in South Bohemia, official quarters disclosed. This is the region where the Russian troops first met the Americans.

REPRESENTATIVES TO AUSTRIA NAMED

Provisional Government Will Take Similar Action

Vienna, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain today named "political representatives" to the Austrian Provisional Government, which will send similar representatives to Washington and London.

The United States appointed John Erhardt, who will continue also in his present duties as American adviser to Gen. Mark Clark, American member on the Allied council in Austria.

French Choice Expected Soon

Great Britain named Harold Mack. France is expected to announce her choice soon.

Announcement of the appointments was made at a regular council meeting, and followed Russia's unilateral action requesting the Austrians to exchange representatives with Moscow.

The Russian request was made after the council voted last October 20 to extend authority of the present government of Chancellor Karl Renner to all Austria. The Russian choice has not been disclosed, but probably will be Eugene Kisselev, now a political adviser.

Other Action By Council

In another action today the council examined a large number of laws enacted by the Renner Government, and approved 125 for national validity "after some amendment in certain cases."

The council announced also without elaboration that an agreement had been reached on measures to be taken for dealing with the influx of Germans from surrounding countries such as Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, from which they had been expelled.

125 Renner Laws Approved

VIENNA, Nov. 10 (AP)—In another action today the Council examined a large number of laws enacted by the Renner Government, and approved 125 for national validity "after some amendment in certain cases."

STORM IN BELGIUM OVER KING LEOPOLD

Brussels, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Tempers flared and the corridors rang with accusations today when Catholic Party members in parliamentary debate attacked the Belgian Government for opposing the return of King Leopold to his throne.

Edmond Ronse, first spokesman for the Catholic Party, accused Socialist Premier Achille van Acker of preparing a Socialist revolution, suppressing freedom of speech and evading his constitutional duties.

"Go ahead and say it," Van Acker shouted when Ronse suggested he had knowledge of Government activities he would like to reveal but could not, because he was a former member of the Government.

When Ronse declared the last words of every Belgian soldier who died fighting were "Vive le roi, vive la Belgique," Leftists arose and shouted "Never, never."

A spokesman close to the Government said it appeared likely that Van Acker would have to ask for a vote of confidence because of the violence of the attack.

To Watch Greek Elections.

Athens, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—An informed source reported today that Britain, the United States and France would advise the Greek Government next week that they had decided to send observers to determine whether free elections could be held in Greece. The notification will be conveyed by Hector McNeil, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is due to arrive in Athens from London next week, said this informant, who cannot be identified by name.

Ethridge Still In Bulgaria

Sofia, Nov. 9 [AP—Delayed]—Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Times*, continued his fact-finding survey of Bulgaria today. Several morning newspapers here erroneously reported that Ethridge, who is on a special mission for Secretary of State Byrnes, had left for Bucharest.

Military Council to Go.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Bulgarian newspapers announced today that the Council of Ministers had abolished the military law under which Bulgaria has been operating since 1939.

Finns Fill Cabinet Posts

Helsinki, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Finnish Government announced today that Onni Peltonen, locomotive engineer, has been named Minister of Communications and Labor, and V. Vesterinen, Minister of Agriculture. Peltonen succeeds Eero Vuori, new Minister to London, and Vesterinen replaces K. T. Jutila, new Minister to Washington.

HEAVY FIGHTING OPENS AT END OF GREAT CHINA WALL

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Artillery and Mortar Fire Heard as Reds Block Path to Manchuria.

U.S. MARINES ENCIRCLED

American Forces Not Involved in New Incidents, Report Says.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10—(AP) Artillery and mortars thundered today along the cosatal end of China's great [illegible] as the Chinese Communist [illegible] divisions blocked the path of hundreds of Nationalist troops into industrially-rich Manchuria.

The booming of heavy weapons first was heard during the night in the U. S. Marine-guarded port of Chinwangtao, Associated Press correspondent Richard Bergholz reported, signalling the first heavy fighting in the undeclared civil war.

The action began near Shanhaikwan, coastal anchor of the wall north of Chinwangtao where the Reds' crack Eighth Route Army is solidly entrenched.

The wounded had been trickling in from the front even before the big guns opened fire.

Intensified fighting was reported far inland, and also flared south of Chinwangtao along the railroad

NIGHT

Patton Is Taking Over In Eisenhower Absence

Latter Departs by Plane for Paris En Route to U. S.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP).—General George S. Patton jr., as the senior American officer present, will be in command of United States forces in the European theater during the visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhouwer to the United States. Patton, who now heads the skelton staff of the 15th Army has headquarters at Bad Nauheim

Americans Send Home $65,000,000 In Month

Berlin, Nov. 10 (AP)—American soldiers in the European theater sent home slightly more than half of the cash pay they drew in September, Lieut Gen. Walter B. Smith, chief of staff to General Eisenhower, said today.

At a press conference, Smith said the troops drew $107,000,000 and sent home $65,000,000—an amount he described as a "reasonable proportion."

LIDICE ORPHANS SOUGHT

Berlin Paper Appeals to Germans to Help Atone for Crime

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Berliner Zeitung today called upon all Germans to help trace the lost children of Lidice, who were scattered after the Germans had destroyed that Czechoslovak town in revenge for the death of "Hangman" Heinrich Heydrich.

Czechoslovak authorities have provided the names of ninety-three children dispersed throughout Germany after the Nazis had slain all men of Lidice over the age of 15 and put the women in a concentration camp.

The Zeitung, organ of the Berlin City Government, urged that the children's names be posted in all public buildings and that every individual aid in the search as "a work of atonement," with a special effort to restore them to their mothers for Christmas.

Poland Limits Political Parties To Present Six

Warsaw, Nov. 8 [AP—Delayed]. The National Council of the Homeland, Poland's legislative body, refused today to authorize the creation of new political parties, thus limiting official recognition to the six now in existence.

Simultaneosly, it was reported that five of the seven men who petitioned President Boleslaw Bierut to recognize the "National party" had been seized by the secret police and accused of being "Fascists."

Official Parties Listed

The council's action limits official sanction to these parties: PPR (Polish Workers), PPS (Polish Socialists), PSL (Polish Peasant) SL (Peasant party), the Democratic party and the Stronnictwo Pracy (a Labor party.)

The governmental organ *Zycie Warszawy* said those who wished to establish new parties were representatives of "Polish fascism."

The men who proposed the establishment of the "National party" based its principles on the old Nationalist part, headed by the late Ignace Jan Paderewski.

"True Democracy" Cited

They contended in their petition that their party's program stood for "true democracy as practiced by the Western powers."

Marshal Michael Rola Zymierski, commander in chief of the Polish Army, told the army newspaper *Polska Zbrojna* that the nation intends to maintain a peacetime army of more than 250,000 men.

He said this represents a drastic cut from the 30 infantry divisions and 40 cavalry regiments which Poland had in 1939.

Protest on Tiso Arrest

PRAGUE, Nov. 10 (AP).—Persons protesting against the arrest and confinement of the Rev. Josef Tiso, former puppet president of Slovakia, smashed windows and distributed leaflet in Bratislava today. Remnants of Tiso's disbanded Hlinka guard were believed to have participated. Bratislava police were alerted to prevent further disorders.

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to Tientsin.

An unconfirmed Chinese report said one Nationalist platoon was annihilated near a first-aid station set up to care for wounded at Nationalist-held Pehtaiho junction, 15 miles south of Chingwangtao.

Marines Neutral

Although almost encircled by the fighting which—until today—has been sporadic, U. S. Marines had been involved in no new incidents, Bergholz said.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, said today in his first Chungking news conference since his return from Washington that all American forces will be out of China by early spring, leaving only a 6,000-man military mission.

They will not, he emphasized, help the Nationalists reach vital Manchuria, from which the Russians are withdrawing and in which the Chinese Reds hope to build a vast, militarily and industrially powerful "base area."

Wedemeyer said Marines would remain "non-partisan," and would not make any further landings in North China or move to any other points from their present stations at Peiping, Tientsin, Tangku (near Tientsin), Chinwangtao and Tsingtao.

Communists in Chungking, where peace talks have thus far been fruitless, reiterated complaints against American "intervention." One Red spokesman protested against any American financial, as well as military aid, declaring that any loan to the Nationalist government would "prolong this civil war."

Bloody Battles

In the North-China inland province of Shansi and in Suiyuan province of inner Mongolia fighting raged in what a semi-official dispatch called "bloody, see-saw battles."

One dispatch reported recapture by the Nationalists of the important railway junction of Shihkiachwang in Hopeh province—although the government never had previously acknowledged its loss. It is a strategic point on the north-south Peiping-Hankow railroad.

An official dispatch also recorded the arrival of "large numbers" of Nationalist troops at Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad west of Kweisui, besieged Suiyuan capital.

Their arrival "appreciably strengthened" the defense of Paotow against Communist attacks, the dispatch said—thus giving the first indication that Reds actually

(Continued on Page Eight)

were attacking this Nationalist stronghold.

From all accounts, Kweisui still was in the hands of its outnumbered government garrison, which reportedly had beaten off a steady succession of strong Red attacks.

All the inland action involved the few transportation routes which Nationalists would take to reach North China, inner Mongolia and Manchuria.

Trustworthy reports here indicated the Communists were trying to establish, in inner Mongolia and Manchuria north of the Great Wall, a "base area" to provide them with supplies and troops for a long war—hoping thus to obtain far greater concessions in any negotiations with Chungking.

Observers who have visited the zone recently report that Communists in event of a full-scale civil war would count greatly on support of their "people's militia," an indoctrinated but poorly equipped army of country folk which helped them in guerilla battling against the Japanese.

These militia men, the observers say, were impressed by the social and other reforms introduced by the Communists—particularly by enforced reduction of rents—and would be willing to fight for the Reds again, just as they did against the Japanese.

Communists, observers here add, doubtless want to straddle firmly the stretch of the Peiping-Mukden (Manchuria) railroad north of the Great Wall—so that even if Chinese government forces win control of the rails as far north as the Wall they could not easily get beyond it toward Manchuria's important industrial areas.

Heavy Fighting Breaks Out At Great Wall

Chungking, Nov. 10 (AP)—Heavy fighting broke out today at the southern gateway to industrially rich Manchuria, where Chinese Communist and nationalist troops opened up with artillery for the first time in China's undeclared civil war.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz said in a field dispatch that the fighting appeared to center around Shanhaikwan, fortress city at the eastern end of China's Great Wall.

American Marines on guard duty in the near-by port of Chinwangtao said the thunder of artillery and mortars could be heard throughout the night.

Reds Strongly Intrenched

The Communists were strongly intrenched in and around Shanhaikwan. The thousands of Nationalist troops landed from American ships at Chinwangtao must seize the city if they intend to move overland into Manchuria.

New clashes were also reported along the main railroad from Chinwangtao to Peiping. United States Marines are on guard at strategic points along this railroad to keep coal shipments moving.

Official dispatches here also reported that fighting still raged in the northern provinces of Shansi and Suiyuan, and said large numbers of Nationalist troops had arrived at Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad.

This was the first indication that Paotow, a Nationalist stronghold in Inner Mongolia, was under siege.

Kweisui Holding Out

From all accounts available here, Suiyuan's capital of Kweisui, east of Paotow, still held out against repeated Chinese Communist assaults.

While the fighting flared, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, predicted on his arrival from the trouble zone that all American forces in China would be out of the country by early spring.

Wedemeyer, accused by the Communists of intervening in the civil strife, asserted that the United States would not help move Chinese Nationalist troops into Manchuria.

He declared emphatically that United States forces and resources were "not being employed to assist the Central Government against dissident groups."

Chinese-Red Matters

Difficulties in debarkation of Chinese nationalist troops in Soviet-secured Manchuria, he added, are matters between the Chinese and Soviet Governments.

He added: "We won't be able to move Chinese troops to Manchuria by air. The Chinese themselves can do that."

The Chinese, he explained, have already obtained twenty American transport planes and want to buy 50 more. Asked how many surplus American planes were available in the theater for purchase by the Chinese, Wedemeyer said he did not know, that an Army-Navy liquidation board is disposing of surplus goods in China, save for medical supplies bought by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Other sources had estimated the supply of surplus planes in the theater as low as 1,000.

[Continued On Page 3, Column 4]

"Non-Partisan" Action

The American commander emphasized, however, that the United States would continue to assist in the repatriation of Japanese from the Chinese theater. He insisted that American forces would remain "non-partisan" as far as the strife between the Central Government and the Communists is concerned.

Wedemeyer expressed regret about isolated clashes between "my men and dissident groups," but asserted that in no instance had the Americans taken the initiative.

The General said that United States Marines would not land at other areas in China nor move to any other points within the country from their present stations at Peiping, Tientsin, Tangku near Tientsin, Chinwangtao and Tsingtao.

Open Line For Coal

He asserted they will help keep open communications between Tientsin and Chinwangtao port for the shipment of coal to Shanghai from the Kailan mines northeast of Tientsin.

Wedemeyer said the Marines would remain in China only until the completion of their mission—the disarming and repatriation of Japanese troops. He said he did not expect that the Marines would stay until the last Japanese has been removed from the country.

He also made it clear that United States forces would not operate in Manuchuria, but said American cadres would accompany Chinese troops to a port of debarkation in Manchuria if arrangements were made with Soviet authorities.

Conference With Chiang

The American commander said he reported to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night on his return from a trip to the United States and discussed with Chiang the redistribution of Chinese forces.

"I am concerned about the situation," Wedemeyer told newsmen, "but it would be premature for me to discuss it as I've just come back."

Meanwhile, a Communist dispatch reported that National Government authorities last Monday sealed Communist army offices in Sian, Shensi province. A Chinese press report from Moscow quoted the Chinese Embassy as saying Premier Stalin had sent Chiang a letter "connected with a certain important situation."

Chinese Communists, meanwhile, made a new charge of American intervention even as the Navy Department in Washington was emphasizing that the Marines are not in China "for any purpose connected with the conflict" between Reds and Nationalists.

Report Of Ultimatum

A Communist spokesman alleged that an American ultimatum was served last Monday on Red troops to withdraw 100 kilometers from either side of the Peiping-Mukden railroad. The spokesman said the Red commander at Shanhaikwan turned it down.

The Navy Department statement added that the Marines were there "for the purpose, and the purpose only, of assisting the Chinese National Government to obtain the surrender of Japanese forces there and to carry out the surrender terms in accordance with international agreement.

Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey told Bergholz in Chinwangtao that there was sufficient shipping in North China to get the bulk of the more than 50,000 Marines in the area home by Christmas if that is to be American policy.

Wedemeyer Backs Bidrick Mission Report

Chungking, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States "almost definitely" has decided to place a postwar military mission in China to train Chinese soldiers, sailors and airmen, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, said today.

The projected "military advisory group," he said, would range from 2,000 to 6,000 men, drawn from the regular United States Army and Navy. It would not participate in military action, he asserted.

Wedemeyer commented that he had been mentioned as head of the mission, but declared he was not ready to say whether he will accept until final decision on its establishment is announced from Washington.

Randall Mentioned

Correspondents learned that Brig. Gen. Russell Randall, wartime head of Randall's Raiders in China, had been mentioned prominently as chief of the proposed mission's air wing.

Wedemeyer told reporters at his first press conference since returning to Chungking from Washington that he hoped the mission would be established soon if it is to be established at all, so there would be no break in liaison between American and Chinese military men.

U.S. Vessels Still Carrying Chinese

Hong Kong, Nov. 10 (AP)—While Chinese Communists protested the role of the United States in Central Government military affairs, American ships continued today to carry Chinese Government troops to the North China trouble zone, a United States Army spokesman said.

Three transports jammed with well-equipped troops of the Chinese 8th Army sailed yesterday from the Kowloon docks, bound, a United States officer said, for Tsingtao. Previously the Chinese 13th Army was transported from here to North China.

United States Navy personnel returning this week from Haiphong, Indo-China, said two Chinese armies had been moved from there recently in a score of American ships and that it was understood one army went to North China, the other to Formosa.

The 8th Army force being shipped from Kowloon has been assembling here more than a week from South China's Canton sector, coming by train, truck, boat and afoot. Approximately 1,500 Chinese troops who were drowned when a Canton River steamer struck a mine Thursday were members of the 8th Army.

Japanese Said to Join Reds

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10 (AP)—Headquarters of the Chinese Ninety-fourth National Army at Tientsin reported today that some of the Japanese troops at Tangshan, sixty miles northeast of Tientsin, had joined Chinese Communist forces.

The Chinese Eighth Route Army was reported concentrating in twenty-four villages north of Tientsin. It also was reported entrenched near Shanhaikwan, 150 miles northeast of Tientsin at the coastal end of the Great Wall, where Chinese Communist and Nationalist troops are fighting.

Sabotage of rail lines leading northeast of Tientsin continues. At Tangfang, forty-seven miles northeast of Tientsin, rails were torn up, said the Ninety-fourth Army headquarters report. A train was derailed at Lutai two days ago.

A battalion of American marines was sent to Pehtaiho to reinforce marines strung out in that general area.

Korean Sees Freedom Soon

Shanghai, Nov. 10 (AP)—Chairman Kim Koo of the Korean provisional Government said at a news conference today that he was certain that the present cotrusteeship of his homeland by the United States and Russia was transitory and Korea would soon be free of occupation forces.

Arab League To Send Notes

Cairo, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Pan-Arab League reached a secret decision on the Palestine question at a meeting tonight and declined to announce any details except that the decision was unanimous and that notes had been prepared for presentation to Britain and the United States.

8 Crash Victims Buried

Cairo, Nov. 10 (AP)—8he bodies of TWA Vice President Jack Nichols and seven others killed November 7 when an Army plane crashed at Asmara, Eritrea, were brought to Cairo today and buried temporarily pending transfer to America.

Ceylon Takes Step To Dominion Status

Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The Ceylon State Council yesterday voted 51 to 3 to accept a British white paper proposal for a new Ceylon constitution as a step towards a dominion status. The white paper recently recommended a constitution modeled on British lines with a bicameral legislature and a cabinet of ministers to replace the present executive board.

Aga Khan Speaks

Calcutta, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Aga Khan, former president of the League of Nations Assembly, said today that if the atomic bomb should remain secret he would like that secret to be held by the United States "because then I would know that the bomb will never be used for aggression."

In an interview the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of 10,000,000 Ismailian Moslems, said he favored the creation of a "supernational state" to regulate production of atomic bombs. He added, however, that he doubted whether even such a state would provide an entirely effective control.

SABOTAGE, SNIPING CONFRONT FRENCH

Attack Pressed On Annamese Resistance Center

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 10 (AP)—Sniping and sabotage broke out anew in the Saigon area today as strong French forces, armed with American lend-lease equipment, continued to clean up newly captured Tay Ninh, Annamese resist-

ance center 58 miles northwest of here.

NIGHT

An official French statement said Annamese set fire to a fuel dump at the Saigon airport and burned an unused cinema during the early morning hours, while firing flared up in the powerhouse area of Cholon.

Fight Rages In Bamboo Forests

It also reported sniping near Thudaumot Airfield, where Japanese forces were concentrated for disarmament. Several arrests were made and some arms were seized.

Capture of Tay Ninh, opening the first overland link with food-rich Cambodia, was announced yesterday after a bitter battle, in which the 9th and 11th French Colonial Regiments and elements of the veteran French 2d Armored Division took part.

Fighting raged late into the night in a bamboo forest 6 miles from Tay Ninh, where French encountered the focal point of Annamese resistance. French said they had seized "a large number of important documents," an indication that they may have discovered the long-sought headquarters of the Viet Minh, Annamese Nationalist movement.

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No Details On Arms Used

Although the French were known to be using United States-made equipment, including tanks, army officials refused to furnish details or estimate the amount of American arms used.

The reopening of a land route to Cambodia will expedite the movement of food supplies to Saigon. Up to now, the only way Cambodia's rich food surpluses could reach here was by Japanese-manned river convoys.

The new route also will be used for the movement of two divisions of Japanese troops from Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, to Saigon for disarmament.

Cargoes On Way To Indo-China

Meanwhile, a French economic expert, Lieut. Col. Jean Esquisaud, said the first consignments in a $160,000,000 rehabilitation and re-equipment program for Indo-China were en route from Los Angeles in one Victory and one Liberty ship.

The cargoes are part of the 300,000 tons of industrial machinery and supplies which will be sent here from the United States and England under agreements which already have been drawn, he said.

Three thousand trucks and 1,500 cars are included in the initial French purchases from the United States.

Efforts to resume operations on Indo-Chinese estates, isolated from Saigon by Annamese roadblocks, are under way. Work orders and bags of money for the payment of coolie labor have been dropped from low-flying planes in some areas, in an effort to speed operations.

FRENCH EMPLOYING U. S. TANKS PUSHING TOWARD CAMBODIA

Gunsich

Powerful Forces Occupy Tay Ninh, 58 Miles From Saigon.

DAY

Saigon, French China, Nov. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An overpowering French force equipped with lend-lease tanks of American manufacture yesterday occupied Tay Ninh, fifty-eight miles northwest of Saigon, opening the first overland link with food-rich Cambodia.

Although the French were known to be utilizing United States-made equipment, French authorities declined to furnish details or estimate the amount of American arms used by the Ninth and Eleventh French Colonial regiments or elements of the veteran French Second Armored Division.

Bitter fighting raged late into the night after the French ran into the focal point of Annamese resistance in a bamboo forest six miles from Tay Ninh. The French said they had seized a "large number of important documents," an indication that they may have discovered the long-sought headquarters of Viet Minh, Annamese nationalist movement.

The reopening of the land route to Cambodia will permit extra food supplies to be brought to Saigon and make it possible for two Japanese divisions to move from Phnompenh to a Saigon concentration area. In the past the only contact with Cambodia was maintained by river convoys.

JAPS FOSTERED ASIATIC REVOLTS,

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Trained Hundreds Of Natives To Foment Strife

LAND/SEA

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Japanese trained hundreds of Asiatics to foment strife in their homelands and explosions from "intellectual land mines" are going off now, particularly in the Dutch East Indies, Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe said today.

General MacArthur's chief of counterintelligence told a news conference the Americans had uncovered a propaganda school at American-built St. Paul's University in Tokyo where the Japanese during the war trained Javanese and other Asiatics "in discontent."

NIGHT

Pupils Of Many Nationalities

The Japanese thus prepared the day when the Allies returned to the lands the empire conquered early in the war. The General said similar explosions of Japanese-fostered Asiatic nationalism likely would continue "for some time to come."

Thorpe declared the so-called "school for Greater East Asia culture" had for its pupils Malayans, Chinese, Koreans, Burmans and other nationalities besides Javanese.

He added the Japanese also tried to cultivate the Indonesian Nationalist leader Soekarno, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Indianan Nationalist who was killed in an airplane crash more than a year ago.

Subservience Fostered

Thorpe said the Japanese Pan-Asiatic propaganda never got to first base in the Philippines.

The Japanese, Thorpe continued, hoped to drive a wedge between the Allies by arousing native populations to revolt against colonial rule, taking advantage of sympathy in Allied countries for the underdog.

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Among the Japanese people, on the other hand, government propaganda fostered subservience rather than discontent.

To transform this subservience into independence will be a long job, Thorpe predicted—"anything short of a twenty-year occupation would be futile.

MacArthur And Premier Talk

"We have got to educate the people to stand guard over their liberal thinkers," he said.

Thorpe announced another list of Japanese war criminal suspects would be issued soon, but declined to say when or to give details.

Premier Kujuro Shidehara conferred for an hour yesterday with General MacArthur, it was disclosed today, but the subject of their conversation was not announced.

Theaters "Liberated"

MacArthur "liberated" Japanese drama, announcing that Government control had been lifted from the theaters. Heretofore, plays were censored by the Japanese Government and actors and producers were licensed.

Other developments on the occupation front:

Two American ships and a Japanese aircraft carrier unloaded 4,987 Japanese service men and civilian repatriates near Yokohama. The civilians were from the Philippines, the others from various Pacific islands.

More than 1,500 men of the veteran Americal Division embarked for home.

Shidehara One Of Few Optimists In Japan

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By Glenn Babb

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara believes General MacArthur is moving "in a fair and effective manner" to carry out his program of ending militarism and establishing democracy in Japan.

Many Japanese, he added, hope the American supreme commander will succeed in bringing freedom and lasting peace to Japan.

[Shidehara's secretary disclosed today that the Premier conferred for an hour yesterday with General MacArthur. What the two discussed "must come from MacArthur," the secretary added.

[It was the second such meeting since Shidehara took office. Yesterday's meeting followed a conference of Shidehara with leading Japanese business men in Osaka.]

Still An Optimist

The 73-year-old statesman, called from a fourteen-year retirement to lead his country through the occupation, is among the few declared optimists in Japan.

"When we contemplate the American occupation as the result of disastrous defeat, we can't help some feeling of bitterness," he told me. "But we can also hope it will prove a blessing in disguise. . . . This defeat was a terrible calamity, but that's war. We can only hope it will prove a lesson that will lead us to a better future."

Shidehara was Ambassador to Washington in the early 1920's and then gained fame as Foreign Minister in a series of liberal cabinets. He went into eclipse in December, 1931, after the militarists, having begun the conquest of Manchuria, toppled the last of the liberal governments from power.

Thinks In Terms Of 1920's

Shidehara made it obvious that he still thinks largely in terms of the liberalism of the 1920's when facing the task of carrying out the revolutionary changes dictated by MacArthur.

On October 11 the Allied commander handed him a list of sweeping changes and demanded that the Premier effectuate them. These included emancipation of women, encouragement of labor unionization, liberalization of education, abolition of rule by the secret police and dissolution of the old economic monopolies and great concentrations of wealth.

He was also required to take over the task of revising the constitution to give democratic forces full play and to effectuate full freedom of the press and all other means of public information and discussion.

Ability Widely Debated

Whether Shidehara is capable of holding together a Cabinet of revived liberals and civil servants with little political background is a widely-debated question. He made clear, however, that he hopes to retain the office at least until elections for a new Parliment, probably early in 1946.

The consensus of Americans and Japanese is that he is not likely to survive the elections if he lasts that long. The Japanese say he has been too long out of public life and lacks any important political support. The Americans say that the demands of the occupation program are likely to prove too much for his physical and political strength.

If great revolutionary changes are imminent, as most believe, it seems likely that Shidehara is slated to be the Kerensky of the new era, not its Lenin. Typical of Shidehara's attitude toward change is his stand on constitutional revision.

"Had Democracy In 1920's

"We had a democratic government in Japan under this constitution in the 1920's," he told me. "We can have it again now that the sinister elements which ended the democratic government have been removed. I don't say the constitution should not be amended, but I do believe democracy is possible without amendment. But you should understand that the American form of democracy is not the only one. We shouldn't be required to adopt the American form."

Britain's limited monarchy is a more suitable pattern for Japan, he indicated. This would permit retention of the Emperor as a constitutional monarch.

Shidehara said a study of the revision, now assigned to Joji Matsumoto, Minister without portfolio, would not be completed before the elections early next year. Whether this pace will satisfy the Allies remains to be seen.

Speaks Fluent English

Despite his long isolation from English-speaking people, his English remains fluent and incisive. He loves to quote Shakespeare and other English classics to make a point. To illustrate his concept of current relations between the United States and Japan, he told me this story:

The Premier's barber formed a friendship with an American soldier. One day the barber brought Shidehara a Japanese flag with a request that the premier autograph it.

"This I refused, because I considered it wrong to so use our national flag," Shidehara said. "But I sent the American soldier a fan whereon I had written Portia's speech from the 'Merchant of Venice,' which begins: 'The quality of mercy is not strained. . . .'" He went on to quote the entire speech fluently and accurately. That epitomized his talk.

"You give us a chance to hope," he said.

JAP POLITICOS RETAIN REINS

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Three Dominating Parties Under Old-Line Chiefs

BYNES

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (AP)—The People's, Liberals and Socialist parties—manned by old-line politicans—dominate the first free election campaign in more than twenty years.

Labor emerges as potentially the most influential new voice in Japanese politics as the parties square off over issues ranging from retention of the emperor to socialization of industry.

It is strongly represented in the Shakaito or Socialist party, led by veteran Laborite, Tetsu Katayama. The most of the party's shrewdest captains hope for is 100 seats in the new parliament.

People's Party Strongest

At the present, the strongest party appears to be the Minhonto or People's party, which boasts 250 members of the Diet who will campaign for re-election.

Made up of old-line politicians, the People's party will hold its inaugural rally November 16. The election itself is not expected to be called before January and that leaves lots of time for campaigning.

The People's party, whose executive committee includes house speaker Toshio Shimada, has extended feelers to Prince Konoye, former priemier, to take over the presidency, thus showing its conservative nature.

The second most important party is the Jiyuto, or Liberal party, having 50 current Diet seats and now seeking a representation of at least 150 in the new Parliament.

Socialists Rank Third

The Socialists rank third in strength and much farther back in fourth place comes the vocally strong but numerically weak Communist party demanding an end to the institution of the emperor.

All three major parties have announced their firm support of the emperor system.

The Liberals have a platform calling for hewing to the Potsdam declaration and setting up a democratic system under the emperor. Their leaders strongly support private property against Communist attacks.

But for all that they have an agreement with the Socialists, advocates of nationalization of industry, to collaborate after the election.

The absence of new talent from all these parties is not surprising. Not only do the Japanese prefer age in their leaders but in the last militant decade there has been no opportunity for honest, political education.

SAYS JAP PRINCE WOULD DROP TITLE

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The newspaper Yomiuri has reported Prince Naruhiki Higashi-Kuni, cousin of Emperor Hirohito and Premier of Japan's first post-surrender Cabinet, wants to surrender his imperial title and become a common subject.

The prince announced his intention of shedding his title several days ago, Yomiuri said, making application through a palace official for the Emperor's permission. Hirohito's decision has not been announced.

Higashi-Kuni was quoted as saying that if he become a commoner he would endeavor to protect and maintain imperial Japan and "devote myself to the promotion of universal peace."

There have been reports that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier and Vice-Premier in Higahsi-Kuni's Cabinet, also would ask the Emperor's permission to abandon his title. The reports said that Konoye, who is not of emperial rank, wished to carry on his political activities as a commoner.

Tokyo Throng Gets 1,500,000 Yen

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP)—A truck struck a hole in a road today and the Japanese Government lost 1,500,000 yen. The truck was transporting 2,000,000 yen in new 100-yen notes in a box. The jolt threw out the box and a scurrying throng reaped a harvest. Police gathered up 500,000 yen of the notes.

Americal Men Coming Home

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (AP)—More than 1,500 men of the Americal Division have embarked for home on the ship Herald of the Morning, including the 1st Battalion of the 132d Infantry, Company B of the 121st Medical Battalion of the 132d Infantry, Company B of the 121st Medical Battalion and the 246th Field Artillery Battery.

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Chiefs of Three Nations Open Talks in Washington On Future of Atomic Bomb

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Japanese Drama 'Liberated'

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur today "liberated" the Japanese drama, announcing that government control had been lifted from the theaters. Heretofore plays were censored by the Japanese government and actors and producers were licensed.

Japanese Invaders Home

TOKYO Nov. 10 (AP).—Two American ships debarked 3,040 Japanese civilian repatriates from the Philippines at Uraga near Yokohama today and the Japanese aircraft carrier docked at the same port with 1,947 Japanese service men from Jaluit, Maloelap and Wotje Islands in the Marshall group.

The senior officer among the returnees from Wotje, Rear Admiral Shinichi Yoshimi, said that when he landed on the island in July, 1943, the garrison numbered 2,300 men and officers, but that it was reduced to about 1,000 at surrender time by starvation, malnutrition and 300 combat deaths.

Sailings From Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 10 (AP).—The transport General Buckner was scheduled to sail for Seattle today with 500 officers and 4,747 enlisted men of the United States 6th Army.

REDS SEEK ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

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Buenos Aires, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union has made overtures toward the establishment of diplomatic relations with Argentina, Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke said last night. He said contacts had been made between a representative of the Polish Government and the Argentine Ambassador in London.

The contemporary importance of the Soviet Union makes it advisable for Argentina to maintain relations with her, Cooke told a press conference. He added that in the past there has been no opportunity to effect liaison.

Stalemate Seen At Windsor

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 10 (AP)—Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labor, left Windsor today after apparently failing to bring about a settlement of the two-month-old strike at the Ford Motor Company plant here.

Shortly before leaving Mitchell said he probably would not return, but would report on the situation to the Canadian Cabinet Monday.

As the Government gave up, at least temporarily, its efforts to intervene, the CIO United Automobile Workers threatened a Dominion-wide work "holiday" in support of the Ford strikers.

AFL Backing Asked

A policy committee of the UAW-CIO recommended at a meeting last night that immediate preparations be made for a one-day sympathy walkout by an estimated 330,000 members of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The committee, which also called on all AFL union members to join the stoppage, did not set a date for it, although there were indications it would be soon.

Arbitration Plan Rejected

The policy committee also unanimously indorsed the action of a six-man union negotiating committee in rejecting a company proposal to let a Government-appointed arbitrator settle the strike.

Maintaining its demands for a union shop and dues checkoff similar to that in effect in American Ford plants, the policy committee

[Continued On Page 2, Column 3]

said the union was willing to arbitrate all other points in dispute.

George F. Addes, international UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, and other international officers were expected to meet with the national Ford strike committee here today.

Company's Proposal

The company proposed late yesterday that all picketing be ended, work resumed as quickly as possible and Labor Minister Mitchell or an Ontario Supreme Court judge be appointed as arbitrator.

In rejecting the proposal, the union said it was opposed to "compulsory arbitration methods."

Before the company made its proposal, the union said it would reopen the plant power house and admit Ford office workers through picket lines if the company agreed to a union shop and checkoff.

The strike, which began September 12, has left an estimated 20,000 idle in sympathy walkouts in 30 Windsor plants.

Pickets still patrolled the Ford plant today and provincial police were kept on duty in barracks here. A mass meeting of all UAW-CIO, AFL and labor congress members, representing 30,000 workers, was scheduled for tomorrow night.

TRUMAN, ATTLEE KING OPEN TALKS IN WHITE HOUSE

Russian Leaders, Not Invited, Keeping Close Watch on Conference.

SPEED UP SCHEDULE

Jewish Immigration Into Palestine Also Expected to Be Discussed.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — (AP) Chiefs of the three nations which developed the atomic bomb opened talks on its future this afternoon and attended tonight a State dinner at which experts on the awesome new weapon were guests.

Fifty-two persons, representing leaders in foreign affairs of this country and the British Commonwealth, were invited to the social event in the White House.

Confer in White House

While Russian leaders watched from afar, President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee of Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada pulled up easy chairs in the White House this afternoon and began discussing what to do about the atomic bomb.

This presented a speed-up in the schedule. As late as last night it had called for the talks to start Sunday.

But Attlee arrived early this morning by plane from London, Mackenzie King came in from the same capital by ship and train and the decision was made to start the conference at once. It will continue through next week.

It seemed probable that other subjects than atomic energy and explosives would be discussed by Mr. Truman and the British prime minister. Foremost on the list of possibilities is that of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

An Associated Press dispatch from London said it was reported the Britain and the United States already had agreed upon creation of a joint committee to deal with the Palestine problem and the related issue of displaced European Jews, but that Attlee wanted to talk it over with President Truman before any announcement is made. Possibly in connection this, Mr. Truman conferred today with a group of American diplomatic representatives here from the middle east.

May Discuss Loan

Another question which may come up is that of Anglo-American negotiations over a United States loan of about $4,000,000,000 to Britain. British officials said Attlee would discuss this with Lord Keynes, one of the principle British negotiators, in the next day or so.

Diplomatic officials were inclined to agree, in private talks to reporters, with a Russian newspaper assertion that relations between the western powers and Russia would be under serious test until the Russians find out (1) Anglo-American plans for international handling of the bomb, and (2) what part—if any—Russia has in them.

Mr. Truman has called for "outlawing" the bomb and Attlee has talked about putting it in the custody of the United Nations. But neither has outlined yet a specific course for its future control or for handling the basic scientific knowledge of atomic energy which America, Britain and Canada share.

Diplomats here speculated that the President and prime ministers would consider seriously proposals to share this knowledge with other countries, provided all agree to submit to United Nations inspection to keep bomb manufacture under control.

This immediately raised a question whether Russia, with her tight system of secrecy, would agree to any inspection or to any extension of the authority of the United Nations over member countries.

Diplomatic officials predict that, in line with general big-three practice, Generalissimo Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov will be informed of the conclusions reached here as soon as they are made.

Russia Not Invited

Russia was not invited to the present conference because she did not share in the development of the atomic bomb. Her attitude has been stated pointedly by Molotov. He said a few days ago that the Soviet Union would get atomic energy and that it could not be kept secret.

The possible effects of the problem on big-three policy were highlighted yesterday in Moscow by a Pravda editorial. It said that Anglo-American-Russian collaboration is "undergoing serious tests." The newspaper speaks with official weight.

How the situation stands now is indicated in these behind-the-scenes developments, which are reported here on the authority of both Allied and American diplomatic officials and advisers:

1. Generalissimo Stalin, in recent talks with U. S. Ambassador Harriman, almost flatly rejected a compromise proposal by Secretary of State Byrnes to get on with the writing of European peace treaties, following a stalemate of the Foreign Ministers council meeting in London in September.

Byrnes wanted the big-three nations to get together on the treaties, then hold a general peace conference by the year's end. With time running out, Stalin is reported to have said there seemed to be no point in holding a peace conference until the big-three had threshed out their common problems.

2. Hopes recently expressed by President Truman for a compromise of the issue of Japanese control now appear less bright to some members of the Far Eastern Advisory commission, from which Russia still holds aloof. The commission is going ahead with its work of investigating Japanese control policies. But its power remains uncertain, pending settlement of the control council question between the United States and Russia.

Attlee's reception at the airport was more serious than colorful. It lacked the fanfare and ceremony which sometimes attend the arrival here of a foreign leader.

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As he stepped down from the big four-engined "Skymaster" in which he had crossed the Atlantic, he was greeted by British Ambassador Lord Halifax and officially welcomed by Secretary Byrnes. They took him immediately to the White House.

Following a luncheon there, he met with Mr. Truman and MacKenzie King. Others in this initial parley, according to the White House, were Byrnes, Halifax, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Lester B. Pearson, Canadian ambassador, and T. L. Rowan, Attlee's private secretary.

Truman, Attlee Remarks

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The texts of the remarks by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee at the state dinner tonight follow:

BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

It is a very great privilege for me tonight as the President of the United States to be host to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada and the representatives of the other commonwealths of the British Empire; and I want to say a few things that are, I think, in the hearts of all of us.

We, I know, are striving for a world order, and a world peace, in which nations will feel as the British Commonwealth of nations does, and as the forty-eight States in the United States feel. The objective of the United States, I think, has been stated both by the President and by the Secretary of State in words which all of us can understand. We are trying heroically to implement the program which was started by Woodrow Wilson, was carried forward by Franklin Roosevelt, and was finally consummated at San Francisco by a delegation made up of members of the Senate and citizens at large, without political complexion.

One of the great things of the British Empire is that when they have a foreign policy—and they always have one—the British people are behind that foreign policy, no matter which Government is in power. That was amply illustrated at the Potsdam Conference, which started with Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Great Britain and ended with our guest of honor tonight as the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

And there was no break in the negotiations. Mr. Attlee was there with Mr. Churchill from the beginning. He knew the aims of the conference, and when he came back as Prime Minister things went on just as they had started.

I am hoping that the United States of America can implement a foreign policy which will be the policy of the people of the United States, and not the policy of any political party.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Minister of Canada are here to discuss with the Secretary of State and the President of the United States a program for the use of atomic energy, and for the implementing of a peace program that will be world-wide and continuous, and that will include every nation in the world, without exception.

We are going at our conferences prayerfully. We are hoping that agreements and policies will come out of those conferences which will make the United Nations Organization a living, moving, active program.

BY MR. ATTLEE

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am extraordinarily glad to be here this evening at this historic occasion, and in this great White House, and to be your guest tonight.

I heard what you said with great interest, Mr. President, of the need for having a foreign policy—a foreign policy for Britain, a foreign policy for the United States of America. But it

seems to me today that what we need most of all is a universal foreign policy, a foreign policy that is directed not to any immediate aim of any particular country, but a foreign policy that is conceived in the interest of all the people of the world. That does not mean that we do not take into account our particular differences, but it seems to me today that our overriding interests of world civilization come first.

We all stand here for freedom, but we know that freedom may be attacked from many sides. Freedom needs to be retranslated every generation. Things that menace it in one epoch pass away; something else may menace it in another.

We all here believe in democracy. We have come out of the war in a great fight for freedom and democracy. And I think that standing here today with the United States of America and the representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations we can all take pride in our democracy.

We can all take pride in our freedom; but I think we must beware of attributing that entirely to our own virtues. It has also something to do with our own geographical position, and we have a little charity toward others who are less happily placed.

Science Overcomes Barriers

We, for years, have had the Channel to protect us; you, for years, have had the Atlantic—but as we known today, the discoveries of science are transcending seas and transcending oceans.

We must not let anything rob us of our freedom, and of our democracy. Rather, we must try to see whether w ecannot give to all nations that kind of security, in which through long years on both sides of the Atlantic we worked up in practice, that most difficult of all forms of government—democracy, about the only form of government that is worthy of free men.

And I hope, Mr. President, that our meeting today—this week—in which we shall take counsel together, will lead us on to help in bringing about what I believe is the supreme need of today—the lifting of the bonds of fear from the human spirit, and the setting free of the human spirit, so that science, instead of a menace, as it is being looked on today, shall be looked on as something that is throwing open wide the gate to a fuller life for all of us.

It is my earnest desire, Mr. President, in meeting you here today, that you and I and Mr. King, and all others with whom we shall be talking, will keep ever in mind that what we are out for today is to try and devise a world policy of the common man.

'No Obvious Atom Counterweapon'

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Dr. H. D. Smyth, author of the War Department's report on the atomic bomb, says he and his colleagues are convinced there was "no obvious way of approaching a counterweapon."

Dr. Smyth, chairman of Princeton University's physics department, declared in a speech yesterday that it was "ridiculous to talk of exploding bombs at a distance by radio or other known methods."

Nine in House Assail Bill on Atomic Control

Say Proposed Commission Would Hamper Research; Urge Temporary Agency

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Nine members of the House Military Affairs Committee declared today that establishment of a permanent Federal atomic-energy commission as now proposed "would undermine the very foundation upon which our national life is built."

Legislation setting up the commission to control the use and development of nuclear energy has already been approved by a majority of the committee. It is expected to reach the floor soon.

The nine dissenters, including one Democrat and eight Republicans, issued a sharply critical report urging that:

1. The House send the bill back for further study and revision.

2. The measure should be of "interim character" and provide only for a temporary agency.

3. Powers of the agency should be greatly reduced, particularly to allow Congressional control and supervision.

In an earlier report the committee majority had recommended speedy action to set up a nine-member, part-time commission with broad authority over atomic energy.

The majority said the proposed commission needed power in order to protect atomic secrets. It urged that the legislation deal only with domestic control and leave international problems for later settlement.

Dissenters Listed

The dissenting report filed today was signed by Representative John E. Sheridan, Democrat-Political Action, and the following Republicans: Representatives Dewey Short, of Missouri; Leslie C. Arends, of Illinois; Charles R. Clason, of Massachusetts; Paul W. Shafer, of Michigan; Charles H. Elston, of Ohio; Forest A. Harness, of Indiana; Ivar D. Fenton, of Pennsylvania, and Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut.

The report, in part, declared:

"Even if this were to be interim legislation its extreme terms are unwarranted by any circumstance or condition.

"While the vast powers outlined . . . are requested under the hue and cry of an emergency, it should be borne in mind that the atomic bomb was conceived and developed over a considerable period of time without specific Congressional action.

"We fully recognize that there must be a measure of secrecy and regulation, with rigid controls, but we are far from convinced that any emergency would warrant the surrender by Congress of the arbitrary and limitless powers set by this bill.

Would Undermine Foundations

"We believe that passage of this bill would undermine the very foundations upon which our national life is built.

"It would defeat the purpose for which it purports to have been introduced. Scientific research, instead of being encouraged, would be circumscribed and limited by the whim and caprice of the commission and its personnel.

"Certainly something more should be sought than to keep from others the knowledge we have."

DEWEY LISTED IN PROBE OF PEARL HARBOR

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Witnesses Scheduled For Appearance Announced By Barkley

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York, 1944 Republican presidential candidate, was listed officially today as a witness at the Pearl Harbor investigation which starts Thursday.

The list made public by Senator Alben W. Barkley, committee chairman, included:

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Admiral Richardson (presumably Admiral J. O. Richardson, who was relieved of command of the Pacific Fleet months before the Japanese attack on the Hawaiian bastion).

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, respective commanders of the army and naval forces in the islands when the Japanese struck.

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Joseph Grew, Ambassador to Japan at the time of the attack.

Admiral Harold Stark, who was naval chief of staff in December, 1941.

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Miss Grace Tully, private secretary to the late President Roosevelt and now guardian of his official papers.

Forty-eight witnesses were listed in all. They included many whose names have been mentioned in preliminary investigations of events connected with the disastrous blow that opened the war with Japan.

Facts Before Public

It was assumed that Dewey was included because of the disclosure several weeks ago that he had information bearing on the attack at the time he was campaigning for the presidency last year. General Marshall at that time asked him not to divulge the knowledge for security reasons.

In making the list public, Barkley gave his assurance that the committee will not "countenance any effort to keep from the public any fact material to the inquiry."

All the facts will be laid before the public, he declared, "no matter whom they may hurt in high or low places."

Fights GOP Criticisms

Obviously rapping back at Republican criticisms of conduct of the investigation to date, Barkley said no one "should jump at conclusions" as to sufficiency of the evidence until the "initial proof" is presented at the hearings.

"Al documents, records or information which the counsel has requested from departments have been furnished or are in course of preparation," he said in a written statement.

"All documents and information obtained by counsel are available to every individual member of the committee.

"All requests by individual members for information, whether classified top secret, secret, confidential or otherwise, have been presented to the departments by the counsel's office and supplied or in the course of preparations."

"Authorized To Talk"

Barkley said that by presidential order every person in the Government service has been "authorized and encouraged" to talk with individual members of the committee and volunteer information.

"The evidence prepared up to date," he said, "includes great quantities of material from many sources, heretofore unpublished and confidential, including White House records and the papers of President Roosevelt."

He said the list of 48 witnesses was only tentative and that other names suggested by committee members would be added from time to time.

Other figures on the witness list include Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Gen. Maj. Sherman Miles and Col. Henry C. Clausen.

Other Developments

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), a committee member, declared recently in a Senate speech that several army officers had revised their original statements about the attack after Clausen made contact with them on "a trip around the world."

Meanwhile, there were these other developments in the investigation.

Senator Ferguson has asked that Grew supply official memoranda he made as Ambassador to Japan before the Japanese attack.

Senator Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) described Ferguson's demand for committee perusal of the diary of former War Secretary Stimson as an attempt to look at "personal papers."

Roosevelt-Churchill

Lucas expressed the opinion that Republicans will be "greatly surprised" when they see the files of correspondence between the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill.

Ferguson and Senator Brewster (R., Maine) have said they asked for these files to see if anything in them bore on the possibility of this country's entry into the war about the time the Atlantic Charter was publicized.

Lucas told a reporter the Republican members seemed to indicate in Senate debate yesterday that a Senate-House inquiry committee can't be trusted to make a thorough investigation of the responsibility for the naval disaster. Democrats outnumber Republicans six to four on the group.

"The only mistake the committee seems to have made," the Illinois senator declared, "is that it didn't employ Senator Ferguson, the one-man investigator from Michigan, as its general counsel.

"It apparently is his view that no other committee member, the general counsel, no one in the War or Navy departments and none of those who have charge of the late President Roosevelt's files can be trusted."

"I Expected That From Scott"

Advised of Lucas's remarks, Ferguson told a reporter:

"I expected that from Scott. His sarcasm is not going to deter me. All I want is a chance to help the committee make a vigorous investigation.

"I don't think it is right for the committee to sit back and wait for the departments to produce what evidence they want to produce. After all, I can't find anything in the files that doesn't exist. If there is nothing there of a disturbing nature, why are they objecting to my looking?"

Lucas said he expects exhibits collected by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, to be made available to members early next week.

Stimson's Diary Requested For Sneak Probe

NOV 1 1945

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) disclosed today he has asked counsel for the Senate-House Pearl Harbor inquiry committee to obtain the official diary of former Secretary of War Stimson.

Ferguson said he wants to read the day-by-day account of Stimson's official acts before he crossexamines the former Cabinet member on testimony Stimson is expected to give in public hearings.

"I don't know how I could cross-examine him intelligently without having a chance to see such records in advance," Ferguson said.

Requested Two Weeks Ago

He asked William D. Mitchell, the counsel, to request the War Department for the diary two weeks ago but has not yet received it, Ferguson said.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) suggested yesterday that the committee pause to pull all "loose ends" of its investigation together after it has had about a month of public hearings, which will begin next Thursday.

Committee Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) concurred, saying the minority then could bring up any matter it thinks has not received sufficient attention.

The suggestion was offered after Ferguson and Senator Brewster (R., Me.) protested against terms of a new order by President Truman to make evidence available to the investigating group.

The President previously had requested agency heads to permit Government employés to volunteer information to the committee or its counsel. He supplemented that yesterday with a request that they authorize the employés to give oral information to individual committee members, but added:

"This does not include any files or written matter.

Explanation Offered

Brewster and Ferguson asserted that this must mean that Government employés may not talk to individual committee members about anything which might be in the files or might be written.

Barkley replied:

"The President has done exactly what we asked him to do and that is to permit people in the Government to volunteer any information they have."

He said any Republican member could obtain any information from any Government employé and then come back to the committee and have it ask for pertinent files.

U.S. and Britain May Recognize Albanian Rule

Early and Free Elections in the Balkan Country Are Their Only Condition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The United States and Great Britain proposed today to recognize the partly Communist government of Albania upon assurances that it will allow the Albanian people to hold unrestricted and freely reported elections at an early date. Balloting in Albania for a constituent assembly has been set for Dec. 2.

[The Moscow radio said the Russian government has informed Premier Enver Hoxha of Albania that the Soviet Union has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Albania and exchange envoys.]

The Hoxha administration, with a Cabinet about equally split between Communists and non-Communists, grew out of the Albanian resistance movement and came to power at Tirana following final liberation of Albania about a year ago.

Over Greek Protest

Britain took the step toward recognition over a protest from Greece, which has made territorial demands for northern Epirus. Foreign Office officials at London said, however, that the action will not prejudice the Greek claims.

Albania was swallowed up by Benito Mussolini's Fascist legions on April 7, 1939. The United States never recognized Italian sovereignty and officially considered Albania a friendly country throughout the war. It was liberated by its own resistance forces and never occupied by Russian or other Allied troops.

The Department of State issued the following statement:

30.24-31549

"Since the Fascist invasion and occupation of Albania in 1939, the United States government, although maintaining no official relations with an Albanian government, has stated on several occasions its support of the restoration of Albanian independence. The American people have admired the long and courageous struggle of the Albanians to liberate their land from Axis tyranny. This struggle, aided by increasing Allied military pressure, was brought to a successful conclusion at the end of 1944 when the Albanian resistance forces expelled the German invaders and established at Tirana a central governing authority, which has exercised effective control over the entire country.

Mission Took Survey

On May 8, 1945, the informal American mission, headed by Foreign Service Officer Joseph E. Jacobs, entered Albania to survey conditions and developments there preliminary to consideration by this government of the request of the Albanian authorities for recognition. Having studied the final report of this mission and consulted with the other major Allied governments, the United States government has today, through its informal representative in Tirana, communicated to Colonel General Enver Hoxha, president of the Council of Ministers of the existing regime in Albania, a note on the question of recognition. It is understood that the British and Soviets governments have also today communicated notes to General Hoxha on the same subject. The text of the United States note is as follows:

" 'The government of the United States, having considered the request of the Albanian authorities for recognition, has instructed me to inform you of its readiness to enter into diplomatic relations with the existing regime in Albania as the provisional government of Albania.

" 'In establishing official relations with an Albanian government, the United States Government desires to act in conformity with the obligations and principles to which it subscribed in the Crimea Declaration on Liberated Europe and accordingly requests assurances that the forthcoming elections for a Constituent Assembly shall be held on a genuinely free basis, with secret ballot and with no threats or intimidation; that all democratic individuals and groups in Albania shall enjoy freedom of speech and the right lawfully to present and support their candidates; and that foreign press correspondents shall be permitted to enter Albania to observe and report freely on the elections and the work of the Constituent Assembly.

Want Treaties Observed

" 'The Government of the United States also desires that the Albanian authorities shall confirm that the treaties and agreements which were in force between the United States and Albania on April 7, 1939, remain valid. The United States Government, on its part, confirms the continuing validity of these instruments.

" 'Upon receipt of the assurances requested the Government of the United States will be prepared to proceed with the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

" 'I have also been directed to advise you that the present proposal of the United States Government with regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations should not be construed as prejudicing consideration, at a later date, of other questions of an international character involving Albania.

" 'I shall be most happy to transmit to my government your reply to the proposals set forth above.' "

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Truman For Continuity in Foreign Policy

Holds British Tradition as Example for U. S. at White House Dinner

Atomic Bomb Talks Start in Washington

Attlee In From London; Mackenzie King Also Sees Truman, Byrnes

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Truman declared tonight he wants a foreign policy of the people and not of any political party.

"One of the great things of the British Empire," the President said, "is that when they have a foreign policy—and they always have one—the British people are behind that foreign policy, no matter which government is in power."

Mr. Truman spoke after toasts at a state dinner in the White House, the first social event in connection with the American-British-Canadian discussions which opened today. Prime Ministers Clement R. Attlee of Great Britain and W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada attended, together with fifty other guests.

The dinner interrupted opening of talks of heads of the three nations on the future of the atomic bomb and—as Mr. Truman put it—"for the implementing of a peace program that will be world-wide and continuous, and that will include every nation in the world without exception."

Hopes for Agreement

"We are going to our conferences prayerfully," Mr. Truman added. "We are hoping that agreements and policies will come out of these conferences which will make the United Nations Organization a living, moving, active program."

Mr. Attlee, noting the President's remarks on foreign policy, observed that "what we need most of all is a universal foreign policy, a foreign policy that is directed not to any immediate aim of any particular country, but a foreign policy that is conceived in the interest of all the people of the world.

"That does not mean that we don't take into account our particular differences, but it seems to me today that our overriding interests of world civilization come first."

Without reference to the atomic bomb, Mr. Attlee said that scientific discoveries are transcending oceans.

Attlee's Warning

"We must not let anything rob us of our freedom, and of our democracy," he went on.

"Rather we must try to see whether we cannot give to all nations that kind of security in which through long years on both sides of the Atlantic we worked up in practice that most difficult of all forms of government—democracy, about the only form of government that is worthy of free men."

Mr. Attlee urged that in the discussions they all "keep ever in mind that what we are out for today is to try to devise a world policy of the common man."

Mr. Truman said they were striving for a world order and peace in which nations will feel as the British Commonwealth of Nations and as the the forty-eight states.

In noting the strength behind the British foreign policy, the President found an illustration at the Potsdam Conference where Winston Churchill started as Prime Minister and Mr. Attlee took over after his election victory without a break in negotiations.

Congress Foes See Defeat for Peace Training

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Decisive Vote Expected in Committee on Tuesday; Backers Are Pessimistic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—President Truman's request for universal military training legislation skated on thin Congressional ice today as opponents claimed enough strength to kill it off quickly.

The test may come next Tuesday when the House Military Affairs Committee resumes hearings interrupted last week by a surprise move of opponents to block consideration until next year.

"You can say the bill is dead," Representative Dewey Short, Republican, of Missouri, said then.

It was Representative Short who sought last Thursday to defer further hearings until next year, in the midst of questioning of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. A technicality prevented a showdown then.

When Mr. Patterson returns for further questioning on Tuesday, Representative Short told reporters, he will renew his motion for deferment of consideration until 1946, or until after the Senate acts.

"We have the votes to do it," he said.

Representative Short and his followers claim fourteen of the twenty-seven committee votes, eight Republicans and six Democrats, with two Democrats listed as undecided.

Reporters who polled committee sentiment found the line-up 13 to 12 for postponing action, with two doubtfuls.

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The committee chirman, Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky, who has introduced a bill to carry out President Truman's request for prompt actiton conceded that the outcome was uncertain.

"It will be close," was all Representative May would say.

The Kentuckian threatened tc make public the committee rollcall after Tuesday's session. Usually such a vote is taken behind closed doors and the rollcall kept secret.

Not all of those expected to support Representative Short's motion are opposed to universal military training. Some believe action should be deferred until Congress decides what to do about proposals to merge the Army and the Navy.

Others feel that the Senate should act first, inasmuch as the House has passed controversial measures at the military committee's request only to have them snagged in the Senate.

One committee member said he believed the committee would approve the peace-time draft measure if the Senate acted first.

Senators To Probe Delays To Returnees

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Asserting that "everything is not as it should be," Senator Robertson (R.,Wyo.) demanded that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee investigate the program for returning servicemen from overseas.

A resolution he submitted to the Senate yesterday would authorize the committee to study conditions at embarkation points in Europe, North Africa and the Pacific, and to inquire into shipping conditions.

Promises Committee Meeting

Senator Walsh (D.,Mass.), Naval Affairs chairman, said he was sympathetic to Robertson's resolution, and would call a meeting of the committee Tuesday to investigate complaints that the return of service men is being held up.

"I feel that we will have to go to the very depths of this proposition," he said.

Quoting letters from servicemen to the effect that the return of hundreds of high-point men is being held up, while ships lie idle in Pacific harbors or are used to send home Japanese military personnel, Robertson told the Senate:

"It is impossible for me to believe that everything is as it should be. There is a breakdown some place between Washington and Europe and Washington and the Pacific, and I want an investigation.

Wants Special Investigation

"I don't want a normal routine investigation, I want a special investigation—that is designed not only to get the job done but to build some faith back into the hearts of our service boys and to let them know that we in the United States Senate realize our responsibility."

Robertson was supported by Senator Morse (R., Ore.), who declared the resolution should be reported to the Senate as soon as possible.

Count Again Asked On Army Doctors

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Senator Downey (D., Cal.,) renewed today a request—first made last July—for some official figures on how many doctors the Army is keeping in uniform.

Downey's action was praised by Senator Reed (R., Kan.), who told of receiving "letters, telegrams and cablegrams from all over the world." Reed has demanded that army doctors be returned quickly to home practices.

Last July, Reed recalled, Downey, as chairman of a military affairs subcommittee, asked Army and Navy figures on the number of doctors in service.

Has Three Questions

"The surgeon general's office promised to supply the information, and didn't do it," Reed said.

Now Downey has three questions for the Surgeon General:

1. What was the total troop enrollment and the total number of doctors as of the first of every month from January, 1945, through November?

2. Will you supply a list of all hospitals in the United States under the Surgeon General's command, together with the total number of patients and doctors at each?

3. What is the total number of doctors assigned to the Veterans Administration?

SENATORS PRESS MERGER DISPUTE

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McClellan, Naval Committee, and Hill, Military, Clash on Forrestal-Doolittle Issue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Members of the Senate Naval and Military Affairs Committees carried forward today the controversy over the proposed merger of the armed forces.

Senator McClellan of Arkansas, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, commented to a reporter on Secretary Forrestal's letter criticizing the testimony of Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle before the military committee yesterday.

"I think Secretary Forrestal is to be commended," he said, "for placing it (the controversy) on a high plane."

But Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, had this to say:

"General Doolittle's statement as a whole was a magnificent one. If Mr. Forrestal's letter will stimulate people to read General Doolittle's full statement it will serve a good purpose."

Senator McClellan declared that differences always had existed in military circles over policies of national defense.

Would Bar Personalities

"This issue should not be settled on a basis of personalities," he added, "but differences of opinion should be ironed out if possible and, if not, the decision should be made by responsible authorities."

Senator Hill, the Democratic whip, told a reporter that the Navy Secretary's letter tended to show "that division between the Army and Navy about which we heard so much at the time of Pearl Harbor."

"It emphasizes the need for putting the Army and Navy on the same team under a single department of the armed forces," he continued.

Mr. Forrestal's letter to Secretary of War Patterson objected in particular to a statement by General Doolittle that "our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves" as a result of asserted claims by admirals that sea power and carrier-based planes brought about the Japanese surrender.

The letter added that "if we allow an honest difference over principle to degenerate into an exchange of personalities we shall do irreparable harm to the end which we all seek in the name of national security: the comradeship of all branches of the armed forces."

Eisenhower May Give Views

General Eisenhower may be asked on his visit to the United States to express his views on the merger.

Some Senators took issue today with suggestions by admirals and civilian Navy leaders that a commission of military and naval experts and civilians be appointed to make a complete study of the subject.

Senator Hill's comment on this was that "when you can't beat an idea any other way you get it referred to a commission."

Senator Johnson, acting chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said in an interview:

"If I wanted to defeat or delay a plan, that is what I would try to do."

But Senator Wilson, Republican, of Iowa, a freshman member of the committee, had a different view.

"I think the Navy has raised some excellent points," he asserted, adding:

"I need all the help I can get on these problems."

Marine Corps Celebrates Its 170th Birthday

Statue of Flag Raising on Iwo Jima Is Unveiled at Navy Building in Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—General A. A. Vandegrift expressed hope today that a statue depicting the flag raising on Iwo Jima would "remind all who pass that we must keep the faith with the brave and the fallen."

The statue, modeled after the famous photograph taken atop Mt. Suribachi by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, stands in front of the Navy Building on Constitution Avenue. It was unveiled today in observance of the Marine Corps' 170th anniversary.

"We in the Marine Corps," the commandant said in a prepared address, "are proud that men represented in the statue here to be dedicated are marines. We are proud with the same pride we take in our entire 170 years of tradition, of which this deed has become an important part.

"But we have no illusions. We know that this statue commemorates much in addition to the courage of marines, much more than the capture of a dominating height on Iwo Jima. We know that its meaning encompasses the whole effort of the people of our nation. . . .

"The five marines and the Navy corpsman who placed the flag atop Mt. Suribachi typify the unsurpassed gallantry of all men of the armed forces who won our total victory.

"Their courage was from exactly the same cloth as that which smashed the German war machine in Europe and the Japanese in every sector of the Pacific.

"The men who raised the flag symbolize the sacrifice throughout the ranks of our fighting men. Three of the six died in the bitter combat of the next several days. Thousands like them, in every theater of the war, fell in defense of their country—and in the trust that, after victory, their nation would dedicate its might to the maintenance of the peace and security to which they dedicated their lives."

This was the first birthday in four years that the Leathernecks haven't been battling the enemy, having been battling the enemy.

The peace-time observance of the anniversary centered in the capital, but, around the world, marines cut birthday cakes and recounted exploits of the men who made history in this war.

From Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King came praise for the achievements of what the corps calls "the finest fighting organization in the world."

"We are thankful that the long road to victory which began three years ago at Guadalcanal has now been traversed," said Mr. Forrestal. "A world at peace will not forget the immortal chapters written along that road by the United States Marine Corps."

A total of 19,800 marines have died in the fighting since the last peace-time observance of the anniversary, in 1941—a month short of Pearl Harbor. Approximately 200,000 marines are still abroad.

FORRESTAL CALLS FORCES COMRADES

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Secretary Hails Good Feeling On Birthday Of Marines

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said tonight that the comradeship of the armed forces "cannot be produced by edict and must not be broken by controversies."

The Secretary's apparent reference to the current debate over merger of the Army and Navy, which the Navy opposes, was made in a broadcast congratulating the Marine Corps on its 170th birthday.

The Secretary also read a congratulatory "Well done!" letter by President Truman. Praise for the Marines also came from the chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Rear Admiral Lloyd T. Chalker, acting commandant of the Coast Guard.

Comradeship Of Forces

Forrestal said all the Navy congratulated the Marines on their birthday and hailed this indication of comradeship within the naval forces as "one of the bright pages in the record of the war." He continued:

"Indeed, the good feeling between all branches of the armed forces has been and will continue to be one of the foundation stones of our national security.

"That comradeship cannot be produced by edict, and must not be broken by controversies which are small when measured against the security of the nation—to which all of the armed forces are dedicated.

"Fanatical Opposition"

He praised the Marines for their part in the Pacific victory, declaring they had completed every mission even though they fought against "fanatical opposition."

The President's letter said the anniversary "gives our nation an opportunity to honor those heroic young Americans who opened the beachheads to final triumph in the Pacific," and added:

"To them, our people join in saying, 'Well done!'"

Japanese Disillusioned

"The Japanese went to war," the President said, "strong in the conviction that Japan was unsurpassable as a master of amphibious fighting, but at Guadalcanal, when our Marines launched our first ground offensive of the war, Japanese amphibious rule came to an end.

"Valor of the men of Guadalcanal turned the tide on that island, and from there the march to victory began."

General Marshall said that "throughout the terrible conflict just ended, the members of the corps displayed a spirit and facility for successful accomplishment worthy of the highest traditions of the corps." His remarks were included in a congratulatory letter to Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant.

WORLD CHIEFS HAIL UNRRA

Truman, Bevin, Chiang Kai-shek Mark Second Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Truman and other United Nations leaders praised the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today on its second anniversary. The President said in a letter:

"UNRRA has been and is today the proving ground for the capacity of the United Nations to work together to relieve suffering, prevent starvation, and restore hope to the people who have borne and resisted fascist invasion."

Mr. Truman said this country would continue to support UNRRA.

The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest L. Bevin, looked forward to another year "of yet further achievement in relieving the distressed peoples of the ravaged countries of the world."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek expressed thanks for the arrival of the first UNRRA ships in China.

Roberts in Army Post

Former Justice to Review Court Martial Cases in War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Former Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the Supreme Court, has been appointed chairman of the War Department's clemency board, created to review the 34,260 cases of military prisoners serving general court-martial sentences, the department announced today.

The board was formed to consider the cases of all men sentenced by general courts martial both here and overseas with a view to reducing sentences as warranted on the basis of individual records in each case.

Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall said that Mr. Roberts had accepted the appointment and that his acceptance would be of "extreme assistance in guaranteeing that the highest standards of fairness will be maintained in this post-war review and that clemency will be granted wherever it is warranted."

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BATAAN NATIONAL PARK AIM OF WAINWRIGHT

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 10—(AP) Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright wants to go back to Bataan—to establish a national park as a memorial for the men who fought and died there.

"I never want to see the orient again as a military leader," he told a press conference, "but I want to go back to work on a plan that is dear to my heart.

"I'm going to Bataan and make that sad battlefield into a national park, a memorial to the officers and men who fought and died there."

Senate Confirms Davis.

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The Senate confirmed Chester C. Davis of Missouri late yesterday as a member of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, representing the public. He succeeds William H. Davis, resigned.

Mellot Named Federal Judge For Kansas

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Arthur J. Mellott, of Kansas, has been selected by President Truman for the new Federal judgeship for the District of Kansas.

The White House said the nomination will go to the Senate the first of next week. Judge Mellott, a native of Wallula, Kan., is now on the United States Tax Court, to which he was appointed in 1935.

Prior to that he was a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. He has served as an assistant United States attorney, judge of the City Court of Kansas City, Kan., and also as a county attorney.

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Chemical Warfare Chief Quits Army

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service since 1941, retired today to enter private business, the War Department announced.

The 59-year-old Lima, Ohio, native has served in the Navy, Army Air Forces and Army Ground Forces during his military career. He resigned from the Navy a year after graduation from Annapolis to become a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. In 1937 he was Director of the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala.

House Shortage To Get Worse

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—At least 3,000,000 American families—including those of 1,000,000 war veterans—must "double up" with other families in order to have living accommodations in 1946.

That's the outlook John B. Blandford, Jr., national housing administrator, gave in a letter to mayors of all cities of more than 25,000 population.

Million Doubled Up Now

He said about 1,000,000 families are living doubled up now and that "preliminary estimates show that another 2,000,000 families must double up by December 31, 1946, unless their plight can be relieved by a far greater volume of new housing than anyone considers possible." This would be beyond a goal of 475,000 units hoped to be completed in 1946.

Saying at least a million families of veterans "will have to find accommodations in the presently occupied housing supply," Blandford declared they "won't find enough homes unless cities establish some system of organizing their housing supply and of giving veterans preference in turnover.

"Vets Referral Services"

"The first immediate task, then, is probably the establishment of adequate housing referral services for veterans, linked closely with any established veterans' information center so that a veteran can get as much necessary information as possible at one central point."

Blandford suggested in his letter that as a step to curb inflation in prices of new and existing homes that cities establish appraisal bureaus to give estimates of fair values to all prospective buyers.

NEWSPRINT INQUIRY

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Senators Butler (R.-Neb.) and Willis (R.-Ind.) called today for an immediate congressional investigation of the newsprint situation.

In a joint statement the two Republicans said that legislators should look into reports that the production of American paper mills already is 6,000 tons less than the estimated rate for the fourth quarter of this year. As a result, they said, the OPA is considering lifting ceilings $5 per ton, an action they said would cost newsprint consumers about $16,000,000 a year.

Butler and Willis authored a resolution for an investigation of the shortage. They said the resolution was approved by the Senate, but is being held up in the audit and control committee, which passes on expenditures for such inquiries.

The Senators said it may be necessary to develop new sources of supply in Alaska, as well as to spur the industry in this country.

Retirement Act Benefit Provisions Broadened

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Truman has signed a bill to allow former Government workers who have become disabled veterans to receive Federal Retirement Act benefits.

Previously, former Government employés who returned from the armed forces with physical disabilities which prevented their re-employment were not able to receive retirement benefits.

1945

Sales at $942,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—War finance officials predicted today that 25 per cent of the individual and E-bond quotas for the $11,000,000,000 Victory Loan would be reached by the end of the Armistice Day week end.

Reports for the twelfth day of the drive, which ends Dec. 8, boosted total reported sales to individuals to $942,000,000, of which $413,000,000 was in E-bonds. The quota of sales to individuals is $4,000,000,000. The E-bond quota, included in the individual's quota, is $2,000,000,000.

Treasury officials said that the widespread participation of Victory loan volunteers in the nation's Armistice Day observances encouraged them to expect the one-fourth mark in the individuals' and E-bond quotas to be reached.

FORD WORKERS VOTE 11 TO 1 FOR MOTORS STRIKE

NLRB Says 42,235 Ballots Ask Production Tie-up if Negotiations Fail.

LARGEST BIG THREE PROTEST

General Motors and Chrysler Plants Favor Labor Weapon if It Is Needed.

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Detroit, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Ford Motor Company workers have voted nearly 11 to 1 in favor of strike action to support demands of the United Auto Workers (C. I. O.) for a 30 per cent wage increase.

The National Labor Relations Board announced today that of 46,558 Ford workers voting in the three-day election, 42,235 ballots were cast in favor of the strike, 3,951 against and 372 voided. The company employs approximately 150,000 persons.

Eligible to vote were 83,561.

The heavy Ford majority favoring use of the strike weapon if necessary was the greatest in the Big Three auto companies where NLRB-conducted strike votes have been taken.

Other Plants Favor Strike.

General Motors workers voted nearly 6 to 1 for a strike while the Chrysler Corporation ratio was 8 to 1 in favor of strike action in the elections conducted last month.

Union leaders have emphasized that the strike vote does not necessarily mean a strike will be called. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. petitioned for the strike election when it presented its wage increase demands to the auto industry, but said every effort would be made to settle the dispute peacefully.

Meanwhile, as the union again rejected an offer from General Motors for an 8 to 10 per cent "cost of living" wage increase, the Automobile Manufacturers Association renewed its attack on a Department of Commerce report that the automobile industry could raise wages 25 per

cent in two years.

A statement from George Romney, general manager of the A. M. A. challenged man-hour productivity figures in the report and asserted the Department of Commerce would do well to base its future reports on facts, rather than assumptions. He added that continuing declines in worker productivity would affect adversely the industry's ability to pay higher wages, even though the industry is laying plans for higher output than ever before.

The Commerce Department report was based largely on expectation of a sharp rise in production which, it was said, would carry profits upward.

Union rejection of the General Motors wage increase proposal was contained in a brief filed yesterday at the resumption of negotiations over the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage boost.

"It would mean," the union said, "in the automobile industry a return within three years to the three or four-day week and six months working year for those who get jobs at all. It would mean unemployment and shrinkage of purchasing power among wage earners, farmers, professional people and over-saving by management and stockholders of big corporations."

This, the union brief continued, would result in chronic mass unemployment, scarcity in the midst of overproduction and want in the midst of surpluses.

Corporation Called Unfair.

Previously the union had filed with the NLRB a charge of unfair labor practices against the corporation, which in turn asserted that the charges were unjust, absurd and not borne out by the facts.

The union has already turned down an earlier General Motors proposal for a forty-five-hour week plus a six per cent wage increase.

Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W.-C. I. O. vice-president heading the union's delegation at wage negotiations, said at a news conference after yesterday's session that no progress had been made and that negotiations will be resumed Thursday.

H. W. Anderson, G. M. vice-president, when asked at a separate news conference whether he was optimistic over the outcome of the negotiations, replied, "We can't be optimistic with a strike hanging over our heads," and added, "the last thing I want to see in General Motors is a strike."

Charges Unfair Practices.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.), today charged SKF Industries, Inc., with unfair labor practices. Richard Davidson, regional director of the Steelworkers Union, said the charges, filed with the National Labor Relations Board, included company refusal to bargain with the union concerning piece work or incentive rates of pay and reduction of such rates of pay without the union's consent. He accuses the company of a lockout in the current stoppage. The company described the shutdown as a strike.

Rejects C. I. O. Demand.

Coatesville, Pa., Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The Lukens Steel Company revealed today that it has joined the nation's largest steelmakers in rejecting the $2 daily wage increase sought by the C. I. O.'s United Steel Workers. A strike vote under provisions of the Smith-Connally act will be held at the plant November 28.

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Stalemate at Yale Plant.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Negotiation of the issues in the labor controversy between the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.) and the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company stood balked today by the failure of representatives of each to agree on the method by which certain members of the plant personnel were to cross the picket lines.

The company insists that a group of workers it has designated as management personnel be permitted to cross the lines on regulation company passes or badges. The union, however, insists that certain workers be permitted across the lines only on passes issued by the union. Because of this stalemate, the conference in Mayor Charles E. Moore's office Friday ended with no accomplishments, in the words of the Mayor.

UAW NAMES BOARD TO ACT ON WAGES

Six-Man Strategy Committee Will Meet with 'Big Three.'

DETROIT, Nov. 10. — (AP) The international executive board of the United Auto Workers (CIO) today authorized a six-man "strategy committee" to "act as it may see fit" in current wage negotiations with the auto industry's "big three".

The action, taken at the board's meeting in Washington, came after consideration of recent votes in which employes of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors overwhelmingly favored a strike to support demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

Walter Reuther, UAW vice president in charge of General Motors negotiations, told reporters the board's action "places the strike threat on a 24-hour basis." He explained that the strategy committee could meet at a moment's notice and take any action desired.

R. J. Thomas, UAW president, declared however that the board had instructed Reuther to meet with GM officials again Thursday in an effort to solve the wage issue.

Wage negotiations between the union and officials of General Motors and Chrysler began some time ago and Ford negotiations are slated to start Nov. 20.

The strategy committee includes Thomas, Reuther, UAW Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen, Richard T. Leonard, in charge of Ford negotiations and Norman Matthews, in charge of Chrysler negotiations.

DETROIT VOTING CALLED TREND

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Brownell Sees Proof People Oppose "Unholy Alliance"

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., asserted today that the Detroit mayoralty election "afforded conclusive proof that the unholy alliance between the New Deal and the radical elements does not have the approval of the American electorate."

Nationally, the Republican national chairman said, the GOP "strengthened" its position for the 1946 congressional campaign.

The result in New York city, Brownell said, means—if it represents any change at all—that "Tammany is once more the dominant political force in that city."

"Reason For Jubilation"

"That, perhaps," he added, "may be one reason for the jubilation expressed by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee."

Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan had stated last Tuesday night before all the votes were counted that the election of William O'Dwyer, a Democrat, as Mayor of New York would have "an important bearing on the 1946 and 1948 election prospects."

In his first comment on Tuesday's voting, Brownell said in a formal statement:

"When the votes were counted the party had retained practically everything it had before, and had gained several strategic offices previously held by Democrats."

Democratic Backing Claimed

Brownell said that while the fight for control of Detroit was "conducted ostensibly on a non-partisan basis, Richard Frankensteen, the CIO-PAC candidate who ran with Democratic backing, was defeated by a margin approaching 60,000 votes."

After asserting that the re-election of Mayor Edward J. Jeffries over Frankensteen proved the people disapproved what he termed an unholy alliance between the New Deal and the radical elements, he added:

"If there is any city in the country where such an alliance might be expected to be effective, Detroit is that city. The results speak for themselves."

In support of his contention that the Republican party had strengthened its position, Brownell said the GOP had been victorious in all three special congressional elections since President Truman took office. These were in the Second Montana district June 5 and the Fourth New Jersey and Twenty-fourth Illinois last Tuesday. The Montana result was an upset for the Democrats.

NEW U.S. PLEA TO 'BIG STEEL'

Schwellenbach Again Asks Fairless To Meet With CIO

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, renewed efforts tonight to bring the United States Steel Corporation and the CIO steelworkers together to discuss wage terms.

The labor-management conference was in recess until Tuesday, but in the meantime peace moves in the basic industries, including automobiles, showed signs of progress.

Schwellenbach refused to take "no" for an answer from Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel, in response to his request for conciliation meetings with the CIO steelworkers and a special conciliator, Arthur S. Meyer.

Request Repeated

Schwellenbach's first request, last Saturday, was rejected by Fairless. The secretary sent another letter to Fairless saying "I have decided to reiterate my invitation of November 3" to attend the meeting November 14.

Fairless said that before he could accept the proposal to discuss the union's $2 daily wage-increase demand, the OPA should act on the corporation's request that higher prices be granted and give assurance of further increases to cover whatever wage demands were granted.

"I would call your attention to the fact that the Government is not insisting upon any agreement from your corporation as to a wage increase," Schwellenbach wrote Fairless tonight.

"Orderly Procedure"

"All that the Government asks is that in the presence of one of its representatives you intend to collectively bargain with your employés. That is the ordinary, orderly procedure uniformly followed.

Schwellenbach said that a letter from John A. Stephens, United States Steel vice president, told of rejection of union demands at a meeting October 10 and 11.

"Such long-range activities do not constitute collective bargaining or negotiation," said Schwellenbach.

His letter expressed hope that the labor-management conference will "devise ways and means whereby industrial strife may be minimized."

OPA Pledges Early Decision

The OPA administrator, Chester Bowles, meantime, let it be known that assurances have been given of an early decision on the steel industry's request for price increases.

The executive board of the CIO Automobile Workers, who are threatening an industry-wide strike, met here today and received a report from Vice-President Walter Reuther on the progress of the negotiations with the General Motors Corporation.

Reuther told reporters they could draw any inferences from his flying trip from Detroit, but he would not say he was recommending that the 300,000 G.M. workers strike to back their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

The strike of the AFL Street Railway and Motor Coach Employes on most Greyhound bus lines east of the Mississippi headed toward a showdown, with a new meeting scheduled by the Conciliation Service on Tuesday in Philadelphia.

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Jurisdictional Union Strife Is D.C. Parley Topic

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—The quest for a method of ending labor's jurisdictional strife continued today while most delegates to President Truman's labor-management conference began an Armistice Day holiday week end.

The committee assigned to jurisdictional problems has so far offered no report, but it had before it Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's proposal last Monday that organized labor designate a "czar" to iron out interunion disputes.

Little Enthusiasm

Labor delegates sounded out informally have shown no great enthusiasm for the technique that Schwellenbach said had met the problem in baseball and the moving-picture industry.

Nevertheless, the committee on representation and jurisdictional questions was reported to be seeking improved machinery by which unions could settle the troublesome disputes themselves.

This group arranged meetings tomorrow and Monday, but a majority of the industry and labor delegates were already leaving Washington for the week end.

One Accomplishment

They had one solid accomplishment, Conference Secretary George W. Taylor reported. Business and labor delegates have fully accepted the principle of collective bargaining, he said.

Taylor said this was no meager achievement, even though now written into the Wagner Labor Relations Act, because the postwar labor parley of 1919 cracked up over an inability to agree on a resolution stating that workers are entitled to be represented by unions or spokesmen of their own choosing.

Steel-Price Ruling Promised

These other developments in wage and labor issues engaged Government officials:

1. Price Administrator Bowles promised Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, to rule as soon as possible on the corporation's request for higher steel price ceilings.

This action, reported by an OPA official last night, aroused hope that negotiations will be resumed soon between United States Steel and the CIO United Steel Workers union on the union's demand for $2 a day more pay.

CIO Alleges Violence

2. Secretary Schwellenbach studied a request of the CIO Textile Workers Union that he protect workers at three Texas cotton mills where the union said violence greeted returning strikers.

The union last night asked Schwellenbach for "extraordinary and immediate action" to enlist the aid of Federal law enforcement agencies to halt "organized thuggery now rampant" at the Hillsboro, Itasca and Mexia mills. John W. Edelman, Wasnington representative of the union, said two union officers were sent to a hospital and half a dozen others needed medical attention after being attacked while returning to work in preparation for Federal conciliation conferences to end a wage dispute.

3. The War Labor Board announced creation of a temporary new division to rule on wage stabilization questions.

No National Policy Seen On Overtime Tomorrow

U. S. Legal Aids Kick Question to Local Parleys

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Labor Department lawyers said today that local observance of holidays and industry practice will determine whether workers receive extra pay for working Monday.

The war-time order limiting the number of holidays for which overtime would be paid was revoked Aug. 21 by President Truman, who has announced that government workers will get an Armistice Day holiday on Monday.

The order listed six holidays for which time and a half would be paid. It also provided for double-time pay for the seventh day of work in a week.

Labor-management agreements governing past practices now determine the compensation for holiday work, William S. Tyson, department solicitor, and Arthur Hill, assistant, said.

The six holidays named in the war-time order were New Year's Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and either Memorial Day or one other such holiday of local importance.

Higgins Leaves Future Moves Still Mystery

New Orleans, Nov. 10 (AP) — A liquidation order still left unanswered today questions concerning the plans of Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., who turned out thousands of invasion craft during the war and then advertised a program for assembly-line production of peacetime pleasure boats.

Stockholders of Higgins Industries, Inc., voted unanimously yesterday to liquidate the concern as the result of labor difficulties that led Higgins to shut down three strikebound plants November 1.

Some Work Until March

The order was extended to the firms subsidiaries as well, but the announcement said that Higgins and Secretary-Treasurer Morris Gottesman, designated liquidators, would carry out existing contracts if possible. Gottesman estimated these at $5,000,000 worth and indicated that they would provide jobs for about 1,000 persons until next March.

At the Government-owned Micheaud plant, Higgins companies have been producing airborne rescue boats and atomic-bomb parts for the Army. No labor trouble has been reported at that plant.

$40,000,000 In Orders

The firm has reported a backlog of $40,000,000 worth of contracts for pleasure and commercial boats.

Higgins declined to expand the stockholders' statement, except to say in reply to a question:

"Andrew Higgins is not through" in New Orleans.

Higgins's dispute is with American Federation of Labor unions. About 2,000 workers walked out October 29 in protest against his refusal to negotiate a new contract.

Congress Probe Wanted

William L. Donnels, Metal and Building Trades Union publicity chairman, said the unions would press for a congressional investigation of the plant closings.

The National Labor Relations Board is conducting a hearing on a CIO request for an election to determine the collective bargaining at the plants. Trial Examiner T. Lowrey said he would continue sessions today.

1,550 Jobs At Meade Still Remain Vacant

Fort George G. Meade, Md., Nov. 10 (AP)—James W. Salyers, civilian personnel director of Fort Meade, today said 1,550 vacancies still existed for civilian personnel at the post, the majority at the separation center.

Mr. Salyers said jobs ranging from associate civilian engineer at $3,640 a year to junior laundry assistant at 50 cents an hour remained unfilled. More than 700 clerk-typists at $1,704 a year also are needed.

11 DIE IN CRASHES OF TWO ARMY PLANES

LEBANON, Tenn., Nov 10 (AP)—Six men died in the flaming wreckage of an Army plane which crashed and burned eight miles west of here soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Jackson Dies, on whose farm the plane, believed to have been a C-46 transport, fell, said it first circled a field, obviously in trouble, then smashed into a clump of trees on a hillside.

He said parts of six bodies have been found, including two with partially opened parachutes. All were within 150 yards of the wreckage. Bits of the plane were found over a half-mile area.

BRUDEN, Tenn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Five men were killed today when an Army B-25 crashed near the top of Log Mountain, a short distance from the Kentucky-Tennessee State line.

A guard was thrown around the crash area pending the arrival of Army investigators from Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky.

Jack Colson, manager of the Middlesboro, Ky., airport, said fog covered the top of the mountain when the accident occurred but that the ship was below the fog when it started its plunge earthward.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Nov. 10 (AP)—The Navy today released the names and addresses of fourteen of the twenty-two men killed Thursday in the collision of two large patrol planes.

Five survivors picked up by rescue boats are still in naval hospitals. The condition of one is serious, but the other four were reported as "satisfactory" today. Sixteen bodies are still missing.

The dead include John J. Fitzsimmons, aviation machinist 3/c, of Newark, N. J.; Ralph M. Barberio, aviation ordinanceman 3/c, of Forest Hill, L. I., and Walter J. Ponezich, aviation radioman 3/c, of Buffalo.

8 NAVY PRISONERS HUNTED IN VIRGINIA

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Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10 (A. P.).—A wide-spread hunt was under way today for eight Navy prisoners who overpowered and disarmed two Marine guards at Camp Peary yesterday and fled toward Richmond in a stolen automobile.

Fifth Naval District Headquarters here reported last night that the prisoners made their escape about 9 A. M. from a general work detail outside the prison compound at the naval training and distribution center near Williamsburg. The men were reported to have beaten their Marine guards and seized their guns after rushing them, and to have fled afoot along the highway toward Richmond. The guards were given dispensary treatment at the camp and their condition was reported satisfactory.

Fifth District Headquarters, which did not have the ratings of the men, said the escapees were: William M. Hagan of Parkville, Md., George D. Ledger of Dubois, Pa., Vyron E. Thompson of Soldier, Iowa, Edward O. Byus of Woodbine, Md., Theodore E. Hall of Rochester, Mich., Justin R. Harrington of Cochecton Center, N. Y., Charles H. Wright of Nashville, Tenn., and Silas Henry Burgess of Baxter, Tenn.

GI'S MOTHER AND NAZI HELD

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Woman Accused Of Harboring Escaped Prisoner Of War

Boston, Nov. 10 (AP)—The FBI said tonight that a complaint would be filed next Tuesday charging a Leominster woman, mother of three servicemen, with harboring an escaped prisoner of war.

E. A. Soucy, Boston FBI head, described it as the first such case in the New England area since prisoner-of-war camps were established in this section.

He said the complaint would be filed before Edwin Crandall, United States commissioner, at Worcester, naming Mrs. Fannie Welvaert, 45, who was arrested by Worcester police on a misconduct charge last night in a rooming house at which FBI agents and Army intelligence officers captured an escaped German prisoner of war.

They Met At Hospital

Mrs. Welvaert was employed as a janitress at the Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Soucy sad, while the recaptured prisoner, Horst Becker, 22, was on a work detail there.

Socy said that after Becker's arrest, Mrs. Welvaert admitted that she met the prisoner in Leominster within two hours of his escape from the camp September 15.

Investigation, Soucy said in a statement, revealed that she introduced Becker into the home of her mother and stepfather as an old theatrical friend and that after a quarrel with Mrs. Welvaert's mother Becker took up residence under the name of Harry Hadden in the Worcester rooming house where he was arrested last night.

Soucy said that Mrs. Welvaert stayed at the Worcester address intermittently as Becker's wife.

16-Year-Old Vet Favors Peace Draft

Pittsburgh, Cal., Nov. 10 (AP)—Here's one veteran who thinks a year's compulsory military training would be good for youths. Private John M. Nolan, Jr., of Cedar Lake, Ind., says: "I believe it would teach the youth to be self-reliant and teach him how to work, besides giving the nation additional protection during times of emergency."

Nolan, 16 years old, is about to be discharged from the Army because he is under age.

State Young Republicans Urge Bonus to Veterans

Also Propose 'Broadening' of Wagner Labor Act

SYRACUSE, Nov. 10 (AP).—Resolutions urging New York State to pay a "fair and equitable cash bonus" to veterans of World War II and calling for broadening of the Wagner labor-relations act were adopted unanimously by the board of governors of the New York State Association of Young Republican Clubs here today.

The labor resolution recommends "(a) that the provisions of the Wagner act be made bilateral in their application so that employer and employee alike be made responsible individuals in their relations with each other and be subject to penalties and damages for violation of fair-labor practices as defined by the Wagner act as amended.

"(b) That in instances of industrial strife, where the welfare and needs of the general public are involved, the right to strike be curtailed and that the parties be required to settle their differences by mediation and conciliation and, if necessary, by arbitration."

A third resolution adopted recommended convening of a conference of Republican leaders to consider and announce the party program on national issues. Plans were made to have Young Republican Clubs meet soon to formulate their part in the 1946 campaign to re-elect Thomas E. Dewey as Governor.

Halsey Urges More Teamwork

Philadelphia, Nov. 10 (AP)—Urging "teamwork more than ever now," Admiral William F. ("Bull") Halsey, Jr., says "many Americans seem to have forgotten the common sacrifices of the war."

"Some are now fighting each other. Is that what the young men died for?" Admiral Halsey asked at a dinner last night in his honor after a Victory Loan drive appearance.

"During the war," Halsey said, "I had a special 'department of dirty tricks' thinking up special ways to bedevil the Japs. Now it behooves us to get up a 'good-tricks' department. We must chart our course in peace as well as in war."

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Earlier, the 63-year-old commander of the 3d Fleet told a press conference he had applied for retirement and expected to quit sea duty November 22. He plans to spend "an indeterminate period in Washington" before his retirement next year, Halsey said.

Shifts to NLRB.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Sylvester Garrett, chairman of Third Regional War Labor Board since its establishment in 1943, has announced his resignation to become a public member of the National War Labor Board in Washington.

Take U. N. O. Bid to London

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP).—Armed with voluminous data outlining the advantages of the City of Brotherly Love as the permanent home of the United Nations, a Philadelphia committee will fly to London tomorrow to make its final bid for the honor. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University, will head a special delegation appointed by him at the request of Mayor Bernard Samuel. The group has made plans to meet with the fifty-one delegates of a special committee appointed by the United Nations to select a world capital. Dr. Johnson said his plans also include a trip to Moscow for a visit with Premier Stalin.

Guadalcanal's Crew Cited

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP).—The officers and enlisted men of the escort carrier U. S. S. Guadalcanal, now stationed at the naval air training base here, received a Presidential citation today for capturing a German submarine off North Africa on June 4, 1944. The citation was presented by Rear Admiral C. A. Powenall, chief of naval air training. Captain Shirley Miller, present skipper of the carrier, received the award for the ship. Captain Dan Gallery was in command of the Guadalcanal at the time of the action cited.

$1,000,000 Fire at A.A. F. Base

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP).—Fire today destroyed an Army Air Forces warehouse containing more than $1,000,000 worth of aircraft parts and plane supplies, Colonel Horace Aynesworth, the field's commanding officer said.

Scientific Press Freedom Sought

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Requests for immediate restoration of freedom of the scientific press was sent today to the President, Congress and the secretaries of War, Navy and State by the metropolitan section of the American Physical Society.

Publication of much scientific work in nuclear physics is still forbidden under army rules covering anything that is considered pertinent to the atomic bomb. The letters carry a resolution adopted by the New York society which is meeting here today, which said:

"Any restrictions of research will not only be contrary to the traditions of science, but will delay the development of scientific research in this country.

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"Advantages which may accrue from regimenting science for military secrecy will be more than offset in the long run by the disadvantages caused by hampered communications among scientists, the difficulty of training young scientists, and the general discouragement of scientific initiative.

"The determination of which of the presently classified (classified means held a military secret) information is scientific and should therefore be declassified, should be in the hands of a board, the majority of whose members are representative civilian scientists and engineers.

"In peacetime no control board should have censorship authority over the publication of scientific research."

"In the interest of world peace and of our national security we urge that our Government take immediate steps through the existing framework of the United Nations organization to call a conference for the purpose of working out machinery for the international control of armaments, especially those involving atomic power. We recommend that the United Nations organization be encouraged to get up an international commission of scientists to advise on technics through which such control might be exercised."

Iran's First Ambassador To Washington Arrives

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Hussein Ala, Iran's first ambassador to the United States, said today Iran wants to be on friendly terms "with our powerful neighbors and Allies" but sees no reason why "foreign troops should still be occupying the territory of an ally."

The Ambasador arrived here on an Air Transport Command plane form London.

Ala was appointed four months ago after an agreement under which the Iranian legation was raised to the status of an embassy.

N.Y. City Honoring British Air Chief

New York, Nov. 10 (AP) — Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, of the Royal Air Force, deputy supreme Allied commander during the European war, will be officially honored today by New York city.

Sir Arthur is to receive a Certificate of Distinguished Service from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at a City Hall ceremony, following which he will be guest of honor at a "picnic box luncheon." The British officer then will accompany the mayor to Yankee Stadium to see the Army-Notre Dame football game.

Sir Arthur and Lady Tedder arrived here yesterday for a tour of the United States. He is expected to join Prime Minister Attlee and British Ambassador Lord Halifax in talks in Washington on the future of atomic energy.

British RAF Leader Honored In New York

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder of the Royal Air Force received today New York city's Certificate of Distinguished Service at an official reception at City Hall.

Muggy weather forced the ceremonies indoors, taking away some of the glitter of a New York reception.

Following the ceremony, the Marshal, accompanied by Lady Tedder, adjourned to the Board of Estimate chamber for a picnic lunch" with the Mayor, city officials, members of the British diplomatic colony in New York, Brig. Gen. Kenneth Lord, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, and their wives.

The "picnic" consisted of box lunches, tea, coffee, coca-cola and frankfurters. After lunch the party left to attend the Army-Notre Dame football game at Yankee Stadium.

1,000 Rabbis To 'March'

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—In a demonstration to coincide with Prime Minister Attlee's visit, 1,000 rabbis will "march on Washington" Monday to seek immediate admittance into Palestine of 100,000 European Jews.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, said between 300 and 400 of the rabbis would leave New York city for Washington and delegations would come from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and other metropolitan centers.

The rabbis plan to deliver a four-point petition to congressmen and to the President urging immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews from Germany to Palestine; repudiation of the 1939 British White Paper; formation of an Anglo-American commission to carry out the League of Nations mandate, and release of Jewish patriots said to be held by the British in Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea and other places.

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$250,000 Sought For Palestine Work

Cleveland, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Pioneer Women's Organization plans to raise $250,000 in the next five years for 25 new institutions in Palestine for women and children.

The sum, decided on at the group's annual convention here, will be used mainly to care for European refugees.

Mrs. Israel Goldstein of New York, chairman of the child rescue fund, told the convention that $200,000 was sent to Jerusalem this year for the rehabilitation of refugee children.

Arnold Favors ATC Helping Airlines

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, proposes that the world-wide facilities of the Air Transport Command of the AAF be made "available to commercial operators."

He also said at a testimonial dinner given by an American Legion post last night that the task of the American Air Force was "to see that 1917 never happens again, and that December 7, 1941, never happens again."

26,000 Veterans Returning

[By the Associated Press]

Sixteen transports, carrying more than 15,000 veterans of the European war, are scheduled to dock today at three East Coast ports, while eighteen more ships are due at three West Coast ports, with more than 11,000 troops from the Pacific.

More than 11,600 troops are due at New York aboard nine vessels; approximately 2,300 at Boston, aboard five ships, and more than 1,100 at Newport News, Va., aboard two transports.

New York Arrivals

Ships and units arriving:

NEW YORK—Vulcania, from Le Havre: 4,096 troops including these units of 8th Armored Division: 3,736th Tank Battalion with medical attendants, 36th Tank Battalion with medical attendants, 78th Armored Medical Battalion, 58th Armored Infantry Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Company Combat Commands A and B.

Excelsior, from Le Havre: 2,049 troops, including the 18th Tank Battalion and miscellaneous high-score personnel.

Roseville, from Antwerp: 495 troops, including the 302d and 304th Port companies.

Miscellaneous troops on these ships:

Marine Fox, from Le Havre: 2,475.

Norway Victory, 1,961.

King Woolsey, from Southampton, 561.

Daniel Heister, from Le Havre: 29.

Atenas, from Bremen: 7.

Richard B. Lyons, from Cardiff: 23.

Arriving At Boston

AT BOSTON — Robert T. Paine, from Southampton: 528 troops, including 361st Fighter Squadron.

Miscellaneous troops on these vessels:

Grenville Dodge, from Italy: 582.

Thomas Johnson, from Antwerp: 637.

Wallace Tyler, from Antwerp: 3.

Matthew Maury, from Le Havre: 594.

AT NEWPORT NEWS — Miscellaneous troops on these ships: Benjamin Milan, 577; Joseph Leidy, 566.

Los Angeles List

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous troops aboard these vessels: Marias, 7; Fond du Lac, 2,200; Pleau Laut, 2,000; Donald Kaiser, from Iwo, 76 soldier-patients; Ina Coolbirth, 14 casuals.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on these craft: Bald Eagle, 17; Electra, 127; Harvard Victory, 57; Irwin, 73; John H. Payne, 17; Laredo Victory, 2; Rooks, 52; Winged Arrow, 1,631; Carrier Pigeon, 6.

AT SEATTLE—Miscellaneous personnel aboard Albert J. Berres, from Hilo, 23; Matsonia, from Brisbane, 3,173 Army, 1,007 Navy; Prince Georges, from Tokyo, 1,023; Columbia, from Alaska, 169.

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BOMBER UNITS REACH U.S.

Men Of 3 Squadrons Of 444th Back From Pacific

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Men of three squadrons of the veteran Pacific theater's 444th Bomb Group returned to their homeland today on the transport Winged Arrow, seventeen days out of Tinian.

The ship carried 1,609 Army Air Corps men—almost all of them ground crews and maintenance units—and three navy men. Most of the flying crews of the 444th previously had returned by air.

The soldiers included officers and men of the 676th, the 677th and the 678th Bomb Squadrons

Capt. Samuel A. Gard, of Hamilton, Ohio, one of the returning officers, said the 444th bomb group was the first B-29 Air Corps unit to be organized.

Formed In 1943

It was formed in April, 1943, at Tucson, Ariz., was sent to the China-Burma-India theater in February, 1944, and was transferred to Tinian in April, 1945.

All the men are being sent to near-by Camp Stoneman for processing.

Six other ships were due today, including the transport Sevier with 1,769 soldiers and 51 sailors. The destroyer Irwin had 127 veterans; the Rooks, 52; the transports Electra with 127, the Bald Eagle with 17, and the carrier Pigeon with 6 also were scheduled to dock.

Last Large Contingent 'For Some Time' To Sail

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Guthrie Janssen, NBC correspondent at Manila, said today in a broadcast monitored in San Francisco that the last large contingent of service men to leave Manila for some time to come would embark for the United States next week.

Janssen said men with 78 and 82 discharge points were loading for home now, and that 72 and 77 point men were preparing to move into the 29th Replacement Center next week. The 82 to 100 point men left six weeks ago, he added.

The correspondent said fourteen ships carrying 35,000 service men were en route to the United States.

26TH DIVISION DUE HOME NEXT MONTH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — (AP) The Yankee (26th) division is scheduled for return to the United States next month, but may not debark at Boston, the War Department informed Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.) today.

John W. Martyn, administrative assistant to Secretary of War Patterson, wrote Mrs. Rogers that it is too early to determine which debarkation port will be used.

His letter was in reply to a request forwarded by Mrs. Rogers from the Boston American legion which asks that the division debark at Boston so that a celebration could be arranged.

Martyn, said the factors governing the selection of a debarkation point is subject to change on very short notice and it is therefore not possible to determine now where the division will land.

34,500 Veterans Due Today

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Seventeen transports, carrying more than 16,000 veteran troops are scheduled to dock tomorrow at three East Coast ports, while twenty ships with more than 18,500 men are due to arrive from the Pacific at six West Coast ports.

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WITH LONDON

ATHENS, NOV. 10-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER EMBROS EDITORIALLY ATTACKED PREMIER ENVER HOXHA OF ALBANIA TODAY AND CRITIZED THE BRITISH FOR RECOGNIZING HIS GOVERNMENT "INSTEAD OF SENDING A DOZEN RED CAPS TO ARREST HIM."

THE PAPER SAID GREEKS WERE BITTER OVER BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE ALBANIAN REGIME.

"A BRITISH AMBASSADOR WILL SOON TAKE OFF HIS HAT IN FRONT OF MR.HOXHA AND DELIVER INTO HIS HANDS, STAINED WITH GREEK BLOOD, HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LETTERS OF CREDENCE," THE PAPER COMMENTED.

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WITH LONDON ALBANIAN

WASHINGTON, NOV 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES OFFERED TODAY TO RECOGNIZE THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA UNDER THREE CONDITIONS ONE OF WHICH IS NEWS FREEDOM FOR AMERICAN REPORTERS IN THAT COUNTRY.

THE REPORTERS WOULD HAVE TO BE ASSURED OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO COVER FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO FOLLOW.

LONDON ANNOUNCED ITS RECOGNITION OF PREMIER COL. GEN. ENVER HOXHA'S REGIME WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT HOXHA INTENDED TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS AT AN EARLY DATE.

THE TWO OTHER ASSURANCES REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES ARE THAT THE ELECTIONS "SHALL BE HELD ON A GENUINELY FREE BASIS, WITH SECRET BALLOT AND WITH NO THREATS OR INTIMIDATIONS." AND THAT "ALL DEMOCRATIC INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS IN ALBANIA SHALL ENJOY FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE RIGHT LAWFULLY TO PRESENT AND SUPPORT THEIR CANDIDATES."

THE NEWS FREEDOM REQUIREMENT IS ONE OF THE MOST DEFINITE DIPLO-

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FIRST LEAD ALBANIAN NOV 11 1945

LONDON, NOV. 10--(AP)--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS RECOGNITION OF THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER COL. GEN. ENVER HOXHA, AN ACTION TAKEN DESPITE GREEK OBJECTIONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT HOXHA INTENDED TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS AT AN EARLY DATE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION IN ALBANIA WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE AGREED WITH PREMIER HOXHA ON TERMS.

AT BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT, ALTHOUGH THE HOXHA REGIME IS PREDOMINATELY COMMUNIST, IT ALSO CONTAINS NON-COMMUNISTS AND IS NOT A GOVERNMENT FORCED ON THE COUNTRY FROM THE OUTSIDE. HOXHA IS GENERALLY BELIEVED TO HAVE CLOSE LIAISON WITH MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS PROTESTED AGAINST BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE REGIME AT TIRANA ON THE GROUNDS IT WOULD PREJUDICE ATHENS' TERRITORIAL CLAIMS TO NORTHERN EPIRUS. ATHENS DISPATCHES SAID THE GREEK PROTEST CALLED ATTENTION TO CHARGES THAT THE GREEK POPULATION IN NORTHERN EPIRUS, A PART OF ALBANIA, HAD BEEN MISTREATED. LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID BRITISH RECOGNITION OF ALBANIA WOULD NOT NECESSARILY AFFECT GREEK CLAIMS.

RECOGNITION OF THE HOXHA REGIME WOULD LEAVE THE STATUS OF KING ZOG IN THE BALANCE. KING ZOG FLED ALBANIA WHEN MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS INVADED THE COUNTRY ON GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1939, AND IS NOW LIVING IN EXILE IN ENGLAND. DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS EXPRESS BELIEF HE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE PRESENT REGIME IN ALBANIA.

MJ849AES

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MATIC STEPS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES IN ITS EFFORTS TO NEGOTIATE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ANOTHER COUNTRY. ALTHOUGH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES HAS FOR MONTHS FOLLOWED THE POLICY OF TRYING TO GET AS MANY AMERICAN REPORTERS AS POSSIBLE INTO THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED BALKANS.

ALBANIA, WHICH MUSSOLINI TOOK OVER ON APRIL 7, 1939, HAS BEEN TRYING UNDER HOXHA TO GET BIG-POWER RECOGNITION FOR A LONG TIME. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT UNDERSTOOD THAT RUSSIA ALSO WAS MAKING RECOGNITION OFFERS TODAY.

THE SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED FOR BRITAIN BECAUSE OF HER FRIENDSHIP WITH GREECE. THE GREEKS HAVE LAID CLAIM TO THE TERRITORY OF NORTHERN EPIRUS AND PROTESTED AGAINST BRITISH RECOGNITION OF HOXHA ON THE GROUND THE CLAIM WOULD BE PREJUDICED.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO HOXHA WAS DELIVERED IN TIRANA TODAY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, BY JOSEPH E. JACOBS, UNITED STATES POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE THERE.

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SU1146AES

LONDON, NOV.10-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL WILL LEAVE LONDON TOMORROW FOR A PRIVATE VISIT IN PARIS, A MEMBER OF HIS HOUSEHOLD SAID TODAY. THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER WILL GO FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL WEDNESDAY TO BRUSSELS, WHERE HE IS TO RECEIVE THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

LONDON, NOV. 11-(AP)- FOUR HUNDRED ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIRFORCE OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS REFUSED TO SAIL FOR AUSTRALIA ABOARD THE ORIENT LINER ORION TODAY BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY TERMED "DISGUSTING OVERCROWDING."

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A SENIOR RAF OFFICER SAID THAT CONDITIONS ABOARD THE SHIP, WHICH CARRIED APPROXIMATELY 2,600 MEN, WERE NO WORSE THAN ON ANY OTHER TROOP SHIP.

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SMS 0745A CAMPBELLS 1145 THRU SECOND

PARIS, NOV.10-(AP)-THE BODIES OF 15 FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN WHO DIED HEROICALLY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR WILL BE PLACED TOMORROW BESIDE FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR UNDER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE AS FRANCE HONORS HER SOLDIER DEAD.

THE FIFTEEN, ALL KNOWN, DIED AT GERMAN HANDS.

GEN.DE GAULLE WILL SPEAK AT ARMISTICE DAY CEREMONIES AT THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S MARBLE TOMB.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WILL PARADE IN REIMS. RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT LE HAVRE, AN EMBARKATION POINT. ARMISTICE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED AS A HOLIDAY MONDAY AT U.S.INSTALLATIONS.

B436PES

PARIS, NOV.10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WILL SPEND $25,000,000 IN AMERICAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY, FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM DURING THE 1945-46 FISCAL YEAR, CHAIRMAN BASIL O'CONNOR SAID TODAY. OF THE TOTAL, $10,000,000 WILL BE SPENT FOR CIVILIAN REFLIEF.

HE SAID JUNE 1 HAD BEEN SET AS THE DATE FOR CLOSING ALL ARMY RED CROSS INSTALLATIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN THE OCCUPATION AREA.

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BERLIN, NOV.10-(AP)-THE FRENCH BLOCKED A MOVE IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TODAY TO PERMIT THE AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL GERMAN TRADE UNIONS INTO A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

THE FRENCH FIRMLY OPPOSED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ON THE ISSUE. THE CONTROL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED THAT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY, IT WAS UNABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON AN ISSUE AND THAT ITS MEMBERS HAD SO INFORMED THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

THE FRENCH ALSO OPPOSE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR GERMANY, UPON WHICH THE OTHER POWERS HAVE AGREED.

B324PES

ADD PRAGUE (TISO) XXX DISORDERS

SEVERAL SHOPS DISPLAYED PHOTOGRAPHS OF TISO IN CLERICAL GARB AND HANDCUFFED, THE PICTURES SHOWED THE PRIEST'S ARRIVAL IN BRATISLAVA FROM PRAGUE, WHERE HE WAS TURNED OVER TO CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES BY THE AMERICANS.

TISO AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT FACE TRIAL IN A NATIONAL COURT.

B525PES

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BERLIN, NOV. 11-(AP)- FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY SAID TODAY THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE IS MORE CRITICAL THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE ALLIED ENTRY INTO GERMANY AND DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH ARMY HAD BEEN DEPLOYED FOR A "BATTLE OF THE WINTER."

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MONTGOMERY SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DOCILE AND WELL BEHAVED AT PRESENT "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE WHAT WILL BE THE

30.24-31555

EFFECT ON THEM OF THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND FUEL UNDER THE RIGOROUS CONDITIONS OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN WINTER."

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AN OUTBREAK OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES "MAY WELL HAVE A DISASTEROUS EFFECT ON THE RECOVERY" OF GERMANY, MONTGOMERY DECLARED. HE REPORTED THAT BRITISH TROOPS WILL NOT ONLY GUARD KEY POINTS BUT ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL GUARDS FOR FOOD AND COAL DUMPS IF NECESSARY. THEY WILL BRING QUICK AID TO GERMAN POLICE IN THE CASE OF CIVIL OUTBREAKS, MONTGOMERY SAID.

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SMS 0745A HEINZERLINGS 11230

LONDON, NOV. 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT PLANS TO MAINTAIN A PEACETIME BRIGADE OF 3,000 ROYAL MARINE COMMANDOS AND THAT IN THE FUTURE COMMANDO TRAINING WILL BE COMPULSORY FOR ALL MARINES. MARINE UNITS WILL REPLACE THE ARMY COMMANDO GROUPS WHICH WAR SECRETARY J.J. LAWSON ANNOUNCED RECENTLY WOULD BE ABANDONED.

RP650AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 10--(AP)--LT. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, COMMANDER OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY INVESTIGATIONS WERE STILL INCOMPLETE OF TWO RECENT TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHES IN GERMANY WHICH KILLED A TOTAL OF 35 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE STILL INCOMPLETE AND THAT DETAILS WERE LACKING.

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GEN. CANNON EXPRESSED THE OPINION ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT INFORMATION IN WHICH DETAILS ARE LACKING THAT BOTH CRASHES WERE THE RESULT OF PILOT ERRORS RATHER THAN MECHANICAL FAILURES. BOTH CRASHES OCCURRED DURING FOG AND RAINY WEATHER.

IN THE FIRST CRASH NEAR KARLSRUHE ON NOV. 1 IN WHICH 21 WERE KILLED, CANNON SAID THE PILOT APPARENTLY TRIED TO GET THROUGH TO HIS DESTINATION DESPITE THE FACT THE PILOT OF AN ACCOMPANYING C-47 TRANSPORT DECIDED TO TURN BACK TO FRANKFURT TO AWAIT BETTER WEATHER. THERE WERE THREE SURVIVORS.

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THE OTHER PLANE CRASHED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR STUTTGART.

THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE CRASHES ARE BEING WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

APR NORGAARDS 01 805 CCC SP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHUNGKING,NOV.10-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS MADE A NEW CHARGE TODAY OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION EVEN AS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON WAS EMPHASIZING THE MARINES ARE NOT IN CHINA "FOR ANY PURPOSE CONNECTED WITH THE CONFLICT" BETWEEN REDS AND NATIONALISTS.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN ALLEGED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT AN AMERICAN ULTIMATUM WAS SERVED LAST MONDAY ON RED TROOPS TO WITHDRAW 100 KILOMETERS FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE RED COMMANDER AT SHANHAIKWAN, COASTAL TERMINUS OF THE GREAT WALL, TURNED IT DOWN--AND NOTHING IN THE WAY OF FIGHTING HAS BEEN REPORTED SINCE.

IN WASHINGTON, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT STATEMENT NOTED THAT MARINES UNDER LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER'S OPERATIONAL CONTROL ARE STATIONED ALONG THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN-CHINWANGTAO LINE OF COMMUNICATION AND AT TSINGTAO.

THE STATEMENT ADDED THE MARINES WERE THERE "FOR THE PURPOSE, AND THE PURPOSE ONLY, OF ASSISTING THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO OBTAIN THE SURRENDER OF JAPANESE FORCES THERE AND TO CARRY OUT THE SURRENDER TERMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

CHINWANGTAO, ONE OF THE POINTS HELD BY THE MARINES, IS

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THE PORT AT WHICH CHINESE NATIONAL TROOPS HAVE LANDED FROM U.S. TRANSPORTS AND MOVED NORTH TO CONFRONT THE COMMUNISTS AT SHANHAIKWAN.

FROM CHINWANGTAO, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD BERGHOLZ REPORTED THAT THE MARINES ARE NEAR ENOUGH TO HEAR THE SKIRMISHING AND TO SEE WOUNDED BEING BROUGHT IN. HE SAID THE MARINES HAVE HEARD, WITH SOME RESERVATION, REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON THAT THEY ARE TO BE PULLED OUT.

VICE ADM. DANIEL BARBEY TOLD BERGHOLZ THERE WAS SUFFICIENT SHIPPING IN NORTH CHINA TO GET THE BULK OF THE MORE THAN 50,000 MARINES IN THE AREA HOME BY CHRISTMAS IF THAT IS TO BE AMERICAN POLICY.

A CHECK BY BERGHOLZ OF THE TROUBLED AREA FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY OUTBREAK OF LARGE SCALE CIVIL WAR AS YET.

HOWEVER, THE CHINA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT BLOODY SEESAW BATTLES ARE IN PROGRESS AT RAILROAD POINTS IN SHANSI PROVINCE.

THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD, MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN'S NEW CHARGE AGAINST THE AMERICANS, IS A VITAL ARTERY FOR TRANSPORTATION OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS TO MANCHURIA.

THE REDS HAVE SAID THEY WOULD OPPOSE ENTRY OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA. RECENTLY THE NATIONALISTS SOUGHT TO LAND AT TWO PORTS IN MANCHURIA FROM ADMIRAL BARBEY'S SHIPS BUT DID NOT GO ASHORE AFTER REPORTEDLY FINDING THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THEM AND THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD TAKEN OVER.

MM1246APST NM

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, NOV.11-(AP)-THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WILL APPROPRIATE 600,000,000,000 (B) CHINESE NATIONAL DOLLARS FOR RELIEF USES FROM NOW TO THE END OF 1946, THE CHINESE RELIEF ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS FUND WILL BE IN ADDITION TO 100,000,000 (B) SPENT FOR THE SAME PURPOSE FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR.

(THE COMBINED SUM, 700,000,000,000 CHINESE NATIONAL DOLLARS, WOULD BE EQUAL TO $35,000,000,000 U.S. AT THE CURRENT OFFICIAL RATE OF 20 TO ONE. BUT THE RATIO WITHIN CHINA VARIES FROM 500 TO 2,000 CHINESE DOLLARS TO ONE U.S. DOLLAR.)

JQ833PCS

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A82KX

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, NOV.11-(AP)-A ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HONORING THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE CREATED AT NANKING SOON, THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LIBRARY WILL INCLUDE ON ITS SHELVES WRITINGS ENCOURAGING THE SPIRIT OF WORLD PEACE. HIGH-RANKING AMERICANS IN CHUNGKING HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SERVE AS ADVISORS ON THE PROJECT. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD WILL BE ENCOURAGED.

JQ830PCS

SHANGHAI, NOV.10-(AP)-BELATED REPORTS TODAY FROM AN AREA 165 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PEIPING TOLD OF THE DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST 40TH ARMY BY A COMMUNIST FORCE WHICH OUTNUMBERED THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS 10 TO 1.

REMNANTS OF THE DEFEATED 40TH REPORTEDLY FLED SOUTHWARD.

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(THE DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT OLEN CLEMENTS ON THIS ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWED ONE EARLIER IN THE WEEK FROM CHUNGKING IN WHICH A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ACKNOWLEDGED DEFEAT AND THE CAPTURE OF TWO NATIONALIST GENERALS BY THE REDS. THE CHUNGKING DISPATCH, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS MADE AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL.)

SKIRMISHES HAVE BROKEN OUT BETWEEN CHINESE REDS AND NATIONALISTS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TIENTSIN.

JQ904PCS NM

PEHTAIHO IS ON THE TIENTSIN-CHINWANGTAO RAILROAD, IN THE AREA WHERE THE MARINES ARE ON PATROL AFTER ASSISTING IN DISARMING JAPANESE TROOPS, AND 15 MILES SOUTH OF CHINWANGTAO.

(REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING AT SHANHAIKWAN SAID CLASHES ALSO HAD OCCURRED TO THE SOUTH, AND AN UNCONFIRMED ACCOUNT SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD WIPED OUT A CHINESE NATIONALIST PLATOON AT PEHTAIHO.)

JQ-NN1025PCS ADD SHANGHAI (94TH NAT. ARMY) XXX AREA

A76KX

(130)

HONOLULU, NOV.10-(AP)-COMPLAINTS FROM 140 HIGH-POINT VETERANS ON LONELY CANTON ISLAND IN THE PHOENIX GROUP THAT THEY HAVE BEEN AWAITING TRANSPORTATION HOME SINCE LAST JULY BROUGHT CONFIRMATION--AND A PROMISE OF A QUICK RIDE--FROM THE MID-PACIFIC COMMAND'S TRANSPORTATION OFFICE TODAY.

THE OFFICE, ACKNOWLEDGING COMPLAINTS APPEARING IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, ATTRIBUTED THE DELAY TO THE FACT THAT ONLY A FEW MEN AT A TIME HAD BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE. THIS, IT SAID, MADE IT NECESSARY TO WAIT UNTIL ENOUGH WERE ELIGIBLE TO JUSTIFY SENDING A TROOP SHIP APPROXIMATELY 2,000 MILES FROM HONOLULU TO PICK THEM UP.

A TROOPSHIP NOW IN A FORWARD AREA, THE OFFICE PROMISED, WILL STOP AT CANTON ON ITS RETURN TRIP AND PICK UP ALL ELIGIBLE MEN.

SIMILAR COMPLAINTS WERE RECEIVED BY STARS AND STRIPES RECENTLY FROM HIGH-POINTERS ON CHRISTMAS ISLAND, APPROXIMATELY 1,300 MILES SOUTH OF HAWAII.

JQ805PCS

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A77KX

HONOLULU, NOV.10-(AP)-MORE THAN 46,500 ELIGIBLE ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN--ABOUT 95 PER CENT OF THEM NOW IN THE MARIANAS--WILL BE STARTED HOMEWARD BEFORE NOV.30, THE MID-PACIFIC COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MORE THAN HALF OF THOSE IN THE MARIANAS ARE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE PERSONNEL.

OF THE 75,000 MID-PACIFIC ARMY MEN REPORTED ELIGIBLE ON NOV. 1, 17,800 ALREADY ARE EN ROUTE HOME, THE COMMAND REPORTED. DURING THE WEEK ENDED NOV.3, APPROXIMATELY 10,000 STRATEGIC AIR FORCE PERSONNEL RETURNED IN UNITS WHICH WERE TO BE INACTIVATED AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

JQ807PCS NM

TOKYO, NOV.10-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY DISAPPROVED [illegible] OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A SPECIAL AGENCY FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEMOBILIZED MILITARY PERSONNEL ON THE GROUND IT WOULD DUPLICATE A SERVICE OF THE JAPANESE WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOV.11-(AP)-MARQUIS JOICHI KIDO, LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL AND ONE OF THE CLOSEST MEN TO THE EMPEROR, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY TOKYO NEWSPAPERS TO HAVE DECIDED TO RESIGN AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY "FOR RECOMMENDING TOJO AS PREMIER AND SUPPORTING HIM."

KIDO, EMPEROR HIROHITO'S PRINCIPAL ADVISOR, HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN NAMING PREMIERS FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS AND WAS A KEY FIGURE IN THE SELECTION OF HIDEKI TOJO UNDER WHOM JAPAN WENT TO WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

JAPANESE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE HAVE CRITICIZED KIDO BITTERLY SINCE THE OCCUPATION. MANY HAVE DEMANDED HIS RESIGNATION, SOME ASSERTING HE SHOULD BE ARRESTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL. KIDO SURVIVED TWO ATTEMPTS ON HIS LIFE BY RIGHTISTS WHO OPPOSED THE SURRENDER.

RA1051PCS

#400 (INVADERS HOME) → TOKYO××× DEATH

THE REMAINDER, HE SAID, WERE REDUCED TO EATING RATS AND BUGS LAST SPRING, AND WERE SAVED FROM DEATH BY FOOD SUPPLIED BY AMERICANS AFTER THE SURRENDER AND ANOTHER LOAD BROUGHT IN BY A JAPANESE STEAMER IN SEPTEMBER.

THEY RETURNED TO A HOMELAND WHICH ENDED TEN WEEKS OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION TODAY AND WHERE RECONVERTED WAR PLANTS WERE SLOWLY GETTING INTO PRODUCTION OF PEACETIME ARTICLES.

A FEW PLANTS WERE PRODUCING SUCH COMMODITIES AS KITCHEN UTENSILS, LIGHT SOCKETS AND LUNCH BOXES, BUT BEFORE PRODUCTION CAN GET INTO FULL SWING HUNDREDS OF BOMBED PLANTS MUST BE REBUILT AND THOUSANDS OTHERS REPAIRED.

A RECENT "FREE TRADE" DECLARATION BY THE ALLIED COMMAND ESTABLISHED A POLICY OF ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE AND WAS EXPECTED TO SPEED UP RECONVERSION. UP TO THE FIRST OF THIS WEEK ONLY 58 RECONVERSION PERMITS HAD BEEN ISSUED IN THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA INDUSTRIAL AREA AND A SIMILAR NUMBER IN THE KOBE-OSAKA-NAGOYA REGION.

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THE HOME MINISTRY'S ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE MEANWHILE WERE COLLECTING INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF A NEW GROUP OF WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS. THE WARRANTS WILL BE ISSUED TO LOCAL POLICE FORCES THROUGHOUT THE NATION AFTER SUSPECTS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE COMPILED.

WW406APS

BY SGT.CHARLES KOPP
MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) NAGASAKI, NOV.11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-ALONG A 30-MILE FRONT DESIGNATED FOR THE INVASION OF JAPAN THAT WAS TO COME THIS MONTH, MARINES GATHERED TODAY TO OBSERVE ARMISTICE DAY AND GIVE THANKS THAT PEACEFUL OCCUPATION MADE THE BATTLE UNNECESSARY.

THE SERVICES WERE MORE THAN ORDINARY SUNDAY WORSHIP AND THE MEN WHO WERE TO HAVE SPEARHEADED THE ASSAULT ON BEACHES NEAR HERE FILLED CHAPELS SITUATED ON GROUNDS ONCE MARKED OUT ON BATTLE MAPS FOR AMERICAN CEMETERIES.

ALL AROUND THEM WAS EVIDENCE OF WHAT, THEY FELT, WOULD HAVE MADE INVASION THE BLOODIEST ONSLAUGHT IN HISTORY.

IN THE BACKGROUND LAY INSURMOUNTABLE VOLCANOES AND MOUNTAINS, HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVES AND TUNNELS, ELABORATE BEYOND THE IMAGINATION OF EVEN THE COMBAT VETERANS.

CAMOUFLAGED RADIO TOWERS APPROXIMATELY THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN DIMENSIONS. THERE WERE CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSES AND PILLBOXES AND COUNTLESS DEFENSES APPEARING ALMOST INVULNERABLE TO BOMBING.

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THE JAPANESE WERE READY FOR THE INVADER.

CITIES COULD BE ATOM BOMBED LIKE NAGASAKI, BUT NOTHING COULD KEEP THE JAPANESE, WITH HIS RIFLE, GRENADE AND DREADED MORTAR, OUT OF THE CAVES AND FORTIFICATIONS DEALING IN WHOLESALE DEATH.

THIS WAS SHOWN ON IWO JIMA. NO SPOT OF EQUIVALENT SIZE EVER TOOK SUCH A POUNDING AS IOW. YET THE JAPANESE HELD OUT THERE FOR 25 DAYS AND INFLICTED TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES UPON THE LARGEST FORCE OF LEATHERNECKS EVER ASSEMBLED FOR ONE ENGAGEMENT.

THE INVASION OF JAPAN WOULD HAVE BEEN ANOTHER IOW JIMA, MULTIPLIED MANY TIMES, THE MARINES

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LEATHERNECKS EVER ASSEMBLED FOR ONE ENGAGEMENT.

THE INVASION OF JAPAN WOULD HAVE BEEN ANOTHER IOW JIMA, MULTIPLIED MANY TIMES. THE MARINES BELIEVE.

OUT OF THE RUIN WHICH AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT WOULD HAVE LEFT WOULD HAVE ARISEN EVERY JAPANESE MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO OPPOSE THE ALLIED LANDINGS VICIOUSLY AND FANATICALLY.

ONLY A QUANTITY OF ATOMIC BOMBS COULD HAVE ELIMINATED SUCH RESISTANCE. THE FEELING IS THAT "WE WOULD HAVE WON, BUT WE WOULD HAVE SUFFERED UNPRECEDENTED CASUALTIES."

THESE THOUGHTS RAN THROUGH THE MINDS OF MARINES AS THEY HEARD THEIR CHAPLAINS MEMORIALIZE THE MEN WHO "DIED TO TEACH THE JAPANESE THAT AMERICANS DO NOT CHOOSE TO BE KILLERS."

THEN THESE CONGREGATIONS, WHICH ONLY RECENTLY KNEW BLOODY BEACHHEADS AS ROUTINE WORK, WALKED OUT OF THEIR CHAPELS INTO UNBELIEVABLY PEACEFUL JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 10-(AP)-A 7,000-FOOT RUNWAY AT HANEDA AIRDROME BETWEEN YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN JANUARY, EIGHTH ARMY ENGINEERS SAID TODAY. THE AIRPORT IS BEING DEVELOPED TO HANDLE ALL CRAFT BUT B-29S, AND WHEN COMPLETED, WILL BE THE HUB OF AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND TRAFFIC IN THE ORIENT.

TOKYO, NOV.10-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,500 MEN OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION HAVE EMBARKED FOR HOME ON THE SHIP "HERALD OF THE MORNING," INCLUDING THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 132ND INFANTRY, COMPANY B OF THE 121ST MEDICAL BATTALION OF THE 132ND INFANTRY, COMPANY B OF THE 121ST MEDICAL BATTALION AND THE 246TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV.10-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUTHORITARIAN "NEW STATE" PROCLAIMED BY GETULIO VARGAS PASSED UNNOTICED IN BRAZIL TODAY, WITH ITS CONSTITUTION RESEMBLING A BARE STUMP FROM WHICH MOST OF THE BRANCHES HAD BEEN LOPPED BY THE 11-DAY-OLD REGIME OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES.

THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, USUALLY WELL-INFORMED, REPORTED THAT EVEN THE STUMP MIGHT BE UPROOTED, SAYING THAT CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT WERE THINKING OF A "PURE AND SIMPLE REVOCATION OF THIS FASCIST CHARTER."

THE LINHARES ADMINISTRATION ALREADY HAS REVOKED FORMER PRESIDENT VARGAS' PROPOSALS TO HOLD STATE ELECTIONS AT THE SAME TIME AS THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND SMASHED THE STATE MACHINES FOR CONTROL OF THE ELECTIONS.

IT HAS RESTORED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY, CANCELLED THE PRESIDENT'S ARBITRARY POWER TO DISCHARGE GOVERNMENT AND ARMED SERVICE EMPLOYES, REPEALED THE VARGAS ANTI-TRUST LAW WHICH GAVE EXTRAORDINARY PRESIDENTIAL POWER OVER CORPORATIONS, RETIRED THE HEAD OF THE VARGAS SECURITY TRIBUNAL WHICH JUDGED POLITICAL OFFENSES, AND TRANSFERRED THE SPECIAL POLICE TO THE CIVIL POLICE.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER TO NEWSPAPERS TODAY INSTRUCTED THEM TO OPEN THEIR COLUMNS TO ALL SIDES IN THE CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

B455PES

BUENOS AIRES, NOV.10-(AP)-THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DECIDED TODAY TO HOLD THE NATIONAL ELECTION SOONER THAN THE ORIGINAL DATE OF APRIL 7, 1946-- A DECISION WHICH SUPPORTERS OF COL. JUAN PERON SAID WOULD FAVOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES OF THAT "ARGENTINE STRONG MAN."

THE NEW DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK.

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NIGHT LEAD STRIKE (250)

(DT) WINDSOR,ONT.,NOV.10-(AP)-THE PROBLEM OF SETTLING THE PROLONGED STRIKE AT THE FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA APPEARED HEADED FOR THE DOMINION CABINET AT OTTAWA TODAY AS FURTHER GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO MEDIATE ENDED IN FAILURE.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, CANADIAN MINISTER OF LABOR, LEFT FOR OTTAWA BY PLANE AFTER FOUR DAYS OF CONFERENCES WITH FORD OFFICIALS AND STRIKE LEADERS.

MITCHELL SAID HE PROBABLY WOULD NOT RETURN HERE, BUT WOULD REPORT, WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS, TO THE DOMINION CABINET.

HIS DEPARTURE CAME AS MORE SUPPORT FOR THE FORD STRIKE, WHICH WITH SYMPATHY WALKOUTS HERE ALREADY HAS VIRTUALLY PARALYZED THE CITY'S INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS, WAS GAINING MOMENTUM.

THE JOINT POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS BEGAN MAKING PLANS FOR A ONE-DAY WORK STOPPAGE OF ALL

CIO MEMBERS THROUGHOUT CANADA AND INVITED ALL AFL UNIONS IN CANADA TO JOIN IN THE "HOLIDAY." AN ESTIMATED 300,000 WORKERS WOULD BE AFFECTED.

AT TORONTO GEORGE HARRIS, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS (CIO), SAID ALL CANADIAN LOCALS OF HIS UNION HAD BEEN ASKED TO PREPARE FOR STRIKE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF THE FORD WORKERS. A DATE FOR THE WALKOUT WILL BE SET LATER, HE SAID.

DURING HIS STAY HERE, MITCHELL OBTAINED A COMPANY PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION BUT THE OFFER WAS TURNED DOWN BY THE UNION'S JOINT POLICY COMMITTEE.

ROY ENGLAND, PRESIDENT OF UAW-CIO LOCAL 200, WHICH REPRESENTS FORD WORKERS, SAID THE UNION WOULD BE WILLING TO SUBMIT ALL DEMANDS EXCEPT UNION SECURITY TO ARBITRATION. OTHERS INCLUDE DUES CHECK-OFF, WAGE INCREASES AND A GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE.

IN ADDITION TO THE 10,000 FORD STRIKERS, WHO WALKED OUT TWO MONTHS AGO, SOME 8,500 WORKERS IN SMALL PLANTS HAVE BEEN IDLE FOR A WEEK IN SYMPATHY WORK STOPPAGES.

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WITH WINDSOR STRIKE

TORONTO,ONT.,NOV.10-(AP)-TELEGRAMS SENT TODAY TO ALL CANADIAN LOCALS OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) ASKED PREPARATION FOR STRIKE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF THE FORD WORKERS," GEORGE HARRIS, SECRETARY OF THE UNION, ANNOUNCED. THE TELEGRAM SAID LOCAL UNIONS WOULD BE INFORMED WHEN SUCH ACTION WAS TO BE TAKEN.

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REORGANIZATION
BY FRANCIS J.KELLY

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,NOV.10-(AP)-SENATOR HARRY BYRD IS CONVINCED IT WOULD BE A LOT EASIER TO GET AROUND IN THE JUNGLE OF GOVERNMENT IF THE NAMES OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS WERE SYSTEMATIZED.

THAT IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SUGGESTIONS THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT HAS SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR USE WHEN AND IF CONGRESS AGREES ON LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO REORGANIZE THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

"A BUREAU IN ONE DEPARTMENT IS NOT NECESSARILY COMPARABLE IN POSITION, AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITY, SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS TO A BUREAU IN ANOTHER DEPARTMENT," BYRD OBSERVED.

"THE SAME LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN DEFINITIONS FOR UNIT DESIGNATIONS EXISTS IN THE USE OF THE TERMS OFFICE, DIVISION, BOARD, COMMISSION, ETC.

"THE SITUATION IS CONFUSED EVEN MORE BY THE TENDENCY TOWARD USE OF MORE IMPOSING DESIGNATIONS SUCH AS AUTHORITY, ADMINISTRATION, SERVICE, AGENCY, CORPORATION, COMPANY, ETC."

AMPLIFYING THE SUCCESTION, BYRD RECOMMENDED TO THE PRESIDENT THAT THE SUBDIVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT BE DESIGNATED IN SUCH MANNER AS TO "INDICATE THE ECHELON OR LEVEL WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION, STATUS IN THE CHAIN OF AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY, ADMINISTRATION OR HOUSEKEEPING REQUIREMENTS, AND RATING OF THE HEAD."

SOME DEPARTMENTS, SUCH AS STATE AND POSTOFFICE, ARE PRETTY WELL STANDARDIZED IN THEIR NAMING SYSTEMS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT, FOR INSTANCE, IS DIVIDED INTO VARIOUS "OFFICES," SUCH AS THE OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS. THAT, IN TURN, IS SUBDIVIDED INTO THE DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS, DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AFFAIRS AND PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

BYRD CALLED THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SYSTEM A "HODGE PODGE." HE POINTED OUT THAT ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES BEAR SUCH LABELS AS OFFICE,

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DIVISION, ADMINISTRATION, BOARD, AUTHORITY, SURVEY AND SERVICE.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ("THE ECONOMY COMMITTEE"), BYRD HAS MADE A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AND OF WAYS TO ELIMINATE OVERLAPPING AND DUPLICATION.

HIS NO.1 RECOMMENDATION IS TO PLACE ALL CURRENTLY INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES UNDER CABINET CONTROL.

PHASE TWO WOULD BE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM NOMENCLATURE WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

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THE THIRD STP--CONSOLIDATION AND COORDINATION THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT.

FINALLY, HE WOULD BACK LEGISLATION ENDING ALL REMAINING UNNECESSARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

BYRD INDICATES THERE IS A BIG FIELD FOR ECONOMY IN THE VARIOUS "HOUSEKEEPING" FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

"AMONG THE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AND HOUSEKEEPING SERVICES WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY NOTABLE FOR THE NUMBER OF UNITS ENGAGED IN THEM," HE SAID, ARE:

PERSONNEL, TRAINING, INVESTIGATIONS, SAFETY AND WELFARE, RETIREMENT, FISCAL BUDGET, AUDITING, ACCOUNTING, TABULATING, PROCUREMENT, MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTY, COMMUNICATIONS, CORRESPONDENCE, MESSENGER SERVICE, REVIEW AND ROUTING, FILING, TRANSPORTATION, SHIPPING, PRINTING, DUPLICATING, INFORMATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LIBRARY.

EXCLUDING THE WAR, NAVY AND POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENTS, BYRD SAID THERE ARE 101 UNITS IN 26 DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DESCRIBE THEIR DUTIES AS INCLUDING "RECRUITING."

INDONESIAN

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.10-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE, CLAIMING TO REPRESENT ALL ITS COUNTRYMEN IN THIS AREA, SAID TODAY IT HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKING HIM TO "TERMINATE LEND-LEASE WHICH IS USED AGAINST FREEDOM-LOVING INDONESIANS."

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THE MESSAGE SAID MORE THAN 200 INDONESIANS HAD QUIT SHIPS HERE IN A DEMONSTRATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, AND ASKED THE PRESIDENT TO GRANT THEM PASSAGE TO "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC PORTS" OR GIVE THEM PERMISSION TO WORK HERE PENDING THEIR RETURN.

M.SOENARDJO, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMITTEE, SAID 178 INDONESIAN SEAMEN ALSO WALKED OUT IN NEW YORK AND THAT AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER HAD QUIT THEIR SHIPS IN LOS ANGELES HARBOR IN PROTEST AGAINST DUTCH "SUPPRESSIVE METHODS" IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

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SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.10-(AP)-ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED WHICH WILL PREVENT FUTURE USE OF HIGH-POINT SERVICE MEN FOR KITCHEN POLICE DUTY ABOARD HOMEBOUND VESSELS FROM THE ORIENT, MAJ.GEN.HOMER J.GRONINGER SAID TODAY.

IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES THAT HIGH-POINT VETERANS ABOARD THE STEAMER MONTEREY HAD BEEN REQUIRED TO DO KP DUTY, THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"THE COMPLAINT OF NAVY VETERANS ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY THAT THEY HAD TO PERFORM KP DUTIES FOR CIVILIAN PAYING PASSENGERS BRINGS TO A HEAD A SITUATION ON WHICH WE HAD PREVIOUS COMPLAINT AND ON WHICH WE HAD TAKEN IMMEDIATE ACTION.

"AS A RESULT OF THAT ACTION, ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION THAT WILL PREVENT THE USE OF SERVICE PERSONNEL ON SHIPS UNDER ARMY CONTROL FOR SUCH PURPOSES.

"THESE ORDERS REQUIRE THAT BEFORE ANY SPACE IS ALLOTTED FOR

COMMERCIAL PASSENGERS ON WSA (WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION) VESSELS, SUCH AS THE MONTEREY. THE SHIP STEWARD DEPARTMENT, COMPOSED OF CIVILIAN CREW MEMBERS, BE ADEQUATELY MANNED TO HANDLE THE COMMERCIAL PASSENGERS.

"THESE ORDERS HAD NOT YET REACHED THE THEATERS WHEN THE MONTEREY LOADED.

"AND, OF COURSE, WE WON'T CARRY CIVILIANS, EXCEPT UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCS, AS LONG AS THERE ARE ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

"ON THIS PARTICULAR VOYAGE, THE SHIP WAS NOT UNDER ARMY CONTROL. IT WAS ASSIGNED TO THE NAVY FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO HONOLULU.

"WHILE WE MUST AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL TO GET A TRUE PICTURE OF THE SITUATION, IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE KP DUTIES COMPLAINED OF CENTER IN THE TROOP CLASS MESS AND THAT THE SHIP STEWARD DEPARTMENT IS HANDLING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER MESS."

GRONINGER'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED A PROTEST APPEARING IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES. IN HONOLULU THE NEWSPAPER CHARGED THAT 1,300 NAVY ENLISTED MEN, HOMEBOUND FOR DISCHARGE, HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO DO KP DUTY FOR 1,500 CIVILIANS ABOARD THE MONTEREY, AS WELL AS FOR THEIR OFFICERS AND THEMSELVES.

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(100)

PORTLAND, ORE., NOV.10-(AP)-THE MORMACSEA AND THE ATTACK CARGO SHIP SIDONIA DOCKED YESTERDAY FROM MANILA WITH 1364 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL SLATED FOR DISCHARGE.

MEN FROM THE 5TH, 7TH ANB 13TH AIR FORCES AND THE 2[illegible] AEF PHOTO SQUADRON WERE ABOARD THE MORMACSEA, WHICH CARRIED 929 ENLISTED MEN, 84 NURSES AND 51 OFFICERS. HER TRIP FROM THE PHILIPPINES LASTED ONLY 18 DAYS COMPARED WITH 28 FOR THE SIDONIA, PLAGUED BY ENGINE TROUBLE. THE SIDONIA HAD 300 NAVY RETURNEES.

THE LIGHT CRUISER VICKSBURG, WITH A CREW OF 50 OFFICERS AND 850 ENLISTED MEN, ALSO ARRIVED AND WILL BE AN ARMISTICE DAY ATTRACTION FOR THE PUBLIC.

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NEW YORK, NOV.10-(AP)-DR.H.D.SMYTH, AUTHOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON THE ATOMIC BOMB, SAYS HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE CONVINCED THERE WAS "NO OBVIOUS WAY OF APPROACKING A COUNTER WEAPON".

DR.SMYTH, CHAIRMAN OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY'S PHSICS DEPARTMENT, DECLARED IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY THAT IT WAS "RIDICULOUS TO TALK OF EXPLODING BOMBS AT A DISTANCE BY RADIO OR OTHER KNOWN METHODS."

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British Blast Way Into Soerabaja as Big Guns Open Up

BRITISH TROOPS RENEW ATTACKS ON INDONESIANS

Bombers Blast Soerabaja Naval Base, Scoring Direct Hits.

CASUALTIES HEAVY

Native Leader Claims Thousands of Civilians Killed in 'Massacre.'

LI ERICKSON

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 11—(AP) British air attacks were renewed on Soerabaja late today in support of Indian troops fighting in the center of the great naval base, as President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic declared that "thousands and thousands" of civilians had been killed in a "vast massacre."

The British reported that their bombers scored direct hits on the main Indonesian army headquarters and on three other staff headquarters.

Tanks seized from the Japanese by the Indonesians were sent into action against Indian troops, the British command said. The tanks fired 30 rounds into the Fifth Indian division, but finally were silenced by artillery, the announcement said.

The official British report, in its first mention of Indonesian casualties, said that many of the "enemy" were killed in "fanatical charges against British tanks," and that "many Indonesian bodies were removed by women last night" following fighting yesterday.

Call For "Holy War"

The Soekarno government meantime made public messages from the Islam congress meeting in Jogjakarta calling for a Moslem "holy war" against colonial subjugation.

Soekarno, in a statement at Jogjakarta where he addressed 50,000 wildly cheering nationalist youths with a fiery exhortation, called on world public opinion to condemn the British attack on Soerabaja, a city of 500,000 tightly-packed residents. He said two entire Indonesian quarters had been burned down and the Chinese and Arab quarter severely damaged.

The headquarters of Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christian, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, flatly denied native assertions that the British had made indiscriminate air attacks upon the city, however. The headquarters added that it had received no reports that the British were employing naval guns to support the Fifth Indian division, as the Nationalists had claimed. The Dutch news agency Aneta said that only 20 bombs were dropped on the city in the British air attacks.

DAY

Christison's headquarters said 3,500 internees had been rescued from the jail in which they had been held by the Indonesians. The British seized the Soerabaja telephone exchange intact, and telephone communications were opened to Batavia. Soerabaja's water and lighting systems were "out of order," the British said.

No Mass Evacuation Revealed

Areas occupied by the British were empty of inhabitants except for a few native women and children who were being fed by the British. Aerial reconnaissance, however, failed to reveal any mass evacuation of Indonesians from the city.

Advancing under cover of darkness Fifth Indian division troops gained two-thirds of Soerabaja, the Dutch said. Earlier British accounts, detailing the close quarter nature of the fighting, said that Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh's forces pushed 1,200 yards into the city in a "through" advance from jump-off positions in the dockyard perimeter.

There were increasing signs that the native extremists soon would be driven from the city.

Soekarno Hits British

In his statement issued at Jogjakarta, Java's ancient capital, Soekarno said:

"I strongly protest against the use of bombers and heavy weapons against a city population which is not able to defend itself properly against those weapons. I hereby draw the attention of the whole world toward the vast massacre of men, women and children."

Among the casualties, he asserted, were hundreds of "Chinese and Arab innocent and peaceloving people who came here as merchants and traders."

Although Soekarno declared it his intention to localize the Soerabaja incident, he got over to the cheering youth in his exhortation that those who hindered the Indonesian republic must be killed.

Nationalist Information Minister Sjarifuddin charged that the British were using civilians as a shield for their advance. He added that Americans were among the victims of the British attack. There were no Americans known to be in Soerabaja.

An official British casualty report listed 183 officers and men missing who were presumed to be captives of the natives. Reported British casualties through yesterday were one killed and four wounded.

Of 12 R.A.F. Mosquito bombers sent on air strikes with 500-pound bombs, three were put out of action with fuel tank holes from Indonesian rifle and machine-gun fire.

Brigadier Killed

Brigadier Loder-Symonds, commander of royal artillery, was killed in the take-off crash of a Mosquito bomber. The accident occurred as Loder-Symonds, who won the American Distinguished Service Cross for the Arnhem action on the Western front, was starting on an observation flight.

Charges that three captured Indian soldiers rescued in the British advance had been stripped of their clothing, bound to posts and severely beaten by Indonesian extremists were made by Lt. Col. Roy Oliver.

"I can't understand the Indonesians' point in torturing Indians falling in their hands," The Brit-

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ish officer continued. "If it is intended as intimidation of Indian soldiers I say the torture had the opposite effect. The Indians are pretty worked up over what was done to the prisoners by the Indonesians."

Dutch and British concern that the Soerabaja battle might touch off a wave of bitter fighting throughout troubled Java lessened. The British command said there had been "no strong reaction" in other sections of the rich island to the happenings at the naval base and that reception of the news by "Indonesians everywhere had been almost phlegmatic."

It was not clear whether the reported decision of the youth movement members to march the 175 miles from Jogjakarta to Soerabaja to reinforce the Nationalists at the naval base was being carried out.

Indonesians leaders at Jogjakarta declined to show newspaper men the native army gathered in training camps near Jogjakarta. Presumably they wished to keep its size and organization secret.

Cabinet Changes Seen

In Batavia, the capital, Indonesian and Dutch sources both reported that a change was likely in the Cabinet of the unrecognized "Indonesian republic." One native leader said that the change, if it comes, would place more extremists in the Cabinet.

Dutch sources predicted that the leader of the new native Cabinet would be Sjahira, chairman of the working committee of the Indonesian National Council.

Describing him as a "moderate Nationalist" with whom they could deal, the Dutch said the Holland-educated Sjahira had stayed aloof from the Nationalist party during the Japanese occupation of the East Indies when other Indonesian Nationalists had collaborated with the Japanese, either voluntarily or by compulsion.

British Crew Quits Ship Taking Troops to Java

Dutch Soldiers Aboard Urged to 'Go Back to Holland'

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 11 (AP).—The crew of the British ship Moreton Bay walked off the vessel today just before it was to sail for Java with 1,500 Dutch troops, while demonstrators at the wharf shouted at the soldiers, "Go back to Holland!" and "Hands off Java!" The soldiers replied by singing patriotic songs and hoisting their national flag.

Earlier the crewmen had sent a cablegram to the British National Union of Seamen, pointing out that the Australian Seamen's Union had refused to permit members to work on ships carrying troops to fight the Indonesians, and asking if British sailors should follow suit. They agreed to take the ship to sea at 5 p. m. tomorrow if no reply is received by then.

The Dutch troops had been transported to Australia on the British liner Stirling Castle and then were transferred to the Moreton Bay, from which they had not been permitted to go ashore.

SAIGON HONORS DEAD HEROES

Troops Guard Paraders In Embattled Indo-China City

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 11 (AP)—The embattled city of Saigon, on the alert for Annamese snipers and saboteurs, turned from its own strife temporarily today to honor the dead of World War I in elaborate Armistice Day ceremonies.

The entire European population gathered at the cathedral for a memorial mass, and then, under a heavy military guard, lined the Boulevard Noronom to watch a colorful parade of British Indian Gurkhas and Tommies and French soldiers and sailors.

RAF Unit Guards Parade

Standing guard along the boulevard were French and British imperials who could be spared from the Annamese fronts, and an RAF unit from the nightly harassed Saigon airfield.

The parade was reviewed by British Maj. Gen. Douglas Gracey, French Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc and Rear Admiral George Theirry D'Argenlieu, highest military officials in Saigon.

An uneasy quiet reigned in the city, where during the past 48 hours machine-gun and rifle fire had been heard at a number of places.

Unexplained machine-gun fire broke out Friday afternoon in the vicinity of the Saigon Sports Club, and sniping occurred throughout the night in the British sector, where automatic weapons answered, and along the Boulevard Noronom, scene of today's parade.

French Ships Fire On Sampans

Toward midnight Friday night the French ships Quercy and Triomphate fired machine-gun volleys across the river into a concentration of sampans, which were moving in violation of the curfew.

The Annamese succeeded early yesterday morning in penetrating the RAF's jungle-fringed perimeter around the Saigon airfield and set fire to a 40,000-gallon gasoline dump. The loss was not serious.

KING PUTS WREATH ON WAR MEMORIAL

ED CREAGH

LONDON, Nov. 11—(AP) Thousands of Londoners, observing Armistice day for the first time since 1938, today watched King George VI place a wreath of Flanders poppies at the National Memorial to the fallen of World War I.

Other wreaths were placed by Princess Elizabeth, in the trim uniform of an Auxiliary Territorial Service officer, by Wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchil; and by Lord President of the Council Herbert Morrison, representing Prime Minister Attlee.

Big Ben Rings Out

Then eleven strokes of Big Ben rang across Parliament square and for two long minutes there was utter silence.

In Westminster Abbey, the only movement was the flickering of candles around the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. A memorial service in the historic cathedral ended with a dedication adapted from Lincoln's Gettysburg address:

"Grant, O merciful God, that with malice towards none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right as Thou givest us to see the right, we may strive to finish this task which Thou hast appointed us.

"To bind up the nation's wounds x x x to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Informal Observance

Observance of Armistice day by Americans in England was informal. Memorial services were held in Army chapels and in most American installations Monday will be observed as a holiday. In London Americans spent the day in usual Sunday pursuits.

Services were held in cathedrals and village halls throughout Britain and in many parts of the Empire. During a ceremony at Folkestone, in the south of England, hundreds of leave troops on their way back to the continent passed along the "Road of Remembrance" planted with rosemary in honor of the 1914-1918 dead.

The Imperial War Graves commission took the occasion of Armistice day to report that crews of workmen were busy in Europe removing from headstones of World War I dead the bullet scars of World War II.

British Maritime Group Charts Conference Aims

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—British delegates to the International Maritime Conference opening in Copenhagen on Nov. 15 will propose that seamen's hours and wages and the manning of ships be considered together in any attempt to establish international labor standards on the high seas.

The conference, called by the joint Maritime Commission of the International Labor Office, is to try for a preliminary international agreement on regulation of merchant fleet employment conditions.

The British Shipping Federation's view is that total wage costs rather than wage rates alone are the determining factor in international competition.

British May Terminate Hereditary Pensions

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British Labor Government soon may terminate the £5,000 ($20,000) pension that has been paid annually to the family of Lord Nelson since the battle of Trafalgar.

The payments have totaled £700,000 ($2,800,000) in the 140 years since the award was first made as a tribute to the one-armed seadog.

Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently stated that it was "high time" something was done about ending the awards, presumably by a lump payment. Such action would retire the last of the hereditary pensions which have given millions of pounds to war heroes, court favorites and their descendants.

Overcrowded Vessel Disgusts RAF Officers

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—Four hundred Royal Australian and Royal New Zealand Airforce officers and warrant officers refused to sail for Australia aboard the Orient liner Orion today because of what they termed "disgusting overcrowding."

A senior RAF officer said conditions aboard the ship, which carried approximately 2,600 men, were no worse than any other troopship.

'Heavy Vote' Cast By Yugoslavians

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Yugoslav Telegraph Agency said tonight a "very heavy" vote was cast today in the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly elections and that final results will not be known until tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav agency in London said that, although most of the returns were in, there had been no determination of the voting trend.

The spokesman said he did not know the source of Swiss radio reports, quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Agency, which said first returns showed the National Front (Marshal Tito's party) leading.

He said 80 per cent of the Belgrade electorate voted; that Serbian districts reported an average of between 80 and 90 per cent, and Croatia nearly 90 per cent.

Sir Arthur Harris Ill

Halton, England, Nov. 11 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, who plans to retire January 1, is ill at the RAF hospital in Halton, it was learned today. The nature of his illness was not announced. The 53-year-old marshal recently returned from a good-will mission to Rhodesia and South Africa.

DEGAULLE URGES UNITY IN FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 11—(AP) Gen. De Gaulle stood today before the caskets of 15 French heroes of the battlefronts, the underground and Nazi prison camps and in an Armistice day address told his countrymen "we must understand how eternally precarious our country's safety remains."

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in the French capital as a guest of British Ambassador Duff Cooper. Churchill was scheduled to witness tonight's rekindling of the flame on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc De Triomphe.

Today's ceremonies took place before the tomb, where the 15 caskets were assembled.

Speaking at a moment when France's major political parties were deadlocked over a program to present the caretaker government deGaulle is expected to head, the French leader said:

"We must agree to unite as brothers in order to cure wounded France—as brothers, which is to say by silencing the absurd quarrels, to walk the same road in step together singing the same song."

American soldiers throughout France joined in observing Armistice day. Churches in Paris held special memorial services, and a ceremony for Jewish war dead was held at Rothschild synagogue.

Religious and military services were held at Le Havre, U. S. Army embarkation port. American and French soldiers paraded at Reims.

American graves were decorated by French townspeople at cemeteries throughtout the country.

Most American soldiers in Europe will receive a holiday tomorrow—only a skeleton staff will remain on duty.

France-U. S. Calls Halted as Phones Fail

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Public telephone communications between France and the United States were shut down today because of technical failure, after the service had been in operation continuously since Wednesday. Money was refunded to hundreds of American service men who had booked calls home.

TROOPS SPEEDED HOME

LE HAVRE, Nov. 11—(AP) A total of 63,398 United States troops were returned from this port of embarkation during the first 10 days of November.

Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery declared today that Allied cooperation had fallen short of making the four-power government of Germany effective, and that the British were taking precautions against any civilian uprisings caused by winter's hardships.

He asserted that French recalcitrance towards setting up a central administration for Germany was the chief obstacle to efficient four-power control of the beaten Reich.

He took a grave view of the possibility of civilian outbreaks, saying they "may well have a disastrous effect on the recovery of the country."

The British commander described the present machinery for control of Germany as "one of the boldest experiments in the history of international cooperation," but added that if it fails "the prospect of successful cooperation between the great powers in a wider field will be much impaired."

Expressing his views at an Armistice day press conference, Montgomery said:

"There is no need for me to tell you the chief obstacle that stands in our way. You know very well that it has not been possible so far to reconcile the view of France in this matter with that of the three powers which sat together at Potsdam and agreed to establish these central administrations."

Montgomery expressed the belief that a way around these difficulties "will be found," adding that such a step was necessary because of "certain practical considerations demanding early action by the four powers in coming to grips with the economic situation throughout Germany."

Official informants had said previously that if France persists in opposing a central administration, the other powers would attain this end by effecting bilateral agreements between military zone commanders. Approval of a central administration by the Allied Control Council of which France is a member, requires a unanimous vote.

The French are said to be insisting that their proposals for internationalization of the Ruhr and detaching the Rhineland from Germany be discussed before the council considers a central administration.

Montgomery said that it was nat-

Four-Power Control Falters, British Fear Reich Disorders

HEINZERLING

BERLIN, Nov. 11 — (AP) Field

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ural that there should be divergences among the four powers, but that the cooperative spirit among them "has not proved sufficient up to this date to make the government of Germany as a whole by the control council effective."

Montgomery's statements on the effect of civilian uprisings recalled Gen. Eisenhower's recent report to the American Congress in which he described present unrest in Germany as "just one step" from organized resistance. Eisenhower also deplored slowness in setting up a central administration.

Eisenhower is enroute to the United States now where he is expected to report on the military government.

Threat of Unrest

The British commander said that while the German people at present were docile and well behaved, "it is impossible to estimate what will be the effect on them of the shortage of food and fuel under the rigorous conditions of the Central European winter."

Montgomery said his troops had been deployed for the "battle of winter" not only to guard key points, but also to provide additional guards for food and coal dumps if needed and to bring quick aid to German police in case of civilian disturbances.

He described the food situation in the British zone as the most critical since the Allies entered Germany.

He said he was unable to state whether wheat imports would arrive in time to enable him to maintain the existing ration through this month and next, and that he would have difficulty in supplying the present potato ration of two and one-fifth pounds per person a week.

To Stay in Germany

He indicated he expected to remain in Germany throughout the winter, declaring that "any change in command until the battle of winter is won would be undesirable."

He expressed anxiety over the possibility of epidemics and disease, particularly influenza.

"I think we need a really cold winter — this would cause much hardship, but would prevent the spread of disease."

Montgomery said coal production in the British zone had increased more than 100 per cent between July and October, but that lack of transportation has made it impossible to move more than 6,000,000 tons of coal and coke piled up above the ground.

Regarding denazification in the British zone, Montgomery reported that all ardent Nazis in public or semi-public offices had been removed and that up to Oct. 1 the British made 50,000 arrests in pursuing a "methodical" weeding out of the Nazis.

He ended the interview with the mention that Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov had been his dinner guest last night. Zhukov was much interested in highland dancing which was provided as after-dinner amusement, Montgomery said.

"We will have the benefit of new inventions and scientific advances, and we will also have atomic energy."

The unveiling of the huge, seven-shafted semi-circular marble and granite monument was the highlight of the Russians' week-long celebration of the anniversary of the "October revolution."

ritain and the United States that ave arisen during or since the re-

Military Leader Pledges Atomic Energy for Russia

Gen. Telegrin Tells Red Army It Will Figure in Soviet Postwar World.

BERLIN, Nov. 11 — (AP) A Russia "strong and prosperous, in which we also will have atomic energy," was promised today to Red Army soldiers, who dedicated a huge marble and granite memorial to their comrades who fell in the battle for Berlin.

The promise was made by Lt. Gen. Telegin, chief deputy to Marshal Georgi Zhukov, at colorful ceremonies which fell on the same day Russia's Western allies observed the armistice which ended the First World war.

The program was held in the Tiergarten just west of the Brandenburg gate, and the Americans, British and French each contributed an honor company. On the speakers' platform were the Berlin district commanders of the three Western allies, Zhukov and a dozen other Soviet marshals and generals.

"Six months ago the Red army and its Allies smashed German fascism," said Telegin, the principal speaker. "It is fitting we raise a monument here in the former capital of the aggressors. Now, together with our Allies, we are building peace for the world.

"Though millions of our best died in this bloody fight against the fascist aggressors, our Russia remains great, healthy and strong. In years of peace we will rebuild at home for prosperity and the good life which your valiant fight in defense of our country deserves."

monument were joined by the 325th Anti-tank Company of the United States 82d Airborne Division, Britain's 2d Devonshire and by a company from the French 49th Infantry Regiment.

After the ceremonies all troops passed in review before Zhukov, the other Soviet generals, and the allied commanders, United States Maj. Gen. James Gavin, British Brig. Gen. W. R. N. Hinde and French Maj. Gen. Geoffrey de Beauchesne.

Col. Lovejoy Gets Press Post

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 11 (AP). Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, former boating editor of the New York *Times* and editor of the Columbia University *Alumni News*, today was appointed director of the public relations division of the United States forces in the European theater.

ZHDANOV IN HELSINKI

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 11—(AP) Col. Andrei Zhdanov, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet and former chief of the Allied Control commission for Finland, is still in Helsinki. There was no confirmation here of reports published in London that Zhdanov had been called to Moscow to stand by to succeed Generalissimo Stalin in case the latter's reported illness continued.

SOVIET CURB ON NEWS COPY APPEARS OVER

Censorship Lifting Indicated By Molotov At Celebration

Moscow, Nov. 11 (AP)—Soviet censorship of outgoing news dispatches appeared today to have been lifted, although there has been no official announcement and foreign correspondents still are submitting stories as previously for stamping by censors.

All Associated Press dispatches filed since November 7 have been passed without any deletions, and the censorship process on political commentaries and similar stories—which often in the past have been held up for several hours—has been expedited. Other correspondents report similar experiences.

At Molotov's Reception

This marks the first time since the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union—and Soviet censorship was established — that correspondents have been able to feel their stories would go through without deletions or delay.

The continuation of censorship after the end of the war was protested recently by the Anglo-American Correspondents Association of Moscow, which received a reply saying that Foreign Commissar Molotov found "without substance" certain points on which the protest was based.

The first and only mention of censorship by Molotov in person, however, came the night of November 7 at Molotov's reception during the celebration of the Red Revolution anniversary. Persons present expressed the opinion he hinted then that censorship was being ended.

Better Understanding

Carrying out his custom at the reception, Molotov at midnight began moving through the crowd of diplomats, military men, journalists and other guests. He was accompanied by A. Y. Vyshinsky, deputy foreign commissar, and followed by waiters bearing vodka, wine and glasses.

After drinking a toast with the Chinese Ambassador, Molotov walked up to Eddie Gilmore, Associated Press Correspondent, and said:

"I want to drink a toast with American correspondent Gilmore—if you were in my position what sort of toast would you propose?"

Gilmore answered he supposed the Soviet Foreign Commissar should propose a toast to a better understanding between the press of the Soviet Union and the United States.

"That Is A Good Toast"

"That is a good toast," Molotov said, "but what is your main issue as a correspondent now?"

"Mine is trying to write an interpretation of your speech last night at the Kremlin, which I thought was the most important in months." Gilmore replied.

Molotov said, "Now come on—you are not a politician and I will not be one. You know correspondents do not like Soviet censorship. You want to wipe it out."

"Let Us Drink A Toast"

Gilmore answered, "well, sir, you read our letter and our telegram."

Molotov said: "What would you say if I told you I would agree to reciprocity?"

Gilmore said: "I think it would be a very fine thing."

Molotov beamed and said: "Let us drink a toast then."

Gilmore chose vodka instead of wine and Molotov smiled, saying "that's a real Russian toast."

They drank to a "better understanding of both our countries."

Held Glass Over Head

Molotov emptied his glass and held it upside down over his head, smiled and passed on.

A few minutes later a high-ranking foreign diplomat who had witnessed the toast approached Gilmore and said, "I think you have got censorship lifted."

During the past few years the Soviet censor has assumed some responsibilities for the correctness of stories he passed. If it is correct that censorship is now merely a formality, undoubtedly this responsibility is to be transferred directly to correspondents.

CENSORSHIP CURBS EASED BY RUSSIANS

LONDON, Nov. 11—(AP) A Reuters dispatch from Moscow tonight reported an apparent easing of Soviet censorship of outgoing news stories written by foreign correspondents.

"During the past two weeks," Reuters said, "the rigid application of wartime restrictions appear to have been somewhat relaxed, and foreign journalists have been allowed a much wider scope in their comment on Soviet affairs."

The Anglo-American Correspondents' association in Moscow recently asked for termination of Russian censorship. In a letter to foreign commissar V. M. Molotov, the correspondents said continued scrutiny of dispatches "created general distrust abroad of all news emanating from the Soviet Union." The plea was rejected at that time by Molotov as being without foundation.

22 On American Plane Die In Crash In Italy

Rome, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa in a dispatch from Palermo tonight said 22 persons, including two women Red Cross workers, were burned to death when an American two-engined plane crashed recently during an emergency landing at the Boccadifalco airport in Sicily.

The dispatch gave no names nor did it say exactly when the crash occurred.

The plane was en route from Athens to Naples, the dispatch said, adding that 17 of the persons aboard were scheduled to sail for the United States from Naples.

Blast During Rome Melee

Rome, Nov. 11 (AP)—A small bomb exploded early today during a melee between Monarchists and Socialists in Monte Citorio Square. There were no casualties or damage.

Portugal Buys U. S. Equipmen

LISBON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Portuguese government said today that it had purchased from the United States all the equipment used in construction of an air base on Santa Maria Island in the Azores. The equipment, including tractors, bulldozers and many tools, may be resold to private enterprises at a price "not under cost."

Hungarians Agree On Coalition Regime

Budapest, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Budapest radio said tonight that Hungarian political leaders had agreed to form a coalition government under Zoltan Tildy, head of the Smallholders party.

The Smallholders, victors in a recent national election, will receive seven of the fourteen Cabinet posts, the broadcast said, with the Communists and Socialists getting three each and the National-Peasants one.

ETHRIDGE TALKS WITH BULGARIAN

U.S. Observer Awaits Plane For Trip To Moscow

Sofia, Nov. 10 (AP) [*Delayed*]—Mark Ethridge, personal observer for President Truman, conversed last night with the Communist leader, Georgi Dimitrov, and today awaited transportation to Moscow for last-minute talks on the Bulgarian political situation.

The Louisville (Ky.) publisher—extremely anxious to talk with the Russians before November 18, the date set for the Bulgarian general elections, still did not know how he would get to Moscow. The Russians had agreed to furnish a plane, but they said none was available immediately.

Dimitrov Printer By Trade

Details of Ethridge's conversation with Dimitrov, former Secretary General of the Communist International and head of the Communist slate for the assembly in the Bulgarian elections, were not disclosed, but it was understood there was a vigorous exchange of views.

Meanwhile, the Democratic political organ *Zname*, which had been engaged in an exchange with the Communist daily, *Rabothichesko Delo*, on charges made by Dimitrov against the Democratic Government of 1931, failed to appear.

Leaflets signed by the newspaper editors said the paper was not published because the Communist printers refused to set up an article with which they disagreed. Dimitrov appears on the electoral list as a printer, a trade which he followed before becoming a leader.

"Terroristic Censorship"

"The workers cannot be the editors of a newspaper," the leaflet said. "We cannot accept such terroristic censorship."

Another development was an announcement that two important Agrarian party wings had achieved a full union in opposition to the Fatherland Front, which comprises the present Government. Peasants form 80 per cent of the population, but the Peasant party has been split.

An appeal signed by leaders of the two groups, Nikola Petkov and Dimiter Gichev, called upon Agrarians throughout Bulgaria to "win the freedom of the entire Bulgarian people and build up a truly democratic and strong Bulgaria."

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130 Rumanian Royalists Called For Questioning on Fatal Rioting

Bratianu, Liberal Party's Leader, Among Those Summoned for Inquiry on Clash That Marked King's Birthday

F. O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Bucharest military court today ordered 130 royalists—including the head of the Liberal party—to appear tomorrow for questioning in connection with the King's birthday riots of last Thursday in which at least eleven and possibly twenty persons were killed.

DAI

The Communist newspaper Scanteia published the court's proclamation ordering the interrogation of Constantine Bratianu, 80-year-old Liberal party leader, and 129 others to determine their "responsibility for the birthday demonstration."

The Russian-sponsored Government of Premier Petru Groza charged on Friday that M. Bratianu and Juliu Maniu, veteran head of the Peasant party, had been responsible for planning the birthday celebration and had held it in defiance of Government orders. The Government called the demonstration an "anarchical movement."

Government troops fired on 40,000 to 50,000 people in the square in front of the royal palace as a climax to the demonstration of loyalty toward King Michael.

Among others ordered to appear before the court were three other important Liberal party personalities and several second and third-rank members of Mr. Maniu's party. The court ordering the investigation has tried numerous political cases under various past Rumanian regimes. Several times it has been accused of intolerance and terroristic methods.

Mr. Maniu and Tohari Georgescu, Communist Minister of the Interior, engaged in a sharp exchange only last night over responsibility for the bloody disorders at the royal palace. Mr. Georgescu, at a press conference, delivered a long discourse against the Liberal and Peasant parties.

In an interview a few hours earlier Mr. Maniu called the Government "assassins" and said that Mr. Georgescu had warned the Peasant party's general secretary on the day before the demonstrations that there would be "bloodshed." Maniu disclaimed responsibility for the manifestation and called it a spontaneous demonstration of the people's feeling for the King.

Mr. Georgescu said that eleven persons had been killed and sixty-five had been wounded, while Mr. Maniu contended that twenty members of his party alone had been killed.

"More than 1,000 are now under arrest and have been severely beaten," he declared. Mr. Georgescu said that "about 300" had been arrested.

"The two parties printed 10,000 manifestos calling on the people to demonstrate," Mr. Georgescu said, and "orders were given that they should arm themselves with rocks and pistols." He said that he had called in the general secretaries of the two parties on the day before the demonstrations and asked them to cancel them. Because of their refusal to act, he said, "bands of assassins" attacked the headquarters of the Workers' Confederation and the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Georgescu said that the fact that 40,000 to 50,000 persons had taken part in the demonstrations proved the responsibility of the opposition parties and that their responsibility was also shown by similar manifestations in other towns such as Brailla, Timosoara and Ploesti. The first shots, he said, came from the crowd.

Maniu said:

"The best proof was that the crowd was unarmed and that no arms were found, on the killed, wounded or prisoners."

Maniu said he couldn't agree to "forbid a demonstration I hadn't organized and because I am a representative of a party which wishes to work with the King, I couldn't forbid the people demonstrating their sentiments in his favor."

Conditions In Tripoli Returning To Normal

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 11 (AP)—A British military report from Tripoli, covering the situation up to Friday night, said today that conditions had returned to normal following anti-Jewish riots which started a week ago and caused more than 100 deaths.

No further incidents have been reported in Tripoli or the provinces but there has been no relaxation of security precautions.

Yoshua Hankin, Zionist, Dies

Jerusalem, Nov. 11 (AP)—Yoshua Hankin, a veteran Zionist, died at Tel Aviv today, a few days before his eightieth birthday. Popular with both Jews and Arabs, Hankin was responsible for all the land acquisitions of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine from before the First World War until 1935.

CHINA'S PEACE HOPES RECEDE

Assembly To Convene May 5, Regardless Of Communists

Chungking, *Monday*, Nov. 12 (AP). New hopes for peace in turbulent China arose today and almost immediately had cold water splashed over them.

The increasingly influential Chinese Democratic League, a liberal organization, broke a deadlock in peace talks between the Government and the Yenan Communists with an invitation for a general conference. Both sides accepted.

Differ On Delegates

Almost immediately, however, the Government announced that the Chinese National Assembly would be convened May 5, apparently regardless of whether the Communists participate.

The assembly was scheduled to open today, but during the Communist-Government talks last month the opening was postponed indefinitely when neither side could agree as to its makeup. The Communists asked for complete reapportionment of delegates and the Kuomintang countered with an unaccepted offer to keep the present delegates, but to expand the total number to include Communist representation.

The Communists have indicated they would consider the summoning of the assembly, supposed to introduce constitutional government to China, without Communist approval and participation as a "very grave affair."

Reports 7 Communist Attacks

The Chinese press today confirmed that troops of the Nationalist 13th and 52d armies had been landed from American transports at Chinwangtao, just south of Shanhaikwan, where Communist troops are entrenched around the eastern anchor of the Great Wall, blocking the entrance to Manchuria.

Lt. Gen. Tu Li-Ming, Nationalist supreme commander for Manchuria, said the fighting reported yesterday near Shanhaikwan at the gulf of Chihli end of the great wall resulted from seven Communist attacks.

Defended Selves

The Chinese general told a news conference at U. S. Marine-guarded Chinwangtao his troops merely defended themselves, and took no further action "because negotiations still are going on in Chungking." But he declared his troops would begin moving forward "very soon."

The Chungking conference called by the Democratic league for later today marked the first entrance into the Chinese political quarrel by this organization, which was formed in 1941 by six minor political groups.

The league, composed mostly of liberal intellectuals, has become a steadily growing political influence.

Previous to the conference call, Minister of Information K. C. Wu had indicated that Communists and Nationalists were hopelessly deadlocked in their efforts to unify China.

Wu said the Communist reply to the Nationalist government's recent proposal for cessation of hostilities was based on the supposition of exclusive government responsibility for the crisis.

The Communists ignored Chungking's proposals entirely, Wu said. He termed the reply a "remarkable document" in which the Reds demanded that government troops cease their attacks immediately; withdraw from all "advanced occupied territories;" withdraw from all railroads, and guarantee that there would be no further attacks.

But Chinese Communists in Chungking, close on the heels of the reply, made a conciliatory gesture of their own.

Wang Jo-Fei, a Communist leader in Chungking, said his party was ready to name delegates to the political consultative council as soon as both sides could agree on a date for a meeting and the part it would play in bringing about internal peace.

The decision to organize the political consultative council grew out of a Communist-Nationalist meeting at Chungking several weeks ago, but the Communists had insisted on cessation of fighting before the council met. Wang said the Reds had receded from this position.

Nationalist front line dispatches reported government troops had recaptured the highway town of Tsaoyang, in northern Hopeh province 130 miles northwest of Hankow, from the Communists.

The Nationalists also said more than 10,000 Communist troops had attacked government forces in the highway towns of Taikang and Kihsien in eastern Honan province. They charged the Reds with the destruction of a 20-mile stretch of the Lunghai railroad in eastern Honan.

Issue Counter Charges

The Communists issued counter-charges that government troops inflicted more than 100 Red casualties in a Nov. 5 attack on a Communist-held town on the Peiping-Mukden railroad, near the great wall; that government troops had crossed the Yellow river and invaded southwestern Shansi province from Honan, and that American-trained Nationalist secret service men were stirring up trouble in northern Honan and southern Hopeh.

Sao Tang Pao, the Nationalist Army newspaper, which tomorrow will change its name to Ho Ping Pao ("Peace Daily") said that Maj. Gen Claire L. Chennault, former commander of the U. S. Army Air Force in China, would return to become air adviser to Generalissimo Chiang. The source of this information was not stated.

Nationalist government quarters charged the Communists with conducting a press campaign to force American public opinion into demands for immediate withdrawal of United States forces from China.

These sources said an example was yesterday's charge in the New China News, Communist newspaper, that the United States had signed a contract to lend Chungking $64,000,000 for purchase of American arms and ammunition.

"This clearly shows," the newspaper alleged, "that even at the present critical time when China is threatened by civil war, the United States government is still eager to supply large quantities of arms and ammunition to the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party."

U. S. Commander Bids Chinese End Civil War to Save Manchuria

Admiral Barbey Says the Province Might Break Off as Separate State; General Tu Backs Plea; Firing Near Shanhaikwan

BERGHOLZ

By The Associated Press

CHINWANGTAO, China, Nov. 11.—Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, ranking American officer in North China, today urged Chinese factions to settle their troubles peaceably, saying that otherwise Manchuria might break off from the rest of China and emerge as an independent state like Outer Mongolia.

DAY

The 7th Amphibious Force commander's plea for peace was seconded by Lieutenant General Tu Li-ming, newly-named Nationalist (central government) commander for Manchuria, as Communist and Nationalist armies, ready for battle, faced each other at the industrial province's frontier. The heavy firing of artillery and mortars already has been heard near Shanhaikwan, fortified city north of this port at the southern gateway to Manchuria.

Tu, speaking at a news conference, charged that the Communists had attacked seven times, "but we took no action because negotiations still are going on in Chungking." He declared, however, that his forces would begin marching on Manchuria "very soon."

Barbey, chief negotiator among the Nationalists, the Chinese Communists and the Russians withdrawing in Manchuria, made his statement in an interview but authorized no direct quotations. He pleaded for a spirit of sacrifice and compromise on both sides so that Manchuria, with the industries needed for China's economic recovery, might return to Chinese control.

Nationalist entry into Manchuria by sea now is impossible, the admiral said. With Chinese Communists in control of the ports of Yingkow and Hulutao, it was apparent, he said, that no American ships would be used to land Chinese Nationalist troops in Manchuria. The logical entry is through Shanhaikwan, where the Communists are firmly intrenched.

In view of this situation, it would be better from the Nationalists' standpoint, Barbey argued, that the Yenan-directed Communists take control and Manchuria remain within China's national scope rather than to see the province become a separate state.

Cites Control by Local Groups

Barbey expressed doubt that the Yenan Communist forces dominated much of Manchuria. He predicted it would be found that large portions of northern and eastern Manchuria were controlled by local irregular groups who might seek to form their own state in the event of protracted civil warfare.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here say that the Chinese local government at Yingkow has split into two camps. By this account, one faction says it is Communist but denies allegiance to Yenan, the Chinese Communist stronghold. The other, more conservative, says its leader is Chang Hsueh-liang, the "young marshal" who kidnaped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the political struggle before the Japanese invasion in 1937.

Barbey, who plans to return to the United States shortly for a new assignment, reiterated American policy was to avoid taking sides. That was shown, he said, when the United States refused to land American forces at the Shantung port of Chefoo (Communist controlled), where there were no Japanese to disarm or prisoners of war to liberate.

Tu said he still hoped renewed negotiations in Chungking would bring peace. "All Chinese are pacifists," he said, and all that his National army is doing here is defending itself."

"I feel it is necessary for American marines to remain in North

H. S. LARKSPUR, from Cherbourg, 584 hospital patients; Pier 84, Hudson River, at 9 a. m. troops to Halloran Gen. Hosp. HENRY WILSON, from Antwerp; 101 misc. troops; Pier 15, Staten Island, at 8 p. m. troops to Camp Kilmer.

AT BOSTON—SAM H. WALKER, from Italy; 87 high-point troops. CALEB STRONG, from LeHavre; 567 high-point troops and 14 civilians. ANNA DICKINSON, from Barry,

Shanghai Tram Strike Ends

Shanghai, Nov. 11 (AP)—A tram strike ended yesterday when workers were granted a flat monthly increase in pay of 15,000 dollars Chinese national currency (about $10 United States).

U.S.S. St. Paul Is Joy's Flagship

Shanghai, Nov. 11 (AP)—The heavy cruiser St. Paul arrived on the Wangpoo yesterday to replace the U.S.S. Nashville as flagship of Rear Admiral C. Turner Joy, commander of the Yangtze patrol.

CHINESE BUY 30 SHIPS

Also Order Ties to Restore Some of Smashed Railways

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Chinese Government has ordered the purchase of thirty Liberty-type ships from Canada and the United States and 500,000 railway ties from Canada, Communications Minister Yu Feiteng announced today.

The order was the first step toward restoring China's merchant fleet and internal communications, both sorely hit by the war, the official added.

He also disclosed that China had taken over from the Japanese and the Japanese-sponsored puppet government 1,370 locomotives, 1,396 passenger coaches, 18,593 freight cars and 824 vessels of all descriptions, mostly small river boats.

Indian Congress Leader Pleads For Revolution

Bombay, Nov. 11 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a leader of the All India Congress party, said tonight it was India's duty to "revolt" and asserted that if the country was not prepared for revolution to free itself, it was degradation.

In a speech at a mammoth meeting here, Nehru said he used the word "revolt" after sufficient thought. He added that the Indian Congress party had never allowed the flag of "revolution" to be lowered.

A large number of Indonesians attended the meeting, at which the Indonesian flag flew alongside the Congress flag. An Indonesian representative expressed thanks to the Indian Congress party for its support.

U. S. TROOPS HOLD RODEO IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Nov. 11—(AP) American occupation troops observed Armistice day today by staging a rodeo at the Meiji ball grounds.

A Fifth Air Force aerial circus was thrown in—just as a reminder of the last war.

An estimated 70,000 occupation troops overflowed the stadium to watch probably the first rodeo ever staged in Japan.

Japanese remained in their homes. Their newspaper carried stories telling them transportation would be tied up most of the day in order to carry thousands of U. S. soldiers to the rodeo.

The Japanese attempted no observance of Armistice day, although it relates to World War I when they were on the winning side.

Most of the rodeo thrills came from the aerial circus and a jeep over jeep jump which ended in a crash.

The rest of the rodeo was pretty tame because for the most part the Japanese horses and wild steers refused to cooperate. Most of the mounts bucked out of the chutes and came to an embarrassing stop. Applications of turpentine, whips and spurs had no effect.

However, there were plenty of laughs for the soldiers who flocked to the big athletic field from hundreds of miles around to cry "ride 'em cowboy" and see a touch of life from home.

Cpl. Joe Kriz, Seymour, Conn., was awarded first prize in the bulldogging event with a time of six and a half seconds. Staff Sgt. Jason Chase, Kent, Conn., finished second with 45 seconds.

In a mass aerial salute Col. Harney Estes led a wing formation of P-51s, A-26s and P-38s that roared low over the stadium. The flight included Col. Charles Howe's Third Bomb group and the 49th Fighter group of Lt. Col. Clay Tice, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz.

Hirohito Will Report To Ancestors' Spirits

Tokyo, *Monday*, Nov. 12 (AP)—Swordless and wearing a new dark blue uniform, Emperor Hirohito boarded his maroon imperial train promptly at 8 A.M. today to go to Ise to report the termination of the war to his ancestors spirits.

A motorcade, led by a black Mercedes-Benz limousine with Hirohito inside, arrived at bomb-shattered Tokyo station at 7.58 A.M. The Mikado walked stiffly to track No. 10 over a red carpet rolled out for the occasion.

The time of departure had not been announced, so only a few Japanese saw the procession. The Ise trip to the grand shrines is the Emperor's first journey since American occupation.

The newspaper *Mainichi* reported meantime that the Emperor proposed to give jewels and foreign rice if imports are permitted.

Jap Privy Seal Keeper Reported Ready To Quit

Tokyo, Nov. 11 (AP)—Marquis Joichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and one of the closest men to the Emperor, was reported today by Tokyo newspapers to have decided to resign and assume responsibility "for recommending Tojo as Premier and supporting him."

Kido, Emporer Hirohito's principal adviser, has been instrumental in naming premiers for the last several years and was a key figure in the selection of Hideki Tojo under who Japan went to war against the United States.

Japanese in all walks of life have criticized Kido bitterly since the occupation. Many have demanded his resignation, some asserting he should be arrested as a war criminal. Kido survived two attempts on his life by Rightists who opposed the surrender.

Japanese Ship Taking 2,900 Chinese Home

Fukuoka, Japan, Nov. 11 (AP)—A Japanese ship is carrying home 2,900 Chinese prisoners of war and contract laborers whose rioting forced American Marines to stand guard at the Chinese camps for a month.

American troops rode the trains that brought the Chinese to this northern Kyushu Island harbor from Kyushu and southern Honshu Island.

A detachment of 40 men is accompanying the repatriation ship on the five-day trip to Tangku, China. The vessel departed Thursday.

Change On Emperor's Status To Be Studied

Tokyo, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet's constitutional revision committee will consider changing the present provision terming the Emperor "sacred and inviolable" but will not go so far as to take up the question whether the *tenno* (emperor) system should be abolished."

Joji Matsumoto, committee chairman, so informed the newspaper *Asahi* today in an interview.

Yokohama Crime Wave

G. Is and Civilians Involved in Black-Market Gangs

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 12 (Monday) (AP).—A wave of armed robberies, black marketing and hijacking by American soldiers and Japanese civilians was disclosed today by the Yokohama provost marshal. The officer said thousands of dollars' worth of money orders, yen and American currency and two truckloads of Japanese tires were seized in a round-up.

One soldier attempted to hide 57,000 yen (nearly $4,000) under a barrel and another confessed to participation in thirteen armed robberies of civilians around the waterfront, the provost marshal said.

U.S., British Comb Ruins For Atomic Bomb Secrets

By GLENN BABB
Associated Press Foreign News Editor

NAGASAKI, Nov. 11—(AP) American and British co-operation in atomic research is exemplified here today in this ruined city, one of the world's great laboratories holding the mysteries of the atomic bomb.

While President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee confer in Washington on the atomic bomb, here on this Armistice day the Allies of two world wars are probing thousands of acres of utter devastation in search of the bomb's secrets.

Secrecy marks findings

The blue-uniformed Royal Air Force specialists and the olive drab-clad Americans of the U. S. Strategic Bomb survey are intensly secretive about their findings, but the general effects of the second atomic bomb ever dropped in warfare cannot be secret.

Throughout the long valley stretching northwestward almost from Nagasaki's historic waterfront, the secrets of the bomb's awesome power are laid bare for any witness.

The results of that Aug. 9 blast are seen as soon as the visitor steps ashore. There are thousands of shattered windows and buildings crazily askew, but within a half mile the devastation really begins. It reaches its climax in the heart of the valley. Here the only relief from vast stretches of flattened ruins is an occasional twisted skeleton of steel from what was a factory, or the gaunt, gutted framework of a steel and concrete building which was blasted through by flame and pressure, destroying all within.

The stench of death still is perceptible through the area where thousands died. Here hundreds of Japanese poke through the debris in search of buried stores of grain, other food or belongings in the ruins of their homes.

Nagasaki is one of the focal points of a world-wide search for knowledge enabling man to cope with the terrifying force he loosed to enable him to win a war which he hopes fearfully will be the last.

Hundreds of American and British experts are combing almost every foot of the tragic valley.

They are a closed corporation, pledged to secrecy of their findings until the highest authorities of the two powers decide whither man's grappling with this monster of his own making is tending.

The Japanese subjects of this historic experiment show far less interest. Nagasaki is beginning to dig itself out of the ruins.

Americans now on the spot say the utter community stupor which persisted for six weeks after the bomb fell is giving way to the first efforts to make living conditions tolerable.

Food is fairly plentiful, since Nagasaki lies in the heart of a rich agricultural area which suffered little from war's devastation.

Scores of thousands who fled after the bombing are returning until the population, formerly nearly 300,000, now approaches 200,000.

Public Hygiene Problem

There is a tremendous problem of hygiene with which surviving Japanese physician are unable to cope.

The Americans, therefore, are assisting in establishing hospital and sanitation systems which they hope will keep the civilian population sufficiently free of epidemics so as not to endanger American occupation forces, which are made up chiefly of the Second Marine division.

The area of utter desolation is approximately three and a half miles long and a mile wide. It would have been much greater except for the hills which divide Nagaski into two segments.

In the heart of the area, soldier guides show a white stone marker, which, according to the authorities' consensus, is almost directly under where the bomb exploded 1,800 feet in the air.

In the middle of this area, American bulldozers have cleared a strip once covered by hundreds of buildings and have made a landing field which they call "atomic field."

Nearby, in the midst of hundreds of flattened acres where debris is too scanty to be called rubble, stands a gaunt Japanese torii or archway that once marked a Shinto shrine which disappeared in the blast.

The survival of this archway and many other freaks of the great explosion are puzzling scientists.

2 Factories Wrecked

Rising from the ruins are the wracked skeletons of two huge munitions works—the Mitsubishi steel works and the Mitsubishi ordnance plant. The bomb dropped approximiately halfway between.

However, authorities disclosed the bomber's marksmanship was something less than perfect. The target was a point halfway between the steel works and a third great Mitsubishi war plant, the shipbuilding yards on the waterfront where some of Japan's best capital ships were constructed.

The bomb fell about a mile and a half northeast of the target, sparing major buildings in the main part of the town.

Moreover, said Capt. Herbert W. (Trader) Horne, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., American military government medical officer for Southern Kyushu, Nagasaki was not even the primary target for the Aug. 9 experiment in nuclear energy.

The plane was really headed for Shimonoseki and Moji, cities astride the western outlet of Japan's inland sea and the Asiatic continent. Weather conditions caused the change of targets.

Horne quoted Japanese saying 30,000 to 40,000 persons perished almost instantaneously wnen the bomb loosed the sun's own energy.

An equal number died, Horne said, during the subsequent six weeks, nearly all of them the victims of gamma rays, which are similar to X-rays and which were by-products of the atomic fission. Their chief effect was to destroy by burning the bone tissue, including blood making cells within the bone marrow, making a person incapable of restoring his own blood.

Some Still Dying

Many also suffered ray-burned intestines, making them incapable of digestion. The general result was a wasting disease against which Japanese science was helpless.

A few are still dying—three or four weekly. The Americans are establishing hospitals to care for the sufferers of this and other ailments.

A 100-bed hospital named Blair general hospital has been established in the heart of Nagasaki. It was named after motion pictures of the Doctor Kildare series, with wards called Kildare, Gillespie and other names of characters in the pictures.

This hospital receives patients who then are evacuated to a 1,700-bed institution, the former Japanese naval hospital at Omura, 25 miles inland.

Yamashita Accused By Filipino Woman

Manila, *Monday*, Nov. 12 (AP)—A 26-year-old Filipino testified today that Japanese troops bayoneted to death seven members of her family and fired their gasoline-saturated bodies. Then she coldly eyed Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and cried, "Yamashita, see what you have done to my family!"

Yamashita, former Japanese commander in the Philippines, is on trial for his life before a United States military commission on charges of failing to prevent wholesale acts of horror by his troops.

The young woman said seven relatives were killed in a Japanese bayonet orgy near the town of Santo Tomas February 2. Japanese then piled furniture from her house on the gasoline-saturated bodies and fired the pile.

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Attlee Reported in Favor Of Sharing Atomic Energy Secret with United Nations

New Honolulu-Tokyo Route Cuts 9 Hours

Honolulu, Nov. 11 (AP)—A shorter route from Honolulu to Tokyo, cutting the flight distance by 1,229 nautical miles and shortening the flying time by nine hours has been established by the Naval Air Transport Service.

The new route, NATS said, is by way of Midway and Marcus islands and covers 3,720 miles, with an hour stopover at each of the island bases. The elapsed time of the new route is twenty hours.

Under favorable flying conditions the planes now move from Oakland, Cal., to Tokyo in approximately 31 hours elapsed flying time. The first plane to start the daily schedule on the new route left Honolulu Friday night.

No Troopships Slated For Navy Surplus Work

They Also Are Barred for Use in Liquidating Bases

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Navy said today only ships which cannot be used for transportation of personnel will be employed in the roll-up of Pacific bases and to handle the Naval surplus disposal program.

Most of the ships will be the Liberty type, which do not have adequate facilities to serve exclusively as personnel carriers to bring service men home, said Vice Admiral William Ward Smith, commander of the Pacific Fleet Service Force.

Smith said the demobilization of personnel and the disposition of government property incident to liquidation of the Pacific bases were the primary concern of the Fleet Service Force.

Navy Ships May Bring Pacific Veterans East

To Be on Volunteer Basis Transportation From Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (AP).—Twelfth Naval District headquarters said today the Bureau of Naval Personnel, in Washington, has approved transportation, on a voluntary basis, of homeward bound Pacific war veterans to Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports on ships headed eastward through the Panama Canal.

The proposal was made to the bureau by Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Western Sea Frontier commander.

The procedure, it was explained at his headquarters, is intended to prevent a backlog of discharges waiting transportation at Pacific ports as the volume of incoming veterans is stepped up during coming months.

In the next two weeks, it was pointed out, about thirty ships of destroyer escort size or larger are scheduled to leave the West Coast for Eastern ports. Admiral Ingersoll proposed that incoming veterans be given an opportunity to volunteer for transportation east aboard these vessels.

3,000 FROM PACIFIC ARE LANDED ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11—(AP) This anniversary of the First World War armistice became homecoming day today for nearly 3,000 Pacific theater Army veterans when the attack- transport U.S.S. Karnes and the foremer deluxe passenger liner Thomas Jefferson docked here.

The Karnes, from Siapan, brought home 1,739 Army personnel, all directed to Camp Stoneman for processing. Sixteen Navy officers and men, up for discharge, also were aboard.

The former American President Liner Garfield, under its service name of U.S.S. Thomas Jefferson, also arrived from Saipan, carrying 1,100 Army personnel. Some 150 of her own working crew are slated for dicharge.

The Karnes had a close brush with a loose-floating mine some 1,100 miles out of San Francisco. The mine was exploded by ship's gunfire.

PRIME MINISTER, TRUMAN CONFER ON FUTURE POLICY

British May Seek Guarantees Bomb Will Not Be Used Against Allies.

LEADERS ARE SILENT

Long Conference on Potomac Follows Leaders' Tribute to War Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—(AP) An official in position to know but who declined to be identified said tonight British Prime Minister Attlee favors sharing the secrets of atomic energy with other countries of the United Nations Organization.

Attlee, now here conferring with President Truman and Canadian Premier King on the atom bomb, was said by this source to have made known his views to his fellow conferees.

Attlee was further stated to believe that those receiving the secret should establish advance guarantees that they will not be used in a manner detrimental to the United Nations.

He was represented as holding that atomic discoveries should be shared as other scientific advances accomplished by one nation have been shared with others, but that safeguards as to their future use should first be set up.

Urges Scientific Pool

Attlee is said to have broached with the conferees a belief that there should be established an international pool of scientific and other information for the welfare of all nations.

The report went on that the British Prime Minister feels unless atomic and other discoveries are channeled into controlled usages for peace they will definitely be given over to military purposes.

Further, it was said he believes, that in the latter event the world's scientists and leaders in other fields will be forced to give their attention and energies to military developments instead of peacetime pursuits which would be destined to improve the lot of mankind.

Attlee was represented as having suggested the present conference and to have specified his sole purpose was to lay before the other two world leaders his views on the ultimate disposition of the atomic energy secrets.

That Attlee has come to Washington to discuss matters other than atomic energy and world unity was dismissed as being erroneous. There is strong belief elsewhere, however that other pressing problems will be taken up.

There was no indication of what effect the Attlee views may have had in the ultimate decision of the conference regarding atomic energy.

The three nations developed the atomic bomb and have retained their knowledge of it.

Speculation Aroused

President Truman's remarks last night on what he hopes will result from the three-power atomic energy conference aroused speculation today that he may be planning a voice for the United Nations in controlling war's most devasting weapon.

In a toast last night at the state dinner given for Prime Minister Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King at the White House, Truman said:

"We are hoping that agreements and policies will come out of these conferences which will make the United Nations Organization a living, moving, active program."

Since the discussions are concerned primarily with the atomic bomb, some diplomats interpreted this statement to mean that the President has some role in mind for the United Nations on the "very definite agenda," an aide said he has prepared.

Mr. Truman heretofore has called for world action in outlawing the atomic bomb but as recently as Nov. 3 in a Navy day address said the United States would keep it as a "sacred trust."

The three world leaders continued their discussions today aboard the yacht "Sequoia" with indications that several weeks may go by before any conclusions are announced.

The leaders of the three great nations drew inspiration today at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier for their struggle to find in war's most terrible weapon an instrument of enduring peace.

Their minds full of the implications the atomic bomb holds for the future of a world weary of wars, they honored with bowed heads and wreaths of flowers the men who have laid down their lives for the ideal that is their guide in historic conferences here.

Attend Ceremonies

Immediately after brief Armistice day ceremonies in the November chill of Arlington cemetery, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee and King went back to their deliberations aboard the yacht in the nearby Potomac river. They spent several hours aboard the "Sequoia," discussing policy which President Truman has said he hopes will lead to renunciation of the atomic bomb as a weapon of war.

They were accompanied both to the cemetery and the yacht by James F. Byrnes, secretary of state; the Earl of Halifax, British ambassador, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff.

The party returned to the White House a few minutes after 9 p. m., (EST), after dinner aboard the ship.

Eben Ayers, acting White House press secretary, said there would be no statement tonight. After talking with Mr. Truman upon the party's return to the White House, Ayers told reporters there was nothing he could say.

Ayers said the British Prime Minister would move over to the British embassy from the White House later in the day for further talks, although Ayers was not sure.

Ayers said Mr. Truman was in his usual good spirits after the conference.

When the delegation boarded the Sequoia, Ayers said, they talked on the after deck until it became too chilly and moved inside. After a steak dinner, they talked from around 2:30 p. m. until 6 p. m. and had a pheasant supper. They then sat around their table conversing until the ship docked at 8:35 p. m.

The four-hour trip down the Potomac carried the party by historic Mount Vernon, home of George Washington. Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide, said the visitors expressed much interest in Mount Vernon.

Others Present

Ayers said that in addition to the three leaders, the following were participating in the shipboard discussions: Byrnes, Leahy, Lord Halifax, Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British Atomic Energy Advisory commission, and Lester Pearson, the Canadian ambassador.

A drizzling rain fell as the seven-car calvacade drew up at the amphitheatre in Arlington for a five-minute ceremony in which the President and his distinguished visitors laid wreaths of chrysanthemums on the tomb of the honored soldier of World war I who sleeps there "known but to God."

The three men went on to the nearby monument erected by the government of Canada to American citizens who lost their lives in the Canadian army in World war I. As his companions stood stiffly, solemnly erect, the Canadian leader stepped forward to lay a wreath at its base.

A third ceremony took place at the simple marble slab that marks the temporary resting place of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British representative of the combined chiefs of staff, where Attlee placed a wreath of chrysanthemums. Sir John died last year while on duty here.

A 21-gun salute marked the arrival of the presidential party and its departure from the cemetery where the nation's hallowed dead are buried. The dampness, intensified by temperature in the lower 40's, held down the crowds somewhat.

The President wore an oxford gray suit, a gray hat and a herringbone tweed topcoat. The British and Canadian leaders were attired in dark clothes, with black hats. Secretary Byrnes likewise wore this more sombre attire.

They waited five minutes near the amphitheatre until Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower had laid a wreath in behalf of veterans of the last World war. She shook hands with the trio upon her departure.

In the crowd were Navy Secretary Forrestal, War Secretary Patterson, Attorney General Clark; Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson, British representative of the combined chiefs of staff, and Neville Butler, a British undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

A military band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," and the Canadian anthem, "The Maple Leaf Forever."

All then stood with bowed heads for a minute of silent prayer.

No words were spoken by any of the three leader throughout their actions of tribute and remembrance.

TRUMAN, ATTLEE HONOR WAR DEAD

Interrupt Talks To Place Wreaths At Arlington

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—The leaders of three great nations today visited the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and honored with bowed heads and wreaths of flowers the men who have laid down their lives for the idea that is their guide in historic conferences here.

Immediately after brief Armistice Day ceremonies in the November chill of Arlington Cemetery, President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain and Canada's Mackenzie King went back to their deliberations aboard a yacht in the near-by Potomac River.

Accompanied By Byrnes

They spent several hours aboard Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's vessel, the Sequoia, discussing policy which President Truman has said he hopes will lead to renunciation of the atomic bomb as a weapon of war.

They were accompanied both to the cemetery and the yacht by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State; the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff.

Five-Minute Ceremony

A drizzling rain fell as the seven-car cavalcade drew up at the amphitheater in Arlington for a five-minute ceremony in which the President and his distinguished visitors laid wreaths of chrysanthemums on the tomb of the honored soldier of World War I who sleeps there "known but to God."

The three men went on to the near-by monument erected by the Government of Canada to American citizens who lost their lives in the Canadian Army in World War I. As his companions stood stiffly, solemnly erect, the Canadian leader stepped forward to lay a wreath at its base.

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21-Gun Salute Fired

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Patterson Attends

In the crowd were Secretary Forrestal; Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War; Attorney General Clark; Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British Atomic Energy Advisory Commission; Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson, British representative of the combined chiefs of staff, and Neville Butler, a British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A military band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King" and the Canadian anthem, "The Maple Leaf Forever."

All then stood with bowed heads for a minute of silent prayer.

No words were spoken by any of the three leaders throughout their actions of remembrance.

The route from the White House to the cemetery took the visitors past the great memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who kept the American Union together, and within sight of the newer memorial to Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Newsmen Barred

What Truman, Attlee and MacKenzie King had to say to each other aboard the Sequoia was a matter left entirely to speculation.

Newsmen, who accompanied them to the Armistice Day ceremonies, were not permitted to enter the Washington Navy Yard, where the leaders boarded the vessel.

That subjects other than the future use and control of atomic energy, in whose development they are partners, likely will be gone into during the deliberations, was strongly believed. President Truman himself has said that Mr. Attlee can bring up any subject he wishes.

London dispatches told of reports the United States and Great Britain already had agreed upon creation of a joint committee to deal with the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine, but that Attlee wanted to talk it over with Truman.

Loan Possible Topic

The two also could talk of Anglo-American negotiations of a loan to Britain which has been the subject of conferences here by Lord Keynes.

President Truman set the keynote for the deliberations at a state dinner last night in which he said the talks were being approached prayerfully with the hope of agreements and policies "which will make the United Nations organization a living, moving, active program."

In the same vein, Prime Minister Attlee responded that "what we need most of all is a universal foreign policy, a foreign policy that is directed not to any immediate aim of any particular country, but a foreign policy that is conceived in the interest of all the people of the world."

Mr. Truman expressed the hope that the United States could develop a foreign policy which could be regarded as that of its people, irrespective of what political party is in power—a situation he said is true of the British.

Dinner Aboard Ship

The party returned to the White House a few minutes after 9 P.M., after dinner aboard the ship.

Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, said that in addition to the three leaders, the following were participating in the shipboard discussions: Byrnes, Leahy, Lord Halifax, Sir John Anderson and Lester Pearson, the Canadian Ambassador.

Also aboard were: Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide; Lieut. Com. Clark M. Clifford, acting naval aide, and T. L. Rowan, secretary to Mr. Attlee.

'Space Ships' Carrying Atom Rockets Forecast by Arnold for U. S. Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — (AP) Space ships moving outside the earth's atmosphere and capable of launching atomic bomb rockets on any enemy, will "unquestionably be brought into being within the foreseeable future," General Henry H. Arnold said today.

The commanding general of the Army Air Forces mentioned space ships, now existing only in comic page adventure strips, as a counter weapon if defenses are developed against a 3,000-mile an hour rocket delivering atomic explosives.

May Retire Soon

"The design of such a ship is all but practicable today," Arnold said in a summary of the air war and recommendations for the future prepared for Secretary of War Patterson. It was his third and perhaps last report as head of the Army Air Forces.

Arnold, who expressed his intention of retiring soon, proposed that the United States continue to develop the type of strategic bombing used in World War II and in which it is a "recognized master" until improved anti-aircraft defenses make it impracticable.

After that, Arnold said, the United States should be ready with a weapon of the German V-2 type, a rocket launched projectile that traveled some 3,000 miles an hour and went from 50 to 60 miles high.

"V-2 is ideally suited to deliver atomic explosives," he said, "because defense against it would prove extremely difficult."

And when defenses against a 3,000-miles-an-hour projectile is developed, he said, the United States must be ready to launch such projectiles nearer the target to shorten their flight and make them difficult to detect and destroy.

"We must be ready to launch them from unexpected directions," he added. "This can be done from true space ships, capable of operating outside the earth's atmosphere."

Lists Defense Plans

For the defense against atomic bombs, Arnold outlined a three-point program, make certain that they are not being produced secretly anywhere in the world, devise every possible way to intercept one after it has been launched, and redesign the country for a minimum vulnerability to atomic bomb attack, such as dispersal of industry or going underground.

In general, Arnold recommended the nation maintain its readiness and continuous planning with "one integrated, balanced military organization."

Defense Role Seen For Civil Aviation

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold today proposed a major role for the military in America's civil aviation.

"It is in the national interest for the air force to have a voice in civil air matters," Arnold said in his report to the Secretary of War, because of the adaptability of civil aviation facilities to military uses and "since military air power depends for its existence upon the aviation industry and the air-mindedness of the nation."

Two Bases Of Program

Arnold would base military participation in civil air policies on these two points:

1. No activity having to do with aviation in any form can be considered as being completely independent of national security. Civil aviation must be encouraged both internally and internationally, and all arrangements, plans, agreements and operations should be carried out with due regard for their military implications.

2. The security of the United States as well as the performance of its responsibilities in the maintenance of world peace require the availability of an extensive system of air bases and airways outside the United States.

Arnold suggested that development of international air law might be advanced materially by recognizing the similarity between aviation and maritime activities.

ATOM-BOMBING OF SEA FEARED

Senator Urges Laboratory Tests Be Made First

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Demonstrating serious concern, a Senator urged today that any experiments in dropping atomic bombs into the sea be preceded by carefully controlled laboratory-scale tests.

"Otherwise," he said, "there is no telling what might happen.

It is conceivable that the water might be made radioactive, killing all the fish and destroying all forms of aquatic life.

"The effects of such a possible calamity are incalculable."

The Senator did not permit use of his name. He is a member of the special committee on atomic energy and is intensely interested in all phases of the subject.

Length Of Radioactivity

As a member of that group, he intends to learn how long the radioactivity lingers at and near the site of a bomb explosion. One of the original reports, to the effect that the activity might continue as long as 70 years, was denied by the War Department. However, this Senator is not convinced that most of the radioactivity is dissipated in a few hours or days.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, the committee's adviser on atomic energy, said it was possible that the effects of radioactivity or an atomic explosion could be simulated by other means than use of an actual bomb. It would be difficult, he said, to plan a test involving a small bomb.

Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) has introduced a bill to authorize the War and Navy departments to conduct a series of atomic bomb experiments at sea, to determine the effect of such explosions on naval vessels.

View Detector Device

When the committee met at the Bureau of Standards last week for a lecture on nuclear physics the Senators saw a detector device which gave warning of the proximity of radioactive material.

It was reported that a warning flashed when a fragment from the site of the Alamogordo experimental-bomb explosion was brought into range. That explosion took place last summer.

The Senator who advocated caution suggested that a suitable experiment might be conducted in a large tank of seawater.

The committee will meet again Tuesday. At that time a decision may be reached on when to start on an inspection tour of the various plants and laboratories.

TRUMAN MAY BACK MERGER

President Expected To Give Army-Navy Stand Soon

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Supporters said today they believe they have assurances of President Truman's active backing for merger of the Army and Navy into a single defense force under one Cabinet officer.

Legislators who have talked to the President recently said they came away with the impression that he may make his views on the controversial question known to Congress before Christmas.

As a senator, Mr. Truman was on record for consolidation of the armed forces. Those who have discussed the matter with him in the last few weeks say they are satisfied the President hasn't changed his mind.

Faced With Cabinet Split

Mr. Truman is faced with a definite Cabinet split over the proposal. Secretary of War Patterson is all for the proposed merger under one secretary, with co-ordinate branches for air, land and sea.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal is just as much against it. In fact as hearings have progressed before a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, his opposition has grown more vocal and vigorous.

Unlike some of the other subjects with which Mr. Truman has to deal, the army-navy merger proposal has aroused little political interest. Democrats and Republicans are on both sides and there are no signs now that it will become a campaign issue.

Against Divided Reports

However, some legislators observe that as chairman of the Senate's war investigating committee, Mr. Truman never liked split reports. He tried, successfully in every instance, to get Democrats and Republicans to agree on the findings.

In the same way, these legislators speculate that the President probably would like to keep peace in his official family if he could. Thus far they add that he seems to have given the army and navy officials a free rein to speak their beliefs, even when they clashed violently.

This makes a segment of inter-

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ested Congress members think that before any final step is taken, the President may want the whole situation reviewed by an impartial group of some kind.

If he has that done on his own order, that might delay a decision. If he asks Congress to authorize such a study, it would leave the matter up in the air, probably for months.

Supporters of the merger plan have insisted, however, that something must be done about the matter early next year, at the latest. They say that if there is going to be a merger, Congress needs to know about it before it begins making separate appropriations for the Army and Navy.

SPEED DRIVE TO MAN HOSPITALS FOR VETERANS

WASHINGTON (UP)—The Veterans Bureau is speeding up the recruiting program to staff "the largest hospitalization program in the world."

An urgent call has been sent by the Bureau, in co-operation with the Civil Service Commission, to military bases in the U. S. and overseas to enlist returning dischargees, as well as civilians, in this peacetime work.

The Bureau, expecting to expand from its hospital bed capacity of 86,000 to 300,000, wants personnel in keeping with the medical and scientific progress of the past 10 years. Immediate recruitment is being started for the following positions, for which announcements may be obtained at any civil service office:

5,000 Nurses Needed

NURSES: 5,000 graduate registered nurses are needed, from staff nurse at P-1 rating, $2,320 base pay per year, through P-4, Chief Nurse, $5,180. Educational requirement: completion of a full course in a recognized school of nursing, and residence of at least two years in a hospital of 50 or more bed patients daily. Married nurses eligible.

SOCIAL WORKERS, MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC: $2,900 to $5,180 base pay per year. Minimum qualifications: one year training in a recognized school of social work with courses in medical or psychiatric social work, and supervised field work, plus at least one year of additional case work experience for the lowest grade.

In order to stimulate professional progress of these social workers, increased skill is encouraged through case supervision, by means of advanced courses at schools of work and by experience in supervision of staff and students, and through opportunities for leadership among community social and health agencies concerned with veterans.

DIETITIANS: $2,320 to $5,180 base pay per year. At least 36 semester hours of study in a college or university of recognized standing is required in addition to length and type of experience specified.

Junior dietitians may earn while they learn dietitics at Veterans' Administration hospitals. Courses last 12 months. Pay is at the rate of $1,704 per year for first six months and $1,902 for the next six months. Upon completion, appointment is made as dietitians at $2,320 base pay per year, with at least one year of service required.

Seek Dentists

DENTISTS: from associate dentist, $3,640 base pay per year to senior dentist, $6,020. Minimum requirements: graduation from a school of recognized standing license to practice, one year dental internship or one year full-time active practice, sound physical health and capable of performing ar[illegible] duty.

Other urgent Veterans' Administration personnel needs, for which civil service announcements will be issued soon, include:

MEDICAL OFFICERS: $3,640 to $6,750 in base pay per year. Graduate study and professional advancement offered at government expense. Wide range of clinical experience can be expected in treating disease and disabilities from global warfare. Specialists in all branches are needed.

PHYSICAL THERAPY TECHNICIANS: $2,320 to $4,300 base salary a year. The situation is desperate in the need for this type of personnel. Two hundred four physical therapists are needed immediately and 200 more by Jan. 1, 1946. Graduates with Physical Education degrees, or majors, preferred. (Physical therapy is defined by V. A. as . . . "the management of disease by physical agents, such as heat and light, water, electricity, massage, mechanical agents.)

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS: $2,320 to $4,300 base pay per year. OT assistants earn from $1,704 to $3,640 base pay per year. Various projects in arts and crafts, industrial schemes, landscaping and gardening—all supervised by occupational therapists, aides and assistants.

LIBRARIANS: $2,320 to $4,300 base pay per year. Minimum qualifications: either three years of professional library experience in a library using standard library technics or a B. S. degree in library science from a college or university of recognized standing, plus an eligible rating or written examination.

Veterans' Administration employees are Federal employees qualifying under the regulation of the United States Civil Service Commission and selected and appointed by the Veterans' Administration.

SENATE GROUP NEARING FINISH ON BUDGET SLASH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — (AP) A group of senators who have been working on multi-billion dollar cuts in government expenditures made possible by peace approached the end of their labors today.

They are members of a Senate Appropriations sub-committee which has been trying to decide whether the House went too far, or perhaps not far enough in some instances, in deciding that a $52,000,000,000 reduction would be just right.

Senator Overton (D.-La.) told a reporter he expected the sub-committee eventually would restore some of the cuts made by the House. But he thought the group might agree by tomorrow night.

The appropriations cutback which the House approved was from $146,000,000,000 to $94,000,000,000. Nearly all the money was for the Army and Navy.

The administration has protested that perhaps the House didn't keep enough cash on hand to pay for all the things that may still be needed. However, three members of the Senate Military committee—Acting Chairman Edwin C. Johnson, and Senators Gurney (R.-S. D.) and Maybank (D.-S C.) — showed no alarm over the cash situation in talking with reporters.

Military Needs Reduced

Johnson commented that "if demobilization is speeded up as it should be, we won't have so big a military payroll."

Gurney said "there's no danger soldiers left in the Army won't eat," and added that if Congress were to cut military funds too drastically the situation could be corrected in time to prevent serious trouble.

Maybank took a similar stand, but added:

"We still need money for the Army and Navy. We have a lot of installations everywhere—we've got some interests in this world now—and they run into billions of dollars. And we will have to protect them."

To Return Job Services

Attached to the cut-back bill is a House-approved rider providing for a return of United States Employment Service functions to the states within 3 days after enactment.

President Truman originally asked that these functions be left where they are until June, 1947. However, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach suggested to the Senate sub-committee that an "absolute deadline" for their return be fixed at next June 30.

Senator Reed (R.-Kan.), who advocates returning the job to the states, told a reporter that he is trying to work out a compromise based on Schwellenbach's proposal.

But he reported less than speedy progress with state officials. The states, he said, want definite assurances of a speedy return.

"And they have some sound right to doubt the good faith of the Federal government in this situation," Reed said.

ANDERSON PLANS SPEAKING TOUR IN FARM STATES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — (AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is taking to the speaker's platform to spearhead a campaign aimed at winning back farm belt support for the Democratic administration.

To that end, he is working to get his reorganized department working smoothly so that he can spend much time speaking in the Northwest and Midwest.

Agriculture department officials in a position to know say that Anderson, who is a fluent public speaker and an able political campaigner, is arranging a heavy schedule of speaking dates for the months ahead.

The voting trend of farmers in past several national elections has been discussed at considerable length at recent conferences of high administration leaders on campaign plans for next year's important congressional elections, these officials said.

Traditionally Republican, the northern and midwestern farm vote swung over to the late Presidnt Roosevelt in the 1932 election. At that time, the present Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace left the Republican party to campaign for farmer support of Mr. Roosevelt. After his victory, Mr. Roosevelt made Wallace his Secretary of Agriculture.

Swung Away in 1938

But the farm vote began swinging away from the Democratic party by the congressional elections in 1938. Republican farm support reached a peak in last year's presidential election.

It was recalled that Mr. Anderson, while on a congressional food shortage investigating tour shortly before he was sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture, told several audiences that one of his tasks as secretary would be to try to find out why many farmers were voting Republican and to find ways of winning them back to his party.

The officials who told of Mr. Anderson's plans said both President Truman and Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic committee have urged the Agriculture secretary to spend as much time as possible in the months ahead speaking before farm groups

"Both the President and Mr. Hannegan have expressed the belief," these officials told a reporter, "that the Democrats have provided farmers with exceptionally good farm programs and that because of this, it is difficult for them to understand the farm swing to the Republicans."

Keeps Close to Congress

Mr. Anderson has, since entering the cabinet, kept in close touch with farm leaders in Congress. He has sought their advice on many food and farm problems. He led and won an intra-administration fight to eliminate food subsidies which were strongly opposed by organized farm groups and farm bloc leaders in Congress.

The amount of time which Anderson may have to spend away from Washington will be governed largely, his aides said, by his success in finding a man to head the recently-created production and marketing administration in the department.

Undersecretary J. B. Hutson, a veteran farm official, has been serving as chief of this agency, but Anderson wants him to be free to fill in as secretary while he is out of town.

Details from Roosevelt Files Promised in Pearl Harbor Quiz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—(AP) The long-heralded and politically explosive congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster opens this week with an all-star cast of witnesses.

Promises by the investigating committee chairman, Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) of "hertofore unpublished and confidential" documents, including the papers of the late President Roosevelt, added spice to the advance billing.

The public inquiry is scheduled to start Thursday with a tentative list of 48 witnesses including Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, (health permitting), General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and numerous other high-ranking military officers.

The beginning of testimony will find committee members already on edge from a series of pre-hearing clashes between Republican and Democratic factions. Republican members have complained of being denied access to files. President Truman has ordered all pertinent information made available to the committee, including the papers of his predecessor.

Promises 'All the Facts'

Chairman Barkley, in announcing the slate of witnesses last night, declared in a statement that all the facts of the nation's most disastrous defeat at arms will be laid before the public, "no matter whom they may hurt in high or low places."

"All documents, records or information which the counsel has requested from departments have been furnished or are in course of preparation," he said. "All documents and information obtained by counsel are available to every individual member of the committee.

"All requests by individual members for information, whether classified top secret, confidential or otherwise, have been presented to the departments by the counsel's office and supplied or in course of preparation.

"By Presidential order every person in the government service has been authorized and encouraged to talk with individual members of the committee and volunteer information.

"The evidence prepared up to date includes great quantities of material from many sources, heretofore unpublished and confidential, including White House records and the papers of President Roosevelt."

Mitchell is Counsel

Counsel is William D. Mitchell, Attorney General in the Hoover administration.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) who has been tilting with his Republican colleagues on the committee, said he thought the latter will be "greatly surprised" when they see the Roosevelt-Churchill files.

Dewey presumably is being called to tell what if any Pearl Harbor secrets he knew during his campaign for the Presidency last fall. The New Yorker reportedly acceded to General Marshall's request to keep these secrets out of the campaign, in the interests of national security.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, who managed Dewey's campaign, said last September that the G.O.P. nominee was willing to accept defeat rather than risk "sacrificing needlessly the life of a single American boy" by revealing that the Americans had cracked the Japanese code prior to Pearl Harbor.

No specific time was set for Dewey's appearance before the committee—nor for that matter any of the other witnesses. Among the latter are Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor commanders at the time of the Dec. 7, 1941 surprise attack.

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SPEED IS SOUGHT ON G. I.'S RETURN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—(AP) Chairman Rankin (D-Miss.) of the House Veterans committee said today he will seek action tomorrow on his discharge bill in an effort to "bring home a million more men than planned by Christmas."

Rankin told a reporter he will file a petition to force consideration of his bill, which would allow immediate discharge of any service man who has dependents, or 18 months service, or who will resume school work.

The House would take up the measure if 218 members signed the petition.

Meanwhile, the Veterans Administration announced that veterans accepting training under the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights have shown increased preference in recent months for trade or business schools.

Reporting on samplings of groups of 5,000 students, the administration disclosed that in August 67 per cent of the veterans in training were in trade or business schools, compared with only 17 per cent in October, 1944.

The percentage of veterans in colleges and universities decreased from 70 to 42 per cent during the same period. Those taking on-the-job training increased from one to six per cent.

On Sept. 30, the agency reported, there were 49,123 veterans in training at government expense under the G.I. bill, an increase of 20,035 from April 30.

GOODS-HOLDING THEORY PROBED

CPA Discounts CIO Idea Of Waiting For 1946 Taxes

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Civilian Production Administration tonight was reported investigating whether some makers of civilian goods were delibertaely withholding them from market until 1946.

A CPA spokesman said the agency would seek to learn whether sales were being delayed in expectation of larger earnings after December 31, when repeal of the excess-profits tax becomes effective.

"While this may be a factor, no clear-cut evidence has been found in the case of washers, refrigerators, electrical appliances or other durable goods," said this official, who requested that his name be withheld.

Other Reasons Found

In certain cases the products are being made and not sold, h eadded, but on investigation the reason generally proved to be the absence of a price ceiling or dissatisfaction with the ceiling set by the OPA.

John W. Snyder, reconversion director, has interested himself in the inquiry, but it was begun on the initiative of the War Production Board—now the CPA—which felt the cut in taxes of 1946 profits might account for the textile industry's slow response to the WPB's low-price clothing program, it was stated.

Most of the CPA's attention has been devoted to the fabric field so far. The official source said some firms undoubtedly have been holding back to get the beenfit of the tax cut, but so far the practice does not appear to be widespread.

Expect To Reach Fabric Goals

The CPA spokesman said it now appeared that the yardage of goods channeled into low-cost garments will more than meet the Government's goal for the October-November-December quarter. Close to 50,000,000 yards of wool fabric will reach clothing makers, as against a goal of 39,000,000 yards, he estimated, while the flow of cotton will just about hit the desired 150,000,000 yards.

The yardage has been slow coming and much of it will not be seen in the form of clothing until the end of the quarter, it was stated.

CIO Accusation

An accusation that manufacturers were holding back on slaes to reap the benefit of lower 1946 taxes was made a fortnight ago by Philip Murray, CIO president. He coupled it with an assertion that industry was engaged in a "sit-down strike" on collective bargaining with unions on higher-wage demands.

The CPA official stated, however, that any such "sitdown" on retail sales was not having an unfavorable effect on factory employment, since the goods were being produced even if not marketed in some cases.

Supplying All Dealers

Many of the products still are being shipped out to dealers to provide them with samples, he said, and in some cases the dealers are instructed not to sell them until all distributors are supplied with models.

He commented that there were 250,000 washing-machine distributors in the country, and the industry has not yet produced enough washers to supply them all, let alone to meet public demand.

A similar situation existed last month in refrigerators, he went on, but now sales are being made.

BROOKINGS STUDY OF LABOR POLICY

Increased Bargaining Power Held Dominant Federal Aim

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Brookings Institution said tonight that while the Government lacks any "coherent and integrated" labor policy, its major goal in recent years has been to win for labor "a larger income with shorter hours of work."

To attain that objective, said a study by Dr. Harold W. Metz, of the Brookings staff, the Government has sought:

First, to increase the bargaining power of workers; second, to protect the workers' right of self-organization, and, third, to facilitate the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

When in conflict with the two other objectives, "the efforts to increase bargaining power prevail," the report said.

Financed By Falk Foundation

The study was financed by the Falk Foundation, of Pittsburgh. The Brookings Institution, privately endowed, is devoted to research and training in the social sciences.

The author of the report, formerly an economic adviser to the Republican National Committee, said his aim was not to question the desirability of the trend indicated, nor to judge whether it resulted from "a conscious effort" on the Government's part.

"The only point being made here," Dr. Metz said, "is that the increase in bargaining power is considered more important than the protection of the right of self-determination or the maintenance of industrial peace."

Other Conclusions Of Study

Other conclusions were:

"Very few limitations" are put on the use of strikes, pickets or boycotts, even if they restrain the free movement of goods in interstate commerce.

A minority group of employés can use those weapons "to interfere with" the rights granted to a union representing the majority of workers.

Even when a contract contains a no-strike clause, workers are not prevented from striking or boycotting to get a change in the contract or attain "any other objective."

Many employers, failing therefore to get enforceable assurance against work stoppages, "see little to be gained from a collective agreement."

Labor laws, as administered, favor large bargaining units represented by unions affiliated with national organizations, usually CIO or AFL.

Labor has a virtually free hand to choose whether or not to use Federal machinery for mediation, investigation and arbitration of labor disputes; nothing is done to encourage its use by labor, although "indirect sanctions" are sometimes used to encourage employers to use the peacemaking machinery.

"The major objective of the agencies engaged in peaceful settlement of disputes is to avoid a work stoppage," the report continued, "and the party threatening to breach the industrial peace has the advantage, for there would be a tendency to believe that its demands must be appeased if it is to be dissuaded from its threat.

Conciliation Advantage Noted

"Since almost any lockout by an employer is prohibited, most disputes involve the employés threat of a strike, and workers generally make the direct threat to disturb the industrial peace.

"As a result labor suffers no significant loss of bargaining power by submitting to conciliation. Further, although the workers agree to conciliation or arbitration, they are still free to strike if the settlement proposed should be too displeasing to them."

In almost all attempts to regulate wages directly, the bulky study observes, the Government has "failed to develop and apply objective standards."

Dangers In Lack Of Standards

"Many friends of labor may contend that the absence of standards is immaterial, since the machinery for wage determination is in the hands of administrators sympathetic to labor.

"But it should not be forgotten that if the machinery should fall into the hands of persons unsympathetic to labor, the absence of standards would facilitate the use of wage controls to the workers' disadvantage."

The Federal policy to encourage the closed shop and other forms of union preference, the report continued, conflicts with the policy of guaranteeing the free right to organize.

The report cites indications that more closed-shop disputes arise out of "interunion competition" than from differences between workers and bosses or between union and nonunion workers.

Record Reached For Strike Votes

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—The National Labor Realtons Board tonight reported that four of its twenty field offices are doing nothing but handling an "avalanche" of strike vote requests. It said a record-breaking 666 petitions were filed in October.

This number was more than double any previous monthly peak since the Smith-Connally Act authorized Federally-conducted strike polls in mid-1943, NLRB said.

In the automobile industry alone, more than $100,000 of Federal funds was spent in handling strike ballots growing out of the CIO United Automobile Workers' demand for a 30 per cent wage increase from General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

During October over 418,000 employés were eligible to participate in the 130 strike votes taken. They involved the employés of 1,417 employers.

The workers voted about 5 to 1 in favor of authorizing strikes. In September, when the previous record of 307 strike votes were taken, the ration was about 8 to 1.

As this month opened, a backlog of 654 strike-vote requests were before NLRB. They are being filed at the rate of 45 a day.

C. I. O. Asks Strike Vote At G. E. and Westinghouse

Application Filed with War Labor Board for 270,000 in 22 States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—(AP) The C.I.O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said today it had asked the War Labor board to conduct a strike vote among 270,000 employes of the General Electric company, the Westinghouse Electric Motors corporation's electrical division.

The union, which has demanded a $2-a-day pay raise for all the 270,000 workers, engaged in production of radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical equipment, said it also had asked Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach "to intervene personally in this situation."

Schwellenbach was asked to "participate in an early conference of the companies and the union to assist in breaking the deadlock."

James J. Mantles, director of organization for the electrical workers union, said the application for a strike vote and appeal for intervention by Schwellenbach were made after a majority of the workers had petitioned for a $2 a-day raise and expressed willingness to go on strike if necessary to obtain it.

Mantles said such a strike would involve 76 industrial centers in 22 states.

In its letter of application for a strike vote the union claimed, officials said, that it was making "every effort to continue negotiations in order to arrive at an agreement" but that the companies had rejected the workers' demands.

The companies could not be reached immediately for comment.

The strike vote application was made under the Smith-Connally act, which requires a 30-day "cooling of" period before the actual casting of ballots on the strike question.

U. S. Steel Head May Resume Talks

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 — (AP) Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel corporation, said today that Labor Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach's request for a renewal of collective bargaining conferences with the United Steel Workers (C.I.O.) would be given "prompt and careful consideration."

Fairless, in a telegram to the Labor secretary, charged that Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. and the United Steel Workers, had assumed a take-it-or-leave-it attitude in previous sessions and said "collective bargaining should be a two-way street."

Fairless also renewed his demands for increased prices, declaring that "in my opinion a further collective bargaining conference cannot be expected to accomplish anything until OPA authorizes the increases."

Fairless' telegram was in answer to an appeal from Schwellenbach for U. S. Steel representatives to renew negotiations with the union in Washington Wednesday on union demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The union had agreed to negotiate but Fairless earlier promised acceptance on the condition that OPA grant price boosts and assure the company of additional increases to compensate for any wage hikes that might results from the negotiations.

In his telegram, the steel leader said:

"Today I have read in the newspapers the text of your letter of yesterday to me, which has not yet been received. Your request will be given prompt and careful consideration when my associates are available after tomorrow's Armistice day holiday. As soon as possible thereafter, I will communicate further with you.

"Your reported letter implies that we have refused to engage in collective bargaining negotiations with the union. This is not the fact. We met with representatives of the union in Pittsburgh on Oct. 10 and 11, and again on Oct. 23. Philip Murray, the president of the union, opened the initial conference by declaring that his demand for a general wage increase of $2 a day is not subject to dickering or compromise. He insisted that we give him a 'yes or no' answer. This wage demand is the only issue involved."

Asks Price Boost

Fairless said that upon resumption of sessions Oct. 23 he told Murray that "existing OPA ceiling prices for steel products and the government's wage stabilization policy do not enable us to grant a wage increase at this time."

"The above mentioned attitude on the part of Mr. Murray at our collective bargaining conferences does not appear to me to come within your own definition of what collective bargaining should be," Fairless declared. "In my judgment, sincere collective bargaining cannot properly mean that the em-

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...ver must sign on the dotted line and grant all of the union's demands. Yet that was Mr. Murray's position, according to his own words. Sincere collective bargaining should be a two-way street.

"We have never declined to engage in collective bargaining with an appropriate union and have not done so in this instance. However, I must again point out to you that in my opinion a further collective bargaining conference cannot be expected to accomplish anything in this situation until OPA authorizes the increases in ceiling prices for steel products to which the steel industry has long been entitled by reason of past heavy increases in its costs."

Blames OPA

Fairless sketched the industry's appeals to OPA, declaring: "If there is now an impasse, the responsibility therefor rests squarely on OPA." He requested Schwellenbach to "use the influence of your great office" toward securing prompt price action by OPA.

Fairless also said that the company's contract with the union ran until next October with a no-strike provision but that "a strike vote is to be taken at the request of the union on Nov. 28."

Schwellenbach has asked steel representatives to meet with union envoys, with Arthur S. Meyer sitting as a special conciliator.

Declaring that as he understood it there "has yet been no collective bargaining," the Labor secretary has written Fairless:

"When a company and its employes collectively bargain they sit around a table in a spirit of mutual good will and discuss freely and frankly the positions of the respective parties. That is all the government is asking in this instance."

At the time the company refused the invitation to the conference, Murray termed the U. S. Steel stand a "shocking and arrogant attitude."

in New York that Lewis Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, had also been asked "to intervene personally in this situation."

The union has demanded a $2-a-day pay increase for all the 270,000 workers engaged in production of refrigerators, radios and other electrical equipment.

76 Industrial Centers

James J. Matles, director of organization for the union, said application for the strike vote and appeal for intervention by Schwellenbach were made after a majority of the workers had petitioned for the wage boost and expressed willingness to go on strike if necessary to obtain it.

Matles said such a strike would involve 76 industrial centers in 22 states. The companies could not be reached immediately for comment.

In Detroit, the CIO-United Auto Workers—holding a strike authorization voted by employés of the auto industry's "big three"—has placed its threat of a work stoppage "on a 24-hour basis" by designating a six-man "strategy committee" to deal with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler on the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

Steel Industry

In another basic industry—steel—the Government again tried to bring labor and management together to talk over their wage dispute with a special conciliator.

Walter Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, said in Washington yesterday the action of his union's executive board in authorizing a "strategy committee" to "act as it may see fit" in current wage negotiations with employers means that the committee can meet at a moment's notice and take any action desired.

Members Of Committee

Strategy committee members are Reuther, R. J. Thomas, UAW president; George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer; Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president, and Richard T. Leonard and Norman Matthews.

Reuther is conducting negotiations with General Motors Corporation, scheduled to be resumed Thursday. Matthews represents the union in Chrysler negotiations, also underway, and Leonard will handle discussions with Ford, starting November 20.

Another Invitation

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's first invitation November 3 to the United States Steel Corporation to a conciliation meeting November 14 was rejected by Benjamin F. Fairless, "big steel" president. Fairless contended that before he could discuss the CIO Steelworkers' request for a $2 daily wage increase he must have assurance from OPA that steel price ceilings would be raised to cover any boost in wages.

Over the week end, the Labor Secretary wrote Fairless again, asserting "the Government is not insisting upon any agreement from your corporation as to a wage increase. All that the Government asks is that in the presence of one of its representatives you intend to collectively bargain with your employés."

As the total of workers idle across the nation in labor disputes continued at the same round number it has for days—275,000, a showdown neared in the strike of AFL Greyhound bus lines employés in nineteen states east of the Mississippi.

To Meet In Philadelphia

A Federal conciliator will meet with union representatives and officials of the Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound lines in Philadelphia Tuesday. The drivers are asking 5.75 cents per mile as compared with their present rate of five cents,

rado and Arkansas. The union is asking a cent a mile increase in drivers pay over the present 4½ cents a mile rate.

Unions Opposed

Results of a strike vote taken by mail among 900 AFL Amalgamated Bus Employés of the Northland Greyhound bus lines, operating in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, North and South Dakota, northern Illinois, upper Michigan and part of Iowa were expected to be known tomorrow. The union is seeking a fifteen per cent basic increase in the wage rate.

In the Pacific Northwest, the nonstriking CIO woodworkers announced two more agreements with lumber operators for a 12½-cent hourly wage increase, while AFL lumber and sawmill workers—on

strike for the last 48 days—are holding out for a 20 cents an hour increase and a $1.10 hourly minimum. Backing up the AFL lumbermen Oregon and Southwestern members of the AFL teamsters union agreed over the week end not to handle any CIO-produced lumber or timber.

Students To Quit Strike

Gary, Ind., Nov. 11 (AP)—Five hundred white students of Froebel High School, who have been on strike in protest to the school's large enrollment of Negroes, voted today to return to their classes tomorrow.

Leonard Levenda, student strike leader who addressed a mass meeting of the students in Tyler Park, said he recommended that the strikers return to school.

"The striking students have a great deal of confidence in Dr. Malan (State superintendent of instruction) and on the strength of what he told the committee we recommended that they return to school tomorrow and they accepted the recommendation," Levenda said.

Appealed To Parents

The student leader told the students that Dr. Malan had said he couldn't do anything for them while they were out of school, but if they returned he would see "that justice was done."

Dr. Malan made his appeal Friday at a meeting in Indianapolis with representatives of the student's parents.

The students struck the first time in September and charged that Principal R. A. Nuzum favored Froebel's Negro students. They returned to school in October after the school board promised an investigation and gave Nuzum a leave of absence, but struck again when the investigating committee exonerated Nuzum and he returned to school.

WLB Supervision Of Vote Is Sought

Chicago, Nov. 11 (AP)—Supervision of a strike vote among 270,000 employés of the Westinghouse Electric Company, the General Electric Company and the General Motors Corporation's electrical division was asked of the War Labor Board today by the CIO-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

A spokesman for the union said Heavy majorities of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler workers, in recent elections conducted under the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act, favored striking if necessary to support the union's wage demand.

Giving the strategy committee authority to deal with management, declared Reuther, "places the strike threat on a 24-hour basis."

and maintenance men are seeking a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

Negotiations at Fort Worth between Southwestern Greyhound lines and striking AFL employés, meanwhile, were postponed indefinitely, both union and management announced after discussions broke up Saturday. Other points affected were in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Colo-

A.F.L. Men Want Truman To Study Higgins Case

Vote to Send Group to Capital to Call on President

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Labor leaders battling the closure and liquidation of the Higgins Industries, Inc., properties voted today to send a committee to Washington in an effort to present their case directly to President Truman.

William Donnels, publicity chairman of the American Federation of Labor Metal and Building Trades Council, said the committee would ask William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to arrange a meeting with the President.

The union had previously asked a Congressional investigation of the closure by industrialist Andrew J. Higgins sr. of three strike-bound boat-building and building materials plants.

Higgins stockholders voted Thursday to liquidate all their properties here, including companies manufacturing airborne rescue boats and atomic-bomb parts at the government-owned Micheaud plant here.

The local metal and building trades council also called a general executive meeting of all union members in New Orleans for 2 p. m. Tuesday to discuss the Higgins situation.

A statement issued by Donnels charged that the Higgins actions were designed "to appeal to the prejudice of the boys in service and those who are inclined to be hostile to labor to create a mass hysteria."

Told of Donnels's statement, Mr. Higgins said he was "not interested."

ANTI-SUB CANNON IN SHOTGUN STYLE

Hedgehog Fired 24 Bombs In Area-Covering Pattern

New York, Nov. 11 (AP)—Another war secret, called the hedgehog, a shotgun cannon that fired 24 bombs and was mounted on the bow of subchasers, was released today by the Navy.

The weapon shot all its load in a little more than one second. The bombs fell like a charge of buckshot in an elliptical pattern shaped something like a U-boat, but far larger in area.

The pattern was designed to inclose the U-boat on all sides and also to drop deadly charges throughout the area.

Exploded Only On Contact

The projectiles, however, were not depth bombs. They exploded only on contact. If not hit by the sub they sank to the bottom. An advantage was that an underwater explosion was a certain sign of a hit.

A report from the Carrier Corporation, manufacturers of the hedgehog, said the device was one of the most effective anti-submarine weapons. The bombs were fired by a rocket device.

The hedgehog was designed in England in 1942. The American firm manufactured 1,501 of them.

Destroyer Escort Avenged

Last April a hedgehog got the U-546 after it had sunk the destroyer escort F. E. Davis in a surface fight. After the sinking of the Davis there followed an all-day chase in which most of the attempts to locate the sub by underwater sound devices failed because the submarine did tight circles that scrambled the recordings of the sound devices.

Late in the day a hedgehog got one hit on the sub, and after that there was a much better sound fix of its position. A second blast of the hedgehog made another hit and forced the U-boat to the surface, where surface fire sank it and resulted in capture of most of the crew.

EUROPA DEPARTS TO PICK UP G. I.'S

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. — (AP) The former German liner Europa, recently revamped as an American troop transport capable of accommodating 6,500 troops, sailed for Southampton, England, today to pick up a load of returning soldiers. It was the ship's first trip under an American flag.

Aboard the huge vessel were 44 passengers, including members of a committee which will investigate conditions in Palestine. They were Fowler Harper, form solicitor for the Department of the Interior; William S. Bennett, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Joseph Scharfsin, a Philadelphia lawyer.

Also aboard were members of the Lutheran commission which will devote a month to gathering information on relief and rehabilitation problems of 60,000,000 Lutherans in Europe. These included the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Long, executive director of the National Lutheran council; the Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran church in America, and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Aasgaard, president of the Norwegian Lutheran church of America.

FOREIGN TRADE PARLEY SET TODAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. — (AP) Cabinet members, foreign trade experts and business leaders will meet here for the next three days to plan steps this country should take in aiding the economic reconstruction of the world through foreign trade.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, and Wayne C. Taylor, president of the Export-Import Bank, headline the list of speakers at the 22nd national foreign trade convention.

George W. Wolf, president of U. S. Steel Export company, will preside at the opening session Monday morning, which will be addressed by Secretary Wallace, Almon E. Roth, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., and James A. Farley, former postmaster general.

Hugh D. Scully, consul general of Canada, and Herbert Vere Evatt, Australian attorney general and minister of state for external affairs, will speak Monday and Wednesday, respectively, on trade barriers.

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, said 1,600 registrations had been received for the three-day meetings.

Special sessions are planned on foreign trade reconstruction, tax treaties and credits, Far East and Latin America trade problems, exchange restrictions and the sterling area, education's part in trade pro-

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blems, and current trade problems.

A message from President Truman will be read at the world trade dinner, Wednesday night, which will be addressed by Secretary Vinson.

NAVY PLANE FALLS NEAR BEACON, N. Y.

Commodore Kiefer, Hero of Ticonderoga, Reported Among Six on Craft.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12 (Monday) — (AP) The Providence Journal says today that Commodore Dixie Kiefer, 49, commandant at the Quonset naval air station and hero commander of the carrier Ticonderoga in the Pacific, was believed to be one of six naval personnel aboard a two engined bomber which crashed in the mountains near Beacon, N. Y., yesterday.

New York state police Lieut. John Lawson said a twin engined ship had crashed there and that search parties had been sent to the scene.

The Navy reported that a Beechcraft (JRB) bomber carrying at least six officers and men was overdue on a flight from Caldwell, N. J., to the Quonset base.

The Navy announcement added that no announcement of personnel aboard the plane would be made until the craft was found, the men identified and next of kin, if necessary, identified.

Spokesmen at Quonset declined to say whether Kiefer was at the base or whether the crashed plane was his.

Kiefer, who has access to any plane at Quonset, habitually flies in a twin engined bomber, the Journal says, adding that he recently made a trip to the Middle West in such a ship to visit his family.

The Journal in its story emphasizes that Quonset "which usually does not travel to routine crashes outside this area, was preparing to send a detail of 170 men by bus, a radio equipped crash truck and a PBY flying boat to Beacon to join in the search at daybreak."

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal described Kiefer, a native of Idaho, as the "indestructible man" when he decorated the naval hero with the Distinguished Service Medal.

Kiefer was commanding officer of the Ticonderoga when she was struck by two Jap suicide planes off Formosa. He suffered 65 wounds in the ensuing explosions but stuck to his bridge for 12 hours until fires were extinguished before permitting himself to receive medical attention. Kiefer assumed command at Quonset in April, 1945.

Boston To Play Host To Eisenhower Today

Boston, Nov. 11 (AP)—Thousands of greater Boston persons will pay tribute to General of the Armies Dwight D. (Ike) Eisenhower who will be the armistice Day guest of Massachusetts and Boston tomorrow.

The General who led the Allied armies to victory in Europe is scheduled to arrive here at 11 A.M. (E. S. T.) at Logan International Airport in an army transport plane. Two triumphant tours through downtown Boston streets—a motor cavalcade from the airport and later the Armistice Day parade—are planned.

Taking precedence, however, over both events will be the General's first greeting at the airport to Mrs. Eisenhowew, who will be at her husband's side throughout the day. A state dinner will complete the round of festivities.

RUML URGES BUSINESS TO 'SERVE FREEDOM'

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11—(AP) Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said tonight business should serve the cause of freedom by finding "its own place harmoniously in the pattern of controls from which order and certainty of a free society must be derived."

Ruml said in a talk at Phillips Exeter Academy:

"The resurgence of doctrines of human freedom during World War II, will have its inescapable impact on business, particularly in the United States where the tradition of the American Revolution has high prestige.

"Fortunately, business in the United States is in a good position to move into the future harmoniously with the renewed impulse to freedom."

Halsey Decries Unification Plan

Chicago, Nov. 11 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., declared today he could not see how consolidation of the nation's armed forces would bring "any integration, but I can see disintegration."

"The Army and Navy can very much better carry out their jobs under their own people," he told a news conference. He is Chicago's official guest for the Armistice Day week end.

Asked about the effect of the atomic bomb on the navy, Admiral Halsey replied, "There has never been a weapon that hasn't been countered—if one scientist can build it, another can counter it."

He expressed approval of universal military training "if it can be carried out economically and by fair means."

Marshall Gives Hint Of Coming Retirement

Berryville, Va., Nov. 11 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, speaking at an Armistice Day ceremony here, said without elaboration "it is my hope very shortly to be among my neighbors"—thus seemingly giving credence to reports that he may resign as Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

The General spoke before about 5,000 persons who sat in the open on apple-packing boxes for the Armistice Day program and Victory Loan rally which climaxed a mile-long parade of military, State Guard and Red Cross units.

"We must visualize what we have done in this war just ended, the sacrifices we have made, and see that none of it is wasted in the transition period facing America," the General —a resident of Leesburg—said, urging the consolidation of the victory "we have worked so hard for and which many of us have died for."

War-Weary World Observes Armistice, Looks to Future

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A world still exhausted from its latest war paused briefly Sunday to mark the ending of the first global conflict 27 years ago and to look uncertainly into the future.

Leaders of three nations who hold a key to peace—or perhaps another, deadlier war—headed the observance of Armistice in America.

Places Wreath on Tomb

Typical of similar ceremonies throughout this and many foreign lands, President Truman placed a wreath of chrysanthemums on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I in Arlington cemetery.

With him were Prime Ministers Clement Attlee of Great Britain and MacKenzie King of Canada, here to discuss the future of the recent war's most terrible weapon, the atomic bomb. They too placed wreaths on the tomb.

Later the three leaders went to the nearby monument erected by Canada in honor of Americans who lost their lives while serving with the Canadian Army in the First World War, and to the temporary grave of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British representative of the combined chiefs of staff, who died last year. King placed a wreath at the Canadian monument. Attlee placed one on the grave of Sir John.

Veterans' organizations were in the forefront of most observances.

At Arlington Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb on behalf of the American veterans of World War II.

Legion Takes Part

American Legion services at the tomb were marked by addresses by Edward N. Scheiberling, Legion national commander, and by Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, national president of the Legion auxiliary.

Scheiberling pleaded for maintenance of a strong Army and Navy and for peacetime military training to preserve national security.

"We must keep ourselves strong so that no future Hitler, no future Mussolini or Hirohito will dare to challenge us," he said.

"We cannot do that painlessly. We must give of our time and our pleasure. We must reach into our pockets for a money contribution in the form of taxes."

Mrs. Gilbert urged the women of America to devote renewed attention to "those things which bear closely on the home—good government, good schools, good health, good recreational facilities, adequate welfare work and good citizenship from all points."

The ceremony began at 11 a.m., EST, when around the world there was a minute's pause for tribute and silent prayer.

In Pittsburgh Joseph M. Stack, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said in an address prepared for broadcasting (ABC) that America must assume a role of moral leadership in international affairs.

"Other nations," he said, "are still not entirely convinced that we are 100 per cent behind the international ideals we talked about at Cairo, Teheran and Yalta, and we are rolling up our sleeves to put those ideals to work.

"Here in America we take our politics, like our democracy, for granted until some power-mad dictator sets the world on fire. Then, and only then, do we suddenly remember that peace is either worldwide or it does not exist at all."

Among other speakers who attended observances in various parts of the country were Brig. Gen. Samuel C. Cumming, of the Marine corps, and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson.

Marine Leader Speaks

Speaking at the Second Marine division memorial in Washington General Cumming said the United States "must have the power to play its part" if it is to "contribute its essential share to the stabilizing of world peace."

"New forms of weapons have not, and in the conceivable future will not, depreciate the value of trained manpower, or air power, or such vital matters as control of the sea," General Cumming said.

Secretary Vinson, asked in an address prepared for broadcast (Mutual) from Atlanta; "do we have another armistice or do we have lasting peace?"

To be realistic about peace, he said, "is to root out once and for all the idea that wars are beyond our control," to be "strong," and "to make the discussion and conference procedure work."

To make it a prosperous peace he urged full support of the Victory Loan.

There were observances too overseas, where the newly-won peace was disturbed by fighting in Java and Indochina and by a threat of civil war in North China.

In Saigon, French and British Imperials who could be spared from the Annamite fronts guarded the main boulevard down which troops paraded before a turnout of European residents. The parade was reviewed by high British and French officers from a grandstand behind the cathedral, where memorial mass was celebrated.

In Algiers the commemoration began last night at the floodlit War Memorial. Today there was a military parade, including American and British detachments with the flags of all high military civil officials present. British and American uniforms were mingled, too, in an Armistice celebration parade in Copenhagen, Denmark.

NOV 12 1945

MUNICH, NOV. 11-(AP)-A DISPUTE BETWEEN MICHAEL CARDINAL VON FAULHABER OF BAVARIA AND AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAS PREVENTED THE CARDINAL FROM DISTRIBUTING A PASTORAL LETTER FROM A CONFERENCE

LONDON NOV 11-(AP)-BRITAIN'S EXTREME LEFT-WING INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A RESOLUTION BY ITS NATIONAL COUNCIL DEMANDING THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL EUROPEAN FORCES FROM INDOCHINA AND INDONESIA AND ALL BRITISH FORCES FROM INDIA, CEYLON, BURMA, MALAYA, AND HONGKONG. THE PARTY IS NUMERICALLY SMALL AND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH THE LABOR PARTY OF PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE.
EZ122PES

30.24-31571

OF GERMANY'S CATHOLIC BISHOPS, [redacted]

THE DISTRICT INFORMATION SERVICES CONTROL COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS INSISTED THAT THREE PASSAGES BE ELIMINATED FROM THE LETTER BEFORE IT IS DISTRIBUTED. [redacted] CARDINAL VON FAULHABER, A SPOKESMAN SAID, IS UNABLE TO AGREE.

ONE DISPUTED SENTENCE READS: "YOU WERE READY TO DIE FOR YOUR COUNTRY. BE WE NOW READY TO LIVE FOR IT."

THE COUNCIL INSISTS THAT [redacted] GERMANS DID [redacted] DIE FOR THEIR COUNTRY, BUT FOR HITLER.

NOV 12 1945

ANOTHER SENTENCE ENDORSES CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN PREFERENCE TO OR ALONG WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS. ELIMINATION OF THIS WAS DEMANDED, APPARENTLY, ON GROUNDS THAT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS WOULD BRING DISCORD.

A THIRD PASSAGE PUTS THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY ON RECORD AS [redacted] MAINTAINING THAT NOT ALL WHO SIGNED UP FOR [redacted] JOINED MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAZI PARTY WERE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE NAZIS--THAT SOME JOINED UNDER DURESS. THIS WAS BELIEVED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TO BE C ALCULATED TO PROVIDE ALIBIS FOR MANY NAZIS, IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE COLLECTIVE GUILT THESIS.

NOV 12 1945

FBG930PES

HAMBURG, GERMANY, NOV. 11-(AP)-RADIO LUXEMBOURG, ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN EUROPE, WILL BE RETURNED TO ITS OWNERS AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT. THE STATION SERVED THE ALLIES AS A POWERFUL PROPAGANDA WEAPON BEFORE GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

WARSAW, NOV 11-(AP)-LEO KRZYCKI OF MILWAUKEE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, LEFT WARSAW TODAY FOR A 10-DAY TOUR OF THE SILESIAN MINING DISTRICTS. HE IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN HERE FOR AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE, OPENING NOV. 18, AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CIO.

DY114SPES

MOSCOW, NOV. 11--(AP)--[redacted] AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY THAT "ATOMIC DIPLOMACY" WAS NOT A VERY CONSOLING PROSPECT [redacted] BECAUSE SUCH A POLICY WAS [redacted] "CLEARLY INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE THEORY OF MUTUAL TRUST" AMONG NATIONS.

COMMENTING ON FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV'S MENTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN HIS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH LAST WEEK, THE REVIEWER SAID THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE ECONOMIST, AMONG OTHERS, WANTED THE BOMB USED AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR [redacted] COERCING THE SOVIET

UNION.

"THERE NOW EXIST PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TAUGHT ANYTHING--FOR WHOM THE SECOND WORLD WAR PASSED WITHOUT ANY TRACE," THE ARTICLE DECLARED.

MOLOTOV'S SPEECH WAS DESCRIBED AS A "CRUSHING BLOW TO A PROVOCATIVE AND EVIL-MINDED CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS BEEN WAGED ABROAD BY SOME PRESS ORGANS WITH THE AIM OF CREATING SUSPICIONS REGARDING THE POLITICS OF THE SOVIET UNION," WITH A VIEW TO UPSETTING THE "COLLABORATION OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE."

MOLOTOV HAD CORRECTLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE MAIN QUESTION TODAY, THE REVIEWER SAID,

THE REVIEWER SAID MOLOTIV HAD CORRECTLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE MAIN QUESTION TODAY FOR FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE IS THE "STRENGTHEING STRENGTHENING OF THE ACHIEVED VICTORY AND THE ORGANIZATION OF A SOUND AND LASTING PEACE."

MPW PRAVDAS 0935 CCC 1025A

NOV 12 1945

NOV 12 1945

BELGRADE, NOV. 9--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY AFFIRMED A RULING BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR BANNING THE SEVENTH ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER "DEMOKRATIJA" ON THE GROUNDS THAT TWO ARTICLES WRITTEN BY FORMER VICE PREMIER MILAN GROL CONTAINED "INCORRECT AND ALARMING" STATEMENTS. GROL'S ATTORNEYS SAID HE WOULD APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

APR 01900 MB/245P

ROME, NOV. 11--(AP)--SOCIALIST VICE PREMIER PIETRO NENNI ADMITTED TODAY HE PARTICIPATED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF A FASCIST CENTER AT BOLOGNA IN 1919, BUT DECLARED HE OPPOSED MUSSOLINI LONG BEFORE THE DICTATOR'S MARCH ON ROME IN OCTOBER, 1922.

IN A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER "IL TEMPO," NENNI, WHO WAS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FASCIST PURGE, DENIED HE HAD BEEN DENOUNCED TO PROSECUTING OFFICIALS FOR HIS PART IN SETTING UP THE BOLOGNA CENTER.

NOV 12 1945

THE MONARCHISTS HAVE PLASTERED ROME WITH POSTERS OF DENUNCIATION OF NENNI BY FERRUCCIO VECCHI, WHO IS FACING TRIAL FOR FASCIST CRIMES.

THE DENUNCIATIONS ASSERT NENNI MADE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTE AND HAILED MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

30.24-31573

UDINE, ITALY, NOV. 10--(DELAYED)--(AP)--PREMIER FERUCCIO PARRI DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF "OUR BROTHERS" IN DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA WHERE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN STANDING GUARD AWAITING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAVIAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

PARRI, WHO FLEW TO THIS NORTHEASTERN ITALIAN CITY FROM ROME, SAID THE "GOVERNMENT HAD DISPLAYED GREAT MODERATION" ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. HE ADDED:

"THE ITALIAN PEOPLE KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE PATIENCE AND TO WAIT. IN THIS SPIRIT I SALUTE OUR BROTHERS OF TRIESTE, GORIZIA AND THE WESTERN ISTRIAN COAST. WITH THE SAME OFFERS OF PEACE I SALUTE THE YUGOSLAVIAN PEOPLE WITH WHOM IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING BASED ON JUSTICE FOR [redacted] X X X BOTH PEOPLES."

NOV 12 1945

IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO REPORTS THAT ITALIANS IN THE YUGOSLAV OCCUPIED ZONE OF VENEZIA GIULIA HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES BY YUGOSLAVS, PARRI CRITICIZED WHAT HE TERMED THE "SYSTEM OF MASSED DEPORTATIONS AND DECLARED: [redacted]

"THIS SYSTEM WE CANNOT PERMIT. IT IS AN INTENTIONAL DESIGN SYSTEMATICALLY FOLLOWED WHICH WE OUGHT TO DENOUNCE AND AGAINST WHICH WE INTEND TO DEFEND OUR BROTHERS."

NOV 12 1945

A35 ADD BATAVIA - BRIT ATTACK (GRICKSON) ***

THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER MERDEKA SAID THAT SOEKARNO, BEFORE LEAVING FRIDAY NIGHT FOR THE YOUTH RALLY AT JOGJAKARTA, HAD ORDERED SJAHRIR TO ORGANIZE A NEW CABINET. THE DUTCH INTERPRETATION OF THE NEWSPAPER'S STORY WAS THAT THE SOERABAJA FIGHTING HAD PRECIPITATED A CRISIS IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

SOEKARNO SAID HIS CHARGE THAT THE BRITISH HAD COMMITTED A "VAST MASSACRE" AT SOERABAJA WAS BASED ON A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH HIS LIAISON OFFICER AT THE NAVAL BASE. BUT HE SAID THE EXACT NUMBER OF NATIVE DEAD WAS NOT KNOWN.

EARLIER, INDONESIANS HAD ASSERTED THAT BRITISH BOMBING AND ARTILLERY FIRE HAD PILED THE STREETS WITH THE BODIES OF DEAD AND HAD "DEVASTATED" THE CITY, INCLUDING PASAR TOERI, THE MAIN MARKET PLACE NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

BY BRITISH ACCOUNT, THE JOB OF CLEARING EXTREMISTS FROM SOERABAJA WAS A TEDIOUS ONE, MAKING CERTAIN THAT NO SNIPER NESTS WERE LEFT BEHIND THEIR ADVANCING LINES, WERE ROOTING THE NATIVES FROM A SERIES OF STRONG POINTS.

THE BRITISH LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK AT SOERABAJA WHEN THE NATIONLISTS IGNORED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS. THE BRITISH SAID THE WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE INDONESIANS BELONGED ORIGINALLY TO JAPANESE TROOPS AND SAILORS, 20,000 OF WHOM STILL ARE TO BE ROUNDED UP IN THE AREA.

DESCRIBING AS "ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE" INDONESIAN ASSERTIONS THAT THE BRITISH AIR ATTACK HAD BEEN INDISCRIMINATE, THE STATEMENT FROM CHRISTISON'S HEADQUARTERS SAID RAF PLANES HAD ATTACKED THE INDONESIAN HEADQUARTERS WHICH HAD BEEN "MOST THOROUGHLY AND CARE FULLY RECONNOITERED AND PINPOINTED."

AIR ATTACK "WERE ACCURATE" AND THAT "NO REPORT WAS AVAILABLE ON THE CENTER OF EXTREMIST ACTIVITY."

BOMBING DAMAGE SINCE THE RESULTS SO FAR HAD BEEN OBSERVED ONLY FROM THE AIR.

BRIGADIER MICHAEL WARDELL, WHO RETURNED TO BATAVIA FROM SOERABAJA, SAID THE BRITISH PILOTS FLEW AT EXTREMELY LOW LEVELS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THEIR BOMBS HIT THE SELECTED TARGETS.

SJ23PES

NOV 12 1945

LEAD BATAVIA

BATAVIA, JAVA, NOV 11-(AP)-AN EYE-WITNESS REPORTED TODAY THAT TROOPS OF THE BRITISH 5TH INDIAN DIVISION ARE MAKING A "SLOW AND THOROUGH" ADVANCE INTO SOERABAJA UNDER COVER OF FIRE FROM ARTILLERY, NAVAL GUNS AND MORTARS.

(AN UNCONFIRMED DUTCH REPORT SAID THE BRITISH NOW HELD TWO-THIRDS OF SOERABAJA.)

BRIG.MICHAEL WARDELL, WHO FLEW BACK FROM THE EMBATTLED NAVAL BASE, SAID THAT FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN.E.C.HANSERGH ADVANCED 1,200 YARDS INTO THE CITY YESTERDAY, MAKING A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CLEANUP AS THEY FOUGHT TO CLEAR THE CITY OF INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS.

WARDELL TERMED "EXAGGERATED" INDONESIAN ASSERTIONS THAT SOERABAJA HAD BEEN "DEVASTATED" BY BRITISH SHELLS AND BOMBS.

LT.COL.ROY OLIVER, WHO ACCOMPANIED WARDELL, SAID THAT THE BRITISH FIELD GUNS AND MORTARS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT MAINTAINED A STEADY FIRE, BOTH WITH SINGLE ROUNDS AND FULL SALVOES.

THE TWO BRITISH OFFICERS REVEALED THAT THREE OF THE 12 MOSQUITO BOMBERS SENT OUT ON LOW LEVEL ATTACKS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS YESTERDAY WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION BY INDONESIAN RIFLE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE. THEY SAID THE PILOTS BOMBED FROM EXTREMELY LOW LEVELS AND THAT THERE WERE NO INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS.

WARDELL CONFIRMED THE DEATH OF BRIG.LODER-SYMONDS, ROYAL ARTILLERY COMMANDER, WHO WAS KILLED WHEN A MOSQUITO ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE CRASHED DURING A TAKEOFF. LODER-SYMONDS HAD WON AN AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AT ARNHEIM. (NO PICKUP)

DN603AES

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, NOV 11-(AP)-ANNAMESE NATIONALISTS TODAY INFILTRATED THE LINES OF BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE REGIMENTS AND SET THE SAIGON AIRFIELDS GASOLINE DUMP AFIRE, DESTROYING 40,000 GALLONS OF FUEL.

THE AIRFIELD IS LOCATED FOUR MILES FROM SAIGON. AIR SCHEDULES WERE NOT INTERRUPTED.

DN605AES

AP7FX

CHINA SITUATIONER AP WORLD ASKED (350)

BY JOHN RODERICK

CHUNGKING, NOV. 11-(AP)-THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE STEPPED TODAY INTO NEGOTIATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVERT ALL-OUT CIVIL WAR BY CALLING A MEETING THIS AFTERNOON WHICH COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT CONFEREES, NOW DEADLOCKED, AGREED TO ATTEND.

WANG JO-FEI, AN ASSOCIATE OF COMMUNIST LEADER CHOU EN-LAI, TOLD NEWSMEN THE LEAGUE WOULD PARTICIPATE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CONVERSATIONS ON THE QUESTIONS OF HOW TO STOP THE STRUGGLE.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, WHICH THE COMMUNISTS WANT TO CONSIDER THE WHOLE WAR SITUATION, ALSO WILL BE DISCUSSED.

HE SAID ALSO THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE RECEDED FROM THEIR ORIGINAL INSISTENCE THAT THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL BE CALLED IN SESSION AFTER THE CESSATION OF FIGHTING AND NOW STOOD READY TO NAME DELEGATES AS SOON AS AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED ON THE DATE AND THE PART IT WILL PLAY IN SETTLING THE CIVIL WAR QUESTION. THE COMMUNISTS THUS FAR HAVE NOT NAMED THEIR DELEGATES.

ALTHOUGH THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE PROBABLY WILL NOT TAKE PART IN THE COMMUNIST-GOVERNMENT TALKS AFTER TODAY, THE FACT THEY CALLED THIS MEETING PROJECTS A POSSIBLY MORE HOPEFUL NOTE INTO THE SITUATION.

HOWEVER, WANG SAID, THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE YESTERDAY APPEARED NO NEARER SOLUTION OF THE BASIC DIFFERENCES. THE COMMUNISTS INSISTED THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAW FROM "LIBERATED AREAS" AND THE KOUMINTANG WAS JUST AS ADAMANT IN ITS DECLARATION IT WOULD WILLINGLY HALT IN PRESENT POSITIONS BUT WOULD NOT RECEDE. THIS, THE COMMUNISTS DESCRIBES AS "DELIBERATE ENCROACHMENT."

ASKED FOR THE VIEW OF THE COMMUNISTS REGARDING THE CURRENT EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL HERE, WANG REPLIED:

"CHOU EN-LAI YESTERDAY POINT BLANK ASKED THE GOVERNMENT WHETHER IT HAD BEEN CALLED AS A COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION CONFERENCE AND RECEIVED THE REPLY IT WAS MERELY DISCUSSING REORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL ARMIES."

THE FACT THE COMMUNISTS WERE NOT INVITED TO SIT IN "CREATES SUSPICION", WANG SAID. THE NUMBER OF GENERALS PARTICIPATING IN THE COUNCIL WAS IMPRESSIVE, HE SAID, OBSERVING THAT NEVER DURING THE ENTIRE WAR HAD SUCH A LARGE CONFERENCE OF MILITARY LEADERS TAKEN PLACE

(AT CHIN WANGTAO TODAYVICE ADM. DANIEL BARBEY, SENIOR AMERICAN OFFICER IN THE AREA, IN AN INTERVIEW WARNED BOTH NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS THAT A FLIGHT OVER MANCHURIA MAY LEAD TO ITS EMERGENCE AS A SEPARATE STATE SIMILAR TO OUTER MONGOLIA.

MH813APS MM

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 11-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. FRINK OF NEW YORK, SCHEDULED TO RELINQUISH HIS POST AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY SERVICE COMMAND, WAS FETED AT A FAREWELL BANQUET TODAY.

NOV 12 1945

WU/ OVERHEAD/ FBG1015PES

A64

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 11-(AP)-FRIENDS OF FORMER PRESIDENT WASHINGTON LUIS PEREIRA DE SOUSA OF BRAZIL FORMED WELCOMING COMMITTEES TODAY TO RECEIVE HIM WHEN HE RETURNS TO BRAZIL, ENDING THE EXILE IN WHICH HE HAS LIVED SINCE HIS OVERTHROW IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1930.

LUIS, NOW LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY, MESSAGED HIS DAUGHTER IN SAO PAULO SAYING HE WOULD ARRIVE BEFORE CHRISTMAS, IT WAS REPORTED HERE.

---DASH--

LUIS SAID IN NEW YORK THAT HE WAS PLANNING TO RETURN TO BRAZIL, BUT THAT NO DATE HAD BEEN SET. HE WAS SUCCEEDED IN BRAZIL BY GETULIO VARGAS, WHO WAS OVERTHROWN IN A RECENT COUP D'ETAT.

RQ514PES

NOV 12 1945

30.24-31575

HE ALSO SUGGESTED: ADD WASH - SPACE SHIPS xxx ORGANIZATION
1. CONTINUANCE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ORGANIZATION.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE NATIONAL AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE BASIC AVIATION POLICIES IN THE NAME OF ALL INTERESTED BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT AS "A FIRST ESSENTIAL TO THE SOUND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION."
3. SETTING UP A PERMANENT SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP COMPRISING BOTH CIVIL AND MILITARY EXPERTS.
4. CREATION OF A PERMANENT NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION.
5. ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF AN AIR FORCE BASICALLY FLEXIBLE TO PROVIDE FOR ADAPTATION TO VAST CHANGES IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.
6. DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM IN INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND SCIENCE FOR THE ARMED FORCES, ALONG WITH AN EDUCATIONAL PLAN DESIGNED TO FIT AMERICAN YOUTH FOR AVIATION.
7. MAINTENANCE OF A NUCLEUS OF WOMEN SOLDIERS TO PROVIDE FOR RAPID EXPANSION IN EMERGENCY.
8. MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IS "SECOND TO NONE IN RANGE AND STRIKING POWER" REGARDLESS OF ITS SIZE.

"THE MISSION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE NOT TO PREPARE FOR WAR," SAID ARNOLD, "BUT TO PREVENT WAR--TO INSURE THAT PEACE BE PERPETUATED."

DISCUSSING AN INTEGRATED MILITARY ORGANIZATION, THE AAF LEADER SAID "UNITY OF COMMAND IS NOT ALONE SUFFICIENT. UNITY OF PLANNING, UNITY OF COMMON ITEM PROCUREMENT AND UNITY OF DOCTRINES ARE EQUALLY NECESSARY."

HE SAID THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE ONE THAT "WILL ESTABLISH, DEVELOP, MAINTAIN AND DIRECT AT THE MINIMUM EXPENSE THE FORCES, INCLUDING THE MOBILE STRIKING FORCES, REQUIRED FOR PEACE ENFORCEMENT AND FOR NATIONAL SECURITY WITH THE CAPABILITY FOR THE MOST RAPID EXPANSION IN CASE OF ALL-OUT WAR."

ARNOLD SAID THAT THE FUTURE OF AERIAL WARFARE MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF AIRCRAFT, PILOTED AND PILOTLESS, MOVING AT SPEEDS FAR BEYOND THE SPEED OF SOUND AND PERHAPS INVOLVING SPACE CRAFT.

A136WX

ATOMIC ENERGY HAS MADE AIR POWER ALL-IMPORTANT, ARNOLD SAID, BECAUSE "AIR POWER PROVIDES NOT ONLY THE BEST PRESENT MEANS OF STRIKING AN ENEMY WITH ATOMIC BOMBS, BUT ALSO THE BEST AVAILABLE PROTECTION AGAINST THE MISUSE OF ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES."

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ARNOLD PUT CONSIDERABLE STRESS ON ESPIONAGE, COMMENTING THAT THE NATION'S PAST CONCEPT OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE WAS "INSUFFICIENT TO COVER THE REQUIREMENTS OF MODERN WAR."

"IN THE FUTURE IT WILL BE SUICIDALLY DANGEROUS TO DEPEND UPON REPORTS OF MILITARY ATTACHES AND ROUTINE OR CASUAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING FOREIGN STATES," HE SAID.

"THERE IS GREAT NEED FOR A PERMANENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHICH NOT ONLY DEALS WITH BROAD QUESTIONS OF POLICY BUT ALSO COLLECTS, EVALUATES AND DISSEMINATES A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF INTELLIGENCE DATA.

"DETAILED AND MOVEMENT-BY-MOVEMENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALL ASPECTS OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY ACTIVITY WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF AN ENEMY OR A POTENTIAL ENEMY IS ESSENTIAL TO SOUND PLANNING IN TIMES OF PEACE OR WAR."

COMMENTING THAT PAST NATIONAL POLICY OF A SMALL PEACETIME MILITARY ORGANIZATION HAD NOT KEPT THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR OR DETERRED OTHER NATIONS FROM FIGHTING, HE ASKED WHETHER "IT MIGHT NOT NOW BE WISE TO TRY THE ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL BRING US WHAT WE SEEK--WORLD PEACE AND OUR OWN SECURITY?"

"IN PRACTICAL TERMS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE," ARNOLD SAID, "THE DOCTRINE OF AIR FORCE GROWING OUT OF THE LARGER CONCEPT OF AIR POWER CAN BE EXPRESSED AS A DETERMINATION:
1. TO MAINTAIN A STRIKING AIR ARM IN BEING.
2. TO KEEP THE AAF AND THE AVIATION INDUSTRY ABLE TO EXPAND HARMONIOUSLY AS WELL AS RAPIDLY.
"3. TO MAINTAIN WELL-EQUIPPED OVERSEAS BASES.
"4. TO SUPPORT AN ALERT AND AGGRESSIVE SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION--ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN AIR POWER.
"5. TO REMEMBER THAT IT IS THE TEAM OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION THAT GIVES STRENGTH TO OUR ARMED SERVICES IN PEACE OR WAR.
"6. TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ITS CHARTER, ADEQUATE AND EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE CONTINGENTS FOR POSSIBLE USE BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.
"7. TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO MAINTAIN A CLOSE CONTACT WITH INDUSTRY."

ARNOLD DISCLOSED THAT VERY HEAVY BOMBERS, WHICH MEANS THE B-29 UNTIL THE B-36 COMES INTO SERVICE, WILL BE USED BY THE OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE IN EUROPE. NO B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES OR B-24 LIBERATORS WILL BE USED, HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, NOV. 11)

EG1256AES

A142WX

(200)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, NOV. 11--NOTE DATE)

WITH ARNOLD

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, NOV. 11-(AP)-THESE ARE THE FOUR PRINCIPLES WHICH GEN. H.H. ARNOLD PROPOSES AS A GUIDE FOR THOSE CHARGED WITH PLANNING AND CONDUCTING STRATEGIC AIR WARFARE:

1. THROUGH A WORLD-WIDE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM, MAINTAIN CONSTANTLY UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION REGARDING ALL PHASES OF THE NATIONAL LIFE, ECONOMY AND PHILOSOPHY OF POTENTIAL ENEMY STATES.
2. MAINTAIN AN ANALYSIS, CONTINUOUSLY BEING REVISED TO MEET NEW CONDITIONS, TO SHOW THE IMPORTANCE OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF POTENTIAL ENEMIES AND TO EVALUATE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH OF THE UNITS IN EACH ACTIVITY.
3. TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY WITH THE RAPIDITY WHICH SURVIVAL IN FUTURE WARS WILL NECESSITATE, PREPARE AND MAINTAIN PLANS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATEST INFORMATION, TO PROVIDE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE DECISIVE UNITS OF THE KEY INDUSTRIES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF EACH POTENTIAL ENEMY NATION.
4. AFTER A SOUNDLY CONCEIVED AND CAREFULLY PREPARED STRATEGIC CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN LAUNCHED, CARRY IT THROUGH INEXORABLY AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. DIVERSION OF EFFORT TO PURPOSES OF MOMENTARY IMPORTANCE WILL ENDANGER THE SUCCESS OF A WHOLE AIR CAMPAIGN.

ARNOLD'S VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED IN HIS REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.., E.S.T., SUNDAY, NOV. 11--NOTE DATE. MOVED NOV. 10).

EG116ES

NOV 12 1945

A143WX
(320)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY,NOV.11--NOTE DATE)

WITH ARNOLD

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,NOV.11-(AP)-HERE ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A PEACETIME MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AS SET OUT BY GEN.H.H.ARNOLD IN HIS REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

A. ORGANIZATION.

1. ONE INTEGRATED, BALANCED UNITED STATES MILITARY ORGANIZATION THAT WILL ESTABLISH, DEVELOP, MAINTAIN AND DIRECT AT MINIMUM EXPENSE THE FORCES, INCLUDING THE MOBILE STRIKING FORCES, REQUIRED FOR PEACE ENFORCEMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, AND CAPABLE OF RAPID EXPANSION IN CASE OF ALL-OUT WAR.

2. RETENTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ORGANIZATION WITH A CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT.

3. THE SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF OUR STRIKING FORCES TO BE BASED ON:

(A) CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF POSSIBLE ENEMIES.
(B) EFFECTIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT OF MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR.
(C) THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS OUTLYING BASES AND SUCH OTHER BASES AS IT MIGHT CONTROL OR USE.

4. MAXIMUM ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY TO BE SECURED BY:

(A) RUTHLESS ELIMINATION OF ALL ARMS, BRANCHES, SERVICES, WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT OR IDEAS WHOSE RETENTION MIGHT BE INDICATED ONLY BY TRADITION, SENTIMENT OR SHEER INERTIA.

(B) RUTHLESS ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATION THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION.

B. PRINCIPLES.

1. THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION, IN ORDER TO ATTAIN ITS OBJECTIVES, MUST ADHERE RIGIDLY TO THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

(A) DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE NECESSARY FOR THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF OUR MILITARY FORCE TO WHATEVER JOB IT MAY BE CALLED UPON TO DO.

(B) CONTINUOUS PLANNING FOR BOTH OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST ALL POTENTIAL ENEMIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR CAPABILITIES AND POSSIBLE INTENTIONS.

(C) PLANNING FOR, AND DIRECTION OF TECHNICAL RESEARCH TO ENSURE THAT THE MOST MODERN WEAPONS ARE BEING DEVELOPED, TESTED AND SERVICE TESTED IN ORDER TO RETAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY EQUIPMENT ITS PRESENT PRE-EMINENT POZZZWZZZZ

EQUIPMENT ITS PRESENT PRE-EMINENT POSITION.

(D) DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES.

(E) REALISTIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES AND FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE APPROPRIATIONS WHERE THEY WILL PRODUCE THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY,NOV.11--NOTE DATE. SENT NOV.9).

EG124AES

NOV 12 1945

BY JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON,NOV 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REMARKS LAST NIGHT ON WHAT HE HOPES WILL RESULT FROM THE THREE-POWER ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCES AROUSED SPECULATION TODAY THAT HE MAY BE PLANNING A VOICE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN CONTROLLING WAR'S MOST DEVASTATING WEAPON.

IN A TOAST LAST NIGHT AT THE STATE DINNER GIVEN FOR PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, TRUMAN SAID:

"X X X WE ARE HOPING THAT AGREEMENTS AND POLICIES WILL COME OUT OF THESE CONFERENCES WHICH WILL MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION A LIVING, MOVING, ACTIVE PROGRAM."

SINCE THE DISCUSSIONS ARE CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB SOME DIPLOMATS INTERPRETED THIS STATEMENT TO MEAN THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS SOME ROLE IN MIND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE "VERY DEFINITE AGENDA," AN AIDE SAID HE HAS PREPARED.

MR.TRUMAN HERETOFORE HAS CALLED FOR WORLD ACTION IN OUTLAWING THE ATOMIC BOMB BUT AS RECENTLY AS NOVEMBER 3 IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD KEEP IT AS A "SACRED TRUST."

LONDON DISPATCHES HAVE INDICATED THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE MIGHT BE IN FAVOR OF SOME ARRANGEMENT PERMITTING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO TAKE CUSTODY OF THE BOMB.

WHETHER PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD SOME SUCH EVENTUAL ARRANGEMENT IN MIND WHEN HE SPOKE LAST NIGHT IS UNKNOWN. BUT THE FACT THAT HE LINKED THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WITH AGREEMENTS HE HOPED WOULD SPRING FROM THE CURRENT CONFERENCES WAS ENOUGH TO INTEREST PERSONS SEEKING A HINT OF FUTURE DECISIONS.

THE THREE WORLD LEADERS ARE CONTINUING THEIR DISCUSSIONS TODAY ABOARD THE YACHT "SEQUOIA" WITH INDICATIONS THAT SEVERAL WEEKS MAY GO BY BEFORE ANY CONCLUSIONS ARE ANNOUNCED.

GGA215PES

NOV 12 1945

STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) 275,000 WORKERS CONTINUE IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES ACROSS THE NATION.

MAJOR STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOBILES--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS PLACES ITS STRIKE THREAT ON A "24-HOUR BASIS" BY AUTHORIZING "STRATEGY COMMITTEE" TO DEAL WITH INDUSTRY'S "BIG THREE" ON WAGE DEMAND.

STEEL--SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH REFUSES TO TAKE "NO" AS ANSWER FROM PRESIDENT BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS OF U.S. STEEL CORP., AGAIN INVITES HIM TO MEET NOV. 14 WITH CIO STEELWORKERS AND GOVERNMENT CONCILIATOR TO DISCUSS WAGE TERMS.

TRANSPORTATION--SHOWDOWN IN SIGHT IN AFL DRIVERS STRIKE ON GREYHOUND BUS LINES EAST OF MISSISSIPPI, BUT SOUTHWESTERN GREYHOUND UNION-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE BREAKS UP WITH NO AGREEMENT. RESULTS OF STRIKE VOTE AMONG NORTHLAND GREYHOUND AFL EMPLOYES EXPECTED TODAY (MONDAY).

LUMBER--AFL TEAMSTERS REFUSE TO HANDLE CIO-PRODUCED TIMBER IN MOVE TO BACK UP AFL LUMBER STRIKE.

--DASH--

NOV 12 1945

30.24 - 31577

SOERABAJA SHELLED BY DESTROYERS

Haviland

Indian Troops Clear Half Of City By House-To-House Fighting

Soerabaja, Java, Nov. 12 (AP)—British destroyers shelled Indonesian positions in this embattled Dutch East Indies port today as British Indian troops fought a bitter house-to-house battle which gave them control of the northern half of the city by nightfall.

[A radio appeal for Russian intervention, Batavia dispatches said, was sent by Foreign Minister Soebardjo, of the "Indonesian Republic," to V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

["It is apparent now," he declared, "that Britain is paving the way for the reimposition of Dutch rule in Indonesia."

Would Help Disarm Japs

[He promised that the Indonesians would assist Allied forces in disarming and evacuating Java-based Japanese forces.]

The destroyers, in Tandgoenga Perak harbor, silenced 77-millimeter guns which earlier in the day had shelled the British-controlled airport, setting grass fires near RAF planes.

British fighter planes also struck at the nationalist headquarters in the Hotel Paringan.

Find Nuns And Children

On the west side of the Kalimas River, the British captured the telephone office and post office and found 40 Dutch and Indonesian nuns and many children who had been without food for two days in the Juliana school near by.

The troops had not quite reached the Court of Justice and the Government building by nightfall. Both buildings had been bombed earlier. Their lines were not so far advanced east of the river.

British officers estimated they were opposed by 20,000 trained Indonesian soldiers and 100,000 other armed natives.

The retreating Indonesians set half a dozen houses and supply dumps afire. A mysterious fire also broke out aboard a 10,000-ton Japanese merchant ship in the harbor, which the nationalists had taken over, then abandoned.

No Major Buildings Destroyed

The fires still were burning briskly at dark, but the British said no major buildings had been destroyed.

British casualties were very light. Only one Indian soldier was reported killed. Indonesian losses were unknown but were believed high.

A walk through the northern half of the business district showed the streets were deserted. The business buildings were undamaged, but the contents were strewn about.

A few Chinese peered from doorways, holding Chinese flags, while the roaring fires showered the sector with ashes.

The British said the Indonesians were showing no disposition to surrender.

BRITISH EXPAND SOERABAJA HOLD TO HALF OF PORT

Warships, Planes Support Ground Forces Fiercely Battling Indonesians.

FOE IS STRONG

Erickson

Nationalist Troops Charge English Lines in Fanatical Attacks.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 12.—(AP) British troops, supported by fire from warships and by RAF planes, tonight wrested control of half of Soerabaja from an estimated 120,000 well-armed Indonesian nationalists.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from Soerabaja that the British, fighting from house-to-house, had occupied approximately the Northern half of the big Dutch naval base after a fierce three-day battle.

Guns Are Silenced

Haugland said British destroyers shelled Indonesian positions, silencing 75 mm. guns which had been firing on the British-controlled Soerabaja airport. He said RAF planes bombed and strafed Indonesian headquarters in the Hotel Paringan.

The telephone building and post office were reported captured by the British, but the Dutch news agency Aneta quoted the Nationalist Governor of Soerabaja, Dr. Soerio, as saying the Indonesians were "advancing" toward the post office in a counter-attack.

Aneta said tank-supported British Indian troops ranged through the newly-won areas of the city to enforce a 10 p. m. curfew ordered during the day by British authorities. Huge fires were reported burning, showering the city with ashes.

The British said they saw no indication that the Indonesians were disposed to surrender or end the battle. Instead, they said the Nationalists were charging their lines in fanatical attacks.

Haugland said the British estimated they were opposed by 20,000 trained Indonesian soldiers and 100,000 other armed natives.

The intense fighting was exacting a heavy toll of lives both among the Indonesian Nationalists and the civilians who remained in the city.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said some women and children were killed when they were caught in the crossfire as Indian and Nationalist forces battled in the rubble-strewn streets.

The Agency also reported that houses and shops throughout the city were being looted and smashed as the Indonesians retreated. Furniture, crockery, clothing and rolls of cloth littered the street. Hundreds of pairs of silk stockings from one warehouse were ripped and scattered.

British Widen Hold

The Dutch reported the British had gained control of most of the city. The latest British statement, now hours old, said their forces had won nearly half of the great Java port.

The British command said the type of Indonesian attacks and the use of weapons at the naval base "indicate most strongly that the Japanese are guiding and helping the extremist Indonesians, although proof of the fact has not yet been established."

Three Japanese generals were placed under arrest by British authorities on charges of violating Allied surrender orders by turning tanks, armored cars, guns and ammunition over to the Indonesians.

The three identified as Lt. Gen. Nagano, commander of the Japanese 16th Army; Maj. Gen. Yamamoto, his chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Nakimura, commander of Japanese forces in central Java — will be removed to Singapore Wednesday for trial as war criminals.

The British command reported that Indonesian forces in Soerabaja made small scale harassing attacks against British lines throughout last night and fired three field gun rounds into the airfield area.

During the attacks, the British said, the Nationalists employed grenades and rifle fire in a style which suggested Japanese influence.

One RAF Thunderbolt strafed a suspected anti-aircraft gun position this morning, and two Thunderbolts later strafed government houses in the center of the city. Pilots said they observed a considerable number of "pedestrians" in the streets.

Plane Fired On

Another RAF pilot reported his plane was fired on by what appeared to be a Bofors anti-aircraft gun. One gun of this type was captured yesterday during the British advance into Soerabaja.

Late yesterday the Indonesians sent an organized attack by a force of 200 men against the British lines. Later a second attack, supported by armored vehicles, was attempted. The British said their forces had silenced Indonesian tanks in the city.

An Aneta dispatch said the Indonesian-controlled radio at Soerabaja, which had been inciting the Nationalists to a "holy war" all day, began fading last night and late in the night its broadcasts were barely audible.

During the day, the radio called upon the United States, China and Russia to intervene in the Netherlands East Indies, and immediately afterward demanded that religious leaders in Java assist in poisoning the water supply of the Allied forces, Aneta said.

"Show no mercy to war prisoners taken," Aneta quoted the broadcast as saying.

Intervention Is Asked

Later a woman's voice, shouting in English, said "many women and children are being killed—the British cause is unjust—let them stop now." Still later, Aneta said, the same voice repeated the demand for intervention by the U. S., China and Russia, and declared "the Indonesians have no planes or air raid shelters, they have not declared war, they only want freedom and will continue to fight for it."

Today Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the "Indonesian Republic" sent a radio appeal to Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov asking for Russian intervention.

"It is apparent now," he declared, "that Britain is paving the way for the reimposition of Dutch rule in Indonesia."

He promised that the Indonesians would assist Allied forces in disarming and evacuating Java-based Japanese forces.

Meanwhile, large quantities of arms were captured by Indian troops as they pressed slowly forward in Soerabaja under what an eye-witness described as cover from naval guns, artillery, mortars and fighter-bombers.

An official announcement said that during yesterday alone the British had seized 80 three-ton Japanese trucks, eight machine-guns mounted for anti-aircraft use, a 70 MM. field gun, a Bofors gun, 27 machine gun carriers and a large quantity of small arms ammunition.

Soebardjo pleaded for Soviet intervention on behalf of his unrecognized Indonesian republic.

"It is apparent now that Britain is paving the way for the reimposition of Dutch rule in Indonesia," Soebardjo said in a radio appeal addressed to Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

Wants To Win "Justice"

The Indonesian leader asked that the Russians aid in winning "justice from the world" for the Indonesians. He promised that the Indonesians would assist Allied forces in disarming and evacuating Java-based Japanese forces.

"By the very principle of independence we do not like foreign troops on Indonesian soil," Soebardjo told the Soviet Foreign Commissar. He added, however, that "the presence of British troops is tolerable for a certain time."

Both Indonesian and British sources indicated that Indonesian casualties were heavy during the week end. President Soekarno declared that "thousands and thousands" of civilians had been killed in a "vast massacre." An official British report said that many of the "enemy" were slain in "fanatical charges against British tanks" and that "many Indonesian bodies were removed by women" after Saturday's fighting.

The British announced that their fighter-bombers had blasted the main Indonesian Army headquarters and three other staff headquarters with direct hits.

British Get More Tanks

The British also said their artillery had silenced the Indonesian-manned Japanese tanks. Twenty-one British Sherman tanks and a number of tracked gun carriers (turretless Shermans) arrived in Batavia.

They included one squadron of a tank detachment and the battalion headquarters of the Duke of Connaught's own lancers.

Three top-ranking Japanese generals were arrested by the British on charges of violating Allied surrender orders by turning tanks, armored cars, guns and ammunition over to the Indonesians.

Will Stand Trial

They are Lieutenant General Nagano, commander of the Japanese 16th Army; Major General Yamamoto, his chief of staff, and Major General Nakimura, commander of Japanese forces in central Java. They will be removed to Singapore Wednesday for trial as war criminals.

Meanwhile, large quantities of arms were captured by Indian troops as they pressed slowly forward. An official announcement said that during yesterday alone the British had seized eighty three-ton Japanese trucks, eight machine guns mounted for anti-aircraft use, a 70mm. field gun, a Bofors gun, sixty-seven machine-gun carriers and a large quantity of small arms ammunition.

The headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, announced that the Indian advance had freed 3,500 internees who had been jailed by the Indonesians. Newly occupied areas were said to be empty of inhabitants except for a few native women and children who were being fed by the British.

Water System Broken.

The headquarters statement said Soeiabaja's water and lighting systems were "out of order." President Soekarno told an audience of 50,000 Nationalist youths at Jogjakarta that two entire Indonesian quarters had been burned down and the Chinese and Arab quarter severely damaged.

One strange paradox in the fighting was that both the British and Indonesians held telephone exchanges in Soerabaja and both were using the same telephone lines to communicate with their representatives in Batavia.

Asks To Make Broadcast

Soebardjo disclosed that he had asked Christison for permission to speak to the Indonesian people on the British-controlled Batavia radio. He said he had asked to make the talk last night, but that at Christison's request he had postponed it until tonight.

The British announcement said that through yesterday their casualties included one dead, nine wounded and 183 officers and men missing. Betwen thirty-five and forty wounded were flown back to Batavia in six R. A. F. transports which had carried ammunition to Soerabaja. The British explained this number included men injured in earlier fighting, however.

British Take Nearly All Soerabaja

Erickson

Batavia, Java, Nov. 12 (AP)—British Indian forces gained control of virtually all of Soerabaja today, the Netherlands news agency Aneta said, as British tank crews turned back fanatical charges by Indonesian Nationalists.

Many Indonesians were killed in the charges, the Dutch dispatch said. There still was no indication, however, that the natives were preparing to give up the fight.

British headquarters ordered a curfew at the big Java naval base from 10 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. The British said their artillery had silenced Indonesian-manned Japanese tanks in the fighting in the city.

Fighting In Port Area

Fighting also broke out last night in Tandjoengpriok, the port of Batavia, when Indonesian bands attempted to attack warehouses, the British said.

While British Indian forces pressed their house-to-house assault in Soerabaja, Foreign Minister

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In Batavia, both Dutch and Indonesian sources reported that Indonesian Cabinet changes were imminent. Dutch reports indicated that Sjahira, chairman of the working committee of the Indonesian National Council and a "moderate Nationalist," would become Prime Minister.

However, an Indonesian leader indicated that if the change comes it would increase the Cabinet representation of Extremists.

Allied Parley On Java Advocated In Commons

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Dr. Haden Guest, Laborite, suggested in Commons today that Britain inaugurate consultations with the United States, Russia and other Allied powers as a possible means of solving the Indonesian crisis.

Philip Noel Baker, Minister of State, replied, however, that the British Government held the view that agreement should be reached by those on the scene.

EDEN STRESSES PEACE AIM

Says Attlee Is in Washington With Good Wishes of All

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Former Secretary Anthony Eden tonight warned against "suspicion" among the United Nations, and declared that "statesmanship can overcome" any "differences of outlook, of approach, even of conduct, between the great Allies."

In a by-election campaign speech, the Conservative member of Parliament said that "there is today among all leaders and peoples of the United Nations a deep and abiding desire for peace."

British Expecting Talk On Palestine

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Official quarters said tonight they expected Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to make an important statement in Commons tomorrow on the Palestine question and Arab-Jewish strife.

A dispatch from Jerusalem tonight said a number of Jewish and Arab representatives have been invited to meet tomorrow with J. V. W. Shaw, British administrator, for an expected announcement regarding Palestine policy.

World Trade of Data Urged

United Nations Proposal Says It Will Root Out Suspicion

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Delegates from forty-three countries meeting here to establish the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received a recommendation today propoisng free exchange of information between countries, without censorship or other hindrances.

The proposal will be put to a vote Wednesday. It said in part: "Ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been the common cause throughout the history of mankind of the suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world, through which their differneces have all too often broken into war."

Britain Lifts Red Paper Ban

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Communist "Daily Worker" announced today that the War Office has lifted a ban which prohibited it from being distributed to members of the British armed forces in northwest Europe. Ben Francis, news editor, said no reason for the ban had ever been given and attributed it to "blind prejudice."

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Value Of Kroner Set

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—An official exchange rate of twenty Norwegian kroner to the British pound was established by an Anglo-Norwegian monetary agreement signed in London August 11, according to the text released today. On the basis of approximately $4.03 to the pound, this would make the kroner worth about 50 cents in American money.

Edinburgh Plans Honor

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Lord Mayor's office said today that General Eisenhower will receive the freedom of the city on Monday, Nov. 26.

Tunisian 'Fascist' To Return To Italy

Paris, Nov. 12 (AP)—A French government spokesman said today France planned to deport 1,200 Italian "Fascists agitators" from Tunisia to Italy.

Their deportation will be followed by that of their families, making a toal of about 4,000 persons to be shipped back to Italy.

There were about 94,000 Italians in Tunisia at the time of the 1936 census, nearly 50,000 of them in the capital city of Tunis.

The spokesman said the procedure was approved by American and British governments. The men to be deported, he added, are accused of continuing to circulate clandestine papers and pamphlets urging Tunisia's return to Italy, and also are charged with collaboration with the Germans.

French Representative To Discuss Franc Here

Paris, Nov. 12 (AP)—Pierre Mendes-France, former Finance Minister in the French Provisional Government, will leave for America soon to discuss with United States officials the devaluation of the franc, it was disclosed today.

Present value of the franc is pegged at 50 to the dollar. French financial circles have been speculating that it might be lowered to 120 or 125 to the dollar.

SUBSTITUTION ASKED IN TRIAL

Elder Krupp Seriously Ill, U.S. Official Wants To Try Son

Tucker

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 12 (AP). Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor seeking "a live Krupp" in the courtroom, today asked that the son of the nearly dead Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach be substituted as a defendant in the war crimes trials.

Conceding that the granting of such a request would mean a delay of "a few days" in the opening of the trial scheduled for November 20, Jackson filed a motion with the international military tribunal asking that Alfried Krupp be tried in the place of his father.

Col. Robert Gill, of Baltimore, executive officer to Justice Jackson, said no action would be taken by the tribunal on the American motion until it meets tomorrow morning.

Objection By British

Alfried took over active management of the huge Krupp steel and munitions empire in 1943, and later purchased control of the stock company. He is under arrest by the British.

An immediate objection to Jackson's proposal came from the British prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, who said he was filing a motion requesting that the elder Krupp be retained as a defendant and tried *in absentia*.

"My view is that public opinion in Britain is extremely impatient and would be very annoyed if any postponement were granted," Fyfe declared.

Jackson Explains Position

To the suggestion that designation of the son as a substitute defendant would cause a delay of from ten days to two weeks in the opening of the trial, Jackson replied:

"Admitting that a delay, which cannot exceed a few days, may be occasioned, it is respectfully suggested that the precise day this trial will start is a less important consideration than whether it is to fail of one of its principal purposes. . . .

"We think the future, as well as the contemporary world, cannot fail to be shocked if a trial in which it is sought to condemn aggressive war making, the Krupp industrial empire is completely saved from condemnation."

Elder Krupp In Coma

The French and the Russians planned to file motions in connection with Krupp, but their contents were not disclosed pending the actual placing of the documents with the tribunal.

A six-man Allied medical commission, after examining the 75-year-old Krupp at a Salzburg hospital, said an attempt to move him might prove fatal. He was said to be in a coma after suffering several strokes and unaware that an indictment as a war criminal had been served upon him. His attorneys had requested a continuance.

Jackson asserted he was fully cognizant of any criticism that would greet a postponement, but added he was willing to share the burden of an unshakable conviction that it would be tragic not to have "a live Krupp" in the court when the trial began.

No Move For Tenderness

The United States prosecutor said that the 38-year-old son, now interned by the British Army of the Rhine, is "a future menace to the peace of Europe."

He disclosed that an attempt by the United States to obtain Alfried's indictment had been outvoted, 3 to 1.

"I want to make it clear that the dissenting votes of the British, Russian and French were not because of any tenderness on their part," Jackson added, "but because the list of defendants had already reached 24, and in Britain, at least, it is rare if you find so many defendants in one case. . . ."

Trial Of Krupp's Son In Father's Tucker Place Asked

Nuernberg, Nov. 12 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor, requested the international military tribunal today to substitute Alfried Krupp, son of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, as a defendant in the war-crimes trials.

Jackson filed his motion because the elder Krupp, head of the huge German armaments and steel trust, has been declared too ill and aged to appear for trial.

Postponement Possible

If Jackson's motion is granted, a postponement of ten days to two weeks in the start of the historic trial is almost certain. The trial had been scheduled for November 20.

A six-man medical commission announced today that the condition of the elder Krupp is so critical that he probably will die if moved from Salzburg.

The tribunal will act Wednesday on a defense motion to postpone Krupp's trial. Krupp recently suffered a paralytic stroke.

Objection By Briton

The British prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, filed a dissenting motion and declared that Great Britain preferred to try the elder Krupp *in absentia*, if necessary, because his name was a household word in the minds of the British public, which was impatient and would resent any postponement.

The Russians and French also filed motions, but the nature of their suggestions was not ascertained immediately.

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Son Now Interned

Alfried Krupp is now interned by the British Army, which occupies most of the Krupp works.

Jackson disclosed that he had argued originally that the son be indicted simultaneously with his father, but that he was overruled by a 3-to-1 vote, with Great Britain, France and Russia dissenting.

Jackson said that, if necessary, he would make "the evil choice" of accepting criticism for delay because, in his opinion, it would be unfortunate not to have a member of the Krupp family actually on the stand in the trial.

Prefers Live Krupp

"The Krupps have been responsible for aggressive warfare for 130 years, and I prefer to have a live Krupp on the stand," Jackson declared.

The United States prosecutor confirmed an earlier report that a medical commission had warned that any attempt to move the elder Krupp from a hospital at Salzburg at this time probably would be fatal.

Alfried Krupp, 59, is sole owner of the Krupp factories that were devoted to munitions.

Jackson said he hoped to get him on the stand as a defendant because he still was young enough to be regarded as a potential menace.

"The future peace of the world can be menaced by Alfried Krupp," Jackson said.

Explains Omission

Questioned about the circumstance by which Alfried Krupp escaped indictment, Jackson said:

"We were for it, but were voted down three to one. I want to make it clear that the dissenting votes weren't cast because of tenderness on the part of our allies, but because they considered the list of 24 defendants sufficient. At that time, the elder Krupp's physical condition was not nearly so serious as it is now."

Jackson in his motion opposed the "application on behalf of (Gustav) Krupp that his trial be deferred until he is again fit for trial."

Fears Quashing Of Charge

Should the tribunal grant the application, the practical effect would be to quash all proceedings for all time against Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach.

The United States motion said:

"The request that Krupp neither be brought to court nor tried *in abstentia* is based on the contention that 'the interest of justice' requires that he be thus excused from any form of trial. Public interests, which transcend all private considerations, require that some other representative of the Krupp armament and munitions interests be substituted."

Defense At Lueneburg Completes Evidence

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 12 (AP)—Defense attorneys for 45 defendants accused of war crimes at Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps concluded their summing up of evidence today, as the trial entered its ninth week.

Arguments for acquittals were based generally on these points:

The charges were based on a conflict between domestic and international law; crimes were committed on orders of superior officers.

Montgomery Fears Strife.

Berlin, Nov. 12 (A. P.)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery says that he believes French opposition toward establishment of a central administration is the chief obstacle to efficient four-Power control of Germany. Furthermore, the British commander fears that the hardships of winter may bring about civilian outbreaks in the beaten Reich and has distributed his troops accordingly.

Mongomery expressed those views in an Armistice Day news conference. He frankly stated that co-operation among the four Powers "has not proved sufficient up to this date to make the government of Germany as a whole by the control council effective. . . . It has not been possible so far to reconcile the view of France in this matter with that of the three Powers which sat together at Potsdam and agreed to establish these central administrations," Montgomery said.

SHORTAGE OF MEN CUTS ETO FLYING

Nov Secret

Wiesbaden, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Redeployment of experienced maintenance men and other personnel has forced the United States Army Air Forces in Europe to slash flying activities by more than 50 per cent, Lieut.-Gen. John K. Cannon declared today.

Cannon, commander of the air forces in this theater, said the personnel shortage had prevented installation or maintenance of an adequate weather-reporting system and other aids, in addition to making it impossible to service planes properly. He emphasized, however, that the man power situation would not be permitted to impose greater risks on flyers or increase the air accident rate.

"If the situation gets bad enough," he declared, "we'll just discontinue flying and walk.

"If a plane is not in absolutely top shape it simply does not take off. That has been our standard procedure all through the war and still is. Furthermore, we are hounding these kids not to take any unnecessary chances. We are not going to have any needless chances if it means we stop flying altogether."

30.24-31579

MOTOR POLICE FORCE FOR OCCUPIED ZONES

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 12 —(AP) Formation of a motorized force to police the American occupied zones of Germany and Austria with tanks, armored cars, jeeps and motorcycles, all equipped with two-way radio, was announced tonight by U. S. Army headquarters here.

The force will be on an experimental basis, the announcement said, to determine whether a fast-moving mechanized organization can increase the efficiency of occupation forces.

If it works, the constabulary will be expanded to take over much of the work now being done by infantry divisions, resulting in a decrease in the number of occupation troops.

Armistice Day Ignored In Frankfurt

Frankfurt, Nov. 12 (AP)—Armistice Day passed almost unnoticed in this city, seat of the United Army headquarters for the European theater.

The only flags on display were those dropping in a dismal rain from staffs at headquarters. There were no special exercises.

Polish Coal Output Up

Warsaw, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Polish Press Agency reported today that Polish coal production for October jumped to 2,935,750 tons, 438,000 tons more than the September output.

Russian Thinks Poland Will Have Enough Food

Chicago, Nov. 12 (AP)—Michal Szyszko, Poland's vice minister of agriculture, said today Poland's fall harvest would avert hunger in that country this winter, but added that "meats, fats and condensed milk for children" are needed in quantity to provide dietary balance.

In reply to a question, Szyszko said "there have been no laws forced upon Poland by Russia," and declared most Russian troops in Poland are there "on the same basis as United States troops are in England and France."

"Their numbers are diminishing," he added.

Szyszko said "friendly, cordial negotiations are now under way for settlement of the Polish-Czechoslovakian border dispute."

Swiss End Shoe Rationing.

Bern, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Shoe rationing will end in Switzerland tomorrow, the Government announced today, but added that because of a shortage of materials the quantity of shoes available will be limited.

Nazis' V-10 Called 'Space Ship'

Stockholm, Nov. 12 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftonbladet* quoted an unnamed British lieutenant today as saying that Nils Werner Larsson, a Swedish engineer on trial for delivering military secrets to both Germany and the Allies, held the key to construction of the whole series of Nazi vengeance weapons from V-1 to V-10.

The V-10 was the weapon which the Germans expected to hurl across the Atlantic in 35 minutes to bombard the United States. It was in the blueprint stage when Germany surrendered.

The newspaper said plans for the V-10 reached the United States seven weeks ago and formed the basis for Gen. Henry H. Arnold's reference to "space ships" in his report yesterday to the United States Secretary of War.

"In The Foreseeable Future"

In the report, Arnold envisaged space ships traveling 3,000 miles an hour "operating outside the earth's atmosphere." He added:

"The design of such a ship is all but practicable today; research will unquestionably bring it into being within the foreseeable future."

Larsson is specifically charged with offering German military secrets of Allied military representatives in Sweden and with delivering an improved Swedish machine pistol to the Germans, presumably to gain confidence.

Larsson Called Nazi Aide

The newspaper quoted the lieutenant, who recently visited Sweden from Hamburg, as saying that Larsson had great technical knowledge, and in 1943 had worked in the German experimental laboratories in Peenemuende, where V weapons were developed.

Larsson left Sweden in 1943 for Germany and assisted German discoverers and builders of the V weapons, the newspaper said. After the German collapse, Larsson was said to have had freedom of movement in Germany. The British officer was reported to have met Larsson in an officers' barracks in Hamburg a few weeks ago.

The Briton was quoted as saying that the entire German staff that was used in Peenemunde to develop V weapons—about 90 men in all—was transferred to the United States seven weeks ago.

Larsson was arrested by the Swedes at the border, apparently while en route home from Germany.

Norse War Babies Citizens

Government Grants Rights to 9,000 Sired by Germans

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Norwegian government has decided to make citizens of the 9,000 children born during the occupation to Norwegian mothers and German fathers, it was announced today.

A committee appointed to investigate the matter reported that it was unsafe to send the children to Germany, and recommended they be made "good Norwegian citizens."

"So-called German blood is only a Nazi idea which resembles talk about Nazi ideology," the committee said.

Belgian Senate Votes Approval Of Premier

Brussels, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Belgian Senate gave Premier Achille Van Acker a 69-to-35 vote of confidence tonight, climaxing a two-day attempt by Royalists to oust his Government.

All day Saturday and until late last night, Van Acker heard himself attacked for insisting that King Leopold will never return to the Belgian throne.

The decisive speech in behalf of the Van Acker Government was a two-hour oration by Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak.

Soviet Relaxes Censorship

Rembert James

Dispatches Passing Without Deletions—but Still No Official Announcement of Change.

Moscow, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Soviet censorship of outgoing news dispatches, recently protested by American and British correspondents in Moscow, appears to have been reduced to a mere formality.

There has been no official announcement of a change in Russian policy and foreign correspondents still are submitting their dispatches for stamping by the censors. But for almost a week all Associated Press dispatches have been passed without any deletions—an experience shared by other correspondents.

The first hint of a possible relaxation of censorship restrictions came the night of November 7 during a friendly conversation between Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov and an Associated Press correspondent, Eddy Gilmore, when they clinked glasses in a toast to better Russian-American understanding.

The occasion was a reception given by Molotov during the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Red Revolution. Following his usual custom at such events, Molotov began at midnight to move through the throng of diplomats, military men, journalists and other guests, extending his personal greetings to them.

A Toast with Vodka.

He was followed by waiters bearing vodka, wine and glasses. After drinking a toast with the Chinese Ambassador, Molotov walked up to Gilmore and said:

"I want to drink a toast with American Correspondent Gilmore. "If you were in my position what sort of toast would you propose?"

Gilmore replied that he supposed the Foreign Commissar should propose a toast to a better understanding between the press of the Soviet Union and the United States.

"That is a good toast," said Molotov, "but what is your main issue as a correspondent now?"

"Mine is trying to write an interpretation of your speech last night at the Kremlin, which I thought was the most important in months," Gilmore answered.

How About Censorship?

"Come, now," said Molotov, "you are not a politician and I will not be one. You know you correspondents do not like Soviet censorship. You want to wipe it out."

"Well, sir, you read our letter and got our telegram," said Gilmore, referring to the protest which the Anglo-American Correspondents Association of Moscow had filed with Molotov concerning the continuation of censorship after the end of the war. Molotov had answered the protest by saying he found "without substance" certain points in which the protest was based.

"What would you say if I told you I would agree to reciprocity?" Molotov inquired.

"I think it would be a very fine thing," Gilmore replied.

To Better Understanding.

Molotov beamed and suggested they drink "to a better understanding of both our countries."

After the Foreign Commissar had moved on a foreign diplomat who had witnessed the proceedings whispered to Gilmore: "I think you have got censorship lifted."

Whether or not this is so, correspondents have come to feel during the past few days that they can be reasonably sure that their stories will go through without deletions or delay for the first time since Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

Soviet Press Silent.

Moscow, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—The Soviet press made no reference today to the conferences on atomic power now under way in Washington between President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

Ethridge Leaves Sofia By Plane For Moscow

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 12 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, investigator for James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, took off today for Moscow where he will engage in further talks on the Bulgarian political situation.

The Louisville (Ky.) publisher was accompanied by Cyril Black, his interpreter. His trip to Moscow constitutes an attempt to obtain a rounded picture of Bulgarian politics before the elections, scheduled in less than a week. Only Russian troops occupy Bulgaria.

ROMANIA LIBERALS FACE RIOT INQUIRY

Frank O'Brien

Bucharest, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Liberal party leader Constantine Bratianu and 129 other Romanian Royalists were ordered to appear for questioning before the Bucharest military court today in an effort to fix responsibility for the bloody riots on the King's birthday last Thursday. Three other important Liberal party personalities and several second-rank members also were ordered to report for interrogation.

Charges and counter-charges continued to fly between supporters of Premier Petru Groza's Soviet-sponsored Government and opposition parties. Each accused the other of blame for the demonstration, in which between eleven and twenty persons were killed when Government troops fired on 40,000 to 50,000 persons who gathered in the square before the Royal Palace in a show of loyalty toward 24-year-old King Michael.

The Government officially charged Bratianu and Juliu Maniu, head of the Peasant party, with responsibility for the "anarchial" demonstration. Maniu retorted that Government forces had acted as "assassins" and said that the demonstration had been a spontaneous manifestation of feeling for the King. He charged that Tohari Georgescu, communist Minister of the Interior, predicted that there would be bloodshed a day before the demonstration.

TITO INDORSED BY YUGOSLAVS

National Front Sweeps Vote, Without Opposition

Belgrade, Nov. 12 (AP)—Virtually complete returns showed tonight that Marshal Tito's National Front won a sweeping indorsement in Sunday's general elections, despite an appeal by opposition leaders for a boycott of the balloting.

National Front candidates for the Constituent Assembly, running without opposition, polled the heaviest vote ever recorded in Yugoslavia, partly because women were voting for the first time.

Ballots Cast By 90 Per Cent

Incomplete returns showed that more than 90 per cent of the nation's 8,020,671 eligible voters had cast ballots. It was evident from the large vote that few people stayed away from the polls as a result of the opposition appeal for a boycott.

There was one other way in which the voters could express opposition to Tito's candidates—a special ballot box for those who did not approve any of the National Front candidates. This facility was provided under last-minute amendment to the election law, so that all voters would have an opportunity to vote secretly, even if they wanted to vote against the National Front.

No Violence Reported

Although final returns had not been announced, there was no indications that the opposition vote was extensive.

Neither Belgrade nor the provinces reported any violence in the first voting in Yugoslavia since liberation. Balloting was held in a holiday atmosphere. Gay peasants sang and danced near the polling booths.

Voters dropped balls in one of the urns bearing the names of the various lists of candidates, all of which had the indorsement of Tito. For those who wanted to vote against the National Front, there was an urn bearing no name. To provide some secrecy, the voter was required to insert his hand in each urn as he passed.

Vote Called Undemocratic

The opposition parties boycotted the elections and refused to enter lists of candidates on the ground that the elections were undemocratic.

Tito discounted what he calls fears both inside and outside the nation that after the elections "we intend to introduce dictatorship."

Voting was for a Constituent Assembly of two houses. The Federal Assembly will have 345 members elected proportionately. The Assembly of Nations will have 175 members, with Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia each getting 25 members and Vojvodina getting 15 and Kosovomotohia 10.

Tito's Candidates Win Slav Election

Belgrade, Nov. 12 (AP)—Candidates representing Marshal Tito's National Front were assured of vic-

tory today by incomplete returns from Sunday's National Constituent Assembly election, which showed that more than 90 per cent of the nation's 8,020,671 voters had cast ballots.

Opposition parties had boycotted the elections by not putting up candidates, but it was reported that practically no voters upheld the boycott by staying away from the polls.

Women Vote Heavily

A complete absence of election disorders was reported by Yugoslav officials. Women were eligible to vote for the first time and the percentage taking advantage of their franchise was large.

A holiday atmosphere marked the election, with gay crowds of peasants singing and dancing in open spaces near many of the polling places. Sale of all alcoholic drinks had been forbidden since midnight Friday.

Voting was for an assembly of two houses which will be charged with drafting a new constitution.

In addition to the urns set up to receive the ballots for the candidates of the National Front, an urn bearing no name was provided for those who wished to vote but did not wish to support one of the Tito tickets. Several parties and groups within the National Front put up alternate tickets.

Dropped Ball In Urn

The voter was given a little ball which he dropped in one of the urns. To provide some secrecy for the ballot, the voter was required to insert his hand in each urn as he passed.

The urns bearing no names were provided under a late amendment to the election law.

Returns so far showed that Kupinac, stronghold of Yugoslavia's peasant leader, Vladimir Macek, polled 100 per cent of its vote. Marshal Tito's birthplace, Kumrovac, in Croatia, also polled 100 per cent.

Still incomplete returns showed that Macedonia and Montenegro had polled over 95 per cent of their vote, Slovenia, Dalmatia, Lika and Kordun over 90 per cent and Vojvodina over 80.

The franchise was given to all minors under 18 who fought for Yugoslavia's liberation.

Premier Seeks Independence For Egypt

Cairo, Nov. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha formally opened the Egyptian Parliament today with a speech in which he demanded complete independence for Egypt, including the withdrawal of British troops.

Nokrashi, speaking for the throne, said that his Government was working toward unification of the Nile Valley and exclusive Egyptian control of the Sudan, which is now under a joint British-Egyptian protectorate.

Brilliant Gathering

King Farouk, the Queen and a brilliant gathering of diplomats attended the ceremony.

The Prime Minister accused Zionists of attempting to "rob" the Arabs of Palestine, but asserted that the Pan-Arab League would protect the country. The current Pan-Arab League meeting here is giving primary consideration to the Palestine question and will be a powerful instrument to enforce Arab demands and make representations to the major powers, he said.

"The Zionists are trying to destroy an Arab nation" in their demands that Palestine be converted into a Jewish national homeland, Nokrashi declared.

Demonstrations Banned

The Prime Minister has issued a decree banning public demonstrations tomorrow, National Struggle Day, and has ordered police to break up immediately any which may start. November 13 is the twenty-seventh anniversary of Egypt's demands for full independence.

The eve of the anniversary was quiet, but authorities were taking full precautions in view of the rioting of a week ago, when anti-Jewish disturbances caused nine deaths and the injury of hundreds in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and other major Egyptian cities. Patrols still were operating in strategic centers.

BRITISH SHIP OFF FOR JAVA

Crew Ends Sydney Walkout Over Presence of Netherlands Troops

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 12 (AP) The liner Moreton Bay, carrying 1,600 Netherlands troops from Britain, left for Java tonight after a British crew that had walked off the ship decided to sail the vessel.

The crew of 100 left the liner yesterday and cabled the National Union of Seamen in London for advice whether to sail the ship with the troops aboard. All but ten members of the crew voted to sail. They said no reply was received from London. [The union said in London that it had cabled the men to sail the ship.]

U. S. Denies 'Red' Report Of Huge Loan to Chinese

Nationalist Troops Open Assault Against Communist Fortress City.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHUNGKING, Nov. 12—A spokesman for the United States embassy today denied as completely unfounded a report published in the Communist New China Daily news here Saturday that America had agreed to lend China $64,000,000 for purchase of American arms and ammunition.

The denial came as a Communist spokesman charged that Nationalist troops were assaulting the fortress city of Shanhaikwan, at the southern threshhold of Manchuria.

Wedemeyer Lacks Data

Meantime, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, told correspondents that conversations on the possibility of increasing military aid to China were on a much higher level than his. Therefore, he could not say whether the United States would increase military aid, or how much or how little help would be granted.

Wedemeyer's attention was called to a statement by Lo Lungchi, member of the Liberal Democratic league, who quoted Chou Enlai, No. 2 Communist in China, as saying the United States planned to equip 70 Chinese divisions. Lo said Chou had confided this at Sunday's three-party (Nationalist, Communist and Democratic League) conference after having consulted Wedemeyer earlier in the day.

Wedemeyer said he did not discuss that subject with Chou, whom he had entertained at lunch.

Under a war-time lend lease agreement, the United States had agreed to equip 39 Chinese divisions to fight the Japanese. (This was the first mention of any 70-division agreement.) Twenty had been equipped at war's end. Wedemeyer said he told a recent press conference that the United States would complete its contract to equip the remaining 19 divisions.

Without confirmation elsewhere, a Communist spokesman declared that more Nationalist troops were streaming toward the Manchurian front in an attempt to deal a "serious blow" to crack Communist troops entrenched there.

The newspaper Ta-Kung-Pao, one of the few in China with a correspondent in the Manchurian capital of Changchun, reported the fighting had been raging "for days now and it may be imagined how hard it will be for National forces to fight their way deep into vast Manchuria."

(An unconfirmed dispatch from the port of Chinwangtao, just south of Shanhaikwan, said Chinese Communist troops were believed moving out of Shantung province to Manchuria by sea.

(This account said that the Communists were embarking at the Shantung port of Penglai, which lies 70 miles across the Yellow sea from the southern tip of Manchuria, and that 20 ocean-going junks had been spotted.)

Lt. Gen. Tu Li-Ming, newly-named Nationalist commander for Manchuria, said yesterday his troops would move soon but said so far they had engaged only in "defensive fighting" pending the outcome of peace talks here.

The Communist spokesman reported the fighting was serious but that Shanhaikwan, at the coastal end of China's great wall, still was in the hands of Chinese Reds.

The issue of peace or all-out civil war lay with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, the spokesman asserted, despite an agreement reached by the factions yesterday to call another peace conference around Nov. 20.

All Chiang need do, the spokesman added, was to cancel his order for "bandit suppression," a phase the Communists allege applies to them. Chungking never has announced the issuance of such an order.

Council Session Called

The Democratic League, made up of Chinese intellectuals, got deadlocked Communist and Nationalist conferees together yesterday and they agreed to call the political consultative council into session.

The council, which will be made up of representatives of China's political parties, will meet about Nov. 20 and will put the question of bringing hostilities to a halt first on its agenda.

Minister of Information K. C. Wu maintained, however, that the Communists had not agreed to nominate delegates to the council meeting. The spokesman said they had.

Wu insisted they "merely agreed to wire Yenan (Communist headquarters) for instructions—that's all."

He said the government was willing for the council to discuss the administration of liberated areas and the nationalization and reorganization of the Chinese armies—two subjects hitherto taboo. This had been hinted at earlier by the Communist spokesman.

As for Communist reports of the fighting around Shanhaikwan, Wu without touching on the report itself declared the government must send troops to the city as a springboard for the Nationalist reoccupation of Manchuria.

Silent on Russia

He refused to discuss anything affecting Russia, ignoring such questions as whether Russia had agreed to let Nationalist troops enter Manchuria by air or would allow landings at Manchurian ports.

Pending the council meeting, the Communist spokesman asserted, both sides would continue to try to halt the clashes spreading through North China. However, he reiterated Communist suspicions of the conference of top Nationalist generals which opened here yesterday. He said the secret meeting "might be discussing the prolongation and accentuation of the current civil war."

A government press release said the meeting was called to consider the rehabilitation and readjustment of the armed forces and was attended by leading officials of the national military council, various ministries and high-ranking war zone commanders.

Earlier in the day the government announced the national assembly, which is supposed to introduce constitutional government into China, would be convoked May 5 of next year.

This also provoked the Communists, who said at yesterday's three-party conference the government wanted May 5, the Democratic league July 7, and the Communists Oct. 10.

The Communist spokesman said he only learned through morning newspapers that the government had set the date, asserting none was agreed upon at the meeting.

Apparently, the government decided to go ahead with plans for the assembly whether the Communists participated or not.

This, it was feared in some quarters here, might add more fuel to the fire because the Communists previously had said they would consider summoning the assembly without their approval and participation a "very grave matter."

Patterson Reiterates U.S. Attitude On China

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, said today that United States troops in China will not be used for the suppression of civil strife but will protect American lives and property.

The Secretary issued a statement saying "there is no danger of our troops becoming involved in civil strife in China unless they are attacked in which event we may expect the American troops to react with vigor and success."

His statement was in reply to numerous inquiries from the press concerning the role of American troops in China where Communist forces and the Central Government forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are nearing possible civil war.

BOTH SIDES IN CHINA AGREE TO NEGOTIATE

But Communist Says Peace Depends on Chiang's Canceling Order for 'Bandit Suppression'—Fighting Continues.

Chungking, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Chinese communists said today that they and Chiang Kai-shek's Central Government have agreed to allow the proposed Political Consultative Council settle all outstanding issues of China's undeclared civil war—and that the council will be called into session about November 20.

The final issue of peace or all-out war, however, rests with the Generalissimo, a Communist spokesman asserted, adding:

"If Chiang cancels his orders for 'bandit suppression' there can be peace."

The decision to intrust disputed issues to the new council was reached at a Sunday peace talk arranged by the increasingly influential Liberal Chinese Democratic League—while war clouds thickened as the result of two other developments:

Assembly Called.

The Government called China's National Assembly to meet May 5—with no word of whether Communists would be given representation they demanded, and a top Nationalist general forecast a major Government drive into Manchuria "very soon" despite crack Communist troops massed to block it.

A communist spokesman said "serious fighting" already is under way, and he asserted that Chinese Commando troops trained by the United States Office of Strategic Services were being employed against communists. He said that the political council would discuss "all issues," indicating that administration of liberated areas and reorganization of the Nationalist Chinese army—both formerly excluded from the council's agenda—would be included.

Technical questaions connected with army organization would be left to a military sub-committee, he said, but the sub-committee would not meet until the council had reached some sort of agreement and halted the war. He added that the Government announcement of a May 5 meeting of the National Assembly was a

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surprise; Sunday's three-party talk had reached no agreement on the date, he said.

Tung Called to Chungking.

He disclosed that wires have been sent urgently summoning to Chungking Tung Pi-wu, communist member of the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco Conference, who is now in New York.

Tung would be one of the Communists' seven delegates on the council, the spokesman said. A similar wire was sent to Carson Chang, leader of China's National Socialist party, one of six groups forming the Democratic League. He will be one of the league's representatives on the council.

The Communist spokesman said that both Communists and Government leaders meanwhile would continue efforts to halt hostilities, but he repeatedly insisted that success would depend on Chiang's rejection of any "bandit suppression" program. Reds say the phrase means war on Communists.

The Red spokesman said that both Communists and Government leaders, meanwhile, would continue efforts to halt hostilities, but he repeatedly insisted that success would depend on Chiang's rejection of the "bandit suppression" program. Reds say the phrase means war on Communists.

Military Conference

The Government policy on the bandit question, the Communist spokesman asserted, was being settled at a Nationalist military conference in Chungking — "which might be discussing prolongation and accentuation of the current civil war." [A Government announcement said the military conference, which opened Sunday, was to discuss "rehabilitation and readjustment" of China's armed forces.]

The Communist representative said that "serious fighting" is now in progress near Communist-held Shanhaikwan, north of the port of Chinwangtao, and that Government reinforcements were pouring to the front—headed toward Manchuria and hoping "to deal the Communists a serious blow."

Lieut.-Gen. Tu Li-ming, Nationalist supreme commander for Manchuria, said his Thirteenth and Fifty-second Army troops would begin moving forward very soon from their positions north of Chinwangtao. Thus far, he said, his troops have only defended themselves; communists, he alleged, had attacked in that sector seven times.

Prior to the peace parley, the communists—through Wang Jo-fei, Red leader in Chungking—had withdrawn from the position that all fighting must stop before the meeting of the Political Council. The Reds had not withdrawn, however, from their demands for redistribution of delegates to the National Assembly to include communist representation within the total membership now allowed, or from the statement that summoning of the Assembly without Red approval and participation would be a "very grave affair."

Say Reds Attacked.

Nationalist dispatches charged the Reds attacked the Government-held highway towns of Taikang and Kihsien in eastern Honan and reported Nationalist recapture of Traoyang, another highway point, in northern Hopeh.

The communists asserted the Kuomintang had killed 100 communists on the Peiping-Mukden railway near the Great Wall; that Nationalist troops had invaded southwestern Shansi, crossing the Yellow River from Honan, and that Nationalist secret-service men, trained by Americans, were stirring up trouble in communist-held northern Honan and southern Hopeh.

American Vice-Admiral Daniel Barbey, whose naval forces escorted the transports carrying the Nationalists to Chinwangtao, warned the Chinese to settle their troubles peacefully or face the danger that Manchuria might form an independent Government. Barbey expressed doubt the communists controlled much of Manchuria. He argued that communist control would be preferable to a long fight.

Tung On Way To China.

Tung Pi-wu was reported today to have gone to Washington to wind up his affairs preparatory to leaving for China. Since the conclusion of the San Francisco Conference he has lived at 820 West 83d street.

SITUATION IN CHINA TICKLISH, SAYS REID

HONOLULU, Nov. 12. — (AP) The situation in China was described today as ticklish by Ogden M. Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, who is enroute home from a six weeks trip which included Japan, China, Korea and Manila.

"The Generalissimo (Chiang Kai-Shek) is optimistic, but he knows he has a tough job," Reid said. "Revolutionaries are causing a certain amount of trouble. Our own officers know the situation is ticklish and are being mighty careful."

He praised the work of General MacArthur in Japan and of Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of American occupation forces in Korea.

"The Koreans have been suppressed the last 40 years and need a certain amount of training before they can take over" their own government, Reid said.

He is accompanied by Wilbur B. Forrest, assistant editor of the Herald Tribune.

COMPROMISE IN CHINA SEEN BY CHENNAULT

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 12—(AP) Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, former commander of the Flying Tigers and the 14th Air force in China, here for Armistice day celebration predicted that the China Communists and Regulars soon would reach a compromise agreement.

"Open fighting in Chinese civil wars never lasts very long," he said in an interview. "I think the Communists and Nationalists soon will come to a compromise agreement."

C.-B.-I. VETS EMBARK

Shanghai, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—Mass movement of China-Burma-India veterans to the United States started here today with departure of the attack-transport Hocking with 1,100 Army enlisted men, fifty Army officers, 416 Navy enlisted men and thirty-eight naval officers.

High-point veteran of the group was Major John D. Coffey of Tuckahoe with 174 points. He acquired most of them as an aerial navigator over England and North Africa.

As the Hocking departed, the S. S. Annabelle Lykes moved to the dock and began loading 1,400 troops scheduled to leave in the next two days. Many of the returning soldiers protested bitterly when several Shanghai civilians were put on the Annabelle Lykes passenger manifest, declaring that every available berth should be devoted to returning veterans.

KOREAN PORT CITY BECOMES CENTER OF MIGRATION TIDE

Glenn Babb

FUSAN, Korea, Nov. 12 — (AP) This hill-sheltered port at the Southern tip of Korea is witnessing Asia's largest tides of migration resulting from collapse of the Japanese empire.

The Japanese, having gambled for world domination and lost, are returning home in stoical despair. Many are abandoning lifetime careers and possessions, since Japan had been established in Korea for 35 years.

Koreans Return Home

Koreans, heretofore employed in the Japanese empire's lowest and most menial labor, are returning to the promise of a new freedom and an independent homeland.

The two tides—a counterpart of many seen in Europe — tonight reached a total of 542,000 since Japan's surrender and Korea's liberation. Ships bringing Koreans home take numbers of Japanese to Japan.

The whole process is under the close supervision of Brig. Gen. Donald J. Myers of Boulder, Colo., commander of the U. S. 40th Infantry division. His men direct every step, in addition to the Division's duties of maintaining peace and order in Korea's three Southeastern provinces.

Repatriation of the Japanese armies in the American zone of Korea is virtually completed. Nearly 100,000 soldiers have been shipped back to Japan without friction, leaving only some 3,000 for necessary temporary duties.

Japs Move Voluntary

Japanese civilian repatriates, thus far totaling about 170,000, are going entirely voluntarily. Estimates of those remaining Korea range from 100,000 to 400,000. The question of whether these will be compulsorily repatriated has not been decided. It is realized it may be difficult to determine how many actually are Japanese in view of considerable intermarriage in the past generation.

It is emphasized that the migration thus far affects only the American-occupied portion of Korea, south of the 38th parallel. No travel is permitted from the Russian zone.

At Fusan's pier the Japanese wait in long lines through the day and night for necessary processing—delousing, inoculations and the search for contraband and forbidden amounts of currency. Men, women and children are permitted to take only what they are able to carry and most of them bear their own weight in enormous bundles strapped to their backs.

Columns of Japanese bent almost double under such weights take it uncomplaining, with customary Japanese stoicism and fatalism.

JAPANESE 'REDS' BRAND EMPEROR 'WAR CRIMINAL'

Brines

TOKYO, Nov. 12.—(AP) A Japanese Communist leader today labeled Emperor Hirohito a "war criminal" who should be exiled to China under Allied guard.

Myoshio Shiga, whose small but blatant party has been clamoring for an end to the timeless institution of the Emperor, declared in an interview that Hirohito must share the blame for the Pearl Harbor attack.

For this reason, Shiga said, the Emperor had been put at the top of the Japanese Communists' own "war criminals" list, and the party would launch an investigation of all suspects Dec. 8, anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack (Tokyo time.)

On that list, Shiga promised, would be found all government leaders since the Manchurian incident in 1931.

As for the Emperor's responsibility for Pearl Harbor, Shiga said Hirohito should have known from the history of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 that Japan would strike without warning.

"If the Emperor didn't know this would happen," he added, "it would be tragic to have 70,000,000 people hinge their fate on such a stupid character."

Shiga wanted to know why, if the Emperor did not approve Pearl Harbor, he issued a rescript citing Admiral Yamamoto, the late head of the Japanese Navy, who once boasted he would write the peace in the White House.

Kurusu's Task Known

"Everybody in Japan knew that when (special envoy) Kurusu left Tokyo (for the futile Washington conference) his job was to hold off the Americans and the war would begin," Shiga asserted.

Shiga, who recently was released after 19 years as a political prisoner, admitted his party had but 600 members and did not expect to win many diet seats in the next year's election.

Shiga said the main platform would be elimination of the Emperor but it also would advocate confiscation of "parasitically-owned" lands. If this was too radical for the Allied occupation authorities, he added, the land measure would be modified to a plan for rent-free tenure.

General MacArthur's headquarters meanwhile reported that occupation forces had smashed Japan's tyrannical spiritual and economic controls as thoroughly as Allied land, sea and air forces destroyed her military might.

"Security and relief from top-side domination and regimentation are assured the people by smashing the trusts, destroying the diplomatic organization and guaranteeing freedom of speech, press "religion and education," a statement said.

It added that new steps were "under way" to remove "the shackles which now hold the farmers and their families in a condition approximating slavery."

Jap Communists Include Hirohito In War Blame

Tokyo, Nov. 12 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito heads a war-criminal list being prepared by the fledgling Japanese Communist party because he must share responsibility for the Pearl Harbor attack, Yoshio Shiga, one of the party's leaders, said today.

"The Emperor cannot escape war guilt," said Shiga, and should be exiled to China under Allied surveillance."

The Communist party boldly announced it will sponsor a nation-wide campaign to investigate Japanese war criminals—starting December 8, the Pearl Harbor anniversary.

Allied Survey Revealed

General MacArthur's headquarters surveyed results of Allied occupation policies and reported that diplomacy and directives have shattered the nation's war-minded spiritual and economic control systems as effectively as bombs destroyed its cities and factories.

The headquarters statement, summarizing changes that have freed Japan's common people from regimentation and from domination by their old ruling clique, reported that new orders soon to be issued "will remove many of the shackles which now hold farmers and their families in a condition approximating slavery. Free marketing in a state of freedom will follow."

The freedom Allies have brought will teach the people what American democracy means, but "there is nothing easy or soft about the life the Japanese must lead before they can be accepted as a peaceful nation," the headquarters statement emphasized.

Civic Education Section

The Japanese Education Ministry today announced establishment of a civic education section to explain democratic processes, in preparation for the coming general election.

A reshuffling of Premier Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet is planned even before the election, probably by the end of this month, well-informed Japanese sources said today. They forecast a possible switch by War Minister General Sadashi Shimoura and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai to the contemplated new demobilization ministries. Both War and Navy ministries are to be abolished.

In their first concrete platform, the Communists, reorganizing under released political leaders, proposed "severe punishment" for Japanese war criminals and officials guilty of "maladministration" during the past militaristic decade.

Calls For Seizing Farms

The platform appealed for seizure of the country's farm lands and redistribution of them among farmers and for workers' control of major industries. It reiterated previous Communist demands for "overthrow of the emperor system and establishment of a people's republican politics," the newspaper *Asahi* reported.

Other planks opposed militaristic

and imperialistic legislation and education, "strict enforcement" of the Potsdam declaration and "support of the peace governments of the various democratic governments."

Workers Would Control Banks

Workers would control "important industries and banks" under "a people's republican government" which also would control foodstuffs and other necessities. Lands "parasitically owned" would be confiscated without compensation and distributed among farmers.

Reduced hours of labor, enforcement of an obligatory minimum wage and relief for war sufferers and unemployed also were advocated.

The platform advocates abolition of repressive laws and demands "complete freedom of speech, assembly, publication, religion, association and street demonstrations" and demands that a "people's constitution" be adopted.

First Appeal To Farmers

The Communists' land program was the first direct appeal by a political party to farmers, who constitute half of Japan's population and who long have had no voice in politics. Farmers are in a strong position now because of the country's severe food shortage.

Ashai, commenting editorially on the food situation, said organization of farm and labor unions is necessary because without them "social disturbances would mean a state of anarchy and uncontrollable destruction . . . people otherwise would have to fight one another or die of starvation."

Kyodo reported also that representatives of the newly formed Social Democratic party handed a memorandum to Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, requesting state control of land in war-damaged areas to speed development of an emergency housing program. The program is being delayed by doubt concerning titles to land on which emergency residences are to be erected.

Two Yanks Arrested

On the occupation front, the American provost marshal at Yokohama reported the arrest of two American soldiers and several Japanese civilians on black market, armed robbery and hijacking charges. One soldier confessed to participation in thirteen armed robberies, the provost marshal said.

Several Japanese, including Shunichi Matsumoto, former vice minister of foreign affairs, and Renzo Sawada, former ambassador to Burma, were scheduled to leave today for India to testify at the trials of provisional government leaders of Free India, Japanese-sponsored during the war.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, former foreign minister, also was requested by the Allies to go, but pleaded illness and remained in Tokyo.

Bowing to Allied anti-trust policy, the Mitsui company (powerful, family-dominated holding company) announced that its shareholders will meet November 26 to accept the resignations of ten directors.

SINGLE ARMY TO HOLD JAPAN

6th To Be Deactivated And Troops Switched To 8th

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Nov. 13 (AP)—General MacArthur today approved the deactivation of the 6th Army, which is policing southern Honshu and Kyushu islands, and the transfer of the entire occupation to the 8th Army.

The change is expected to be effected in January.

Headquarters said the development probably would not mean any wholesale movement of 6th Army troops, but merely the disbanding of headquarters and the reassignment of 6th Army personnel to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army.

Due To Gradual Reduction

Unification of the occupation troops was made possible, a spokesman explained, by gradual reduction in strength of the American garrison, which may be cut to 200,000 by spring under McArthur's program.

By March only the 11th Air Force and the 24th and 25th Infantry and 1st Cavalry divisions are scheduled to remain in Japan.

There was no information about a possible new command for Gen. Walter P. Krueger, 6th Army commander, who commanded the spearhead of the MacArthur campaigns through the Southwest Pacific. Some at headquarters believe he wishes to retire.

Divisions now in the 6th Army are the 32d, 41st, 98th, 33d, 24th, 25th and the 2d and 5th Marine, the 13th Armored Group and the 6th Ranger Battalion. Headquarters is a Kyoto, on Kyushu Isiand.

Communist Assails Emperor

On the Japanese side of the occupation, a Communist party leader labeled Emperor Hirohito a "war criminal" who should be exiled to China under Allied guard.

Yoshio Shiga, whose small but blantant party has been clamoring for an end to the timeless institution of the emperor, declared that Hirohito must share the blame for the Pearl Harbor attack.

For that reason, Shiga said, the emperor had been put at the top of the Japanese Communists' own "war criminals" list, and the party would launch an investigation of all suspects December 8, anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack (Tokyo time).

On that list, Shiga promised, would be found all Government leaders since the Manchurian incident in 1931.

Should Have Known

As for the emporer's responsibility for Pearl Harbor, Shiga said Hirohito should have known from the history of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 that Japan would strike without warning.

"If the Emperor didn't know this would happen," he added, "It would be tragic to have 70,000,000 people hinge their fate on such a stupid character."

Shiga wanted to know why, if the Emperor did not approve Pearl Harbor, he issued a rescript citing Admiral Yamamoto, the late head of the Japanese who once boasted he would write the peace in the White House.

"Everybody in Japan knew that when (special envoy) Kurusu left Tokyo (for the futile Washington conference) his job was to hold off the Americans and the war would begin," Shiga asserted.

Party Numbers But 600

Shiga, who recently was released after nineteen years as a political prisoner, admitted his party had but 600 members and did not expect to win many Diet seats in the next year's election.

Shiga said the main platform would be elimination of the emperor but it also would advocate confiscation of "parasitically owned" lands. If this was too radical for the Allied occupation authorities, he added, the land measure would be modified to a plan for rent-free tenure.

General MacArthur's headquarters meanwhile reported that occupation forces had smashed Japan's tyrannical spiritual and economic controls.

Plans Aid To Farmers

The statement added that new steps were under way to remove "the shackles which now hold the farmers and their families in a condition approximating slavery."

In this connection, the Japanese education ministry announced it had established a civic education section to teach the people in the ways of democracy.

It also was announced that Tokyo shareholders of the Mitsui Trust Company would meet November 26, accept the resignations of ten directors and elect their successors.

CAMP SLAYING CITED IN TRIAL

Yamashita Court Told American Was Shot Without Cause

Manila, *Tuesday*, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Japanese guard wantonly shot an unoffending American at Los Banos internee camp and left him to lie for four hours without aid before he was dragged out to his death, a witness testified today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyukki Yamashita.

Clyde DeWitt, Manila lawyer, described the slaying of the American, George Lewis, last January 29, as the trial focused on events at the camp, just south of Manila.

"To Shoot Until They Kill"

Lewis was inside the fence when a guard shot him, Dewitt said. The internee was not killed and the Japanese camp commander, Major Iwanaka, was petitioned for medical aid.

Iwanaka replied, Dewitt said, that the guards had orders to "shoot until they kill" and there could be no intervention. After two hours Lewis was dragged outside the camp and shot through the forehead, Dewitt concluded.

Late yesterday an American business man who was interned at the camp said the Japanese had followed a program of gradual starvation at Los Banos on pretext that food was scarce. But, he said, after the Japanese fled, so much food was brought in that he gained ten pounds in seven days.

A weeping Chinese child and a bayonet-scarred Filipino mother told how their families were butchered by the blood-crazed Japanese in the final days of Yamashita's Philippines rule.

Ten-year-old Ang Kim Ling sobbed his grief as he testified that Japanese tried to kill all the Chinese in Los Banos, Laguna province, a few days after American paratroopers and guerillas staged a spectacular rescue of Allied internees from the near-by prison camp.

Two Children Only Survivors

He himself was bayoneted, he said, and "went to sleep a little." When he recovered consciousness he was lying under a sheet of corrugated iron, with mangled bodies around him.

"I called for help," Ang Kim sobbed, "but nobody came."

Ang Kim and his seriously wounded 6-year-old sister were the only survivors of the massacre.

Gliceria Malvecino, mother of four children, described the butchery of civilians near Santo Tomas, Batangas province, where "we were tied in groups of five and led into a near-by field. A Japanese officer told the soldiers to line up behind us, and gave the order for them to start stabbing us."

Escaped By Feigning Death

She was bayoneted twelve times, she said, and feigned death to escape further wounds.

"I could hear my children around me crying 'Mother, mother,' and screaming to me before they died," she sobbed. Her mother, too, perished in the slaughter. Later the Japanese piled furniture on the bodies, soaked them with gasoline and set them afire.

The woman concluded her testimony with this hysterical outburst:

"Yamashita, see what you have done to my family!"

1,500 Within Month

The prosecution stated for the record that 1,500 Filipinos in her neighborhood were thus "brutally mistreated and massacred" within a month.

Another witness, Soledad Lacson, testified that she was one of a group of twenty Filipinos taken to a cemetery by Japanese and bayoneted, after the soldiers had made a "personal search" of the women, ostensibly for money and valuables.

She left the witness stand screaming at Yamashita:

"Bloodhound!"

Daniel Louis Albert, an American businessman who was interned at Los Banos, said the Japanese followed a program of gradual starvation for civilian prisoners under the pretext that food was becoming scarce. But when the Japanese guards fled in January, 1945, natives of the district brought so much food to the camp that "I gained 10 pounds in seven days."

The trial commission urged both prosecution and defense to speed up their presentation of evidence, eliminating extraneous detail. The prosecution estimated its case could be completed within a week.

Petition For Writ Filed

The oft-repeated challenge of the commission's jurisdiction by Yamashita's defense was turned from the trial itself to the Philippine Supreme Court, where a petition for a writ of *habeaus corpus* was filed.

Besides charging the commission was not the properly constituted authority to hear the case, the defense also repeated its contention that Yamashita is not charged with any war crime for which he personally was to blame.

tion's bill of particulars charging 1,500 were victims—was overruled.

Chinese Boy Testifies.

A 10-year-old Chinese boy, Ang Kim-ling, then took the stand, weeping as he told how Japanese

Says Japs Bayoneted Children

Mother Tells of Hearing Their Screams as They Died at Hands of Yamashita's Men.

Manila, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—A bayonet-scarred, black-dressed Filipino woman sobbed out at the war crimes trial of Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today a story of the fatal stabbing and burning of her four children and her mother by blood-crazed Japanese.

The prosecution stated for the record that 1,500 Filipinos in her neighborhood were thus "brutally mistreated and massacred" within a month.

The witness, Gliceria Malvecino, concluded her testimony with a half scream:

"Yamashita, see what you have done to my family!"

Describing the scene near Santo Tomas, Batangas province, she said that "we were tied in groups of five and led into a nearby field. A Japanese officer told the soldiers to line up behind us, and gave the order for them to start stabbing us."

Bayoneted 12 Times.

She was bayoneted twelve times, and feigned death to escape further wounds.

"I could hear my children around me crying 'Mother! Mother!' and screaming to me before they died," she said. "Later furniture was piled on the bodies, soaked with gasoline, and set afire.

"We prayed, saying our last words to God, knowing that we soon would be killed," testified another witness, Soledad Lacson. She said that twenty in her group of Filipinos were taken to a cemetery and stabbed, after Japanese had made a "personal search" of the women to steal Philippines currency.

As she left the stand, she shouted at Yamashita:

"Bloodhound!"

The witnesses were not cross-examined. Sole objection of the defense—against the prosecution's bill of particulars charging 1,500 were victims—was overruled.

Chinese Boy Testifies.

A 10-year-old Chinese boy, Ang Kim-ling, then took the stand, weeping as he told how Japanese exterminated his whole family in Los Banos, Laguna province, a few days after American paratroopers and guerrillas staged their spectacular rescue of Allied internees from the nearby prison camp. Japanese, he sobbed, were trying to kill all Chinese in Los Banos.

Japanese bayoneted him in the shoulder and leg.

"After I was stabbed I closed my eyes. I went to sleep a little. When I woke up I saw a head, a few legs, and some arms lying on the ground around me. There was a sheet of corrugated iron over my head. I called for help but nobody came."

He and his severely wounded 6-year-old sister were the only survivors. The Filipino chief of police found bodies of twenty-seven Chinese partly eaten by dogs and pigs.

Describes Camp Conditions.

Daniel Louis Albert, American business man, described conditions inside Los Banos internment camp. Japanese, he said, allowed a ration of a half-pound of unhusked rice each week—and internees were unable to eat it because they lacked milling facilities. After guards fled in January, 1945, natives brought in so much food that "I gained ten pounds in seven days," Albert testified.

An American investigator, Edward O'Brien, added a final gruesome note to the day's proceedings with testimony that he saw the body of a Filipino boy of 4 with flesh "neatly sliced" from the left thigh—"strong evidence," he said, of cannibalism by the Japanese.

The prosecution estimated its case would be complete within a week.

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Russians Must Make Concessions to Get Atomic Bomb Secret

U. S. VETERAN SEEKS OFFICE IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 12 A. P.).—An honorably discharged veteran of the United States Army in world war 1 and is a candidate for election to the Japanese Diet. He is Zansaku Azuma, born in Japan 53 years ago. He went to the United States in 1911 and after working in Sacramento, Cal., as a salesman, enlisted in the United States Army in May 1918.

After an honorable discharge in April, 1919, Azuma resided in Los Angeles until he returned to Japan in 1930. He now owns a mine employing fifty people.

Azuma is campaigning as an independent, promising his constituents to oppose corruption and to urge greater cooperation between the United States and Japan.

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Promotion of Col. Ken R. Dyke, chief of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Civil Information and Education Section, to brigadier general was announced today. The promotion became effective on Oct. 26.

General Dyke, a veteran of two wars, in civilian life had been assistant advertising manager of the United States Rubber Company, advertising director of Johns Manville Corporation, advertising director of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, and director of promotion and research of the National Broadcasting Company.

Japs Looted Even Japs

Yokosuka, Japan, Nov. 12 (AP)—Japanese, who were living in the Philippines when Japanese troops moved in, feared their own soldiers and welcomed the return of Americans, repatriated Nipponese told Kyodo news agency today.

One repatriate, who engaged in the cultivation of hemp in the Philippines twenty years, said Japanese troops often broke into temporary shacks occupied by Japanese civilians, "stealing our food and clothing, and some even went to extremes of shooting or bayoneting those who refused to comply with their demands." He added:

"These crazed Japanese soldiers, moreover, raped Japanese women, who used to say that even a glimpse of Japanese soldiers made their blood run cold."

Repatriation Ship Scheduled

Fukuoka, Japan, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Japanese repatriation ship Tatsunichi Maru, now undergoing repairs at Hakata, is due to leave November 20 to return 4,000 Japanese residents from the Tsingtao (China) area.

Japs Copy Garand Rifle

Nagoye, Japan, Nov. 12 (AP)—One hundred copies of the American Garand rifle were found by the 6th Army at a factory set up by Japanese near Anjo last June. They differed only in minor details from the American product, one change being .303 caliber instead of .30.

NAVY BRINGS BACK 835,899 IN PACIFIC

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—More than one-third of the 2,500,000 service men deployed in the Pacific last August already have been returned to the United States. Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced today that Navy-operated vessels alone have returned 835,899 personnel. Thousands more have reached the mainland by air, aboard Army transports, or on War Shipping Administration vessels.

Fleet headquarters reported 440,715 servicemen were returned on Navy ships alone in October and another 145,325 reached the mainland in the first ten days of November. This compared with 249,856 separatees reaching the United States in September.

The Navy reported 144 vessels with a capacity of 200,000 passengers either en route or loading as of November 10. Of those sixty-three with a capacity of 88,000 are scheduled to arrive at West Coast ports between November 11 and 17.

POPULAR FRONT SEEN TO OVERTHROW PERON

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP)—Reliable sources said tonight that leaders of the Radical party had agreed to form a popular front with the Socialists and Communists against Col. Juan D. Perón in the forthcoming Presidential elections. The decision, it was said, will be made public on Wednesday.

The Radical party, which, despite its name, is centrist, is the largest old-line party in the country. Under the three-party agreement, the Communists and the Socialists will support the Radical party's candidates for President and Vice President.

The national committee of the Socialist party charged that the military Government had mismanaged the distribution of $10,500,000 collected for the relief of victims of the Jan. 15, 1944, earthquake in San Juan, in which 10,000 persons were killed.

Chapultepec Promises Kept, Argentina Says

Buenos Aires, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Argentine Government in a formal communiqué reiterated tonight its claim to "complete and absolute" compliance with the promises it made when it signed the Chapultepec agreement earlier this year.

The communiqué, which apparently was prepared for presentation to other governments, said Argentina's military government strengthened the activities of its alien property control, closed German and Japanese schools, eliminated German and Japanese societies, and "in order that there be no doubt, carried to the extreme its zeal for suppressing and extinguishing all centers of Nazi, Fascist or totalitarian inspiration."

Mercy for Guatemalan Rebels

GUATEMALA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Death sentences pronounced last month on Maj. Telesforo Ara Galicia and Capt. Luis Valdes Peña on charges of complicity in a frustrated revolt against the Government were changed by a military court today to twenty and fifteen years' imprisonment, respectively. Lieut. Julio Cesar Peña, also sentenced to death, and Capt. Jorge Ruiz, sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, were acquitted.

Free Trade Reaffirmed

Ottawa, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Canadian Government, faced with a revolt of its supporters from the West, has been forced to retreat on tariff changes proposed in the new budget just a month ago and tonight announced cancellation of all new rates. At the same time, the Government reaffirmed its support of free trade principles.

The issue centered around a protective tariff of twenty per cent placed on a certain type of steel tubing. The tariff was directed against the United States. Before the war, this product came almost wholly from the United States, but during the war a Canadian plant expanded to produce the item on a large scale. The protective tariff did not apply to the British Empire.

In announcing the budget October 12, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley had stated that there were no important tariff changes.

Brought Under Attack

Upon discovery of the steel tubing item the Government was brought under immediate attack by two of its leading newspaper supporters and by members of the Government Liberal party from the West, who charged that the tax was a reversion to a protective tariff policy in conflict with the Government's avowed principles favoring free trade.

Today Ilsley declared that "certain" of the tariff changes which increased duties "have been widely interpreted as representing a change in the Government's general approach to commercial policy and to efforts to liberalize and expand world trade."

"I wish to emphasize," he continued, "that the Government had not the slightest thought that a new policy was being adopted or that the action would be interpreted as anything more than what in fact it was, a minor modification of the tariff structure.

Misinterpretation Concern

"The Government is more concerned with this misinterpretation of its attitude than otherwise it might have been because within the last few days we have been given substantial ground for believing that the prospects of early international action for reduction of tariffs and other barriers to world trade are considerably improved.

"The Government has repeatedly expressed the view that in the interdependent world of today prosperity is indivisible, and that the prosperity of any nation cannot long be maintained without a restoration and expansion of international commerce."

The Finance Minister said that the new tariff measures were being canceled because "it is important that no action should be taken which can be interpreted either at home or abroad as showing anything but the strongest support for the principles upon which international negotiations will, we hope and expect, soon be based."

It is learned on reliable authority that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who has been abroad since before the budget was announced, was not aware of the protective item.

TRUMAN, ATTLEE NEAR AGREEMENT ON JOINT POLICY

Expert Advisors Working on Communique to Be Issued Later in Week.

POOL IS PROPOSED

Reds Would Be Forced to Ease Their Policy of National Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP) President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada are making good progress toward a joint atomic bomb policy, British officials indicate tonight.

This is true despite disclosure by these authorities of what may be a basic difference in objective between Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee. Mr. Truman had talked recently of outlawing the atomic bomb.

Mr. Attlee, it is said by his associates, has taken the line that it cannot be outlawed effectively and that the way to handle it is to put it under control of the United Nations Security council.

Working On Communique

Whether the President and Prime Ministers regard these as conflicting approaches to the problem has not been disclosed. It is stated, however, that expert advisers of the three are already at work drafting a communique for the three conferees to go over, and that this may be issued Thursday or Friday.

There were indications that if the United States, Britain and Canada decide to offer Russia information about atomic energy, the price to the Russians will be drastic concessions on their policy of national secrecy.

This possibility, which some Allied officials regard almost as a certainty, grows out of Attlee's plan for creating a United Nations pool of basic information of atomic energy and other scientific developments. Russia like any other country would share in the pool only by contributing to it.

As soon as the Anglo-American-Canadian talks here are wound up it is expected by some of those close to the principals that Generalissimo Stalin will be fully informed of their results. One purpose of the British plan, according to persons familiar with it, is to reduce Russian suspicions of the Western Allies and try to induce Russia in turn to take political actions which will cut down Western suspicions of her.

Attlee is represented as contending that any atomic bomb control to work must depend on good faith among nations. He considers proposals for international inspection to prevent or limit manufacture of the bomb to be ineffective.

Considers Attlee's Plan

President Truman had Attlee's plan under consideration today. It was presented to him and to the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, when the three leaders met yesterday in their second session of talk.

Their conference opened Saturday. They talked briefly again this morning and then Attlee went to the British Embassy where he spent the rest of the day working on a speech he will make to a joint session of Congress, and to a nation-wide radio audience, at 12:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time tomorrow.

While the British plan became generally known here, whatever ideas President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes have evolved for handling the atomic problem on an international scale were kept rigidly secret. Thus, aside from Mr. Truman's expressed desire to "outlaw" the bomb some day, the British plan was the only one known.

Asked for comment on this plan today, the White House declined even to confirm its existence and at the State Department officials said that the whole affair was one for the White House to decide. Indications were, in fact, that no one aside from Truman and Byrnes actually knew what American policy on the subject might be.

Attlee suggested that the way to tackle it would be to get an agreement through the security council of the United Nations for sharing all information of a scientific nature among the interested nations. This would cover not only six small countries periodically elected to the council but also five permanent members—the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China.

In return for tossing in their joint knowledge of atomic developments, Attlee proposed that the United States and Britain should make certain (1) that other nations including Russia make available their secret scientific data of whatever kind and (2) that Russia particularly should exactly define her international political aims as to

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territories she desires and general political and economic aspirations.

These ideas are described by some American officials as being in line with much of the thinking of a number of advisors to Truman and Byrnes, though the exact plans of the President and Secretary of State remain obscure. These advisors are described as convinced that there must be some kind of exchange on Russia's part for whatever information is made available by the United States, Britain and Canada.

There has been considerable talk here, among officials as well as scientists, of the possibility of creating under the security council a special committee of scientists to go among the United Nations and inspect their plants and laboratories to make sure they were not manufacturing atomic bombs. Attlee was reported by persons in a position to know to have told President Truman he believed such an inspection system would be so cumbersome as to prove impractical.

There was some speculation that even if the basic knowledge underlying the atom bomb is imparted to other nations the industrial know-how of the A-bomb's manufacture may be kept secret. This according to some interpretations, would not be in conflict with the Attlee plan. The British idea is to make available basic scientific information and bring about a condition in the world, including Russia, in which such information on all subjects would be exchanged.

In this connection considerable interest was manifested by some officials at the State Department today in an Associated Press report from Moscow that Russian censorship of outgoing news has declined virtually to the point of a mere formality.

Secretary of State Byrnes has been working for a freer news policy among Soviet dominated countries in the Balkans and Eastern Europe generally. He evidently believes that one of the greatest reassurances which Russia could give to a jittery world on prospects for peace would be to lower some of her barriers against a free flow of information about what is going on inside the Soviet Union.

Truman Studying Attlee's Atom Plan

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Truman today studied a proposal by Prime Minister Attlee for pooling atomic bomb and other basic scientific knowledge among members of the United Nations Security Council.

The British proposal, disclosed to reporters by British officials, was conditioned upon a broad, long-range statement of international political objectives by Russia. These, it was reported, would cover the Soviet Union's territorial and diplomatic aspirations for many years to come.

An Alternative

If the general sharing plan proved unacceptable to other nations, British officials said, Attlee would have the Anglo-American nations retain the knowledge they have and may develop on atomic problems, but promise voluntarily to use the bomb only in accord with decisions of the Security Council.

[The Security Council is the eleven-member enforcement agency of the United Nations on which the Big Five would be permanent members and the remainder elected by the assembly of all United Nations.]

Plan Called Detailed One

The text of the Attlee plan, which British officials described as detailed, was not made public and the White House declined any comment. The British said it was presented to Mr. Truman and his top advisers yesterday during his conference with Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada aboard the yacht Sequoia on the Potomac.

Today the conferees met at breakfast and soon afterward Attlee left the White House for the British Embassy. He plans to leave this week end, going to Ottawa with Mackenzie King; he will address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament on Monday.

Attlee's Congress Address

In his address to Congress tomorrow, expected to be about 25 minutes long, Attlee was reported by British officials to plan to touch on his plan for pooling atomic secrets. But the main portion of the speech, they said, will be devoted to an outline of what the Labor party stands for and what it proposes to do now that it has taken over the government of the United Kingdom.

Attlee will attempt, they reported, to remove any misconceptions of his Government's policies relating to socialism and taking over by the Government of such basic industries as coal and communications.

The British Prime Minister is not expected to discuss specifically the Anglo-American loan negotiations, but embassy officials said he will tell something of United Kingdom needs in the way of aid to get back into her prewar trading position.

Joint Statement Later

Presidential Secretary William Hassett told reporters that President Truman will have nothing to say on the progress of his current discussions with Attlee and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada until they are ended.

Then, he said, there will be a "joint statement by the three."

Hassett said Mr. Truman thought the atomic energy talks would be resumed this afternoon, but a British Embassy official later said Attlee would not return to the White House today but would devote most of the afternoon to preparing the address he will deliver tomorrow to a joint session of Congress.

Attlee's Plan

An official in a position to know said the British leader had suggested that:

1. Unless atomic and other discoveries are channeled into controlled uses for peace they will be given over to warmaking purposes.

2. The best way to guide them into proper uses is to share them with other nations—once safeguards for the future are set up.

No Word In Russ Press

Moscow, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Soviet press made no reference today to the conferences on atomic power now under way in Washington between President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

OCCUPATION VITAL, SAYS EISENHOWER

Rapid Return of Troops May Shatter Peace, General Warns.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower said tonight that if American soldiers were returned too rapidly from Europe "an enduring peace may disappear and the war may have been fought in vain."

He told a wildly cheering crowd of 500 persons at a state dinner that "the day of critical decision is rushing upon us."

"If disintegration of our forces goes too far," he said, "it will provide evidence to the German people that we are not equal to our task, and an enduring peace may disappear and the war may have been fought in vain."

Occupation Is Necessity

The plain fact is, he added, "the keeping of the peace requires maintenance of adequate forces in Europe.

"We have a responsibility to the displaced persons of Europe," he said.

"We cannot neglect them. The sad fact is our job will be a continuous one until they have been given the opportunity to develop for themselves a self-respecting standard of living."

The state dinner climaxed a day of welcome that Boston has seldom given.

General Eisenhower said that American soldiers "should be returned to their homes," but he added "America's obligations to the world and ourselves should be fulfilled."

"Are we going so far in weakening ourselves in Europe that we are going to abandon, unfulfilled, the purposes for which we fought or are we going to have the strength to see the job through?" he asked.

There has been a constantly accelerated pace of demobilization to restore men to their family circles, he said, and he added that up to a certain point that was "wise, commendable and necessary."

Million Greet General

Police estimated that a million persons turned out to greet the general in this afternoon's Armistice Day parade. Thousands stood for three hours in a drizzling, cold rain on the downtown streets waiting for him.

Again tonight as he boarded the train for Washington with Mrs. Eisenhower, who came here yesterday to be on hand when the general arrived from Europe, cheering crowds brought him to the platform three times.

As he ducked inside for the last time, he handed a pencil-written statement to newsmen thanking Boston for the reception—"one of the most memorable occasions in our lives."

General Eisenhower, whose plane flew through a dark drizzly sky, said that if the people of this country proved unequal to rebuilding Germany it not only would "mean humility and shame for us" but would influence the building of an enduring peace.

The care of the displaced persons in Europe, he said, were the "charge of the democratic world."

On his arrival, Eisenhower was given a roaring welcome by hundreds of thousands of New Englanders in an Armistice Day demonstration seldom seen in this old city.

Since he landed from Bermuda in a drizzling rain in his own C-54 plane "Sunflower II" shortly before noon he smiled through a whirlwind day that took in a huge parade, a spontaneous miniature one, a luncheon and a dinner in his honor.

Wife is by Side

By his side at all times was Mrs. Eisenhower, whom he whisked off her feet in a warm embrace upon his arrival.

Boston's winding streets were lined with yelling throngs as he sat atop an open automobile and waved his hat in friendly, tireless greeting.

He will leave tonight for Washington where he is to testify on proposals for unification of the armed services.

"What a country," he exclaimed to an applauding luncheon audience, as he expressed his pleasure at being back home again.

"I am glad to be home because I am an American," he said, adding: "what makes this 'what a country,' is that Americans can express opinions" and are ready to "listen to the other fellow."

He pleaded for tolerance and asserted that we could meet our problems as we met them in Europe. When the majority makes a decision, he said, we "adhere to it."

General Reviews Parade

The General of the Army reviewed the city's Armistice Day parade from the State House with Governor Maurice J. Tobin.

Shouts of "Hey Ike," greeted him along the line of march before he left his car at the state capitol. Police Superintendent Edward J. Fallon estimated the crowd at 1,000,000.

An impromptu parade developed while he was being driven to his hotel from the airport. Cheering crowds appeared along the route. A sandlot football game was interrupted in South Boston and groups of little boys stopped their play to cheer the General.

Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan was the host for Gen. and Mrs. Eisenhower at luncheon and Governor Tobin, at dinner.

WAR SECRETARY BACKS DOOLITTLE MERGER SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP) The Secretary of War told the protesting Secretary of Navy tonight that while the Army-Navy merger debate should avoid personal digs, Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle had a right to express himself with "force and vigor."

Furthermore, Secretary of War Patterson disagreed with the view of Secretary of the Navy Forrestal that "injurious acrimony" might be avoided by "elevating this whole deliberation" to the "level of a special inquiry by a presidential commission." Patterson wrote Forrestal that he knew of "no higher forum for matters of this nature" than a congressional committee.

Doolittle had told the Senate Military committee last week, in supporting the unification proposal, that "our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves" as a result of naval commanders' claims about their part in the Pacific victory, and he had referred to some naval opposition to the merger as "hypocrisy." Forrestal promptly protested in a letter to Patterson which the Navy released to the press.

Patterson's Reply

Today the War department released this reply from Patterson:

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I have your letter of Nov. 9.

"I am in hearty agreement with you that Army and Navy representatives, in their statements on the subject of unity of the armed forces, should confine the discussion to the principles involved. Remarks reflecting on those who hold contrary views or impugning their motives, as well as statements claiming that any branch of the service won the war single-handed, are bound to produce more heat than light and to provoke useless recriminations.

"This does not mean, however, that officers should not freely express their own personal convictions with force and vigor. Lt. Gen. Doolittle did that in presenting his views to the committee. After receiving your letter, I have read his testimony and I am certain that he had no intention of presenting the case for unification on other than its merits.

"I do not agree that the deliberation can be 'elevated' to a higher level than the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I know of no higher forum for matters of this nature than the appropriate committees of Congress which have the ultimate responsibility."

The Senate committee is to resume hearings later this week. Gen. Eisenhower, an advocate of unification, arived in the U. S. from Germany today and is expected to testify for the plan.

Doolittle Given No Word Of Protest

St. Louis, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle said today he had received no word "through military channels" of any official protest of his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and added: "I said what I honestly believe and it still stands."

Doolittle, a former resident of St. Louis, was interviewed upon his arrival here this morning to participate in Armistice Day cememonies.

"B-29 Boys Uneasy In Graves"

The General told the committee Friday that "our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves" because of naval commanders' claims about the part their forces played in the Pacific victory.

This brought an immediate protest by letter from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to Secretary of War Patterson.

"An Army-Navy Operation"

Commenting on reports that his remarks about the Navy stemmed from a grudge against the fleet for not taking his carrier-based bombers closer to Japan for the first Tokyo raid, Doolittle said:

"The Tokyo flight was a combined army-navy operation conceived by General Arnold and Admiral King. It was carried out from start to finish with complete understanding between the two services. The understanding was that we were to take off when our carrier was intercepted by enemy air or surface craft. That is what happened."

Navy Is Accused Of 'Badgering' Dec. 7 Witness

Congressman Says Kramer Is Under Pressure to Alter His Pearl Harbor Story

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, said today he had obtained "proof" that a Navy intelligence officer was being "badgered" to change his story about the Pearl Harbor at-

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tack. Representative Keefe said he would take the floor tomorrow to repeat his assertions.

A member of the Senate-House Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee which begins public hearings Thursday, Representative Keefe told reporters that the officer is Captain Alwin D. Kramer, now at the Bethesda, Md., naval hospital.

Representative Keefe has contended that Captain Kramer delivered the "winds message"—a decoded Japanese message—on Dec. 4, 1941, to higher authorities and that they ignored the import that Japan was attacking. That message is now missing from Navy files, Representative Keefe said.

Representative Keefe visited the hospital today. He said he did not call on Captain Kramer but that from hospital officials and others, he pieced together this story:

That Captain Kramer was admitted to the hospital Sept. 28 under orders.

He was relieved of his uniform and was there continuously until Nov. 7, the day after Representative Keefe and Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican, of California, charged in the House that the Navy was holding him incommunicado.

On Oct. 30 Representative Keefe continued, a doctor at the hospital wrote a letter to the captain's wife, at Miami, Fla.

"He said Captain Kramer was showing some improvement but they would like to have her come up," Representative Keefe told reporters. "The medical men felt there was something preying on his mind and they could not interpret it."

Mrs. Kramer arrived in Washington last Wednesday.

"Since then she has told some people and they have told me," Keefe said, "that the reason Captain Kramer wasn't improving faster was—the thing that was worrying him—he was being badgered to change his original testimony."

The Navy had no comment to make immediately on Representative Keefe's remarks.

Meanwhile, counsel for the inquiry committee previewed some testimony and charts bearing on the Japanese sneak attack at a four-hour closed session with Army and Navy officials.

About a dozen naval officers and as many Army officers were present in a large Senate caucus room where the public hearings will be held. No committee members were present. The committee chairman, Senator Albert W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, who said he dropped in to consult briefly with Counsel William D. Mitchell about other matters, said that Mr. Mitchell and his aids were making seating arrangements, testing the loud-speaker system and correlating the charts that will show the location of facilities, ships and equipment at the Pacific naval base.

Senator Barkley made it plain he expects more witnesses than the forty now listed tentatively to be called as the committee unfolds what he said Saturday would be the full story of what happened before, at and after the Japanese attack.

Asked about Republican demand that J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, be called to the stand, Senator Barkley replied: "If Mr. Hoover knows anything that will shed light on this investigation, we'll be glad to have him testify. We want to hear from everybody who knows any significant facts."

He did not know, Senator Barkley said, what information Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York could contribute. Governor Dewey was one of the forty-eight witnesses the chairman said were called at Mr. Mitchell's request.

Governor Dewey reportedly was asked in a letter from General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, not to divulge some information about Pearl Harbor during the 1944 Presidential campaign. General Marshall was said to have cited security reasons.

FBI May Receive Sneak Call

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—A Republican member of the Pear Harbor investigating committee said today that Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and some of his agents should be added to the 48-member witness list.

Public hearings by the joint Senate-House committee are scheduled to open Thursday.

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) termed the witness list announced Saturday by Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) "all right, as far as it goes," but added:

"There are many others who should testify, among them Mr. Hoover.

Preattack Setup

"The FBI was out at Hawaii doing investigating work prior to the Japanese attack. It had a good, live setup and knows a lot of things about which the public should be informed.

"Hoover and some of his agents can give us a lot of information that we need."

Keefe added that he and Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) have an appointment to see Hoover about the matter tomorrow.

Keefe also said he is planning a House speech this week on what he described as further developments in his questioning of Navy Capt. Alwin D. Kramer. Several Republicans have described Kramer as "a key witness" regarding this country's breaking of Japanese code messages.

Sticks To Statement

Keefe told his colleagues last week he believed an effort was being made to prevent Kramer from telling all he knows about events leading up to the Pearl Harbor attack.

"I have not repudiated my statement," Keefe asserted today.

Kramer's name is on the tentative list of witnesses announced by Barkley along with such officials as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York; Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; former Secretary of War Henry Stimson and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Preview of Service Testimony

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—William D. Mitchell, counsel for the Pearl Harbor inquiry committee, previewed some testimony and charts today at a four-hour closed session with about a dozen Navy officers and as many Army officers in a large Senate caucus room where the public hearings will be held. No committee members were present.

Chairman Barkley explained that Mr. Mitchell and his aides were making seating arrangements, testing the loudspeaker system and correlating the charts which will show the location of facilities, ships and equipment at the Pacific naval base.

Senator Barkley made it plain that he expected more witnesses than the forty-eight now listed tentatively. Asked about Republican demands for calling J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he replied:

"If Mr. Hoover knows anything that will shed light on this investigation, we'll be glad to hear from everybody who knows any significant facts."

The chairman said he thought that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, would precede Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on the stand and might discuss the contents of a letter which he has been reported to have written to the Governor asking him, for security reasons, not to divulge some information about Pearl Harbor during the 1944 Presidential campaign.

Germans Solved Secret Of U.S. Proximity Fuse

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Germans, who almost mastered atomic explosive, duplicated in the closing days of the war this country's second most important weapon—the proximity fuse.

The Nazi fuse had passed laboratory and field tests, mounted on a rocket-propelled missile for use against Allied aircraft, when the equipment fell into Allied hands.

This came to light today with publication of the third report of Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces.

The American fuse, electronically activated, explodes an artillery shell or other projectile when it reaches the proximity of a target. The United States military rates the fuse as next in importance to the atomic bomb.

The Germans apparently solved the secret within five months after the fuse was used for the first time against them in the Ardennes offensive.

Arnold's report contains the picture of a rocket-propelled, gyro-stabilized rocket weapon for use against aircraft, designated by the Germans as the "X-4."

First Official Admission

The picture-caption said that the "potency of X-4 was tremendously increased by proximity fuse," the first official admission that the Germans had matched the American secret weapon.

Army officers here said the Germans had tested the proximity-fused missile both as an air-to-air weapon (fired by a plane against a plane) and as a ground-to-air weapon (anti-aircraft fire from the ground.) It was about ready for mass production when the war ended.

Its use against Allied aviation admittedly could have had grave consequences.

Dropped Project

Allied interrogation of a high-ranking, captured German officer revealed that the Germans were familiar with the principles of proximity fuses for years.

They dropped the project in 1934, however, because they could discover no way of building delicate devices which would withstand the shock of the launching explosion and not detonate or ruin the fuse.

The Germans apparently discovered the American secret either by reconstructing the design from fragments of exploded missiles used in the Ardennes or by finding a "dud."

Atom Control, Peace Draft In Fights

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—Atomic energy and universal training—two of the hottest issues on Capitol Hill—have the House Military Committee split in two closely balanced factions.

The questions, both of which may be answered at a committee session tomorrow, are:

1. Whether to reconsider a bill creating a Federal commission with vast control over use and development of atomic energy.

2. Whether to shelve until next year proposals calling for every American youth to take one year of military training.

Outcome Seems Tossup

In each case, the outcome appears to be a tossup.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said he has the votes to stand back of the atomic energy bill as it is written and to continue hearings on the universal training measure.

Republicans on the committee, however, claimed that they have both plans blocked, at least temporarily. They said they were not trying to kill either bill but trying to get more time for their consideration.

The Training Situation

Hearings on the universal training bill began last Tuesday but were interrupted when Representative Short (R., Mo.) moved to postpone them until next year. A vote was delayed until this week. Short told reporters "the bill is dead" for the present and said he has enough supporters to back his position.

A postponement would prevent any testimony this week by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is en route to Washington from Germany. May had said "it is likely" Eisenhower would appear as a supporting witness.

Atomic Energy Fight

The committee has already approved an Administration-backed bill to set up the Atomic Energy Commission. Over the week end, however, nine committee members signed a sharply dissenting report.

Commenting on this report, Representative Arends (R., Ill.) asserted: "We think that because so many members oppose the bill action may not be pressed for a few weeks. This would allow time for further study of the best ways of regulating atomic energy."

The dissenting report urged that any legislation now provide only for a temporary agency with limited controls. It said the present measure gives "absolute and limitless" authority to the suggested commission.

1,000 RABBIS STAGE 'CAPITOL MARCH'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP) Representative Celler (D-N.Y.) today told a thousand Jews in a demonstration for their Palestine program that "if no one will teach the British the meaning of honor the Jews will."

"Jewish D-day will soon arrive in Palestine," the congressman asserted. "The Jews are prepared to make every sacrifice for their homeland.

"If it is to be bullet for bullet or bomb for bomb—so be it."

Before this country gives Britain the economic aid she seeks, Celler declared, Prime Minister Clement Attlee should give assurance "that they know the meaning of honor. Honor means the fulfillment of treaty obligations, especially in Palestine."

The Jews carried direct to Congress, the White House and the British embassy an appeal for a new Palestine plan centering on Jewish immigration.

The thousand, including hundreds of rabbis and other prominent figures in the campaign, trudged in a chanting column from Union Station across the Plaza and up the Capitol steps where they were met by four House members and three senators.

A dozen of the leaders then took their petition to the White House and the embassay before going to Arlington cemetery to pray at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The petition urged immediate entry of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, repudiation of the 1939 British white paper curbing such immigration, steps to create a Jewish homeland and release of Jewish patriots from African and Near East prison camps.

Several hundred Jews accompanied the delegation to the British embassy and remained behind police lines across the street while the 12 men entered. They were received by J. Balfour, charge d'affaires, who said he would see that Attlee received the petition.

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), president pro tempore of the Senate, told the group the petition would be presented the Senate tomorrow. He said he favored 100 per cent "that part of your petition which asks that Palestine be set apart as a Jewish refuge."

Sees a "Jewish D Day"

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The thousand, including hundreds of rabbis and other prominent figures in the campaign, marched in a chanting column from Union Station across the plaza and up the Capitol steps. Later a delegation went to Arlington Cemetery to pray at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

[The chant was the Jewish national hymn, "The Hatikvah," The United Press reported. The procession extended more than a block. Some delegates wore buttons saying, "Remember the Struma sinking with 768 Jews." The Struma was a Jewish refugee ship sunk by a German torpedo after it was refused permission to debark the refugees in Palestine.]

FOOD SUPPLY IN '46 MAY SET RECORD

But Agriculture Department Says All Commodities Will Not Be Equally Plentiful

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Americans may have more to eat in 1946 than ever before in the country's history, the Agriculture Department said today in a report forecasting considerably larger supplies of most foods than were available this year.

If the department is right, per capita consumption would be more than 11 per cent above the prewar level of 1935-39.

Not all foods, however, will be equally plentiful, the report stated. Supplies of pork, better grades of beef and veal, fats and oils (particularly butter), sugar and canned fish are expected to be smaller than the amount consumers would buy at present prices.

Most of the improvement in the food supply will result, the department said, from a sharp cutback in military requirements. The armed services are expected to take only between 25 and 33 per cent as much as they used this year.

The department said, however, that exports in 1946 would continue large, assuming that satisfactory financial arrangements were completed. The greater part of these exports will move mainly to the United Kingdom and the liberated areas of Europe.

The department said that meat consumption a person next year was expected to reach 145 to 155 pounds, dressed weight. Consumption this year is likely to average about 130 pounds, though at the present time it is estimated to be at the annual rate of about 145 pounds.

More ice cream, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, cream, canned vegetables, fresh and frozen fish will be available than in 1945, the report said. Eggs and fresh milk are expected to continue plentiful, while consumption of chicken, turkey, fresh fruits and veegtables, frozen and dried fruits, potatoes, sweet potatoes and cereal products are expected to average about the same as this year.

The department said that it expected the prices of better grades and cuts of meats to rise when Government subsidies were removed during the first half of the year. These increases probably will be offset, it said, by lower prices of other grades and cuts.

Wallace On Loans And Trade

New York, Nov. 12 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, asserted directly today the United States must make substantial loans to England, Russia and other allies if world trade barriers are to be lowered and a ruinous Anglo-American-Russian trade war averted.

The Commerce Secretary made his proposal for wiping out restrictions with dollars in an address to 2,000 business men attending the thirty-second National Foreign Trade convention, then heard his statements attacked and defended.

Roth Dubious Of Wallace

Almon E. Roth, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., interpolated into his address a declaration that: "I am seriously concerned with the ability of the Government to implement the policies so clearly enunciated by Secretary Wallace."

He said that from what he had heard and read in Washington "it now appears that the United States may make these loans without first obtaining a firm and definite commitment from Great Britain for the removal of such (trade) restrictions."

Trade Council's Warning

The National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., itself interjected a warning. In a set of seventeen foreign trade principles announced here today, it said "experience has demonstrated that dependence upon long-term loans and investments as a device to balance chronic import deficiencies is uneconomic, since all too frequently the capital invested is lost."

The council added that such investment was justified only on assurance that foreign production of useful goods was increased and the United States was willing to accept part of this increase. At the same time it said the well-being of the United States depended on the well-being of the entire world.

Wallace Loudly Applauded

Wallace's speech was loudly applauded. He dealt mostly with the current trade and loan negotiations with Great Britain and did not mention Russia by name. He stated, however, that requests for loans from other allies should be granted on the basis of need and their contributions to the war.

"If the United Kingdom is to abandon its system of exchange controls which channelize and restrict trade, if it is to reduce or eliminate tariff preferences within the British Empire, then it must have the financial backing of the United States to make that possible," Wallace said.

"Without dollars," he added, "Britain would be forced to strengthen the so-called sterling bloc."

Aid As Business Proposition

"This assistance to the devastated countries of Europe and Asia I submit to you as a business proposition," he said. "Without it, they cannot quickly rebuild their damaged economies; they cannot soon become large markets for our goods, and they cannot participate with us in a program for the expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis. This aid is not a gift. It is a credit, a credit which I am convinced can and will be repaid if we are successful in removing the barriers to world trade and thus promote its expansion. . . .

"Which is the better bargain? To lend wisely now and reap the profit of expanding markets, increased goods for our consumption, and enduring peace? Or to withhold our aid and watch trade diminish, free enterprise decline, and the world divide into three camps for a war of trade—the Russian bloc, the sterling bloc, and the dollar bloc?

"I submit to you that dollars invested now in rehabilitation will pay rich dividends in a form of markets, goods, contentment and peace. Today we and the world must choose. But there is really no choice. This time it must be one world."

Folsom Backs Wallace

Marion Bayard Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company and director of the special House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy which has just released its report in Washington, backed Wallace in saying that if Europe is to recover quickly "productive loans are needed from the United States."

He added, however, that loans to Russia should be predicated on a "full and frank" disclosure of Russian production statistics, the proportion of production going into armaments, the uncovering of trade treaties with eastern countries, the opening of Soviet territory to business men and journalists and a protection of American property rights."

In a session devoted to what America could import in exchange for expanded exports, W. E. Wrather, director of the Interior Department's Geological Survey, declared this country's present supremacy had "been attained at the expense of rapid depletion of mineral capital."

"We cannot maintain that supremacy unless we have uninterrupted access to mineral raw materials, wherever they may be available," Wrather said.

HOUSE FIGHT BEGINS ON NEW UNRRA FUND

Republicans Attack Bill Offered by Bloom Providing an Additional $1,350,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—A new fight over the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration started in the House today, and an unfinished one is hanging fire in the Senate.

The new battle is over proposals to give the UNRRA another $1,350,000,000 for the year ending March 1, 1947.

The uncompleted controversy is over a bill passed by the House giving UNRRA $550,000,000 for relief work this winter and next spring.

The latter dispute is not over the amount. It is centered in restrictive amendments, chiefly one that would ban aid to any country refusing to permit American reporters free access to news of UNRRA activities.

The new fight is over both the amount and amendments regulating how the money should be handled.

It shaped up when Chairman Bloom of the Foreign Affairs Committee said that he had introduced a bill to provide the funds and planned to start committee hearings Wednesday. Mr. Bloom added that he intended to oppose the so-called "free press" amendment and any others like it.

Minority leaders replied immediately that they would stick by a Republican Food Study Committee report on UNRRA issued two weeks ago, which urged the following things:

Requests for funds beyond the $550,000,000 be looked on with "jaundiced eyes," and that only amounts "absolutely necessary" be provided.

The "free press" amendment be hitched to all UNRRA apropriations.

Restrictions be adopted to increase efficiency, reduce UNRRA salaries and insure recognition of American relief efforts.

Mr. Bloom, however, said in an interview:

"We are just going to have to help these destitute people get started back on their feet. We can't let them starve and freeze. We've promised to provide aid, so why not do it gracefully and as fast as we can and then get out?"

The United States authorized an allocation of $1,350,000,000 to UNRRA last year. The $550,000,000 pending bill will use up that authorization.

TRUMAN SUFFERS SENATE SETBACK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—(AP) President Truman's congressional program suffered another setback today when a Senate Appropriations subcommittee voted for return of the U. S. Employment Service to the states.

The group declined to remove from an appropriations withdrawal measure a House provision calling for the return. It extended to 120 days, however, the time in which the return should be completed after the measure's enactment. The House had stipulated 30 days. The administration wants to keep it at least until next June 30.

The bill withdraws some $52,000,000,000 of the $146,000,000,000 in war appropriations made for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

Chairman McKellar (D-Tenn.), who announced the decision on the employment service, said final action on the appropriations withdrawal had been deferred until Wednesday.

The states operated the employment service, with aid of federal funds, prior to 1942. The federal government took it over then as a war measure.

It was argued that interstate migrations of war workers made centralized controls necessary.

On the state side of the argument, the major contention is that the states pay unemployment compensation and should control the machinery which attempts to find jobs for the jobless.

Senators Reach Agreement on Housing Plan

Banking Committee Leaders Support Bill to Spur Low-Cost Construction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—New housing legislation, embracing special inducements for private builders to construct homes costing $5,000 and less, was agreed on today by Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee chairman, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, of New York, and Senators Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, and Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, reported after a conference that they had reached an accord on all major points.

Senator Wagner intends to introduce the measure tomorrow on behalf of all three if legislative draftsmen complete their work. Since the banking committee handles housing legislation, its favorable consideration there is virtually assured by its bi-partisan backing.

Revision of Earlier Bill

The measure is a revision of an earlier Wagner-Ellender bill to meet criticisms advanced by Senator Taft and others and to incorporate some additional features, particularly for low-cost homes.

It is a fresh attempt, too, to implement a general administration housing program aimed at encouraging construction of 1,250,000 dwelling units a year for each of the next ten years.

Here are its chief features in the low-cost field:

1. Authorization for the Federal Housing Administrator to guarantee mortgages up to 95 per cent of the appraised value on low-cost homes. The interest rate could not exceed 4 per cent (plus one-half of one per cent insurance charge), and amortization could run for as long as thirty-two years.

The administrator would have discretionary powers as to what was a "low-cost" home to be included in this program, but it could not be applied to any home costing more than $5,000.

Building Area Considered

Senator Taft said that in practice he thought this would work out so that the program would apply to homes costing $5,000 or less in areas of high building costs but that the "ceiling" might be $4,500 or less in sections where building costs are lower.

2. Mortgage guaranties up to 95 per cent of value on "mutual housing" constructed under 3½ per cent, forty-year loans. The idea here is that a group or persons might form a co-operative, buy land and have homes built for themselves. It is argued that the lender, having to deal with only a single co-operative, could handle the loan at less cost than if he dealt with forty to fifty individuals. An insurance charge of ½ of 1 per cent would be made on such guaranties.

3. Guaranties of mortgages up to

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90 per cent of value on rental housing where the builders accepted a rent scale approved by the Federal Housing Administrator. Such loans would have to be at no more than 3½ per cent interest and ½ of 1 per cent would be charged for the insurance.

Senator Ellender described the whole program as aimed to aid those who are a little too well off for public housing and are not financially able to take advantage of present F. H. A. programs.

As a rough rule of thumb, he said, public housing now takes care of those who can pay no more than $20 a month for housing and the present F H. A. program is geared for persons who can pay $40 and up.

"This should close the gap," he said.

F. H. A. mortgage guaranties now may not exceed 90 per cent of the value of a home. In effect, that means the buyer must be able to make a down payment of 10 per cent.

The 95 per cent guaranty would permit much smaller down payments.

The new measure retains public housing and urban redevelopment features of the Wagner-Ellender bill.

Under the proposed urban redevelopment program, the Federal government would extend financial aid to cities which bought up "blighted areas," razed and redeveloped them.

PARITY INCOME GOAL URGED

Anderson Calls On Farmers To Establish It

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, called upon farmers tonight to set a "parity-income goal" based on "55,000,000 to 60,000,000 people employed, with a national income of $150,000,000 or more."

This goal, he declared in an address before the National Association of Commissioners, secretaries and directors of agriculture, "should be agriculture's fair share of the national income under full employment, full-scale industrial activity."

Points Out Danger

Some think the easiest way of increasing the income of producers of a commodity is to raise the parity price, the Secretary said.

"But that sort of action can bring only short-range benefits, if it results in a price that is out of line with reality. It can endanger the future of the commodity from a long-range standpoint with lass of markets at home and abroad, and by stimulating competition, inefficient production, loss of quality."

He gave cotton as an example, but said: "I believe we can grow cotton profitably at costs favorable enough to permit this product to compete on its merits in free markets."

Fundamental Decisions

A program of assuring a steady demand for agricultural products, Anderson said, "could go a long way toward supporting farm prices by keeping people in the habit of eating good diets."

He said the "three fundamental decisions" which must be reached "in order to construct the framework of an up-to-date, workable parity formula" are:

"First we have to define a fair share of the national income; second, we have to devise a parity formula that would yield that fair share as defined; and third, we have to work out methods by which our parity goals can be reached."

Administration Declared Unequal To Economic Woes

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—Representative Taber (R., N.Y.) today accused President Truman's Administration of having "declared its total incapacity to solve the economic situation in the country."

"It has put pressure upon everyone it could reach to pass the so-called full employment bill and unemployment insurance bill," he told the House.

"Both bills are designed to keep people out of regular private employment and to prevent reconversion. Both bills are designed to prevent the production and manufacture of goods and farm products necessary to prevent inflation.

"Why do we have the Truman Administration trying to prevent reconversion?"

New Pressure Applied

The Administration has been trying to get a "full-employment" bill through Congress before Christmas.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said he will decline to discuss any plans for a holiday adjournment of Congress until some sort of job-guarantee bill is ready for President Truman's signature.

The Senate already has passed a modified version of the Administration-proposed bill. Previously there had been some talk that the Administration would be satisfied to get a bill through the House and then leave adjustment of Senate-House differences until after the first of the year.

Barkley's assertion fits into a general Administration pattern that one Senator said was suggested by President Truman to get action on the measure.

REPORTED UNION OF U.M.W., A.F.L. DENIED BY CHIEFS

Return of Lewis to Federation's Ranks Rumored by C. I. O. Leader.

VOTE ADVANTAGE CITED

National Labor Management Conference to Resume Sessions Today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP) A report that John L. Lewis had taken his United Mine Workers back into the A.F.L. was circulated by a C.I.O. leader today but denied by Lewis' associates and by William Green, A.F.L. president.

Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, told reporters that the C.I.O. understood "on very good information" that the U.M.W. and A.F.L. had amalgamated and that this would give the combination a one-vote advantage over the C.I.O. in the national labor-management conference whose executive committee reassembles tomorrow.

Green Backs Lewis

Lewis and Green stood together in opposing a resolution by Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, to inject the question of wages into the industrial relations talks. The executive committee passed over the resolution last week. Murray said that he would not press for action but that the committee could take up the resolution when it desired.

Lewis, who won a seat on the executive committee last week, attacked Murray's resolution as "namby-pamby."

Although Lewis hinted he might have a resolution he regarded as stronger on the issue of free bargaining over wages, he was keeping his own counsel today on his plans.

The labor-management committee on representation and jurisdictional disputes, trying to work out a formula for reducing inter-union squabbles which lead to work stoppages, stayed on the job over the week-end.

Chairman Harry Woodhead reported "progress" and said a report of some sort would be ready by Friday. He declined to discuss details of the progress today.

'Czar' Is Proposed

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's proposal to set up a "czar" to handle such jurisdictional matters—citing the movie and baseball industries Eric Johnston and A. B. "Happy" Chandler as examples—was not yet brought before their committee, Woodward said.

William L. Hutcheson, boss of the A.F.L. carpenters and a member of the committee, commented that he "thought czars were a thing of the past."

On the labor front there were these other developments current or in the offing:

The C. I. O.-United Auto Workers' executive board was concluding its sessions here, after naming a six man strategy committee to take what steps it saw fit in dealing with the "big three" automobile manufacturers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Vice President Walter Reuther, in charge of the union's General Motors negotiations, called a meeting of his General Motors conference committee of 200 delegates from the 100 G.M. plants throughout the nation to be held in Detroit next Monday and Tuesday. Negotiations with the company are to be resumed on Thursday.

The Chrysler talks are now under way and conferences with Ford are to resume Nov. 20.

Reply Is Awaited

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach awaited a formal reply from Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation to his proposal that negotiations with C.I.O.-steelworkers and Special Conciliator Arthur S. Myer be started up on Wednesday. Fairless rejected Schwellenbach's first request saying OPA ought to grant price increases first. The union is asking $2 a day increase.

The National Labor Relations Board is proceeding, meantime, with plans to take a ballot among a half million steelworkers at more than 760 plants on Nov. 28 and Dec. 6. All but 14 companies will be polled on the earlier date.

The C.I.O. United Auto Workers announced that its vice president, Richard T. Frankensteen, who was recently defeated for Mayor of Detroit, would lead a drive for a 30 per cent wage increase, or its equivalent, in the aircraft industry.

C.I.O.-textile workers officials expressed the hope that a settlement at seven American Viscose plants could be reached before a strike vote is taken among their approximately 20,000 workers on Nov. 29. The issues involved arose over the cutback to an eight hour day and loss of overtime which the workers have received throughout the war.

DEWEY URGES NEW APPROACH IN STRIKE CRISIS

Asks Knowledge Replace Violence in Labor Negotiations.

OPENS NEW STATE SCHOOL

Governor Talks at Ceremonies Setting Up Cornell Unit Authorized in '44.

Ithaca, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—The old rules of force and violence in settling labor disputes must be replaced by negotiations based upon a knowledge and understanding of the economic process, Gov. Dewey said today at the opening of the new State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The Governor declared that the school was dedicated to the common interest of the employer and employee and all the American people.

The knowledge and understanding of the economic process, he said, would be expanded by the school, "in a field where too often passion and prejudice override judgment and truth."

"Recurrent outbreaks of strikes underline the fact that labor relations are never static and that no formula can be devised which will wholly wipe out disputes," Dewey said, "Nor does any one who values our way of life wish to end the continuing effort by both management and labor to advance their own interests. But the old rule of the tooth and claw is out of date and should come to an end."

First School of Its Kind.

The school, first of its kind in the country, was authorized by the 1944 Legislature and set up this year. Enrollment for the first semester included 107 students, 60 of them veterans.

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University, of which the school is the fourteenth division, and Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the Assembly and dean of the school, spoke at the ceremonies.

The school is governed by an eleven-man board made up of representatives of labor, management, Government and education. The university board of trustees has been expanded from 40 to 45 to include two Government and three labor representatives.

Declaring that it has been only a few years since "the right to organize a labor union was a matter which had to be settled with bare fists, clubs, sticks and stones," Dewey said, "it was inevitable that undesirable characters and racketeers found their way into so many unions in days gone by. They were able to create unions for their own purposes where a union was needed and nobody else created it. Some of our union organizers were distinguished by their physical force rather than by their training in economics, industrial and social relations.

Calls School Unique.

"In many respects the same was true with industry. Our great industries grew so fast that they had no time to learn the complicated business of labor relations. Many of our industries, too, were built by aggressive and dominant men who were impatient with the practice or even the idea of dealing with their employees as equals. Even now, thirty per cent, with C. I. O. and A. F. of L. surveys estimating it closer to fifty per cent.

Representatives of the five industry associations—the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Association, the United Better Dress Manufacturers Association, the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, the United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association, and the National Dress Manufacturers Association — agreed to confer either individually or collectively with the Joint Board this week or early next week.

"Generally, I do not subscribe to Mr. Hochman's outline of the situation as our industry and its earnings are concerned, but I am ready to enter into conference with the union as early as this Thursday," said Louis Rubin, head of the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers group.

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Strike Votes Swamp NLRB

Requests Come In at Rate of 45 Daily With October Setting High of 666 Pleas.

Washington, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—The National Labor Relations Board said today that unions are asking new strike votes at the rate of forty-five a day and that October brought an avalanche of 666 new requests for strike polls, more than double the previous record.

The Brookings Institution, in a report on labor policies of the Federal Government, said that labor agreements should be made legally enforceable if the Government wants business to engage in collective bargaining wholeheartedly.

The latter report was prepared by Dr. Harold W. Metz of the staff of the Brookings Institution, a privately endowed organization for social science research.

The study said that, while the Government has lacked any coherent and integrated labor policy, its major goal of recent years has been to obtain for workers a larger income with shorter hours of work.

The report concluded that very few limitations are imposed on strikes, picketing or boycotts, even if they interfere with interstate commerce and that minority groups of workers can strike or picket to interfere with rights granted to the majority union in a plant.

President Truman's labor-management conference virtually suspended activity as delegates left Washington for the Armistice Day holiday.

The only committee in session was one considering jurisdictional questions and their peaceful solution. Before it was Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's recent suggestion that labor appoint a "czar" to settle troublesome inter-union fights.

Thursday are scheduled to resume the thus far futile negotiations over labor's demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase. Meanwhile the UAW-CIO international executive board has delegated to a six-man committee authority to call a strike "at any time it sees fit."

The committee is headed by R. J. Thomas, international president.

Representatives To Meet

Walter P. Reuther, vice president UAW-CIO, who is chairman of the UAW-CIO General Motors division, announced today that representatives of General Motors plants throughout the country will be called to Detroit next Monday and Tuesday for a conference on further plans for the wage fight.

In the negotiations to date General Motors has rejected the union's wage demands and described as "fantastic" UAW-CIO assertions that the corporation could increase wages twenty per cent, reduce car prices and still make a "high" profit.

The union, in turn, has turned down two General Motors counter-proposals. One called for a 45-hour work week and a six per cent wage increase; the other for a 40-hour week with a cost-of-living increase estimated to amount to from eight to ten per cent.

CIO-UAW Strike Action Held Up For New Talks

Detroit, Nov. 12 (AP)—Any strike action the CIO United Automobile Workers may take in the wage dispute with General Motors Corporation will be deferred pending further negotiations with the management, union sources indicated today.

Management and union next

DIXIE KIEFER DIES IN CRASH

Five Others Killed With Navy's "Indestructible Man"

Beacon, N.Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—Commodore Dixie Kiefer, Pacific war hero who once was called the "indestructible man," was found dead today amid the twisted wreckage of a navy plane near the summit of Mount Beacon.

Five others died with him. They were identified by the Navy as:

LIEUT. COM. IGNATIUS ZIELINSKI, 45, USNR, of Salem, Mass., assistant medical officer at the Quonset dispensary, and a medical examiner prior to entering the service.

LIEUT. LLOYD P. HEIZEN, 23, USNR, senior pilot of the ship who frequently piloted Kiefer, of Colorado Springs, Col.

LIEUT. (jg) HANS P. KOHLER, 25, USN, copilot, of Garfield, N.J.

CLARENCE HOOPER, 22, aviation machinist's mate 3/c, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

DAVID O. WOOD, 23, seaman 1/c, of North Franklin, Conn.

All were stationed at Quonset.

Had Survived 10 Major Wounds

The commodore, who lived through ten major wounds in two wars and was hit 65 times by shrapnel in a single Pacific battle, died on a routine peacetime trip of 160 miles, a scheduled hour's journey.

The plane plunged into the fog shrouded mountain 3 miles northeast of here during a rainstorm shortly afternoon noon yesterday. The wreckage was not found until 3 A.M. today.

The commodore, 49, was commanding officer of the 1st Naval District airbases and was stationed at the Quonset (R.I.) Naval Air Station. The doomed twin-engined plane was en route from Caldwell, N.J., to Quonset.

The last word from the plane came when crewmen radioed Stewart Field at West Point, N.Y., about noon saying they were lost. Contact was broken while they talked and fifteen minutes later the plane crashed. Beacon is 30 miles off the normal Caldwell-Quonset flight route.

Forrestal's Tribute To Him

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, described Kiefer as "the indestructible man" in decorating him with the Distinguished Service Medal for his Pacific heroism.

Two hundred and forty Marines and navy men from Quonset hacked their way 1,400 feet up the side of the heavily wooded mountain this morning to find the battered body of the commodore lying face downward, with rain still beating down on it.

His body was 25 feet from the fuselage. A navy man hung Kiefer's muddy, gold-braided hat on the root of a near-by tree that had been torn up by the crash.

His Arm Still In Splints

The commodore's splint-bound arm stretched over a pile of soggy brown maple leaves. His arm had been in a cast since it was broken when Jap planes hit the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga during a battle off Formosa. It was in that battle that he was hit 65 times by shrapnel as he stood on the bridge.

Bodies of the other victims were scattered among the wreckage. All were taken to Quonset.

Kiefer, a bachelor, was born April 4, 1896, at Blackfoot, Idaho. He called Kansas City his "legal home." He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1918 and was on anti-submarine patrol in the first World War.

During World War II he participated in six major Pacific engagements, including the Coral Sea and Midway battles. He was executive officer of the carrier Yorktown when it was sunk by enemy action. He had been at Quonset since April and had been promised sea duty again when his arm healed.

New Bill Would Set Up A Department of Peace

Ludlow Offers It in House to Stop Rise of Militarism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Creation of a department of peace and good will was proposed today by Representative Louis Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, "as an antidote for the resurgence of militarism which is taking hold in certain sections of our country."

"Other nations are reported to be much confused by our militaristic preparations and are finding it difficult to reconcile our plans for forced military training and regimentation with our protestations for peace," he said in an Armistice Day speech.

He is offering a bill in the House to establish the new Federal department for "the fostering of amity among nations."

Steel corporation executives to their offices after the holiday was awaited for action on Secretary Schwellenbach's second invitation to resume negotiations with the CIO United Steelworkers tomorrow.

The union is demanding a $2 a day wage increase. The corporation president, B. F. Fairless, informed the Secretary of Labor any new negotiations could not be expected to bring results until the Office of Price Administation acts on price increases.

The steelworkers have asked for a strike vote throughout the industry to enforce their wage demands. The National Labors Relations Board announced the vote of 500,000 workers would be taken Nov. 28 at all but 14 of the more than 760 steel companies. Votes at the remaining 14 will be taken Dec. 6.

In the automobile industry the CIO United Automobile Workers placed their strike threat against the "big three" on a 24 hour basis. Employes of General Motors, Chrysler and Ford have voted in favor of a strike to win their demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

House Congratulates Pershing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The House unanimously directed Speaker Sam Rayburn today to send "an appropriate message" of tribute to General John J. Pershing on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the armistice ending the World War. General Pershing, eighty-five, who now lives at Walter Reed Hospital, commanded the American Expeditionary Force in that war.

Holiday Observed Peacefully Along Nation's Labor Front

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Armistice day holiday was observed peaceably along the nation's labor front yesterday with no new strikes of major importance developing.

Continuing disputes, many of several weeks' duration, however, kept about 272,000 persons off the job. Largest of these were the AFL lumber workers' walkout in the Pacific northwest, involving 60,000, and the AFL-CIO wage dispute in the San Francisco bay area, affecting nearly 60,000 directly and indirectly.

In Washington, the big national labor-management conference called by President Truman to seek a key to industrial peace was in recess.

The return of United States

7 Italians Reach U. S. For Ezra Pound Case

To Be Questioned in Washington on Poet's Broadcasting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Seven Italians who may testify in the treason trial of Ezra Pound, American poet who allegedly broadcast for the Axis during the war, arrived here today.

The group, flown from Italy, will be questioned by Justice Department attorneys. Later they will appear before a District of Columbia grand jury.

Justice Department officials said the grand jury would be asked to re-indict Pound for treason. The original indictment returned in 1943 was based on broadcast recordings by the Federal Communications Commission and on Federal Bureau of Investigations investigations.

The new indictment would be based on testimony by the Italian witnesses who claim to have seen Pound broadcast from Axis Rome. A department spokesman said the treason law required at least two witnesses to each overt act.

"It may be ten days to three weeks before the case can be presented to a grand jury," the spokesman said. "It all depends on the length of time the interviews take and when the grand jury wil be available to hear the witnesses."

The witnesses are Giuseppe Bruni, Fernando de Leonardis, Walter Zanchetti and Fernando Luzzi, former technicians for Radio Rome; Armando Giovagnoli, technician for Radio Milan; Angelo Marchitelli and Mario Conti, announcers for Radio Rome.

The Justice Department said they were former employees of the Italian Ministry of Popular Culture.

U. S. MUST UPHOLD POWER, SAYS HALSEY

CHICAGO, Nov. 12. — (AP) Admiral William F. Halsey declared tonight that if the United States forsakes the responsibilities that come with power "then we shall have lost the war we thought we won."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Third fleet commander asserted:

"Let us not disappoint those people of this tense, waiting world who look to us now for leadership—and for protection.

"We are a great power in the world today. Whether we like it or not, the uneasy business of wearing this crown has become our destiny."

Halsey urged that the nation hold fast to its present strength and not "scrap what we now have in hope that some technical or political panacea may come to hand and prevent future wars."

SURPLUS AGENCIES ACCUSED OF FAILURE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Representative Eberharter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, told the House today that Government agencies handling surplus property disposal had made "a miserable failure" of following Congressional instructions to give purchase priorities to State and local governments and to veterans.

Soon thereafter, the office of Representative Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Fulton would introduce a resolution tomorrow asking for an inquiry into those phases of surplus disposal generally and for a specific investigation of the Pittsburgh office of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The director of veterans' affairs of that office, J. W. Copley, was suspended last week on charges of insubordination after asserting that veterans were not getting the "breaks" to which they were entitled.

War-Loaded Researchers Urged to Keep Pace

DAYTON—(A.P.) The wartime extra-curricular research done by American universities should be continued, in theopinion of Maj. J. G. P. Callahan, Chief of the Instrument and Navigation Branch of the Equipment Laboratory, Air Technical Service Command, at Wright Field.

Maj. Callahan, whose specialty has been the development and perfection of aircraft instruments and navigation aids, cited what he termed the "broadening results of military service, whether in this country or overseas," as "one reason why the average returning soldier will not be attracted to colleges or universities whose programs are modeled along pre-war lines.

"A single month, even one day, under certain conditions, may have given a service man the travel, contacts and experiences which he would not have gained in a lifetime, let alone four years of study," he observed. "Schools of higher learning must take all this into account. And their laboratory curricula must keep abreast of science in all its forms.

"In this day, there is nothing deader than a yesterday's textbook on physics or chemistry. What good, for instance, is one that treats of atomic power in the abstract—as something for which Man is searching?"

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FLIERS SAVED IN POTOMAC

Two Bail Out of Navy Plane—Four Others Are Missing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Two of six persons on a Navy plane which ran out of fuel near Indianhead, Md., were rescued tonight from the Potomac River after parachuting from the craft.

The fate of the other four was not known.

Those rescued were Wave Lieut. Caroline Bohannan and Lieut. Comdr. Henry Mears, who were about a mile and a half apart in the river.

The Navy Department said that the plane was en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to the Anacostia Naval Air Station but was unable to land because of low ceiling and visibility.

COL. ADAMSON HONORED

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Col. Hans C. Adamson, who recently retired from the Army Air forces, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his service as chief of personnel narrative of air intelligence, it was announced today.

Col. Adamson was one of a group of fliers, including Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who spent 24 days on life rafts after their Army bomber went down in the Pacific in 1942.

The colonel was on leave as assistant to the president of the American Museum of Natural History during his military service.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder.

Mr. Small was said to believe that the tax situation might account for the slow progress made this fall in channeling goods into low and medium priced clothing. However, CPA officials now expect the supply of wool and cotton for such garments to exceed the October-November-December goal.

The inquiry now is being extended into washing machines, refrigerators, electric appliances, and other durable goods.

The CPA official said, however, that the reason generally appears to be either lack of sufficient production to do more than furnish stores with samples or difficulties in pricing.

Recruits Given Return Priority, GI Letter Says

Washington, Nov. 12 (AP)—Another complaint from a Pacific soldier that the Army is keeping high-point men overseas while sending home men who re-enlist reached Capitol Hill today.

Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R., Maine) made public copies of two letters, one from a veteran whose name she did not disclose and her own to Secretary of War Patterson.

"Giant Re-Enlistment Push"

The soldier's letter said:

"A giant push is on to get men to re-enlist in the Army, for periods of one, two or three years. Now these men get an immediate furlough in the States and carry the highest priority for shipping space.

"Naturally, all of these replacements who are just overseas and have no points to speak of are signing up like mad as they get a beautiful cash bonus, and would have to be in the Army at least a year anyway. . . . That means that all high-point men, many with three years over here, have to wait.

Cites Men's Anger

"In some cases, and I saw this myself, high-point men are taken off ships so that the 'recruits' can go home!"

The soldier said the high-point men are so angry that there are "riots around town, and excessive drinking and brawls every night." He added: "Last night six men were killed when someone threw a hand grenade in a local cafe during a point argument."

"Many-Sided Double-Cross"

". . . When, in God's name, will Congress wise up to the many-sided double-cross that the War Department is handing the men over here, who have no way to protest, and are taking it on the chin while the WD uses this method to force re-enlistments?

"The assumption is that if you know you can't get home in a hurry you will sign up."

Mrs. Smith told Patterson that if the charges made by the soldier are true, "it is most unfair and unjust."

Refers To Ship Shortage

"I do not believe," she added, "that you can intentionally be allowing the ships to sail from ports under these circumstances, where high-point men are waiting, with the explanation that there is a shortage in transportation.

"Surely men willing to re-inlist should be given some incentive, but not to this extent, especially when it comes about by unfairness to the men of long service."

CPA Investigating Charges That Business Is Withholding Goods to Get Tax Benefits

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The Government is investigating whether some new civilian goods are being withheld from market until 1946, when their makers can benefit from lowered Federal taxes.

A spokesman for the Civilian Production Administration, which is conducting the inquiry, said CPA has found no clear-cut evidence so far. But he added that the agency believes repeal of the excess profits tax on Dec. 31 "may be a factor" in causing some companies to delay the movement of goods to the public. The levy was repealed in the recent tax reduction bill.

John D. Small, CPA Administrator, started the investigation in the textile field, with the approval of

Lack of Seamen Delays G. I. Return

Soldiers Serve on Ships—To Finish Europe by January 31 and Pacific by June 30.

Washington, Nov. 12 (A. P.).—The wails of high-point G. I.'s marooned around the world are reaching Washington in increasing volume.

A spokesman for the War Shipping Administration—which transports most of the troops—acknowledged today that the "heat is getting hotter" to bring home all men eligible for discharge.

But, he said, too many factors enter into the situation for an overnight solution.

First of all, this official who asked that his name not be used, told a reporter that the War Shipping Administration merely follows orders from the joint chiefs of staffs, picking up troops "when and where we're told." He insists that WSA is meeting all schedules of the joint chiefs of staff.

Shortage of Seamen.

There was no comment from the joint chiefs, but Army spokesman said a scarcity of seamen is an important factor in troop movements.

These spokesmen said that on the West Coast, for example, the lack of men for crews is so severe that the Army has assigned 280 soldiers to mess duties and 200 others to radio work on troop carriers working out of San Francisco. They added, however, that the Army expects to be only seven days behind its over-all troop return schedule by January 1.

Roughly 500,000 men a month are being brought home aboard Navy combat vessels, 200 Army ships and 470 operated by the War Shipping Administration. The WSA vessels include twenty liners built for passenger trade and 450 cargo ships converted for troop carrying.

The agency also has under its control about 4,000 other ships, most of them slow-moving Libertys. Occasionally one of these vessels brings back a handful of casual (unassigned) troops, but the joint chiefs have not directed that such ships be used for the mass movement of troops.

These vessels, the WSA spokesman said, lack sufficient feeding, bunking and toilet facilities, as well as proper ventilation.

Will Soon Pass Peak.

There are no present plans to convert more cargo ships, because it takes forty-odd days and $250,000. By that time, the WSA expects to be over the peak.

If all goes according to schedule, the WSA hopes to be out of Europe by the end of January, and out of the Pacific by the end of June.

So far no cargo or passenger vessels have been turned back to their private owners for commercial operation, the WSA says. An increasing number of ships, however, now haul commercial cargoes—coffee from Brazil, sugar from Cuba, rubber from the southwest Pacific and so on—but they remain under WSA control.

And some freighters, especially the slow Libertys, are being taken out of service and laid up. Others are experiencing long waits between sailings, both from American and foreign ports.

Another factor in the troop return situation is that each theater commander had the final say as to which troops will go home and when. This undoubtedly is keeping some high-point men abroad. The theater commander, for example, may not have suitable replacements.

FAMOUS FIRSTS UNITS RETURN

Many Of 1,942 GI's Made Sick In Rough Voyage

New York, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Rushville Victory, flying a banner over the forecastle labeled "Famous Firsts," together with the insignia of six army units, docked at Staten Island today after a rough thirteen-day voyage from Marseille, France.

High waves rolled the transport so sharply that about 80 per cent of the 1,942 troops aboard were seasick.

'Hell On Wheels' Represented

Among the "Famous Firsts" aboard were high-point members of the 2d (Hell On Wheels) Armored Division, first to reach Berlin; the 83d Infantry Division, first to the Rhine; the 3d Armored, first into Austria; the 7th Army, first into Southern France; 1st Army, first into Germany, and the 29th Infantry Division, first into Normandy.

The Rushville Victory was among five troop-carrying ships whcih today disembarked here more than 5,400 veterans of the European Theater of Operations.

A majority of the men on the ship averaged more than 96 discharge points, but at least one—48-year-old Mast. Sergt. Julius B. Thomas, Junction City, Kan., said: "You can't get me out of the Army with a cannon."

Neighbors Meet On Return

Two Madison (Wis.) troops—Tech. 5/g Donald Graak and Tech. 5/g Jack Faust—had their first meeting since they entered the service.

"We knew each other as kids in Madison, went to high school together, were 30 months overseas in the 2d Armored and never met until we were headed for home," Faust said.

Both men wore the bright red fourragere, denoting two unit citations, and six battle stars. They are headed for discharge with 97 points each.

Tech. 5/g Stephen J. Zapcic, of Harrisburg, Pa., another member of the 2d Armored, said the outfit was one of two American units entitled to wear the fourragere, the other being the 82d Airborne Division.

Rushville Victory, from Marseille: 1,942 troops, including 100th Evacuation Hospital; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 250th Field Artillery group, 445th Ordnance Headquarters and Maintenance Company, 552d AAA Battalion, 3,279th Quartermaster Service Company.

Joseph Hewes: 567 miscellaneous troops.

F. A. C. Muhlenberg: 453 miscellaneous troops.

Boston, Newport News

At Boston—Hood Victory, from Marseille: 1,958 troops, including 980th Field Artillery Battalion with medical attendants, 7th Armored Infantry Battalion and high score personnel.

Joseph LeConte, from Oran: 27 miscellaneous troops.

At Newport News—Frederick Dau: 22 miscellaneous troops.

Frisco And Los Angeles

At San Francisco — Grafton: 1,733 troops.

Saugus: 2,450 troops.

Sappho: 295 troops.

Sevier: 1,823 troops.

At Los Angeles—Hospital ship Mercy: 695 troops.

Poelau Laut, from Manila: Two casuals.

Other Pacific Ports

At San Diego—Bowie, from Samar: 1,754 troops.

Heywood, from Okinawa: 1,564 troops.

Destroyer Cook, from Pearl Harbor: 12 troops.

At Seattle—Alaska, from Alaska: 38 troops.

Thompson, from Attu: 336 troops.

Raymond, from Manila: 35 troops.

Cambria, from Okinawa: 1,427 troops.

J. Franklin Bell, from Samar: 2,185 troops.

Barnwell, from Guam: 1,961 troops.

At Tacoma—Gen. G. H. Randall: 5,149 troops.

28,400 Fighters Reaching Port

[By the Associated Press]

Eight troop-carriers with more than 7,000 European veterans are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today, while on the Pacific Coast 16 vessels carrying more than 21,400 Pacific troops are due at five ports.

Five ships with 5,000 men are due at New York, two with 2,000 at Boston and one with 22 at Newport News, Va.

Ships and troop numbers on the Pacific Coast include four with 6,300 at San Francisco, two with 700 at Los Angeles, three with 3,300 at San Diego, one with 1,100 at Tacoma, Wash., and six with 8,000 at Seattle.

The New York List

The ships and units arriving:

At New York—Roseville, from Antwerp—495 troops, including the 302 and 304th Port companies.

CCNY victory, from Marseilles—1,964 troops, including following elements of the 66th Infantry Division: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 252d Ordnance Company, 262d Infantry Regiment Service Company, 266th Engineer C Battalion, 556th Signal Company, 721st Field Artillery Battalion, 12 WACs.

NOV 13 1945

LONDON. NOV. 12-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER SAID IN COMMONS TODAY THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IN AN EFFORT TO END THE FIGHTING IN KJA.

"I HOPE THE MEETING SHORTLY WILL TAKE PLACE," NOEL-BAKER DECLARED. ADDING THAT SOEKARNO SAID "HE WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR DISCUSSIONS BEFORE NOV. 15."

-DASH-

(EDS:-MAY BE BRACKETED IN N-L BATAVIA IF DESIRED)

EJ332PES

LONDON, NOV. 12--(AP)--THE ERA OF THE COLD LEG OF THE BRITISH MALE ENDS TOMORROW, TECHNICALLY. THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED THAT MANUFACTURE OF THE ANKLE-LENGTH "AUSTERITY" SOCKS OF WARTIME WILL CEASE.

NOV 13 1945

PARIS, NOV. 12--(AP)--THE INTERNATIONAL RHINELAND NAVIGATION COMMISSION WILL MEET IN PARIS SOON TO DISCUSS RESUMPTION OF ITS FUNCTIONS AS A REGULATING AGENT FOR THE RHINE RIVER, FRENCH SPOKESMEN SAID TONIGHT.

THE UNITED STATES, WHICH REFUSED AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE COMMISSION IN 1918, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING AS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE GERMAN PROVINCES OF BADEN, HESSE, PALATINATE AND PRUSSIA, WHICH FORMERLY SENT ONE DELEGATE EACH.

PARIS, NOV. 12-(AP)-THE INTERALLIED CONFERENCE ON THE ALLOCATION OF THE NON-RUSSIAN SHARE OF REPARATIONS FROM THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY BEGAN 17 CLOSED PLENARY SESSIONS TODAY AND SETTLED DOWN TO HEAR DELEGATIONS FROM 17 COUNTRIES PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS

UNDER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, THE 17 NATIONS ARE TO SHARE 75 PER CENT OF THE REPARATIONS FROM WESTERN ZONES, AND THE REMAINING 25 PER CENT WILL GO TO RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF TODAY'S MEETING SAID THAT JAMES W. ANGELL, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE, AND DELEGATES FROM AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA AND DENMARK PRESENTED THE VIEWPOINTS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

FBG/ MCSTS FOURTH 1700

NOV 13 1945

PARIS, NOV. 12-(AP)- WINSTON CHURCHILL SAID TODAY THAT "THE GENIUS, CULTURE AND ABOVE ALL THE POWER OF FRANCE MUST PLAY THEIR TRUE AND NOT INCONSIDERABLE ROLE" IN A "NEW AND HAPPIER EUROPE."

THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER SPOKE AT A SESSION OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES TO WHICH HE WAS ELECTED A CORRESPONDING MEMBER SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 12-(AP)-AN AIDE OF GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., SAID ANY COMMENT HARDLY WAS LIKELY ON THE CRITICISM OF SEN. BREWSTER (R-MAINE) WHO PROTESTED BECAUSE PATTON WAS ACTING AS AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY DURING GEN. EISENHOWER'S TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER ARMY PROCEDURE, PATTON TOOK OVER EISENHOWER'S DUTIES TEMPORARILY BECAUSE HE IS THE SENIOR RANKING GENERAL. HE SPENT THE MORNING AT THE ARMYS EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS AND RETURNED AT NOON

30.24-31591

TO HEADQUARTERS OF HIS 15TH ARMY AT BAD NAUHEIM.
BREWSTER CRITICIZED PATTON'S ELEVATION BECAUSE OF "DIFFICULTIES WHICH DEVELOPED, AS WE UNDERSTAND, DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION" IN BAVARIA.
JJ839AES

ADD Berlin (Herhzerling) xxx Monty said

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT A WAY AROUND THE DIFFICULTIES WOULD BE FOUND AND ADDED THAT "CERTAIN PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS" MAKE UNIFIED ACTION IMPERATIVE.
(OFFICIAL SOURCES HAD SAID EARLIER THAT THE FRENCH WERE INSISTING THAT THEIR PROPOSALS FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR AND SEPARATION OF THE RHINELAND FROM GERMANY BE DISCUSSED BEFORE THE COUNCIL CONSIDERED A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.)
MONTGOMERY SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMANS WERE DOCILE AND WELL BEHAVED AT PRESENT "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT ON THEM OF THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND FUEL UNDER THE RIGOROUS CONDITIONS OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN WINTER."
THE BRITISH COMMANDER REPORTED THAT HIS TROOPS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED FOR A "BATTLE OF THE WINTER". THEY WILL GUARD KEY POINTS, SUPPLEMENT PROTECTIVE FORCES AT FOOD AND COAL DUMPS AND BE ON THE ALERT TO REINFORCE GERMAN CIVILIAN POLICE.
OUTBREAKS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS "MAY WELL HAVE A DISASTROUS EFFECT ON THE RECOVERY OF THE COUNTRY," MONTGOMERY SAID IN EXPLAINING THE SERIOUSNESS OFHTHE SITUATION.
JJ845AES

ADD Wiesbaden (Norstad) flying Moderer

CANNON SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT MECHANICAL FAILURES xxx HAD PLAYED ANY PART IN THE RECENT SERIES OF ARMY TRANSPORT CRASHES IN THIS THEATER. TWO OF THESE, COSTING A TOTAL OF 35 LIVES, OCCURRED IN FOGGY WEATHER.
"WE CANNOT GET ACCURATE WEATHER REPORTING IN ALL CASES BECAUSE WE LACK MEN FOR STATIONS AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENT," CANNON SAID.
HE EXPLAINED THAT MOST AIR FORCE MAINTENANCE MEN WERE HIGH POINT HOLDERS AND WERE DRAINED OFF RAPIDLY UNDER THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM. SOME REPLACEMENTS ARE BEGINNING TO ARRIVE, BUT OF 30,000 PROMISED TO CANNON'S COMMAND ONLY 2,800 SO FAR ARE ON HAND. THEY INCLUDED 150 RAINED MAIN

NOV 5

150 TRAINED MAINTENANCE MEN RUSHED FROM THE UNITED STATES BY PLANE AT HIS SPECIFIC REQUEST.
JJ854AES

ROME, NOV 12-(AP)-A.P.GIANNINI, SAN FRANCISCO BANKER, CONCLUDING A THREE-WEEK TOUR OF ROME AND THE NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY, EXPRESSED OPTIMISM TODAY FOR ITALY'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE RECONSTRUCTION WORK NOW UNDERWAYVN

R

NOV 13 1945

WORK GWNUNDERWAY, AND ADVOCATED THE REMOVAL OF ALLIED CONTROLS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RUSSELL SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF GIANNINI'S BANKING CONCERN, SAID ITALIAN INDUSTRIES, ESPECIALLY TEXTILES, WOULD BE ABLE TO START EXPORTING IMMEDIATELY IF CONTROLS WERE REMOVED.

BZ1022PES

NOV 13 1945

PADUA, ITALY, NOV. 12-(AP)-PREMEIR FERRUCCIO PARRI, SPEAKING AT THE UNIVESITY OF PADUA, TOLD STUDENTS TODAY THAT "TRIESTE IS ITALIAN AND JUSTICE MUST BE RENDERED ITALY AS IT MUST BE RENDERED ALL PEOPLE."

wpe first telegraph

THE SPEECH [redacted] PUT THE GOVERNMENT ON RECORD FOR THE FIRST TIME AS CLAIMING TRIESTE FOR ITALY.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, NOV. 12-(AP)-JAPAN WAS OUSTED TODAY FROM THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ATHLETIQUE AND ALL AFFILIATES OF THE FIFA (CAPS) WERE ADVISED THAT ATHLETIC CONTESTS WITH BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN WERE FORBIDDEN.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT A MEETING OF THE FEDERATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. SINCE GERMANY NO LONGER IS A STATE, SHE CANNOT BE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

N447PES

ATHENS, NOV. 11--(AP)--PREMIER PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS, PROTESTED PERSONALLY TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TODAY AT BRITISH "TYRANNICAL AND PREDATORY" RECOGNITION OF ENVER HOXHA'S ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GREEK SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL

AND LABOR GROUPS HELD A SERIES OF MEETINGS AND REQUESTED GOVERNMENT

PERMISSION TO STATE MASS PROTEST MEETINGS THURSDAY.

(THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS AS WELL ANNOUNCED AS THE BRITISH

OFFERS OF RECOGNITION OF THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT, SATURDAY; THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES OFFERS WERE WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT ALBANIA HOLDS FREE ELECTIONS.)

IN A STATEMENT KANELLOPOULOS DECLARED HE WISHED TO

"EXPRESS THE ANGUISH OF THE GREEK PEOPLE AT THE FRIENDLY ACTION

TAKEN TOWARDS THE ALBANIAN ADMINISTRATION WHOSE SOLE INTERNATIONAL

TITLE IS ITS BARBARIC PERSECUTION OF THE POPULATIONS OF NORTHERN

EPIRUS", A PART OF ALBANIA, WHOSE POPULATION ATHENS CLAIMS IS GREEK.

NOV 1 1945

""THE GREEK PEOPLE STILL HOPE RECOGNITION OF SUCH A REGIME

WILL NOT ULTIMATELY MATERIALIZE. THE RESULT OF RECOGNITION, WHICH

APPEARS TO DEPEND ON SIMPLE ALBANIAN ASSURANCES EASILY GIVEN AND EASILY

TRANSGRESSED WILL ONLY BE TO STRENGTHEN A TYRANNICAL AND PREDATORY

REGIME WHICH HAS BEEN TOTTERING FOR SOME TIME. GREECE FEELS SORRY

BECAUSE WHILE SHE EXPECTED ON VICTORY THAT NORTHERN EPIRUS WOULD BE

LIBERATED, SHE NOW SEES ON THE CONTRARY, THOSE WHO FOUGHT AGAINST HER

AND THE ALLIES ARE REWARDED AND THE PERSECUTORS OF GREEK POPULATIONS--

WHO ARE STILL ENSLAVED---STRENGTHENED.

"IN SPITE OF ALL I BELIEVE EVEN AFTER THE NEW ORDEAL GREECE

AND NORTHERN EPIRUS PARTICULARLY IS GOING THROUGH JUSTICE WILL

EVENTUALLY PREVAIL."

NOV 12 1945

APR 1230 CCC 1050A

ADD Bucharest (O'Brien) inquiry xxx demonstrations

GEORGESCU CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE TO ACCUSE THE LIBERAL AND PEASANT PARTIES OF FOMENTING THE RIOTS.

BOTH SIDES ISSUED CONFLICTING STATEMENTS ON CASUALTIES. GEORGESCU SAID [illegible] WERE KILLED, 65 WOUNDED AND 1,000 PLACED UNDER ARREST. MANIU DECLARED THAT 20 MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY ALONE DIED AND THAT "ABOUT 300" HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

M733AES

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X GRAVE MATTER."

AN OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE CONFERENCE HERE OF THE GENERALS AND HIGH CIVILIAN OFFICIALS SAID THE GENERALISSIMO IN HIS OPENING SPEECH DECLARED THAT CHINA'S POSITION IN THE POST-WAR WORLD AFFECTED NOT ONLY THE SAFETY OF EAST ASIA BUT THE WELFARE OF ALL MANKIND.

"NOW THAT JAPANESE IMPERIALISM HAS BEEN DESTROYED," CHIANG WAS QUOTED, "CHINA SHOULD BECOME THE MORE CONSCIOUS OF HER OWN RESPONSIBILITY AND MAKE ENERGETIC EFFORTS TO SEEK PROGRESS IN THE HOPE SHE MAY, TOGETHER WITH THE ALLIED COUNTRIES, BE ABLE TO SECURE A LASTING PEACE FOR THE WORLD."

NOV 13 1945

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINESE ARMY, WAS QUOTED AS TELLING THE CONFERENCE PEACE AND ORDER ALREADY HAD BEEN RESTORED IN AREAS SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE (FROM WHICH THE COMMUNISTS SAY THEY HAVE WITHDRAWN.)

WHILE WU WOULD NOT SAY SO, CHINESE QUARTERS HERE WERE REPORTED RESTIVE OVER THE INABILITY OF NATIONAL TROOPS TO GET INTO MANCHURIA AND PUZZLED OVER MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE.

ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE WITHDRAWING FROM MANCHURIA, NO CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AS YET HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET THERE.

BESIDES FAILING TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO LAND AT THE GREATER PORTS OF DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR, THE CHINESE NOW ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY GETTING RUSSIAN PERMISSION TO DISPATCH AIRBORNE TROOPS, PARTICULARLY TO MUKDEN AND CHANGCHUN.

THE CHUNGKING WORLD DAILY NEWS SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED A REPORT ON RUSSIAN ACTIONS IN MANCHURIA FROM WELLINGTON KOO, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, BASED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOURCES.

EW715PCS

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

TIENTSIN, TUESDAY, NOV. 13-(AP)-TOURING THE TROUBLED COASTAL AREA OF NORTH CHINA FROM TIENTSIN TO THE GREAT WALL HAS CONVINCED ME THAT THE ONE-TIME JAPANESE CONQUERORS ARE NOW OF CONSIDERABLE ASSISTANCE TO THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AND AMERICAN MARINES IN THE SECTOR.

JUST HOW ACTIVELY THE JAPANESE ARE COOPERATING WITH THE MARINES

30.24-31593

AND GOVERNMENT FORCES IN PROTECTING VITAL INSTALLATIONS WAS DISCLOSED BY THE TRIP.

ON LONG STRETCHES OF THE VITAL TIENTSIN-CHINWANGTAO RAILROAD, I SAW JAPANESE ACTING AS GUARDS, AS THEY WERE DOING AT NUMEROUS COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS.

MANY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HO RIVER FROM TAKU TO TIENTSIN WERE UNDER GUARD OF JAPANESE AND FORMER CHINESE PUPPET TROOPS OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, WHO HAVE RETURNED TO THE NATIONALIST BANNER.

I AM CONVINCED THERE HAS BEEN NO LARGE SCALE DEFECTION OF JAPANESE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST CAUSE. IN FACT, THE MARINES REPORT THAT THE JAPANESE AS A WHOLE ARE DEATHLY AFRAID OF THE COMMUNISTS AND PLEAD ONLY FOR MEANS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

NN1119PCS NM

SHANGHAI.NOV 12 (AP)-CHINA'S UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM EVENTUALLY WILL BE TRANSFORMED FROM A DOLE TO WORK RELIEF ALONG WPA PROJECT LINES.

T.C.TUNG, DIRECTOR OF THE FINANCE BUREAU OF CHINA NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID THE PLANS CALL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS AND FLOOD CONTROL BARRIERS TO BE FINANCED BY UNRRA FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY 40 NATIONS.

GG831ACS NM

SHANGHAI, NOV.12-(AP)-THE INDIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TODAY REPATRIATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS FROM SHANGHAI WILL BEGIN IN DECEMBER, WITH TWO VESSELS SCHEDULED TO SAIL BEFORE END OF THAT MONTH.

NOV 13 1945

ALL BUT 334 OF 1,200 BRITISH INTERNEES FORMERLY HOUSED IN THE EASTERN AREA INTERNMENT CAMP HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, THE BRITISH CONSUL SAID IN ANNOUNCING THE CLOSING OF THE FORMER PRISON.

FR540ACS

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, NOV. 11--(AP)--THE EMBATTLED CITY OF SAIGON, ON THE ALERT FOR ANNAMESE SNIPERS AND SABOTEURS, TURNED FROM I OWN STRIFE TEMPORARILY TODAY TO HONOR THE DEAD OF WORLD WAR I IN ELABORATE ARMISTICE DAY CEREMONIES.

NOV 13 1945

THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN POPULATION GATHERED AT THE CATHEDRAL FOR A MEMORIAL MASS AND THEN, UNDER A HEAVY MILITARY GUARD, LINED THE BOULEVARD NORODOM TO WATCH A COLORFUL PARADE OF BRITISH INDIAN GURKHAS AND TOMMIES AND FRENCH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

STANDING GUARD ALONG THE BOULEVARD WERE FRENCH AND BRITISH IMPERIALS WHO COULD BE SPARED FROM THE ANNAMESE FRONTS AND AN RAF UNIT FROM THE NIGHTLY-HARRASSED SAIGON AIR FIELD.

NOV 13 1945

THE PARADE WAS REVIEWED BY BRITISH MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS GRACEY, FRENCH MAJ. GEN. JACQUES LE CLERC AND REAR ADM. GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, HIGHEST MILITARY OFFICIALS IN SAIGON, WHO STOOD IN A GRANDSTAND BEHIND THE CATHEDRAL.

AN UNEASY QUIET REIGNED IN THE CITY WHERE DURING THE PAST 48 HOURS MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE HAD BEEN HEARD AT A NUMBER OF PLACES.

UNEXPLAINED MACHINEGUN FIRE BROKE OUT FRIDAY AFTERNOON IN THE VICINITY OF THE SAIGON SPORTS CLUB AND SNIPING OCCURRED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN THE KHANOI BRITISH SECTOR, WHERE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS ANSWERED, AND ALONG THE BOULEVARD NORODOM, SCENE OF TODAY'S PARADE.

TOWARD MIDNIGHT FRIDAY NIGHT THE FRENCH SHIPS QUERCY AND TRIOMPHATE FIRED MACHINEGUN VOLLEYS ACROSS THE RIVER INTO A CONCENTRATION OF SAMPANS, WHICH WERE MOVING IN VIOLATION OF THE CURFEW. THE FRENCH

DESCRIBED THIS AS "PROTECTIVE MACHINEGUN FIRE."

LIGHT MACHINEGUN FIRE ALSO WAS HEARD IN THE VICINITY OF THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL PALACE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AND OTHER AMERICAN UNITS.

THE ANNAMESE FINALLY SUCCEEDED EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING IN PENETRATING THE RAF'S JUNGLE-FRINGED PERIMETER AROUND THE SAIGON AIR FIELD AND FIRED A 40,000-GALLON GASOLINE DUMP. THE LOSS WAS NOT SERIOUS.

FEW ANNAMESE HAVE BEEN CAUGHT SNIPING OR SABOTAGING AND, AS A RESULT, THE FRENCH ARE PESSIMISTIC OVER THE PROSPECTS OF ENDING THE UNDERCOVER ACTIVITIES QUICKLY. THEY ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTION NOV. 8 OF ONE MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING A GRENADE IN A CROWD--THE SECOND ANNOUNCED DEATH BY A FIRING SQUAD FOR RESISTANCE TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

NOV 13 1945

BY JAMES HALSEMA

ILOILO,P.I.,NOV.12-(AP)-PHILIPPINE SUGAR WILL NOT SWEETEN THE COFFEE OF AMERICANS FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS AFTER CONGRESS ACTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE ISLANDS -- AND THEN ON A LARGE SCALE ONLY IF A FAVORABLE POSITION IS GRANTED.

THAT SUMS UP THE OPINION OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD KNOW IN THIS AREA WHERE PREWAR PRODUCTION OF SUGAR WAS ON THE MILLION TON SCALE.

THE WRECKED MILLS, BOMBED PIERS, BLOWN UP DISTILLERIES, EVEN THE VITAL PLANTATION RAILROADS WHICH WERE TORN UP WHEN FARMERS STOLE THE TIES FOR FIREWOOD, CAN BE REPAIRED AND REPLACED, SAY FILIPINO SUGARMEN--IF THE UNITED STATES GRANTS THE ISLANDS A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CAN NOT COMPETE IN THE WORLD MARKET, THEY EMPHASIZED. FILIPINO PLANTATION WORKERS GOT WAGES FIVE TIMES THAT OF INDONESIAN LABORERS BEFORE THE WAR.

CEDRO LOPEZ, A CORNELL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE OF 1908, MANAGER OF ONE OF THE ISLAND'S LARGEST SUGAR CENTERS, FRANKLY ADMITS PHILIPPINE SUGAR WAS A PAMPERED INDUSTRY, UTTERLY DEPENDENT ON THE AMERICAN MARKET.

NOV 13 1945

"WITHOUT A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF IT WOULD BE BETTER NOW FOR US TO QUIT SUGAR ENTIRELY," SAID LOPEZ.

AT THE PRESENT TIME MEN IN THE ISLANDS WHO OWNED THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SUGAR BEFORE PEARL HARBOR ARE LUCKY TO GET ENOUGH TO SWEETEN THEIR COFFEE TODAY. THEY HAVEN'T EVEN ENOUGH CANE FOR SEED.

FJ646ACS

HONOLULU, NOV.13-(AP)-CMDR.GEORGE HALAS, OWNER OF THE CHICAGO BEARS OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE, HAS BEEN DETACHED FROM DUTY AS WELFARE AND RECREATION OFFICER FOR THE PACIFIC FLEET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE HAD BEEN ON ADMIRAL NIMITZ'S STAFF FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

HE LEFT TODAY FOR A BRIEF TOUR OF DUTY AT SAN FRANCISCO, BEFORE BEING RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

NIMITZ RECENTLY AWARDED HALAS THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN HIS SUPERVISION OF WELXARE AND RECREATION MATTERS FOR MORE THAN 2,000,000 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

NN655PCS

NOV 13 1945

30.24 - 31595

TOKYO, NOV. 12-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY TODAY QUOTED AN UNIDENTIFIED JAPANESE NAVAL EXPERT AS DECLARING THE LATE ADM. ISOROKU YAMAMOTO PREDICTED IN JANUARY, 1943, JAPAN'S EVENTUAL DEFEAT.

YAMAMOTO, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR, WAS KILLED OVER NEW GUINEA IN APRIL, 1943, WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS.

THE EXPERT SAID YAMAMOTO WAS BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED WHEN EX-PREMIER TOJO AND ARMY LEADERS REJECTED HIS PROPOSAL THAT THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK BE FOLLOWED BY LANDINGS ON HAWAII, GIVING AS THEIR REASON INSUFFICIENT JAPANESE ARMY FORCES.

YAMAMOTO FELT THE FAILURE TO MAKE A HAWAIIAN LANDING FORCED THE JAPANESE NAVY INTO THE DISASTROUS BATTLE OF MIDWAY, SAID KYODO'S SOURCE, WHO ADDED THAT THE ADMIRAL OPPOSED THE INVASION OF NEW GUINEA.

WW626APS

JAPANESE NAVY INTO THE DISASTROUS BATTLE OF MIDWAY, SAID KYODO'S SOURCE, WHO ADDED THAT THE ADMIRAL OPPOSED THE INVASION OF NEW GUINEA.

WW626APS

TOKYO, NOV 12 (AP)-SGT. RUSSELL HANNEGAN, OF HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 97TH INFANTRY DIVISION, BELIEVES HE IS THE ONLY ENLISTED YANK IN JAPAN WHO HAS HIS WIFE WITH HIM.

HIS WIFE IS W.O.(JG) BESSIE HANNEGAN, OF THE ARMY EXCHANGE PURCHASING OFFICE IN TOKYO.

THEY MET AND WERE MARRIED AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI, WHEN BOTH WERE SERGEANTS. BOTH WENT OVERSEAS IN FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR, HANNEGAN TO EUROPE AND HIS WIFE TO THE PACIFIC.

HANNEGAN JOINED HIS WIFE WHEN THE 97TH, ONLY DIVISION TO BE REDEPLOYED FROM EUROPE TO THE PACIFIC, ARRIVED IN YOKOHAMA.

BOTH ARE "SWEATING OUT" THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BUT HANNEGAN SAYS "WE ARE IN NO RUSH UNLESS WE CAN GO TOGETHER."

MEANTIME, HANNEGAN'S COMMANDING OFFICER IS LIBERAL WITH PASSES.

GG1106ACS NM

NOV 13 1945

ADD Tokyo (Brines) NL occupation

IN THIS CONNECTION, THE JAPANESE EDUCATION MINISTRY AN[illegible] IT HAD ESTABLISHED A CIVIC EDUCATION SECTION TO TEACH THE PEOPLE IN THE WAYS OF DEMOCRACY.

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE LAST VESTIGES OF MILITARISM IN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ERASED AT THE END OF THE MONTH WITH THE DISMISSAL OF THE WAR AND NAVY MINISTERS.

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED THAT TOKYO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MITSUI TRUST COMPANY WOULD MEET NOV.26, ACCEPT THE RESIGNATIONS OF 10 DIRECTORS AND ELECT THEIR SUCCESSORS. THIS IS IN LINE WITH ALLIED ORDERS TO BREAK UP THE GREAT FAMILY COMBINES THAT WERE THE APOSTLES OF ECONOMIC FEUDALISM IN JAPAN.

EW651PCS

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 12 (AP)--THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY CHARGED TODAY IN A STATEMENT THAT THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAD MISMANAGED THE DISTRIBUTION OF [illegible] $10,500,000 COLLECTED FOR THE RELIEF OF VICTIMS OF THE JAN. 15, 1944 EARTHQUAKE IN SAN JUAN IN WHICH 10,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

THE SOCIALIST SAID THE MONEY WHICH WAS DONATED BY THE ARGENTINE PUBLIC WAS DISTRIBUTED "FROM A POLITICAL-ELECTORAL POINT OF VIEW."

NOV 13 1945

THE COMMITTEE STATEMENT SAID THAT ONLY 32 PER CENT OF THE FUND SPENT WERE USE FOR REBUILDING HOUSES IN THE STRICKEN PROVINCIAL CITY ALTHOUGH THAT WAS THE USE DESIRED BY THE INHABITANTS.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, NOV. 12--(AP)--A CORRESPONDENT [redacted] FOR THE NEWSPAPER MERCURIO REPORTED TODAY [redacted] A FAULTY BOMB RELEASE MECHANISM ON A CHILEAN AIR FORCE PLANE DROPPED A BOMB ON THE TOWN OF QUINTEROS, KILLING A 13-YEAR-OLD CHILD, WOUNDING TWO PERSONS AND DAMAGING SEVERAL HOUSES. THE PLANE, FROM THE QUINTEROS NAVAL BASE, WAS PRACTICING BOMBING AT SEA WHEN ITS BOMB MECHANISM FOULED, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED.

NOV 13 1945

BALTIMORE, NOV 12-(AP)-THOMAS J. O'DONNELL, BALTIMORE SUN-PAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT, CAME HOME FROM THE PACIFIC TODAY DECLARING HE WAS CONVINCED THAT ARMY ORDERS REQUIRING THAT NEWS BE CHANNELED THROUGH ALLIED OFFICERS ARE RESTRICTING THE EFFICIENCY OF ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS IN JAPAN.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO MIGHT BE DIRECT SOURCES OF NEWS, HE EXPALINED, HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO REFER REPORTERS TO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS, WITH THE RESULT THAT MUCH INFORMATION COMES OUT IN OFFICIAL FORM AND OFTEN AFTER CONSIDERABLE DELAY.

O'CONNELL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SUN THAT THE NAVY, TO WHICH HE WAS ATTACHED AS A CORRESPONDENT ON GUAM, IN THE MARIANAS AND LATER IN JAPAN, SEEMED "CONSISTENTLY EAGER TO GIVE REPORTERS FREE ACCESS TO SOURCES OF NEWS UNDER ITS JURISDICTION."

"EVEN WHILE CENSORSHIP WAS STILL IN EFFECT, THE SAME DIFFERENCE WAS EVIDENT," HE SAID.

"FURTHERMORE, CRITICISM OF THE NAVY AND OF NAVAL POLICY WAS ALLOWED, AND OUR FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF CORRESPONDENTS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY."

M1133PES NM

Truman Agrees to Joint Inquiry With British on Palestine Issues; Attlee Urges Atom-Bomb Unity

Truman Announces Plan to Study Question of Jewish Immigration.

BEVIN INFORMS COMMONS

Suggests America and Other Countries Admit Jews as Part of Solution.

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today that the United States has agreed to the establishment of a joint Anglo-American committee to examine the whole Palestine problem.

The British suggested the creation of the committee after Mr. Truman had proposed admission of an additional 100,000 Jews to Palestine. Mr. Truman previously has disclosed that Prime Minister Attlee felt that figure was too high.

President Truman's statement, issued by the White House, said the committee will:

1. Examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as "they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration."

2. Examine the position of the Jews in European countries "where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution.

3. Hear the views of competent witnesses "and to consult representative Arabs and Jews."

4. Make recommendations to the two governments to meet immediate needs either by remedial action in Europe or by providing facilities for Jewish immigration to countries outside of Europe.

[In Jerusalem a well-informed person said tonight a proposal that Palestine be changed from a British mandate to an Anglo-American trusteeship had been made at a meeting of Arab and Jewish leaders called here by Acting Commissioner Shaw. The British also proposed, it was said, that Jews be granted 1,500 immigration certificates per month for an indefinite period. Another reported proposal was for a commission to conduct an inquiry among the Jews of Europe to determine how many want to come to Palestine.]

Letter Made Public.

The President made public a copy of a letter he wrote Attlee August 31, suggesting that the British permit an additional 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine.

"I continue to adhere to the views expressed in that letter," his statement said.

In his letter to Attlee, Mr. Truman said the "main solution" to the Jewish problem appeared to lie in the quick evacuation of as many Jews as possible to Palestine.

"If it is to be effective such action should not long be delayed," he told the British leader.

The President's statement said that he was advised by the British that because of conditions in Palestine, "it was not in a position to adopt the policy recommended, but that it was deeply concerned with the situation of the Jews in Europe."

During the subsequent discussions, he said, the British suggested the establishment of the joint committee of inquiry under a rotating chairmanship "to examine the whole question and to make a further review" in the light of that study and other considerations.

"In view of our intense interest in this matter and of our belief that such a committee will be of aid in finding a solution which will be both humane and just, we have acceded to the British suggestion," the President's statement said.

Bevin Sees Peace Involved.

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Britain and the United States pledged themselves today to a joint effort to resolve the Jewish problem in Europe and Palestine—a question which Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin described in Commons possibly involving world peace.

Later at a press conference, discussing the subject of where Jewish refugees could go other than Palestine, Bevin said:

"I think America should take a number, and other countries could also help out."

Bevin told Commons both Britain and the United States favored an interim settlement of the Jewish question pending the submission of a proposed permanent solution to the United Nations Organization. He asked members of parliament "in this crisis in the world" not to pursue racial antagonism and said:

"We have had so many wars, so much bloodshed, over racial antagonism that this house will help me to keep it under check in order that I may find a solution."

Britain's labor government, he said is satisfied that the course it plans to pursue on the Palestine problem in the immediate future is "not only in accordance" with its obligations, but also is in the best interests of both Jews and Arabs. Britain governs Palestine under a mandate from the old League of Nations.

Nothing was mentioned about establishing a national home for the Jews in Palestine.

At a press conference following his Commons appearance, Bevin said he believed a Jewish home could be established in Palestine "If we handle the thing properly."

"We never undertook to establish a Jewish state," he said. "We did undertake to establish a home and that we must fulfill."

Amplyfying his Commons statement that any attempt to settle the Palestine problem by force would be "resolutely dealt with," Bevin said that he was not referring to the use of American troops. He added that the United States regarded that phase of the problem "as a British responsibility."

Intimating a possible early termination of Britain's mandate over Palestine, Bevin earlier told Commons the British-American Inquiry Committee's permanent recommendations would "facilitate arrangements for placing Palestine under a trusteeship." Presumably he referred to a trusteeship held by the United Nations, although he did not make this clear.

The Foreign Secretary said that the Jewish problem created by the Nazis could not be dealt with only in relation to Palestine.

To Consult Arabs.

Declaring that the problem of Jews and Arabs in Palestine "must be settled by discussion and conciliation," Bevin said: "There can be no question of allowing an issue to be forced by violent conflict.

"We have confidence that if this problem is approached in the right spirit by Arabs and Jews, not only will a solution be found to the Palestine question just to both parties, but a great contribution will be made to the stability and peace of the Middle East."

Pending receipt of an interim recommendation from a joint British-American Inquiry Committee, Bevin said, United States and British officials will consult Arabs to insure against interruption of Jewish immigration into Palestine at the present monthly rate of 1,500.

Bevin said the British government had an obligation to both the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. He added that a lack of a "clear definition of this dual obligation has been the main cause of the trouble which has been experienced in Palestine during the past twenty-six years."

Bevin told Commons that there recently had been demands made on the British Government for "large-scale immigration" of Jews into Palestine from war-ravaged Europe.

"Palestine, while it may be able to make a contribution," he said, "does not provide sufficient opportunity to grapple with the whole of the problem. The Government is anxious to explore every possibility which will result in giving the Jews a proper opportunity for revival."

Saying the problem of Palestine was itself a "very difficult one," the Foreign Secretary added that the mandate required facilitation of Jewish immigration and encouragement of close settlement by Jews on the land "while ensuring that the right and position of other sections of the population is not prejudiced."

Declaring Britain's Labor Government had been giving serious and continuous attention to the whole problem of the Jewish community that had arisen as a result of Nazi persecution, Bevin said:

"It is unfortunately true that, until conditions in Europe become stable, the future of a large number of persons of many races who have suffered under this persecution cannot be fully determined."

Bevens Reveals Is Planned Trusteeship for Palestine

NACK SMITH

LONDON, Nov. 13.—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, announcing in Commons that the United States and Britain jointly would attempt to solve the Jewish problem in Palestine and Europe, today indicated that Palestine eventually would be placed under "a trusteeship."

In the first intimation that Britain might terminate her mandate over the Holy Land, Bevin declared that recommendations made by an Anglo-American committee on the Jewish question would "facilitate arrangements for placing Palestine under a trusteeship."

Presumably he referred to a trusteeship of the United Nations Organization, although he did not make this point clear. The committee's permanent proposals, he said, would be submitted to "the appropriate agency" of the United Nations.

In Jerusalem, where proposals were laid before a meeting of Arab and Jewish leaders by the acting high commissioner, informed sources said it was suggested that the British mandate be replaced by an Anglo-American trusteeship. Other proposals reported at the meeting followed closely those made by Bevin.

A few minutes after his Commons statement, Bevin—in an in-

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terpretation of the Balfour Declaration—told a press conference that Britain "never undertook to establish a Jewish state" in Palestine, but did promise to set up a Jewish National home there and must fulfill that promise.

Any attempt to settle the Palestine problem by force, he told Commons amid cheers, would be "resolutely dealt with." He later told correspondents this did not mean United States troops would be used there, since the United States "regard that as a British responsibility."

Bevin told Commons that an Anglo-American committee, with a rotating chairmanship, would investigate the ability of Palestine "and other countries" to absorb Jewish immigrants and would make recommendations both for an interim and a permanent solution.

Until the joint committee's report has been received and acted upon, Bevin said, the present rate of Palestine Jewish immigration—1,500 persons a month—will be continued.

Commenting on the Foreign Secretary's announcement, the London office of the Jewish agency for Palestine declared:

"The only solution for the twin problems of the Jewish people and Palestine is the re-establishment of a Jewish state. Freedom to return to Palestine is the inalienable right of every Jew. The Jewish problem is not limited to the Jews in Europe, nor did it arise with Nazi persecution. It is an age-long world problem."

The Arab office in London, semi-official spokesman for the powerful Arab league, also expressed disapproval of Bevin's statement.

"It must be a matter for regret in Arab Circles that the Palestine question should now be reopened," it said.

Plan General Strike

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13.—(AP) The Jewish National council tonight called a general strike of Palestine Jews tomorrow to protest new British proposals for settlement of the Palestine problem.

In addition the council (Vaad Leumi) imposed a curfew on all Jewish towns and villages in Palestine. All Jews working on British government or military enterprises were asked to quit their jobs. An effort also will be made to halt all interurban traffic in Jewish sectors of Palestine.

The strike is scheduled to begin at noon tomorrow and continue until midnight. It will be followed Thursday by a day of prayer and fasting.

Dr. Bernard Joseph, acting head of the Jewish agency political department, said in an interview that the Jewish people would never submit to the Palestine policy as expressed by the British government today.

"We have informed the officer administering the government to this effect," he said.

Separate Meetings Held

The Jewish agency and the national council held separate meetings after a conference of Arab and Jewish leaders with British Commissioner J. V. W. Shaw during which the British proposals for a new Palestine policy were outlined.

Other Jewish spokesmen said a continuation of the present 1,500 immigrant quota a month was insufficient to meet the needs of displaced Jews in Europe. They also contended that the establishment of a trusteeship would cause a further delay in a final settlement of the question.

Truman and Bevin Statements on Palestine

The complete texts of President Truman's Washington statement yesterday on Palestine, and of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's London statement in the House of Commons follow, as reported by The Associated Press:

Truman's Statement

Following the receipt of information from various sources regarding the distressing situation of Jewish victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution in Europe, I wrote to Mr. Attlee on Aug. 31 bringing to his attention the suggestion in a report of Mr. Earl G. Harrison that the granting of an additional 100,000 certificates for the immigration of Jews into Palestine would alleviate the situation. A copy of my letter to Mr. Attlee is being made available to the press. I continue to adhere to the views expressed in that letter.

I was advised by the British government that because of conditions in Palestine it was not in a position to adopt the policy recommended, but that it was deeply concerned with the situation of the Jews in Europe.

During the course of subsequent discussions between the two governments, it suggested the establishment of a joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry, under a rotating chairmanship, to examine the whole question and to make a further review of the Palestine problems in the light of that examination and other relevant considerations.

In view of our intense interest in this matter and of our belief that such a committee will be of aid in finding a solution which will be both humane and just, we have acceded to the British suggestion.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference this committee has agreed upon between the two governments are as follows:

1. To examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein.

2. To examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution and the practical measures taken or contemplated to be taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or who will be impelled by their conditions to migrate to Palestine or other countries outside Europe.

3. To hear the views of competent witnesses and to consult representative Arabs and Jews on the problems of Palestine as such problems are affected by conditions subject to examination under Paragraphs 1 and 2 above and by other relevant facts and circumstances and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the government of the United States for ad interim handling of these problems as well as for permanent solution.

Will Make Palestine Survey

4. To make such other recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the government of the United States as may be necessary to meet the immediate needs arising from conditions subject to examination under Paragraph 2 above by remedial action in the European countries in question or by the provision of facilities for emigration to and settlement in countries outside Europe.

It will be observed that among the important duties of this committee will be the task of examining conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration.

The establishment of this committee will make possible a prompt review of the unfortunate plight of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been subjected to persecution, and a prompt examination of questions related to the rate of current immigration into Palestine and the absorptive capacity of the country.

The situation faced by displaced Jews during the coming winter allows no delay in this matter. I hope the committee will be able to accomplish its important task with the greatest speed.

The text of the letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain under date of Aug. 31, 1945, follows:

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Because of the natural interest of this government in the present condition and future fate of those displaced persons in Germany who may prove to be stateless or non-repatriable, we recently sent Mr. Earl G. Harrison to inquire into the situation.

Mr. Harrison was formerly the United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and is now the representative of this government on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The United Kingdom and the United States, as you know, have taken an active interest in the work of this committee.

Both Zones Visited

Instructions were given to Mr. Harrison to inquire particularly into the problems and needs of the Jewish refugees among the displaced persons.

Mr. Harrison visited not only the American zone in Germany but spent some time also in the British zone, where he was extend every courtesy by the 21st Army headquarters.

I have now received his report. In view of our conversations at Potsdam I am sure that you will find certain portions of the report interesting. I am, therefore, sending you a copy.

I should like to call your attention to the conclusions and recommendations appearing on page 8 and the following pages —especially the references to Palestine. It appears that the available certificates for immigration to Palestine will be exhausted in the near future. It is suggested that the granting of an additional one hundred thousand of such certificates would contribute greatly to a sound solution for the future of Jews still in Germany and Austria and for other Jewish refugees who do not wish to remain where they are or who for understandable reasons do not desire to return to their countries of origin.

On the basis of this and other information which has come to me I concur in the belief that no other single matter is so important for those who have known the horrors of concentration camps for over a decade as is the future of immigration possibilities into Palestine. The number of such persons who wish immigration to Palestine or who would qualify for admission there is, unfortunately, no longer as large as it was before the Nazis began their extermination program. As I said to you in Potsdam, the American people, as a whole, firmly believe that immigration into Palestine should not be closed and that a reasonable number of Europe's persecuted Jews should, in accordance with their wishes, be permitted to resettle there.

I know you are in agreement on the proposition that future peace in Europe depends in large measure upon our finding sound solutions of problems confronting the displaced and formerly persecuted groups of people. No claim is more meritorious than that of the groups who for so many years have known persecution and enslavement.

The main solution appears to lie in the quick evacuation of as many as possible of the non-repatriable Jews, who wish it, to Palestine. If it is to be effective such action should not be long delayed.

Very sincerely yours.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Bevin's Statement

His Majesty's Government have been giving serious and continuous attention to the whole problem of the Jewish community that has arisen as a result of Nazi persecution in Germany and the conditions arising therefrom.

It is unfortunately true that, until conditions in Europe become stable, the future of a large number of persons of many races who have suffered under this persecution cannot finally be determined.

The plight of the victims of Nazi persecution, among whom was a large number of Jews, is unprecedented in the history of the world. His Majesty's Government are taking every step open to them to try to improve the lot of these unfortunate people.

The Jewish problem is a great human one. We cannot accept the view that the Jews should be driven out of Europe and should not be permitted to live again in these countries without discrimination and contribute their ability and talent towards rebuilding the prosperity of Europe.

Even after we have done all we can in this respect, it does not provide a solution of the whole problem. There has recently been demands made upon us for large-scale immigration into Palestine. Palestine, while it may be able to make a contribution, does not by itself provide sufficient opportunity for grappling with the whole problem. His Majesty's government are anxious to explore every possibility which will result in giving the Jews a proper opportunity for revival.

The problem of Palestine is itself a very difficult one.

The mandate for Palestine requires the mandatory to facilitate Jewish immigration and to encourage close settlement by Jews on the land while insuring the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced thereby. His Majesty's Government have thus a dual obligation to the Jews on the one side and to the Arabs on the other. The lack of any clear definition of this dual obligation has been the main cause of the trouble which has been experienced in Palestine during the last twenty-six years.

His Majesty's Government has made every effort to devise some arrangement which would enable Arabs and Jews to live together in peace and to co-operate for the welfare of the country, but such efforts have been unavailing.

Any arrangement acceptable to one party has been rejected as unacceptable to the other. The whole history of Palestine since the mandate was granted has been one of continued friction between the two races, culminating at intervals in serious disturbances.

The fact has to be faced that since the introduction of the mandate it has been impossible to find common ground between the Arabs and the Jews. The differences in religion and in language, in cultural and social life, in ways of thought and conduct are difficult to reconcile. On the other hand both communities lay claim to Palestine, one on the ground of a millennium of occupation and the other on the ground of historic association coupled with the undertaking given in the first world war to establish a Jewish home.

The task that has to be accomplished now is to find means to reconcile these divergencies. The repercussion of the conflict has spread far beyond the small land in which it has arisen. The Zionist cause has strong supporters in the U. S. A., in Great Britain, in the Dominions and elsewhere. Civilization has been appalled by the sufferings which have been inflicted in recent years on the persecuted Jews of Europe.

India Interested In Arabs

On the other side of the picture the cause of the Palestinian Arabs has been espoused by the whole Arab world and more lately has become a matter of keen interest to their 90,000,000 co-religionists in India. In Palestine itself there is always a serious risk of disturbances on the part of one community or the other, and such disturbances are found to find a reflection in a much wider field.

Considerations not only of equity and of humanity but also of international amity and world peace are thereby involved in the search of any solution. In dealing with Palestine all the parties have entered into commitments. There are the commitments imposed by the mandate itself and in addition the various statements of policy which have been made by His Majesty's Government in the course of the last twenty-five

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years.

Further, the United States government themselves have undertaken that no decision shall be taken in respect of what in their opinion affects the basic situation in Palestine without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews.

Having regard to the whole situation and the fact that this has caused this world-wide interest which affects both Arabs and Jews, His Majesty's Government decided to invite the government of the U. S. A. to cooperate with them in setting up a joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry, under a rotating chairman, to examine the question of European Jewry and to make a further review of the Palestine problem in the light of that examination.

U. S. Accepts Invitation

I am glad to be able to inform the House that the government of the U. S. A. have accepted this invitation. The terms of reference that have been agreed with the U. S. A. and His Majesty's governmen tare as follows:

1. To examine the political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein.

2. To examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution and the practical measures taken or contemplated to be taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or who may be impelled by those conditions to migrate to Palestine or other countries outside Europe.

3. To hear the views of competent witnesses and to consult representatives, Arabs and Jews, on the problems of Palestine as such problems are affected by the conditions subject to the examination under Paragraphs 1 and 2, as above, and by other relevant facts and circumstances and to make recommendations to his majesty's government and the government of the U. S. A. for an interim handling of those problems as well as their permanent solution.

4. To make such other recommendations to his majesty's government and the government of the U. S. A. as may be necessary to meet the immediate needs arising from conditions subject to examination in Part 2, above, by remedial action in the European countries in question and by the provision of the facilities for immigration and settlement in countries outside Europe.

The procedure of the committee will be determined by the committee itself, and it will be open to them if they think fit to deal simultaneously, through the medium of subcommittees, with their various terms of reference. The committee will be invited to deal with the matters referred to in their terms of reference with the utmost expedition. In complying with the second and fourth paragraphs of the terms of reference, the committee will presumably take such steps as they consider necessary in order to inform themselves of the character and the magnitude of the problem created by the war.

Will Seek Interim Solution

They will also give consideration to the problems of settlement in Europe and to possible countries of disposal. In the light of their investigations they will make recommendations to the two countries for dealing with the problem in the interim until such time as a permanent solution can be submitted to the appropriate organ of the United Nations.

The recommendations of the committee of inquiry, as they will now be set up, will be of immense help in arriving at a solution to the Palestine problems. The committee, will in accordance with the first and third parts of their terms of reference, make an examination on the spot of the political, economic and social conditions which are at present held to restrict immigration into Palestine and, after consulting representative Arabs and Jews, submit proposals for dealing with these problems.

It will be necessary for His Majesty's government both to take action with a view to securing some satisfactory interim arrangement and also to devise a policy for permanent application thereafter.

This inquiry will facilitate the finding of a solution which will, in turn, facilitate arrangements for placing Palestine under trusteeship.

So far as Palestine is concerned, it will be clear that His Majesty's government cannot divest themselves of their duties and responsibilities under the mandate while the mandate continues.

They propose, in accordance with their pledges, to deal with the question in three stages. They will consult the Arabs with a view to arrangements which will insure, that pending the receipt of the ad interim recommendation which the committee of inquiry will make in the matter, there is no interruption of Jewish immigration at the present monthly rate.

After considering the ad interim recommendations of the committee of inquiry, they will explore with the parties concerned the possibility of devising other temporary arrangements for dealing with the Palestine problem until a permanent solution to it can be reached.

They will prepare a permanent solution for submission to the United Nations and, if possible, an agreed one.

The House will realize that we have inherited in Palestine a most difficult legacy and our task is greatly complicated by undertakings given at various times to various parties which we feel ourselves bound to honor. Any violent departure without adequate consultation would not only afford grounds for a charge of breach of faith against His Majesty's government but would cause serious reaction throughout the Middle East, and would arouse widespread anxiety in India.

The government is satisfied that the course they propose to pursue in the immediate future is not only that in accordance with their obligations, but also that which in the long view is in the best interests of both parties. It will in no way prejudice other action taken on the recommendation of the committee of inquiry.

His majesty's government in making this new approach wish to make it clear that the Palestine problem is not one that can be settled by force; that any attempt to do so by any party will be resolutely dealt with. It must be settled by discussion and conciliation and there can be no question of allowing the issue to be forced by violent conflict. We have confidence if this problem is approached in the right spirit by Arabs and Jews not only will a solution be found that is just to both parties, but a great contribution made to the stability and peace of the Middle East.

Finally the initiative taken by his majesty's government and the agreement of the U. S. A. government to co-operate in dealing with the whole problem created by Nazi aggression is the significant sign of the determination to deal with this problem in a constructive way and humanitarian spirit. I must emphasize this problem is not one which can be dealt with only in relations to Palestine.

It will need the united effort of the powers to relieve the misery of these suffering people. Throughout, there has been the closest consultation between the Secretary of State for the Colonites and myself in this matter, which concerns him since the mandatory status of Palestine brings that territory within the responsibility of the Colonial Office.

But it is also of deep concern to me since the problem is clearly an international problem.

It is the intention of the government that the problem shall be continued to be handled in close collaboration between our two departments in order that the particular question of Palestine and the wider international issues which are involved may be harmonized and treated as a whole, as a great human problem.

Palestine Trusteeship Urged

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Atlantic Charter League of America today urged that a United Nation trusteeship of Palestine replace British control of the mandate. In a telegram to President Truman, the league declared that the proposed limitation of Jewish settlement in Palestine was an unprecedented breach of faith toward the nations of the world, who had entrusted Great Britain with guardianship of Palestine under an explicit covenant guaranteeing the upbuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national home."

WORLD CONFERENCE HINTED BY ATTLEE

Prime Minister Calls for Close U. S.-British Cooperation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — (AP) Prime Minister Clement Attlee, in a plea for world-wide "good neighborliness," today informed Congress that his atomic bomb talks with President Truman are the prelude to grand-scale discussions with other countries to make the earth secure for the "common man."

He forecast an effort to "get together with all the nations of the world" as a result of the talks being held here.

At the same time he called for closer cooperation between the United States and Britain and declared that their expanding economies need not produce "any undue rivalry" between them.

To assembled representatives and senators who may soon have to decide on a multi-billion loan for Britain he explained the socialist aims and policies of his labor government, but said the world had room for both British socialism and American capitalism.

The square-jawed Labor leader's speech was widely complimented by Senators and Representatives for what they called its "frankness," although many were critical of the plans Attlee discussed for nationalizing major British industries and creating a planned economy.

Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.) said Attlee's purpose "apparently was to sell the Labor party to the United States and personally I think he did a good job." Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said Attlee showed "a wide grasp of both British domestic politics and international relations."

Senators Wheeler (D.-Mont.) and Ellender (D.-La.) said a planned economy such as Attlee outlined could lead eventually to dictatorship. Rep. Anderson (R.-Calif.) said that Attlee's government wants a planned economy and "we have tried that long enough over here to know it won't work."

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said the prime minister "made a pleasing appearance."

It was not the first time that a British government leader had spoken to Congress. Winston Churchill appeared at the capitol during the war. But the circumstances were rendered unusual by (1) the fact that many congressmen have been critical of Attlee's government for asking a loan here with a socialist program at home and by (2) the background of the atomic conference underway at the White House.

Attlee had little to say about this meeting with President Truman and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada. He started that by saying weapons already in existence or soon to be developed "may menace every part of the world in a few years" so that oceans and mountain barriers have lost their value for defense.

"It is in the light of these facts," he said, "and in particular in the light — the terrible light — of the atomic bomb that I have entered into discussion with your President in order that we may get together with all the nations of the world and consider what kind of a world it is necessary to have if civilization is to endure and if the common man in all lands is to feel secure."

To Inform Russia

He did not say how this international approach was to be achieved, but both British and American officials have privately indicated that Russia would be advised immediately of decisions made here and that relatively soon the broad problems of peace in an atomic age might be put up to the United Nations.

Attlee and Mr. Truman held their third conference from 5 to 7 p.m. today and Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the office of scientific research and development, was among those sitting in the White House meeting.

Others included Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, Secretary of State Byrnes, Adm. William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British atomic energy advisory commission; the Earl of Halifax, British ambassador; Leon Pearson, Canadian ambassador, and T. L. Rowan, Attlee's secretary. Presidential Secretary William D. Hassett said the same group would meet again at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The talks which Attlee has been holding with the President and Canadian Prime Minister are tentatively slated to end Thursday night, it was learned today. A joint communique is due, probably Friday, onAnglo-American-Canadian plans for controlling the atomic bomb menace and developing atomic energy. Attlee has arranged to leave here Friday.

His talks with the President and Mackenzie King appear to have gone smoothly except for public relations handling of the whole conference. The White House and State department put a lid on all information, but information has been coming out from British sources—about all the information the world has received, in fact.

This has proved to be a sore point at the White House and there was evidence Mr. Truman was irked by it. William D. Hassett, presidential secretary, reiterated today when reporters questioned him that the President is "honor bound" not to talk about the conference in advance of the communique.

In talking to Congress Attlee described the labor government's attitude toward foreign policy as the belief that "we cannot make a heaven in our own country and leave a hell outside."

He described his government's determination to socialize great segments of Britain's economy and plan the social and economic future of the country. But these actions should not cause Anglo-American friction, he said.

"I look forward to an era of increasing cooperation and friendship between the U.S.A. and Great Britain," he declared, "not as being an exclusive friendship but as a contribution to the knitting together with all peoples through the United Nations organization in the bonds of peace.

"In our internal policies each will follow the course decided by the peoples' will. You will see us embarking on projects of nationalization; on wide all-embracing schemes of social insurance designed to give security to the common man. We shall be working out a planned economy. You, it may be, will continue in your more individualistic methods.

"It is more important that we should understand each other and nations whose institutions differ from our own. It is essential if we are to build up a peaceful world that we should have the widest toleration, recognizing that our aim is not uniformity but unity in diversity.

"It would be a dull world if we

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were all alike."

Administration and congressional reaction to the British Prime Minister's speech continued to pour in:

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan said:

"I was particularly interested in his remarks about the Labor party."

Senator Thomas Hart (R-Conn.): "I like his declaration that Britain had not been beaten in five years of war and would not be beaten by any questions of economy."

Senator Styles Bridges (D-N.H.): "It was a speech of friendly cooperation and an attempt to justify the Labor party of Great Britain."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.): "An able exposition of the aims of the Labor party. He manifested sincere interest in peace, which we all share. A labor government is all right for Britain if that is what they want, but he hasn't convinced me that our way of controlling abuses by law isn't superior to government ownership."

war to find "his home blitzed and his business ruined."

"We went all out to win the war and now have to start afresh," he said. "Like him, we are facing the future with courage and a determination to win through."

Attlee said he looked forward to "an area of increasing co-operation and friendship" between the United States and Britain. That friendship, he said, should not be "exclusive," but rather "a contribution to the knitting together with all peoples through the United Nations Organization in the bonds of peace."

Silent On Financial Aid

Although Attlee is known to have conferred with Lord Keynes on the progress of negotiations for a United States loan to Britain, he made no direct reference in his address to British requests for financial aid.

and Britain "should understand each other and other nations whose institutions differ from our own."

"I hope to see a world as orderly as a well-run town, with citizens diverse in character but co-operating for the common good," he said.

Attlee said the world's greatest task today is to "bring home to all people before it is too late that our civilization can only survive by the acceptance and practice in international relations and in our national life of the Christian principle—we are members of one another."

Atom-Bomb Reference

Referring to talks with President Truman, Attlee repeated one phrase from his speech in Britain last week.

It was, he said, particularly "in the light—the terrible light—of the atomic bomb" that he had crossed the Atlantic to confer with Mr. Truman.

The discussions were launched, he added, "in order that we may get together with all the nations of the world and consider what kind of a world it is necessary to have if civilization is to endure and if the common man in all lands is to feel secure."

success in this visit. Sirs, in democracies great men are the possession of the whole people.

Speaking here today, I cannot but remember that great statesman, President Roosevelt. I should be expressing, I know, the feelings not only of the people of Great Britain but of the Commonwealth and Empire in paying tribute to his great services not only to his own country but to humanity. It was a sorrow to us that he was not able to visit Britain where we should have given him a welcome that would have expressed all that was in our hearts.

Three Linked In Achievement

In the struggle against the forces of tyranny the names of these two men, Churchill and Roosevelt, together with that of Generalissimo Stalin, will ever be linked in achievement.

I was glad to meet President Truman for a brief moment here in Washington when I was returning from the San Francisco Conference, and I had the advantage of observing and admiring his courage and statesmanship at Potsdam, where with him and Generalissimo

deadlier, longer and more terrible than its predecessor.

"Honor Enough For All"

We should none of us be here today unless all the Allies had done their part, unless the unequaled fighting forces and matchless industrial scientific resources of the United States had been thrown without reserve into the pool. We rightly today pay honor to all the Allies. There is honor enough for all; for those who fought in the West and in the East, in the air, on the land and on the sea, for those who fought in the formed units of the great states, for those who served in the resistance movements in so many countries and for those who stood firm when their homes were bombed.

All contributed, but the greatest contribution was made by those with the greatest resources, the United States of America, Russia and the British Commonwealth and Empire.

Praise For Canada

Twice in a generation the countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire came instantly to the help of Great Britain and none made a greater contribution than Canada, whose Prime Minister I

erous provisions of lend-lease. I recollect two years before the event General Marshall unfolding to us in the Cabinet room his conception of the invasion of Europe.

America's Strength

Then I remember so well the tremendous strength of the United States of America, slowly at first and then swiftly developing to take the weight from those who had borne the burden in the early years of the war.

Today the United States stands out as the mightiest power on earth. And yet America is a threat to no one. All know that she will never use her power for selfish aims or territorial aggrandizement in the future any more than she has done in the past. We look upon her forces and our own forces and those of other nations as instruments that must never be employed save in the interest of world security and for the repression of the aggressor.

Early Peace Preparations

When I was last here I was taking part in the San Francisco Conference, a conference summoned by President Roosevelt with wise prescience while war was still raging in order that as soon as victory was secured we might have an instrument ready to hand for the prevention of all wars in the future.

We have gone through a horrible destructive war. You here have lost great numbers of the flower of your young men. So have we in Britain. So have all the countries that have been engaged in this great struggle, but you have been spared the destruction of your great cities, you have not had in America the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of broken homes, you have not had great masses of people, driven from their habitations, wandering about seeking somewhere to lay their heads.

U.S. Spared Devastation

You have not had the work of centuries of human endeavor destroyed in a few short hours by attacks from the air. But I know that you are fully conscious of the tragic folly of war. There was a time which I remember when we in Britain enjoyed the same immunity. Wars might devastate the Continent, but we were safe behind our moat, the inviolable sea.

Those days are past. Defensive frontiers, mountain barriers, the seas and even the oceans are no obstacle to attack. The old discontinuity of earth and sea has been replaced by the continuity of the air. In our atlases that show the division of land and water, of the countries and states, there should be a blank page which should represent the air to make our children realize that these old and historic divisions do not exist in the element in which men now move. If not now, then in a few years, the devastating weapons which are at present being developed may menace every part of the world.

Concerned With Bombs

It is in the light of these facts and in particular in the light—the terrible light of the atomic bomb, that I have entered into discussion with your President in order that we may get together wtih all the nations of the world and consider what kind of a world it is necessary to have if civilization is to endure and if the common man in all lands is to feel secure.

But in facing world problems as we must, it is a great mistake in my view to think constantly of war and the prevention of war. We have to think rather of the best means of building peace. Speaking last week in London, I said that the foundation of peace lay in the hearts of men and I hold it true that the more the citizens of the world can get to know each other the less likely are we to have the emotional condition in which war is possible.

Fortunate Meetings

We have been fortunate in this war to have welcomed to our shores so many citizens of the United States of America. There have been many friendships made, many misunderstandings have been removed, because almost inevitably knowing each other only from a distance we see each other in distorted way. All the differences are emphasized. The underlying likeness is obscured, but the British soldier and the American soldier when they came to close quarters soon found how much they had in common. I hold, therefore, that our United Nations organization, in which I profoundly believe, must be something more than an agreement between governments.

Discusses Misapprehensions

It must be an expression of the will of the common people in every country. Perhaps I might assist today in removing some misapprehensions. I come before you as the Prime Minister of Great Britain, but in accordance with our constitutional practice, I am also a party leader; the leader of a majority recently returned to power in the House of Commons.

I wonder how much you know about the British Labor party. We are not always very well informed on the politics of other countries. I doubt in fact whether very many British citizens know the exact difference between a Republican and a Democrat. You have heard that we are Socialists, but I wonder just what that means to you. I think that some people over here imagine that Socialists are out to

Anglo-U.S. Economic Rivalry Is Needless, He Tells Congress

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Congress today that the foundations of peace must be "world prosperity and good neighborliness." There is "no reason," he said, for economic rivalry between Great Britain and the United States.

Speaking in the House of Representatives to senators and congressmen who must approve any United States financial aid for Britain, Attlee frankly sought to remove what he called "some apprehensions" about his Labor party's program.

In his 3,000-word address, the British leader mentioned only briefly the prime purpose of his visit to this country—to discuss with President Truman the eventual disposition of the secrets of atomic bomb production. He gave no indication of the course which the conferences are taking.

His Picture Of Britain

Attlee likened his country to a man in Britain returning from the

The Prime Minister said he believed "some people over here" imagined that the British Labor party was "out to destroy freedom—freedom of the individual, freedom of religion and freedom of the press."

"They are wrong," he asserted, adding that the Labor party was "in the tradition" of all British freedom-loving movements and "in line" with "those who fought for the Magna Charta and habeas corpus, with the Pilgrim Fathers and with the signatories of the Declaration of Independence."

Sees Understanding Needed

In following their different economic courses, Attlee said, it is important that the United States

Text Of Prime Minister Attlee's Address To American Congress

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—The text of British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's address to the American Congress today:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, I should wish, first of all, to thank you sirs, on the great honor you have done me in inviting me to address your house in joint session.

During the war you were addressed on two occasions by my predecessor, Winston Churchill, a great war leader, whose words and actions in the most critical times of that long drawn out contest brought courage and hope to millions all over the world.

For five years I had the privilege of serving under him as a colleague. No one knows better than I do the resplendent services which he rendered to the cause of freedom.

Churchill's Best Wishes

Last week in the House of Commons, as leader of the opposition, in emphasizing the importance of furthering in every way our friendly connections with your great country, he wished me, on behalf of the whole House, the utmost

Stalin we sought to deal with some of those problems which the ending of a great war produces. Sirs, in what spirit shall we approach these high matters?

Recalls Arlington

On Sunday at Arlington, I stood with President Truman and the Prime Minister of Canada at that impressive ceremony of Armistice Day. I know that in the minds of the President and myself were remembrances of when we were both fighters in the first World War. We little thought then on November 11, 1918, that we should witness another world war. I do not think that either of us then thought that we, out of the millions of our fellow soldiers, would be called to shoulder the great responsibilities of high office.

Yet I am sure there was present in our minds last Sunday the same thoughts we had years ago—regret for lost comrades, gratitude for our deliverance and the resolve to do what in us lay to spare others the ordeal which we have endured. We have ended this second World War,

am happy to see with us today.

We were fortunate in finding great political leaders. We were fortunate, too, in the men of outstanding ability who planned our resources and our campaigns and who led our navies, armies and air fleets in battle. Standing here, I would like to pay a special tribute to the combined chiefs of staff. I would like to recall many of the leaders in the field, but I must content myself today with three names of great men—one in the west, two in the east—General Eisenhower, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

Days Of Anxiety

Speaking here today when all our enemies have been beaten down, my mind goes back over those five years in which I served in the British War Cabinet. I recall so vividly those anxious days in 1940 after Dunkerque. How anxiously we awaited the arrival of ships carrying rifles and ammunition from America, which gave us at least something in our hands to fight the invader whose threat was so imminent. I recall that wise and gen-

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destroy freedom, freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. They are wrong.

Labor Party's Ideals

The Labor party is in the tradition of freedom-loving movements, which have always existed in our country, but freedom has to be striven for in every generation and those who threaten it are not always the same. Sometimes the battle of freedom has had to be fought against kings, sometimes against religious tyranny, sometimes against the power of the owners of the land, sometimes against the overwhelming strength of moneyed interests.

We in the Labor party declare that we are in line with those who fought for Magna Charta and habeas corpus, with the pilgrim fathers and with the signatories of the Declaration of Independence.

Differences In M.P.'s

Let me clear your mind with regard to some of these freedoms that are thought to be in danger. In the ranks of our party in the House of Commons are at least 40 practicing journalists. There are several clergymen, many local preachers, plenty of Protestants, some Catholics and some Jews. We are not likely, therefore, to attack freedom of religion or freedom of the press. As to freedom of speech, believe me, as leader of our party for ten years I have never lacked candid critics in my own ranks and I have been too long in the opposition no to be a strong supporter of freedom of speech and freedom of the individual.

We believe in the freedom of the individual to live his own life, but that freedom is conditioned by his not cramping and restricting the freedom of his fellow-men. There is and always will be scope for enterprise, but when big business gets too powerful so that it becomes monopolistic, we hold it is not safe to leave it in private hands.

Planned Economy Needed

Further in the world today we believe, as do most people in Britain, that one must plan the economic activities of the country if we are to assure the common man a fair deal. One further word. You may think that the Labor party consists solely of wage earners.

It is our pride that we draw the majority of our members from the ranks of wage earners and many of our ministers have spent long years working with their hands in the coal mines, the factory or in transportation. But our party today is drawn from all classes of society; professional men, business men and what are sometimes called the privileged classes. The old school tie can still be seen on the Government benches. It is really a pretty good cross section of the population.

Why He's Laborite

You may ask why do people from the well-to-do classes belong to our party. May I refer to my own experience: Forty years ago, as a young man studying law, just down from Oxford University, I visited for the first time my constituency, Limehouse, a very poor district in East London. I learned from it first hand the facts of poverty in our great cities. I became convinced that we must build our society on a juster foundation.

The result was that I joined the Socialist movement and eventually, after many years of striving, I find myself Prime Minister of Great Britain. The reason that impelled me to join the labor movement are the same that actuated so many of the members of my party, especially the great number of young men from the fighting services.

Foreign-Affairs Policy

What is our attitude toward foreign affairs? We believe that we cannot make a heaven in our own country and leave a hell outside. We believe this not only from the moral basis of our movement, which is based on the brotherhood of man, without distinction of race orcreed, but also from an entirely practical standpoint. We seek to raise the standard of life of our people.

We can only do so by trading with the rest of the world and, as good traders, we wish to have prosperous customers. The advance in methods of production so strongly exemplified in the United States has resulted in an immense output of goods and commodities of all kinds. We in our turn show the same results on a smaller scale. Yet there are hundreds of millions of people living in the world at a standard of life which is the same as they have had for a thousand years.

Room For Goods Of All

There is ample room in the world for the products of the great industrial nations like our own to raise the general levels throughout the world. We, like you, believe in an expansive economy and we can see no reason why, the need being so great, there should be any rivalry between us. We believe that the foundations of peace must be world prosperity and good neighborliness; that where science has placed such potential abundance before the human race we should collaborate to take advantage of it rather than scramble and fight for larger individual shares which only results in an immense increase in poverty.

We recognize that our immediate task is not easy. Many a man in Britain returning from the war finds his home blitzed and his business ruined. He has to start afresh and its a tough proposition.

Courage For The Future

As a country we are just like that man. We went out to win the war and now have to start afresh. Like him we are facing the future with courage and a determination to win through. We have not stood up to our enemies for six years to be beaten by economics.

I look forward to an ear of an increasing co-operation and friendship between the U.S.A. and Great Britain—not as being an exclusive friendship but as a contribution to the knitting together with all peoples through the United Nations Organization in the bonds of peace.

Discusses Nationalization

In our internal policies each will follow the course decided by the people's will. You will see us embarking on projects of nationalization; on wide all-embracing schemes of social insurance designed to give security to the common man. We shall be working out a planned economy. You, it may be, will continue in your more individualistic methods. It is more important that we should understand each other and other nations whose institutions differ from our own.

It is essential if we are to build up a peaceful world that we should have the widest toleration recognizing that our aim is not uniformity, but unity in diversity. It would be a dull world if we were all alike.

In a town there may be a great diversity of character and habit among the townsfolk. To some of my neighbors I may be drawn closely by ties of relationship or by old memories; for others I may have more sympathy through sharing their religious convictions, although perhaps estranged by their political views. Yet, I may be on good terms with them all and in close friendship with some.

I hope to see a world as orderly as a well-run town, with citizens diverse in character, but co-operating for the common good. In the British Commonwealth and Empire we offer an example of many nations some of which have reached, others of which are approaching, full self-government. Even during the war India was given the opportunity of taking complete charge of her own effort and in the colonial empire we have the eight or nine new constitutions which have been adopted or are being worked out, all based on the extension of democratic principles.

Closer-Friendship Hope

I hope that there will be ever-closer friendship between our great democracies. We have much in common. We have the language of Milton and Shakespeare, of Burke and Chatham, of Lincoln and of Jefferson. We have the memories of comradeship in a great adventure. Above all things, we share the things of the spirit.

Both of our nations hold dear the rule of law; the conception of freedom and the principles and methods of democracy; and most vital of all we acknowledge the validity of the moral precepts upon which our whole civilization is founded. Man's material discoveries have outpaced his moral progress. The greatest task that faces us today is to bring home to all people, before it is too late, that our civilization can only survive by the acceptance and practice in international relations and in our national life of the Christian principle we are members one of another.

Truman-Attlee Accord Seen For Internationalizing Bomb

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Leaders Are Reported Agreed on Steps Toward Control—Three Meet Late Today for Another Conference.

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The Truman-Attlee conference was reported today to have reached general agreement on steps toward international control of the atomic bomb. An announcement is possible by the week end.

This information was obtained from diplomatic officials who declined to be identified. They reported that President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee and Mackenzie King have been in substantial agreement since their Sunday afternoon talk, and the task at the moment is one of working out wording for a communique on which all can agree.

Tentatively, the conference may be wound up Thursday night and the communique issued Friday.

The only fly in the ointment from the point of view of American, and possibly Canadian officials, is the amount of information emanating from British sources here as to the preeminent role played by Attlee in the talks.

The Purported Attlee Plan.

One plan for putting atomic bomb controls under the United Nations Security Council, pooling scientific information through the same agency and generally strengthening the UNO through closer co-operation of the United States, Britain and Russia to be known here as the Attlee plan. However, some of Attlee's own associates say that his ideas were presented to the President and Mackenzie King orally rather than by written memorandum. Others on the inside of the talks insist that in fact no exact plan was presented.

The White House gave evidence that Mr. Truman was irked by the situation. The White House clammed up and wouldn't give out any information at all. William D. Hassett, presidential secretary, reiterated today what he had said yesterday; namely that Mr. Truman is "honor bound" not to talk about the conference in advance of the communique. Since British officials had talked, Hassett was asked whether he would go so far as to say they had broken faith.

"Oh," he replied, "I can't comment on that."

Another Conference Late Today.

Hassett opened his news conference by saying he had heard nothing about resumption of the talks involving the President, Attlee and Mackenzie King of Canada. He said he assumed that Attlee was concentrating on a speech he planned to deliver before Congress today.

Asked when the President might have a news conference this week, Hassett said it probably would be when a joint statement could be made. Later, however, the White House scheduled another Truman-Attlee-Mackenzie King conference for 4:30 P. M. Others invited to attend were the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador; Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador; Secretary of State Byrnes, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff; Sir John Anderson, British atomic bomb expert, and T. L. Rowan, Secretary to Attlee.

Ties UNNRA Aid To Censorship

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Sir Waldron Smithers, a Conservative, announced today he would ask Commons tomorrow to attach to any future British grants to UNNRA a stipulation that UNRRA benefits should go only to countries which lift censorship and give newspaper correspondents full access to normal news sources.

Britons To Get More To Eat In December

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sir Ben Smith, British Minister of Food, said tonight that tightly rationed Britons would get a "Christmas gift" in the form of larger food allotments in late December.

The "bonus" will consist of a pound of sugar, sixpence (12 cents) worth of carcass meat, fourpence (8 cents) worth of corned beef, a quarter of a pound of candy and a double ration of butter and margarine.

Tyler Kent Awaits Deportation To U.S.

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—An attorney for Tyler Kent, former clerk in the United States Embassy in London who recently completed a seven-year prison sentence for violation of the British Official Secrets Act, said today he understood Kent would leave for America within a week.

Following his release Kent was detained as an undesirable alien to await deportation.

Haw-Haw Tries For Appeal

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Attorneys for William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) applied today to the Attorney General for permission to appeal to the House of Lords his sentence to hang for high treason. Joyce's conviction was affirmed by the Criminal Court of Appeal last week, and the House of Lords is the last tribunal which can review it.

British Knight Atom Scientist

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Professor James Chadwick, who helped develop the atomic bomb, was knighted today by King George VI.

Atomic Bomb Scientist Suggests End Of World

Edinburgh, Nov. 13 (AP)—Prof. James P. Kendall, Edinburgh University chemist who helped create the atomic bomb, said today that careful development of energy from conversion of hydrogen into helium would "revolutionize everything in this world."

"If we let the reaction run away from us," he said, "the experiment will be heralded to the rest of the universe in the form of a new and exceedingly bright star."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY NAMES DE GAULLE INTERIM LEADER

Robt Wilson

PARIS, Nov. 13. — (AP) A cheering constituent assembly today unanimously elected Gen. Charles de Gaulle as interim president of France, and de Gaulle announced he would try to form a government on condition the assembly accepts his limited program of "must" legislation.

"Answering the call of the assembly I shall undertake to form and organize a government according to certain indispensable conditions, and for the work which must be achieved," de Gaulle said in a statement when officially informed of his election as head of the provisional government while a fourth republic is being created.

De Gaulle cited the need for drawing up a budget before the end of the year, and said he would propose "essential reforms" concerning credit institutions, public utilities, the administrative system, and laws governing magistrates and France's armed forces.

De Gaulle's election, his first to a public office, is for a seven-month term while the assembly writes a new constitution. It was made unanimous when one abstaining member changed his ballot thus giving 555 votes to the wartime leader, who rallied France in her hour of defeat. Fourteen of the

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vandated deputies were absent.

De Gaulle, receiving assembly officers at his suburban home in Neuilly, said he considered the honor a tribute to all of France's fighting forces.

Although the General expressed to friends the opinion that his cabinet would be formed by Thursday if no difficulties arose, he told the assembly leaders he reserved the right to accept or refuse the election pending acceptance of his conditions.

His cabinet must satisfy France's major parties—the Communists, Socialists, and Popular Republican movement (MRP)—who are expected to get an equal number of portfolios. De Gaulle invited Socialist leader Felix Gouin, assembly president, and Communist leader Jacques Duclose to confer with him tomorrow.

His election, while generally anticipated, touched off a tumultous scene in the packed Chamber of Deputies where members of the assembly shouted "Vive La Republique" and sang "La Marseillaise," followed by a moment of silence in memory of France's war dead.

Pledges Reforms

DeGaulle has resisted all party attempts to pledge him to a program, staking his political future on the reforms he can institute during the life of the assembly.

The three major parties, joined by the radical Socialists, emphasized their unity on de Gaulle by signing an accolade asserting that "the front line troops, the resistance forces and Gen. de Gaulle have merited well of the motherland."

De Gaulle informed the assembly at its initial meeting last week that his task as provisional president had ended automatically when the assembly convened. He had been the unelected leader of the French since 1940 when he formed the government-in-exile in London. Election of an interim president was directed by a referendum in the recent general elections.

The communists at the last minute swung to De Gaulle after Deputy Jacques Declos said his party "would create no obstacle to a manifestation of national unity."

A week of dickering has left the three leading parties, the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrat M. R. P. parties unchanged in their stand on a national program. All three say they agree on a broad program of leftist reforms. The Communists assert that the M. R. P. program is not sufficiently specific.

De Gaulle became the first elected French leader in five years. He assumed leadership of his defeated country in 1940 in London, gathering Frenchmen about him in a government in exile which returned to France in 1944.

De Gaulle's term as president of the provisional government is for seven months, the life of the constituent assembly, whose principle task is to draft a new constitution.

De Gaulle Chosen President

Constituent Assembly Elects Him for Seven Months to Create Fourth Republic.

Paris, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Gen. de Gaulle, France's wartime military leader, was elected interim President of the French Government by the Constituent Assembly today to direct the creation of the Fourth Republic. The vote was 555 ballots for De Gaulle, none against and one abstention.

WAR CRIME TRIAL DRESS REHEARSAL HELD IN GERMANY

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 13—(AP) Key personnel of the International Military Tribunal of the Nuernberg War Crimes trial, except for four prosecutors and the defendants, went through a prepared script today in the first full-dress rehearsal to test an elaborate mechanical system for conducting the trial in five languages at once.

Translators at separate microphones will report the trial proceedings in Russian, English, German and French, and listeners may connect their earphones to whatever translation they desire.

Col. Leon E. Doster, chairman of Georgetown University's department of modern languages, who is responsible for the system, said he was satisfied that mechanically at least the trial opening Nov. 20 would proceed without a hitch.

Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, deputy to the British prosecutor, described the preparations as "perfect," and former U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, American representative on the Tribunal, added: "It's okay."

The Tribunal will meet in its first open session at 10 a. m. tomorrow to consider a motion by counsel for the ailing Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach for a continuance, and Justice Robert H. Jackson's recommendation that young Alfred Krupp, son of the munitions maker, be substituted for the defendant.

An original move by Jackson to have the son indicted simultaneously with his father among the top Nazi war crimes defendants was defeated by three-to-one vote, Yesterday British prosecutor Sir Hartley Shawcross asked that Krupp be retained as a defendant and tried in absentia. A medical commission reported Krupp probably would die if forced to appear in court.

Most of the German attorneys who will defend the Nazi leaders said they believed their clients would obtain justice, but declared they were baffled and hindered in preparing their cases by the "strange" procedure of the International Military Tribunal.

At a formal press conference, Julius Streicher's counsel, Dr. Hans Marx, said he had requested a delay "so nobody could blame me for not having done my professional duty."

The attorney for the Krupp family, Dr. Walter Ballas, said he was ready to defend Alfred Krupp as his father.

A commission of American, French, British and Russian psychiatrists will give a final judgment on whether Rudolf Hess, once deputy Fuehrer, has amnesia as he claims.

Baffled, Lawyers For Nazis Say

By Daniel De Luce

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—The majority of German lawyers for top Nazi defendants in the war crimes trials of netx week declared today they were baffled and hampered in preparation of their cases by the "strange" procedure of the international military tribunal.

Asked at a press conference, however, if they believed justice would be obtained for their clients, most of the attorneys said favorable experiences in Allied military courts had convinced them of this.

Dr. Hans Marx, counsel for the anti-Semitic propagandist, Julius Streicher, said he had asked for a delay in the mass trial scheduled for November 20 "so nobdy could blame me later for not having done my professional duty."

May Drop Request

Whether he will withdraw the request when the tribunal holds its next preliminary meeting "depends on my client," he added.

Dr. Walter Ballas, the Krupp family attorney, said he was ready to defend the young Alfried Krupp as well as the elder Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach if the United States motion to substitute Alfried for the aged and ill Gustav as a defendant was approved. He protested against the fact that he apparently must appear in court for Gustav when the latter has been so ill he could exchange no words with his counsel.

The attorney for the mentally clouded Rudolf Hess complained because American and Russian psychiatrists for the international tribunal had shown Hitler's former deputy a movie of his leadership at a Nuernberg party congress without the lawyer's knowledge.

New Psychiatrists Sent

"I didn't know anything about it when this film was exhibited to my client," said Dr. Gunther Rohrscheidt.

Two psychiatrists from McGill and Columbia Universities have been ordered to Uuernberg to join three French, three British and Three Russian psychiatrists in passing final judgment on whether Hess actually has amnesia as he claims. They are D. Ewen Cameron, professor of psychology at McGill University, and Nolan C. Lewis, professor of psychology at Columbia.

The board also includes Col. Paul Schroeder, Chicago psychiatrist. It will review the findings of Major Douglas Kelley, of San Francisco, who has studied Hess since his arrival.

POPE SAID TO BACK NUREMBERG TRIALS

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—The newspaper Paris Matin quoted Pope Pius XII today as saying that the Holy See approved of the principle of the forthcoming Nuremberg trial of former Nazi leaders and hoped that "the guilty will be punished quickly and without exception."

In a copyrighted article by the newspaper's special correspondent, Dr. Nerin E. Gun, the Pope was quoted as saying in an interview:

"We knew that grave persecutions were taking place in Germany but we were never informed on the inhuman character of the Nazi repression. We were never permitted to intervene or to send help."

The Pontiff was quoted as saying the Nazi leaders were "not only responsible for the matcrial evil that they have caused but also for the spiritual crimes that they committed by refusing religious assistance to their victims. They must be punished so that the Germans who cannot be reproached for anything can discover normal conditions of life and be aided."

The Paris Matin further quoted the Pontiff as saying that very incomplete reports on concentration camps were received at the Holy See from the German Vicarate.

He called for pity, tne newspaper said, for "millions of Catholics" being expelled from the Sudetenland and Eastern German provinces annexed by Poland.

"Their condition is really horrible and that is even more unjust in that the populations of the other German provinces have found a normal life and are efficiently taken care of by the Americans," the Pope was quoted as saying.

BELSEN CAMP HORROR SUMMED UP IN TRIAL

LUENEBURG, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—Summing up the prosecution's case in the Belsen war crimes trial, Col. T. M. Backhouse today charged the forty-five Nazi elite-guard defendants with participating in a plot with Heinrich Himmler to murder and maltreat Allied nationals through the concentration camp system, and of being collectively guilty of war crimes.

He said the Belsen prison camp was a deliberate starvation camp where Josef Kramer, accused chief of the camp, and some of the "old gang" from the Oswiecim camp were sent to carry on the work of deliberate extermination after the camp in Poland was overrun by the Russians.

"Transfer of Kramer (to Belsen) was a forerunner to making Belsen a new Oswiecim," Colonel Backhouse asserted. "It became a camp of deliberate, inconceivable gross neglect."

"The murder of an entire race, and an attempt to destroy the strength of Poland, one of our allies, at the gas chamber horror camp of Oswiecim was an unequaled war crime" and an "avowed German war effort," he continued.

Replying to criticism on the length of the trial, now in its ninth week, Colonel Backhouse said "if the case proves that the accused had every opportunity to make their defense, not a bit of time was wasted."

Belsen Trial Summations

Lueneberg, Nov. 13 (AP)—Col. T. M. Backhouse, chief prosecutor in the war crimes trial of 45 SS guards of the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps, summed up for the prosecution today.

Replying to criticism of the length of the trial, now in its ninth week, he said that "if the case proves the accused had every opportunity to make their defense, not a bit of time was wasted."

Changes Ordered In German Prisons

Berlin, Nov. 12 [AP—Delayed]—The Co-ordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council ordered today a cleanup of German prison procedure, including proper medical and dental care and a prohibition on corporal punishment. The directive is binding in all four occupation zones.

One of the first orders was that prisons be made free of any discrimination against captives because of race, color or religion. A work program was ordered organized to use some prisoners on roads, conservation and forestation projects.

NITROCELLULOSE PLANT BLOWN UP BY ALLIES ORDER

Don Hoshe

EBENHAUSEN, Germany, Nov. 13—(AP) The $70,000,000 I. G. Farben-controlled nitrocellulose plant which fed the Nazi war machine five per cent of its nitrocellulose supply, was blown up today as the Allies continued their demolition of Germany's war industries.

In a single spectacular explosion the plant's two major units—a five-story nitrater building and a power plant—were reduced to smoking rubble. They went up in a sheet of flame followed by an earthshaking explosion which knocked down nearby buildings and sent clouds of black smoke billowing into the sky.

Like the Farben Powder plant at Kaufbueren which was wrecked yesterday by TNT, the plant here was a subsidiary of the Farben system. Its 2,300 workers during the war included 1,500 imported slave laborers. The Ebenhausen plant produced 1,000 tons of nitrocellulose and 350 tons of nitrocellulose powder monthly until it was damaged for the first time by Allied bombers last April.

Today was the second time the allies have destroyed the Ebenhausen plant. It first was demolished in 1919 but was rebuilt later by the Germans.

Next on the Allied demolition list is a $65,000,000 nitrocellulose and powder plant at Aschau. The date for the blowing up of this German war potential has not yet been set.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, U. S. Third Army commander, commenting on the blowing up of the German war plants said, "this begins the destruction of Germany's war potential." The General pushed the plunger which set off the explosion levelling 60 buildings of the powder plant at Kaufbueren yesterday.

The explosions, destroying only a few buildings at a time, were dwarfed by previous preparatory blasts of unsalvageable powder which killed one German civilian and broke windows in Kaufbueren, two miles away. No casualties were reported today.

The plant, extending over an area of two square miles and consisting of 243 scattered buildings, was valued at $45,000,000.

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Farben Powder Plant Blown Up By Allies

Kaufbeuren, Nov. 13 (AP)—Wrecking of Germany's munitions industry was started by Allied demolition squads today with a series of thunderous blasts that destroyed one of the biggest and newest powder plants in the vast I. G. Farben network.

"This begins the destruction of Germany's war potential," declared Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the United States 3d Army, as he pushed the plunger setting off the first of fourteen explosions that sent 60 buildings hurtling hundreds of feet into the air.

The plant, which extended over an area of two square miles, was so cleverly camouflaged and so completely masked by the surrounding evergreen forest that not a single Allied bomb was dropped on the factory during the war.

Partially Underground

Most of the factory's 243 scattered buildings were built partially underground.

Only those buildings suitable for nothing but arms manufacture were destroyed. Much usable equipment was salvaged from the plant, which was valued at $45,000,000.

Built by the Reich in 1939, the plant was operated on a lease by Dynamit A. G., of which the Farben concern owned 60 per cent.

Du Pont Stock

Col. Edwin S. Pillbury, of Berkeley, Cal., the Farben industry control officer, said E. I. du Pont de Nemours owned 7½ per cent of the stock, and Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., of Britain, held a like amount.

With 1,200 workers, of whom 800 were imported conscripts, the plant produced three per cent of Germany's powder output, and also loaded shells and made bazooka ammunition.

Today's carefully controlled explosions, in which only a few buildings at a time were blown up, were dwarfed by previous preparatory blasts of unsalvageable powder, which killed one German civilian and broke windows in Kaufbeuren, 2 miles away.

No Casualties Reported

There were no casualties reported in today's blasts, which used 90 tons of T.N.T.

Two thousand prisoners of war helped to dismantle equipment useful to peacetime pursuits. Some electric generating machinery is yet to be removed from remaining structures.

Another Farben-controlled nitrocellulose plant at Ebenhausen, near Ingolstadt, is scheduled to be blown up tomorrow and a third at Aschau will be demolished later.

7 Russians Killed In Fights With GI's

Berlin, Nov. 13 (AP)—The American provost marshal said today that seven Russians were killed and five wounded between July and October during altercations with American troops in the United States occupation zone of Berlin.

Co-operative efforts have sharply reduced the clashes and no fatal altercations have occurred for three weeks, the marshal—Lieut. Col. Gerald F. Beane, of Hollywood, Cal.—said.

Dual patrols of Americans and Russians now pace the border areas and around "frail stations where there were many cases of Russian looting." American sentries also have been ordered to shoot only in self-defense, he said.

Beane said "elements are here for a terrific crime wave" in the American sector this winter. Larceny and robbery are the most frequent crimes of American troops.

Beane said cases of rape are practically nonexistent because "a bit of food, a bar of chocolate or a bar of soap seems to make rape unnecessary."

GERMAN CLERGY PROTEST U.S. RULE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 13—(AP) German clergymen of all denominations have written protests to American authorities that the United States' denazification policy is too harsh, a U. S. army spokesman said today.

He said there was a uniform feeling among clergymen that injustices had resulted.

"There was bound to be some," he said, "but we must screen them through a net so fine that we didn't let any fish get away.

"Clergymen take the stand that mere membership in the Nazi party is not a fair way to judge. They want the cases judged individually."

The American military government was reported to have sent formal acknowledgements of the protesting letters without comment.

90 German Scientists Being Brought to U. S.

Experts on Atomic Energy and Rockets in Group

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Nov. 13 (AP).—An official American spokesman said today that ninety German scientists, including experts on atomic energy and rockets, were being taken to the United States.

Their names were concealed to prevent possible retaliation against their families.

The spokesman said that the scientists represented every phase of war industries. "They all volunteered and will be paid a very moderate salary," he said.

The men technically are listed as in "protective custody" rather than as prisoners of war. They will arrive in the United States on board the Argentina.

Sergeant Wins Medal

Nuernberg, Nov. 13 [AP—Delayed]—Sergt. Dale Speckman, of Metropolis, Ill., was recommended for the Soldiers Medal today for carrying a smoking shell safely away from a powder dump during the demolition of captured explosives.

Nazi Boss To Be Beheaded

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—Heinz Endress, a Nazi ward boss, was sentenced to death by decapitation today by a military government general court for slaying four captured American airmen at Neckarsulm, Germany, last March.

Danes Will Join In Reich Occupation

Copenhagen, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—A Danish Army division consisting of 11,432 soldiers will join next spring in the occupation of Germany, it was officially announced today. Britain will supply necessary arms.

Freedom Of Press Permitted In Poland

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Polish Foreign Minister Wicenty Rzymowski, taking note of British representations to Poland to preserve freedom of speech and press, asserted today Poland would do so without "interference" from other countries.

He said Poland was wide open for foreign correspondents, and declared they could write and send dispatches without interference, even those which might be "odious and incorrect."

Clergy Told To Leave

Rome, Nov. 13 (AP)—*Il Popolo*, organ of the Christian Democratic party, said in a Tirana dispatch today the Albanian Government had ordered all Italian priests and nuns to leave Albania by November 15, because of what the dispatch termed "bloody persecution conducted even against the native clergy."

Liberty Ship Hits Mine and Sinks

Trieste, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The American Liberty ship Abbot Mills, loaded with 8,500 tons of bulk wheat for troops in Austria, hit a stray mine outside Trieste harbor yesterday and sank while being towed to a wharf. The entire crew was taken off safely.

SEIZE JAP ARCHIVES

LISBON, Nov. 13.—(AP) Representatives of the United States, Britain and China today took into custody all the archives and property of the Japanese government in Portugal.

Ethridge In Moscow

Moscow, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, who is studying the Balkan political situation for United States Secretary of State Byrnes, arrived in Moscow today from Sofia. Ethridge is publisher of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Times*. He is staying at the residence of United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Russia Cites Helium Discovery

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP)—A natural gas well in the Saratov region of the U.S.S.R. has "also yielded valuable helium," the magazine International Literature said today without giving details. The United States has long had a world monopoly on non-inflammable helium.

Red Cross Group Says Role 'Is Not Concluded'

Geneva, Nov. 13 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross, which yesterday received the 1944 Nobel Peace Prize, said in a statement today that its role as an impartial intermediary "is not concluded."

Expressing appreciation for the tribute, committee members said they would continue to labor to acquit themselves to the best of their ability, "with the assistance of the National Red Cross societies and of all those who are willing to support their endeavors, of the heavy duties which the postwar period still place upon them."

Wartime activities of the committee, which grew from a personnel of 300 in 1939 to 3,659 in 1945, included delivery of 33,000,000 parcels, dispatch of 1,280,000 books to prisoner-of-war camps, replies to 620,000 individual inquiries, and the handling of 500,000 cables.

Romanian Crowds At Communist Funeral

Bucharest, Nov. 13 (AP)—A vast crowd, many shouting "Death to reactionaries," attended the funerals today of seven Communists and policemen killed last week in riots before the Royal Palace.

The funeral was in marked contrast to the burial of members of opposition parties who were killed at the Palace Square when they defied a Romanian Government order prohibiting celebration of King Mihai's name day. The Government of Petru Groza, long at odds with the King, forbade any demonstration at that service.

Anti-Russian Link

Government offices, businesses and many other establishments were closed by Government order for the Communists' funeral. Soviet Ambassador Kaftaradze blamed the recent demonstration on a "venomous serpent in the streets of Bucharest" and asserted it was in part a manifestation against Russia.

The 130 leaders opposed to Groza, whom the Soviet-sponsored Government singled out as "responsible" for the riots, failed to appear for an investigation at the military court as ordered. Violence erupted before the Palace last week when sixteen truckloads of Communists attempted to disperse crowds honoring the King. Romanian troops machine-gunned the crowds.

ASKS TROOPS EVACUATION

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—(AP) Former Prime Minister Mustapha Nahas Pasha, saying that Egypt was "boiling and the people living under great tension," tonight demanded in a speech immediate evacuation of British troops and the solidification of the country with the Sudan.

NAVAL MEN STAGE RIOT IN HONOLULU AFTER FAKE RUMOR

Groundless Report That Two Sailors Were Killed Starts Battle.

1,500 IN ATTACK

Navy Officer Blames Police, Cites Beatings of Sailors.

HONOLULU, Nov. 13.—(AP) Inflamed, police said, by a groundless rumor that two sailors had been killed in action (civilian housing area) residents, 1,500 Navy officers and men rioted three hours at the tract last night.

Two automobiles were overturned, a motorcycle was damaged and windows were smashed by the club-wielding Navy men. Police said no one was injured seriously but Joseph Gutheridge, 75, died of a heart attack while watching the rampage.

Detective Captain Eugene Kennedy said many of the 50 Navy men detained by police explained they were enraged "because we are damned sick and tired of seeing our buddies get beaten by local toughies and not a damned thing is done about it."

The only Navy officer identified among the arrested personnel was Lt. Blair Coleman, junior officer of the day, who was turned over to Lt. Jack Crain, former Texas University football star and senior officer of the day at the Naval Air station, for action by the Navy.

All of the Navy men detained were turned over to 14th Naval district authorities for discipline.

Kennedy said the immediate cause of the demonstration was a rumor, later proved false, that two sailors had been killed by Damon tract civilians.

Police Chief William A. Gabrielson in a statement late today insisted the riot would not have occurred if the Navy had cooperated "the way they said they would."

Gabrielson and Kennedy said the last report they had received from the Navy that its personnel were being attacked by civilians was made Sept. 9.

"Navy officers knew there was going to be a disturbance at the Damon tract and did not give us advance information, asserted Kennedy.

Police said the demonstrators were armed with clubs, knives and rocks.

Kennedy said he and Gabrielson conferred with the commandant of the 14th Naval district and agreed to increase the police patrol at the Damon tract until the Navy is able to handle the situation.

Navy Blames Police

Lt. R. M. Singer, NAS public relations officer, in a statement blamed the police for the disturbance, charging that in the last two months more than 30 NAS personnel have been beaten but that Honolulu police have not arrested a single offender.

Singer told interviewers that for the past two months individuals and small groups of sailors returning to the station had been beaten up and robbed by civilians of the tract area.

Many of the men have been hospitalized as the result of the attacks, the officer added.

Not more than one in 10 of the sailors involved in the riot was armed, Singer said. Most of them simply followed the riot leaders through the station gate without premeditation, he added.

He said the civilians had shown malice toward sailors and the Navy, and that not only men on foot but also jeep drivers have been stoned and barricades erected against them.

The assaults have happened especially when civilian girls rode in jeeps with the sailors or officers, Singer added.

The officers said most of the trouble had been caused by civilian juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18 who operated in groups of

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six or more and carried metal rods and clubs.

These juveniles, Singer asserted, would attack sailors; then take the service men's money and valuables.

Naval authorities had no immediate statement concerning the riot, but they have joined with Honolulu police in an investigation.

In Washington the Navy said that no official reports had been received and therefore it had no comment. Officials said that naval authorities of the 14th Naval district had full authority to deal with the situation.

200 BLUEJACKETS BATTLE HONOLULU CIVILIANS 2 HOURS

Riots Follow Fatal Attack on Sailor—75 Navy Men Arrested.

Honolulu, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—United States sailors and civilians rioted for more than two hours last night after a sailor was fatally injured by a civilian, the police reported today.

More than seventy-five Navy men were arrested after an estimated 200 bluejackets armed with clubs, stones and bayonets clashed with civilians in the Damon residential area.

Police Detective Neil Donahue said that the fight started when a sailor, alighting from a street car, was hit by a missle hurled by a civilian. The man died later, Donahue said.

The sailors entered the suburb about 10 P. M. and the ensuing battle royal lasted more than two hours. Honolulu military, shore and Marine police squads were sent to quell the fighting, but the rioting again broke out after midnight.

Windows were smashed in the barrage of rocks, homes were entered and a police car was overturned. The police said the service men had complained repeatedly of beatings received from the civilians living in the tract. Some sailors had been hospitalized as the result of alleged attacks.

Navy officials joined Honolulu authorities in investigating last night's disturbance.

British Assert Japanese Arm Indonesians

Gen. Hawthorn Accuses Commander of Giving Guns to Java Rebels

Nationalists' New Chief Seeks Peace

Sjahrir, Premier After Shakeup, Says He Will Work With the British

By The Associated Press

BATAVIA, Nov. 14 (Wednesday).—British Major General D. C. Hawthorn today formally accused the Japanese 16th Army commander, Lieutenant General Yiuchiro Nagana, of deliberately handing over arms to "unruly elements" in Java and causing bloodshed and loss of life to Allied troops.

Hawthorn's announcement followed a sweeping shakeup in the government of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, in which Sutan Sjahrir, youthful Socialist leader described as a moderate, became Premier. Sjahrir prepared to rush to Soerabaja in an attempt to halt the bloody fighting there between armed Indonesians and British Indian troops.

The sweeping Cabinet reorganization putting the 36-year-old Sjahrir at the helm in a newly-created post gave rise to hopes that the strife in Java and Indonesian demands for independence might be settled by negotiation.

British Forces Edge Forward

In Soerabaja, British forces, with a spearhead of tanks and supported by naval and field artillery, continued to edge forward. More than half of the naval base city was reported under their control.

There was no indication that the four-day battle was losing any of its fury. The British continued their house-to-house battle against powerful, well-trained forces, using first-class Japanese equipment including field artillery.

Sjahrir, whose elevation left President Soekarno with a title but with little power, said his first act probably would be to rush to Soerabaja with a three-man commission to investigate the local Indonesian leadership and attempt to stop the fighting.

Retains Only One Of Cabinet

Heretofore, Soekarno has been the top executive as president, without any premier. Sjahrir also took the posts of foreign minister and minister of home affairs, and retained only Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin from Soekarno's old Cabinet.

He declared the new Government would co-operate with the British. It must, therefore, assume the highly dangerous and difficult task of disarming the Indonesian youths who have gotten out of hand.

"Soerabaja has hurt our cause in the eyes of the world," he said in an interview. "We want to settle all matters amicably with the British."

The reorganization was understood to have been received with some satisfaction by the Dutch, since Sjahrir is a man with whom they may be able to negotiate.

"Just As Strongly Nationalist"

Sjahrir said: "I am a nationalist. The new Government will be just as strongly nationalist as the old. But if we can find common ground between ourselves and the Dutch in which we can mutually help solve Indonesian problems, I shall encourage our getting together."

Although some observers were hopeful that new attempts at negotiation might solve the troubled Indonesian situation, the Dutch were represented as feeling that talks with the nationalists would accomplish little as long as disorders continue.

It was still too early to tell whether Sjahrir, with the backing of the Socialist party and working committee of which he formerly was chairman, would have sufficient strength and influence to apply the brakes to the Indonesian military machine.

Indians Knock Out Bunker

The British said their forces in Soerabaja held the northern half of the city down to a line running from the Hotel Soerabaja through the post and telegraph office to the Hotel Grand.

On the west side of the Kali Mas, major canal running through the heart of the city, the British statement said, there was little movement. On the east side of the canal an Indian advance, led by tanks, knocked out a bunker and killed its defenders.

The statement told of persistent Indonesian efforts to use Japanese artillery against greatly superior British artillery and naval power.

British artillery broke up a concentration of about 200 Indonesians seen forming 1,000 yards south of the railroad station. RAF planes strafed road blocks and a suspected site of a Bofors anti-aircraft gun, while two bombs were dropped in the Hotel Brunet area, headquarters of the Indonesian youth movement.

Casualties, 7 Wounded

British casualties at Soerabaja yesterday were reported as seven Indian soldiers wounded. No figures were available on Indonesian casualties.

The British reported one British officer was killed and one Indian soldier wounded in Batavia by Indonesian snipers who kept up a desultory fire during most of the night. Barricades have been thrown up in the streets by the British in Batavia and all cars were being checked carefully.

Reliable reports have been received, the British said, that some Japanese troops have been killed in the fighting in Soerabaja.

"The tactics employed by the Indonesians are of Japanese standard practice," the British statement said, "and there is little doubt that some Japanese are still actively engaged in the disturbances at Soerabaja."

Indonese Name Sjahrir, 36, Premier

Batavia, Java, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, described as a moderate with whom the Dutch are likely to deal, became Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic today as British forces blasted at Indonesian nationalists in the heart of Soerabaja.

Sjahrir's selection as Premier by the Cabinet meant that the Nationalists had decided on a new governmental system under which President Soekarno apparently will have but a minor role. The Dutch had refused to deal with Soekarno.

A 36-year-old Socialist leader, Sjahrir retained temporarily the portfolios of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Cabinet.

Retains Only Sjarifuddin

Only one member of Soekarno's regime, Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin, was retained in the Cabinet which the Premier promptly selected. Sjarifuddin also was made responsible for all affairs of the Native Peace Preservation Corps and the police.

Soekarno now will have only slightly more powers than French Presidents exercised under the Third Republic, it was explained. The Governmental change models the Indonesian Cabinet on the European rather than the American system.

Declaring that the new system would provide a greater division of powers, Sjarifuddin said Soekarno would continue as the spiritual leader.

Decided At Soekarno's Home

The change was decided at a meeting in Soekarno's home shortly after the president returned from an Indonesian Youth Congress rally at Jogjakarta.

Hadji Salim, a 61-year-old professor of the science and interpretation of the Koran who had been a spokesman for Soekarno's regime, opposed the change as "morally unconstitutional." He added:

"The present (Government) crisis is unnecessary. This is not so much a Cabinet crisis. It is in fact a crisis in the republic's existence."

Statement Tomorrow

Sjahrir said he would issue a statement tomorrow informing the public of the changes in policy and personnel.

His new ministers, most of whom were chosen from the Government's working committee set up about six weeks ago, will assume their new duties almost immediately, he said. The Indonesians plan to hold elections before January 31.

As his first move, the new Premier probably will fly to Soerabaja with three membres of a Nationalist government commission to investigate Indonesian leadership at the naval base and attempt to stop the fighting there.

Dangerous Task

The new Government has announced a policy of co-operation with the British and must, therefore, take on the dangerous and difficult task of disarming Indonesian youths who have gotten out of hand.

Sjahrir said his policy would be co-operation with the British in the task allotted them at Potsdam—releasing internees and rounding up Japanese. So far as the Dutch are concerned, he said, "I shall encourage our getting together."

Nationalist Cause Hurt

Sjahrir said the fighting between British and Nationalists at Soerabaja had hurt the Nationalist cause and that one of his first acts as Premier would be to send a three-member commission there to investigate the entire affair.

British naval and field guns and RAF planes are supporting troops which have hammered through at least half of Soerabaja.

British headquarters announced that the bodies of two Japanese wearing Japanese uniforms were found in an Indonesian bunker at Soerabaja.

Jap-Style Tactics

The report, noting evidences of Japanese-style tactics, said: "There is little doubt that some Japanese are still actively engaged in the disturbances at Soerabaja."

In Soekarno's absence, Sjarir had written and distributed a pamphlet entitled "Our Struggle," in which he openly criticized Indonesian youths for "committing all sorts of crimes" and asserted that "attacks on foreigners prove to the outside world we are not a united people and that we are not ripe politically."

The pamphlet said: "Our revolution must begin with removing whatever remains of Japanese Fascism. The people who sold their honor to the Fascists must be eliminated."

Soekarno Called Collaborator

Both Soekarno and his Vice President, Mohamed Hatta, were characterized by the pamphlet as collaborators with the Japanese.

Soebardjo, Foreign Minister in Soekarno's Cabinet, broadcasting over the British-controlled Batavia radio last night, deplored the "Soerabaja tragedy" as having been caused by British failure to understand that the Indonesians fear the British are preparing the way for a Dutch return to Java.

He asserted that the way for a solution was for the British command to assure Indonesians that Dutch forces would not be returned under British protection.

Settlement Demanded.

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—A mass meeting sponsored by the India League adopted a resolution today demanding that the British Government immediately initiate negotiations with the Dutch and French governments and leaders of Indonesian and Indo-China Nationalists to settle current disputes on a basis of "national independence and self-determination." The meeting was attended by Indonesians, Indo-Chinese, members of the London Dutch colony and a handful of members of Parliament.

Laborite L. J. A. Callaghan, a Member of Parliament, was cheered when he demanded: "Are we going to regain the Indonesian empire for the Dutch with the help of the British Navy? The Dutch have been accustomed to hold down the Indonesians by the grace of the British Navy since 1840."

Called Face-Saving Device

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP).—A face-saving device has been set up in Java which holds promise of ending the bloody struggle which Indonesian, Dutch and British elements have got into since Japan surrendered.

The unrecognized Indonesian government abruptly has changed itself from an "American" to a "European" constitutional pattern.

The practical value of this is that it relegates to a parliamentary shelf the fire-breathing Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian President who, the Dutch charge, collaborated with Japan and whom they refuse to talk to.

This saves Dutch face, because the active head of Indonesian politics now is the new Premier, Sutan Sjahrir, formerly a subordinate official in the native regime. He publicly regrets the violence that has occurred, talks like a moderate, and the Dutch presumably will be willing to negotiate with him.

Meanwhile Indonesian face is saved by retaining Soekarno as President, a post that now theoretically is stripped of executive power like the Presidency of prewar France. What may be more important in the long run, Soekarno's own face is saved, and one may doubt whether his actual leadership has been seriously affected.

SOERABAJA STATION TAKEN BY BRITISH

Heavy Bombing and Strafing Attack Precedes Assault.

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By VERN HAUGLAND

SOERABAJA, Nov. 13—(AP) Indian troops have captured one of Soerabaja's main railway stations and have moved on to take a number of large government buildings.

These short gains were prefaced by a bombing, strafing and artillery barrage, which I watched from behind sand bags on the roof of one of the largest office buildings about a quarter of a mile away.

Two Thunderbolts came in with two bombs each and blasted the buildings in front of the Justice and government building area, then returned several times to strafe. The Indonesian defenders put up a few pitiful bursts of anti-aircraft fire and some small weapons fire.

The Thunderbolts also strafed the area east of Kota station, where three Japanese tanks were seen operating.

The heavy barrage of mortar and artillery fire against the entire enemy line was followed by an advance on the right flank, along the railway, led by a squadron of British tanks.

Chinese in the railway marshalling area have complained that they are suffering considerably under the shelling. They sent a note to the commanding general, asking for consideration and the aid of doctors. It was reported that about 50 Chinese were killed there yesterday.

An Indonesian shore gun near the harbor briefly exchanged fire with a British destroyer.

The Indonesians had entrenched themselves in concrete pillboxes, some Dutch-built and some Jap-built, and defended the vitally important Kota railway station in the center of Soerabaja Tuesday.

The railway lines crossing Soerabaja east and west from the station provided the last good defense position along the way to the main native business section and government buildings, Court of Justice, Town hall and several large hotels.

Mountbatten Assures News Access In Java

New York, Nov. 13 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the Allied Southeast Asia command, said today in a cablegram to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press:

"No restrictions have been placed on access of press correspondents to sources of news and information in the Southeast Asia Command. Instructions have not been given that staff officers may give information to the press verbally, but divisional commanders and senior commanders are not to do so in person."

Cooper had sent a protest to Mountbatten November 7 against the abandonment of press conferences which provided information on military activities in the Netherlands East Indies.

CHIANG'S TROOPS SEIZE GATE CITY

Chinese Nationalists Rout Communists from Shanhaikwan.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 13 — (AP) Chinese nationalist forces have wrested Shanhaikwan, coastal gateway through the great wall into Manchuria, from Chinese Communist defenders, neutral sources reported today.

Official dispatches, however, told of Communist victories in other civil war-torn North China provinces, particularly in Shantung where Gov. Hossu-Yuan said more than 30,000 nationalist troops have been killed by the Reds since the Japanese surrender.

While unable to confirm the reported fall of Shanhaikwan, on the Peiping-Mukden railroad and only 14 miles north of Chinwangtao, where American Marines are on guard, a Communist spokesman indicated it might be true.

He said the last Communist dispatch put nationalist troops only two-thirds of a mile from the strategic town, and commented that four of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies had been landed at Chinwangtao for the express purpose of forcing the great wall passage into Manchuria.

The forcing of the great wall might enable Chiang to put a strong force into Manchuria, to take over cities which the Russians were reported to be abandoning to Chinese control.

Official Chinese quarters here refused to comment on the report that Chiang had appealed to Russia for permission to fly his troops into Manchuria, but they indirectly indicated that this and other questions were being discussed.

Unofficial sources, however, said they considered it most unlikely that Chiang made a direct appeal to Moscow, pointing out that if he did and was subsequently snubbed, this would entail a loss of face to which he would hardly expose himself.

A Communist spokesman predicted that fighting would slacken generally, except in the vital Shanhaikwan area, pending the outcome of peace talks at Chungking. The discussion was scheduled to be opened at a political consultative council meeting around Nov. 20.

Governor Ho estimated civilian casualties in the civil strife in Shantung province at 200,000, with millions more rendered homeless. He charged the Communists with destroying or heavily damaging railroads, factories and mines.

The governor told interviewers at Tsinan, the provincial capital, that more than 50 districts of the province were surrendered to government troops by the Japanese, but the Communists subsequently overran 39 of them, capturing numerous towns.

Other fighting was reported in Suiyuan, Honan, Hupeh and Hopeh provinces. The Communists particularly were said to have penetrated into "all parts of Honan," and to have launched a fresh offensive Nov. 10 against the walled railroad town of Paotow in Suiyuan.

Deny Extra Aid to China.

American officials meanwhile made sweeping denials of Chinese Communist charges that the United States was assisting the Nationalist Government in excess of Unitel States-China war-time military commitments.

An American embassy spokesman termed completely unfounded the communist published report that China would get a $64,000,000 loan for purchase of munitions from the United States.

Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said that the United States would keep its war-time contract to equip thirty-nine Chinese divisions but denied communist reports that seventy divisions would be supplied by the United States. He said conversations regarding military aid to China were on a much higher governmental plane than his and he had no information of whether commitments might be increased.

[In Washington, Secretary of War Patterson said "there is no danger of our troops becoming involved in civil war in China unless they are attacked, in which event we may expect the American troops to react with vigor and success." The Americans in China, Patterson stated, are concerned entirely with disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops and when that mission is concluded will turn over their occupied areas to government forces.]

From the war fronts, serious fighting was reported in interior Manchuria with a greater battle building up along the North China-Manchu border.

A Communist report said that seven Government divisions, supported by more than 6,000 "Puppet" troops, have been sent north of the Yellow river to reinforce another Nationalist attack northward along the Peiping-Hankow railroad. The government is planning a pincer drive to squeeze the Communists out of the rail zone between the Yellow river and Shinchiachuang in Hopeh province, the report added. More than 100,000 Government troops are massed in southwestern Shansi and northwestern Honan provinces ready for a drive northward, the Communists asserted.

Fighting Continues.

The newspaper Ta-Kung-Pao, one of the few Chinese dailies with a correspondent in Changchun, reported fighting in that province had been going on "for days now and it may be imagined how hard it will be for National forces to fight their way into vast Manchuria."

Richard Bergholz, an Associated Press correspondent in Tientsin after a tour of the tense corner of North China between Peiping and the Great Wall, reported no new fighting, but said he had seen former Japanese and Chinese puppet troops guarding rail lines, communications centers and industrial plants in full cooperation with American Marines and Nationalist troops. Bergholz found no indication of any large numbers of Japanese going over to the Communists.

Chiang's Men Take Rail Town

Capture Shanhaikwan, Anchor of Great Wall, for Entry Into Manchuria.

Chungking, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops have captured the strategic rail town of Shanhaikwan from Chinese Communists, neutral sources reported today.

Shanhaikwan, coastal anchor of the Great Wall, has been the objective of Government troops seeking entry into Manchuria. Fighting in the vicinity began several days ago.

A Chinese Communist spokesman could not confirm word of Shanhaikwan's fall, but he admitted that the last Communist report said Government troops were only two-thirds of a mile from the town. He said the Nationalists landed four armies at Chinwangtao, United States Marine-guarded port south of Shanhaikwan, for the express purpose of taking the town and then pushing beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria.

DENY MUNITIONS IN LOAN TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) A post-lend lease credit of about $50,000,000 is being arranged for China but "no munitions are included," a government official said today.

The informant, a former official of the Federal Economic Administration whose task includes winding up China's lend-lease account told a reporter the transaction was designed to allow China to procure goods ordered under lend-lease but not delivered by V-J day. Most of the items are machinery, machine tools, textiles and some trucks and raw materials he said.

Chinese Communist newspapers said the United States would lend China $64,000,000,000 to purchase munitions. This was denied by an American Embassy spokesman in Chungking.

A War department official connected with supplying China told a newsman that "some munitions and weapons" have been transferred from the China theater to Chiang Kai-shek's forces to carry out the disarming of Japanese troops but said, "I doubt if it's anything like $64,000,000,000 worth."

Hurley Charges Communist Plot

Santa Fe, N.M., Nov. 13 (AP)—Chinese Communists attempted to "set up a separate Government in China or to destroy the Government of the republic of China" by obtaining arms from surrendering Japanese, Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China said in a statement here tonight.

Commending America's assistance in disarming the Japanese Army, Hurley asserted, "The Communist armed party attempted to have part of the Japanese Army surrender to them. The purpose of this was to procure Japanese arms . . . to attempt to set up a separate government in China or destroy the Government of the republic of China.

"It would assure prolonging civil war in China if the United Nations permitted the Japanese to surrender or transfer their arms to war lords, bandit organizations, or to any armed political party," the Ambassador's statement declared.

The assistance of the American military in China in receiving the surrender and in disarming the Japanese Army was referred to by Hurley as "a concluding phase of our war against Japan."

"America has no imperialistic designs in China. The United States desires that China furnish its own leadership," Hurley's statement continued. "The United States indorses the aspirations of the Chinese people to establish for themselves a strong, united, democratic Government."

U.S. SHIPS LAND CHINESE FORCES

Thousands Of Nationalists Put Ashore At Tsingtao

Tsingtao, China, *Wednesday*, Nov. 14 (AP)—American transports began unloading thousands of Chinese nationalist troops today at this Communist-encircled port.

It was the first landing by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men in Communist-dominated Shantung province since the end of the war. There was no opposition to the landing. The United States 6th Marine Division, under Maj. Gen. Lemuel Shepherd, of Charlottesville, Va., had landed at Tsingtao last October 11 and concentrated in the city area since then.

Trained By Americans

Nationalists landed today formed major elements of the Chinese 8th Army commanded by Lieut. Gen. Tang Feng. They have been trained and equipped by Americans as one of China's "sponsored" armies.

They were loaded on transports at Kowloon in south China.

Commodore T. B. Brittain, of Ashland, Ky., commanded the transports. It was the same force which landed the Chinese 13th Army at Chinwangtao on October 30.

Rail Link Cut

This one-time German treaty port has been virtually isolated from the rest of China since the war's end. The Tsingao railroad, which joins the main China rail network at Tsinan, has been cut and badly damaged by Chinese Communists.

More than 10,000 Japanese of the 5th Independent Mixed Brigade have surrendered, but some have been allowed to retain arms and stand guard on extensive industrial plants in the Tsingtao vicinity.

The Marines who landed originally at Tsingtao to disarm these Japanese still have not been told whether the arrival of the nationalists means they will be relieved and can go home.

China Seen Difficult

New York, Nov. 13 (AP)—A possibility that Japanese and German rather than American skills might be called on for the building up of Chinese industry was revealed today by Clarence E. Gauss, former United States Ambassador to China.

In his first public statement since he left Chungking a year ago, Gauss asserted the Chinese Government was making it extremely difficult for American and British interests to do business with nationals of this member of "the Big Five" of the United Nations.

Advises Slow Action

The former ambassador and one-time minister to Australia first told 2,000 traders, bankers and government officials at the thirty-second National Foreign Trade Convention that this country should go slow in making loans to China.

Then, in his first press confer-

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ence since his return, he hit even more directly at "the present attitude of some Chinese officials, who seem to think that the entry of foreign capital into China is an effort to restore the old extra-territorial status."

"There is too much emphasis on speed in building up China as an industrial and exporting country," he said. "Agrarian reform is needed first then, if the expansion of industry is a gradual process, there will be no need for large loans."

Robbed Of Properties

Robert F. Loree, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, another of today's eleven speakers at the foreign trade convention, asserted flatly that American property holders who had co-operated with the Allies during the war are now being "robbed of their properties after the shooting is over." He did not mention any specific nation as responsible but added:

"I for one should think Congress would be reluctant to extend credit to those nations who feel themselves justified in nationalizing or appropriating the property of American corporations and American citizens without prompt and adequate dollar compensatio n. Certainly payment in German marks or other foreign currencies to be converted into dollars at some unknown figure is not adequate or satisfactory compensation."

Bankers Assured

Wayne C. Taylor, president of the Federal Export-Import Bank, assured private bankers at the session that his institution would not operate against their interests and that "there will be more opportunities for constructive international financing offered than at any time in the history of the world."

Taylor said there were good opportunities in trading raw materials for finished goods with Russia and that "while the U.S.S.R. aproach is possibly unorthodox, it is nevertheless fundamentally sound."

Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Government's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who sat in with Gauss at his press conference, asserted Japan had been so far ahead of China in industrial organization and management that it would take years for China to build up its industry, even its handicraft industry, to a point where it could successfully enter the 5-and-10-cent-store trade in this country.

Japs And Germans

Echoing this statement, Gauss said: "There seems little doubt that the Jap know-how will be introduced into Chinese economy before we are through. We expect also that German experts may be employed there at low wages. There has been some effort to get American skilled workers at higher wages but they are just not available."

Gauss suggested that the Chinese political problem, now in a stage of civil war, could be settled by the inclusion of Communists in the government.

China Charters Ships For River, Coast Duty

Chungking, Nov. 13 (AP)—China has chartered 60,000 tons of British and Norwegian shipping to help fill her great need for coastwise and river traffic carriers, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director general of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today.

Tsiang said the CNRRA had completed arrangement with the British Ministry of War transport for 50,000 tons of recently constructed ships and with Norwegian sources for 10,000 tons.

The CNRRA has leased the vessels with funds provided from Britain's share of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration.

SEES 17c ACCEPTABLE FOR STRAITS RUBBER

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12 (AP)—Col. R. M. Williams, chief of the British Military Administration's Trade and Industry Department in Malaya, told a press conference today the current price of 36 Straits cents (about 17 United States cents) per pound for natural rubber is regarded as satisfactory by both growers and consumers.

He said conferences in New York and London, among United States, British and Dutch representatives, were seeking to reach an agreement on natural rubber prices and methods of assuring industry of a stable future in view of the competition of synthetics.

The British Ministry of Supply said in London that a British-American rubber group would meet in London Nov. 20 to study the post-war rubber situation. The group's rubber experts first conferred in Washington last January.

(The United States delegation will be headed by Donald Kennedy, chief of the State Department's International Resources Division. He will be accompanied by industry representatives.)

Mr. Williams said the conferences were held to establish the stability of the Malayan rubber industry, preventing price fluctuations which in the pa discouraged long-term planting by plantation owners and disturbed the marketing of finished products.

He also said he believed the price of tin would be maintained at not less than 250 pounds ($1,000) per ton, and that copra and other produce would bring higher than pre-war prices.

Koreans Organize New Liberal People's Party

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 13 (AP)—Several hundred delegates from American-occupied southern Korea, including many whose fervent patriotism was nourished underground during Japanese oppression, packed a Seoul church yesterday and organized the new People's party.

An offshoot of the so-called People's Republic, which was formed hastily just before American troops landed on Korea in September, the new party framed a liberal platform and elected a long-time Korean underground idol, Woon Hyung Lyuah, as its head.

Sets Forth Objectives

Lyuah, in an address, urged unification of the people, co-operation with the American Military Government, equal rights for women and:

1. Government seizure of land held by Japanese and wealthy Koreans, who allowed peasant tenants one third of the crops. AMG allows the farmers to keep two thirds.

2. Abolition of privileged classes and special privileges for a few wealthy land owners and industrial families.

Tells Of Treatment

From the well-educated Lyuah and his devout followers came a story of Japanese terrorism, domination and unyielding attitude toward the emotional Koreans.

Lyuah himself was imprisoned at hard labor almost four years. This may help explain why he is more popular than others who did not suffer, including even those who did patriotic work outside of Korea.

It is significant that his hold on the people is so great that Gen. Obuyuki Abe, Japanese governor general of Korea, asked Lyuah, immediately after the Japanese surrender, to urge Koreans to be calm preceding arrival of American occupation forces.

Retires On Rhee's Return

Lyuah, an admirer and friend of Dr. Syngman Rhee, self-appointed "president" of the Korean provisional government abroad, retired to the sidelines when Rhee returned after 33 years in exile and attempted to unify the country.

Lyuah's followers said they sincerely hoped that Rhee's efforts would prove successful, but others fear that he was away from Korea too long. They say he is not sufficiently attentive to the activities of younger and more liberal Koreans.

Korea Munitions Blast Kills Two U.S. Soldiers

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 13 (AP)—A large ammunition dump, containing 130,000 tons of impounded Japanese explosives, blew up, killing two American soldiers guarding it, occupation headquarters reported today.

A grass fire apparently fired the dump.

Disarming Of Japs In Saigon Speeded

Saigon, Nov. 12 [AP—Delayed]. Maj. Gen. Douglas Gracey issued orders today directing a speedup in the disarmament of Japanese troops in the Saigon area and decreed that all Japanese must be off the city streets by Saturday.

Gracey's directive will leave only a few Japanese in defensive positions in the French sector, where they have been assisting in keeping order and quelling outbreaks by Annamese Nationalists. The British commander ordered concentration camp facilities extended at once to receive the Japanese.

Japanese Rearmed

Some of the Japanese now engaged in defense work previously were disarmed, only to be rearmed because of increasing Annamese activity.

A British-French bulletin told of continued fighting yesterday at Cholon, where Annamese forces were said to have been driven off after attacking the Chinese hospital.

Bennett to Face Judicial Inquiry

Melbourne, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The Australian War Cabinet ordered a judicial investigation today to determine the circumstances of Lieut.-Gen. Gordon Bennett's escape from the Japanese after the surrender of his forces in Malaya in February, 1942.

This will give Bennett the open inquiry he demanded in place of the secret military tribunal hearing from which he walked out last month. He said he did not consider it proper to place his reputation in the hands of the military tribunal.

AMERICAN ARMY IN JAPAN NEAR ITS PEAK SIZE

TOKYO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—(AP) The American Army which began occupying Japan Aug. 30 now totals approximately 460,000 is near its peak and soon will decline, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger said today. The estimated figures include southern Korea.

"We are about ready now to go down hill, with more troops returning to the United States than come to Japan," the Eighth Army commander explained.

Eichelberger said the Eighth Army has 177,000 men and 10,800 officers in Japan; the Sixth Army has approximately 195,000 officers and men, and the U. S. 24th Corps has 70,000 officers and men in southern Korea.

British, Australian, Russian and possibly Chinese troops are expected to join in the occupation of Japan, with formal announcement of the plans to be made from the capitals of those countries.

Eichelberger did not say how soon the occupation force might be expected to reach its lowest figure. General MacArthur has said only 200,000 troops will be needed by spring barring unexpected developments.

Official deliberations on the size of the reparations bill Japan must pay began yesterday as the country received a forecast that it must slice its expenditures in half and increase taxes five fold.

Arrival of Edwin S. Pauley, President Truman's reparations representative, signaled full deliberations on the matter, already started by members of the reparations commission who arrived earlier.

"I want a couple of days to size up the situation before making any definite statements" about reparations, Pauley said.

Japan's semi-official postwar currency council, said the newspaper Yomiuri Hochi, reported to the finance ministry the necessity of halving expenditures and hiking taxes. These steps were termed necessary to control inflation.

The council recommended a 1946-47 budget of not more than 15,000,000,000 (B) yen. Non-military items of the present budget are more than double the proposed 1946-47 total.

Yomiuri Hochi said the council also recommended boosting revenues from the present 14,000,000,000 (B) yen to 70,000,000,000 (B).

The council made its report in connection with preparation of a five-year program to stabilize Japan's currency.

Food Program Report Ordered

With approach of the winter season, Allied headquarters called for a report from the Japanese Government by December 15 on what it is doing to feed the empire's 70,000,000 people. A long-range program for Nipponese agriculture was ordered by December 31, including a report on farm financial matters.

Consolidation of his two armies of occupation was ordered by General MacArthur, a step toward reducing the American holding forces in Japan and Korea to about 200,000 men.

Under this plan Gen. Walter P. Krueger's 6th Army will be deactivated January 26. Personnel not eligible for discharge will be transferred to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army.

"I expect to have things well in hand before I leave," he added, but he gave no indications how long he expects to remain. He arrived in a private plane with Navy Under Secretary Artemus L. Gates.

Preliminary Talks Under Way

Seventeen members of the Reparations Commission began preliminary discussions with officers of General MacArthur's staff here November 9, and Pauley's arrival signaled the start of official deliberations.

Another crushing reminder of the cost of war was brought home to Japanese by forecasts of taxes five times higher than current levies—despite a halved budget. Both points were contained in a recommendation given the Finance Ministry by the semi-official postwar currency council.

To Prepare Five-Year Program

The newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*, reporting the sharp warning, said that the council had been charged with preparation of a five-year program to stabilize currency—already ballooned by a mushrooming black market.

The council recommended a 1946-47 budget of not more than 15,000,000,000 yen. Non-military items of the present 111,434,000,000-yen budget are twice the proposed 1946-47 total. Current tax revenues of 14,000,000,000 yen should be boosted to 70,000,000,000, the council was quoted as urging.

Two Armies Consolidated

Indicating smoothness of his occupation program despite signs of restlessness among the Japanese, General MacArthur today announced consolidation of his two armies in Japan into one force under Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.

The 6th Army, now under command of Gen. Walter P. Krueger, with headquarters at Kyoto, will be deactivated January 26 and its personnel not eligible to return home will be transferred to Eichelberger's 8th Army command.

Pauley Arrives In Tokyo For Reparations Talks

Toyko, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Truman's reparations representative, Edwin W. Pauley, reached Tokyo tonight and announced "I want a couple of days to size up the situation before making any definite statements" about the reparations bill he and Japan will be asked to pay.

January 26 Triple Anniversary

January 26 is the birthday of both MacArthur and Krueger and is the third anniversary of the 6th Army's formation.

Krueger, who commanded the spearhead of MacArthur's advance

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through the southwest Pacific, may retire.

By March, headquarters said, the only combat divisions left in Japan would be the 11th Airborne, 24th and 25th Infantry and the 1st Cavalry. With headquarters special personnel and air-force units, they would bring the entire spring occupation forces for Korea and Japan to about 200,000.

Kyodo news agency reported that the Japanese Cabinet had asked the Throne to convene the eighty-ninth extraordinary session of the Diet November 26 instead of December 1, as originally planned.

This would give more opportunity to deliberate upon important bills, including the election law amendment bill.

Premier Shidehara's aides, taking cognizance of reports the Cabinet may resign en bloc, told Japanese newsmen there are absolutely no issues to substantiate such reports.

Fair Elections Promised

They said Shidehara in recent conversations with MacArthur pledged "with the utmost enthusiasm" that the forthcoming general elections would be held "in absolute fairness to all parties concerned." He hopes they will represent the "first perfectly free elections ever held in Japan in all her history."

Reliable sources said 45-year-old Imperial Prince Kaya has decided to follow the lead of Prince Higashi-Kuni in resigning his title. Kaya reached the rank of lieutenant general of the army.

Japs To Report By December 15

Allied headquarters directed the Japanese Government to say by December 15 what it is doing to provide the empire's 70,000,000 people with enough to eat. It further ordered by December 31 a long-range program for Japanese agriculture, including a report on such questions as farm indebtedness, taxes, credit and production.

Meanwhile, Emperor Hirohito, whom Japanese Communists said yesterday should be named Japan's No. 1 war criminal, read a report on the end of the war to his ancestors at Ise Shrine. He prayed that "the unprecedented crisis facing the nation would be conquered and the task of constructing a peaceful nation accomplished."

The Emperor is scheduled to visit tomorrow morning the Unebi Mausoleum, where remains of the Emperor Jimmu—Japan's first ruler—supposedly are interred, and tomorrow afternoon the Momoyama Mausoleum, where Emperor Meiji was buried.

Hirohito's Shrine Trip Detailed

Tokyo, Nov. 13 (AP)—Solemnly, reverently and at length, Japanese newspapers told today the details of Emperor Hirohito's pilgrimage to the grand shrines at Ise, where he reported to the spirits of his imperial ancestors.

"His Majesty, who stayed overnight at provisional headquarters in the precincts of the inner shrine," Kyodo News Agency reported, "rose early in the morning to undergo the solemn purification ceremony in preparation for the occasion.

Preparatory Prayers Recited

"Arriving at provisional headquarters in the compound of the outer shrine, his Majesty was greeted by shrine ritualists who had completed two nights of preparatory prayers. Piloted by shrine priests and an aide de camp and followed by the imperial household minister and other court officials, the Emperor proceeded to approach the oratory up to the outer fence, where he left those who had followed him.

"Entering the ground within the fence with the shrine priest and his aides de camp, his Majesty washed his hands at a hand-washing arbor to purify himself.

Bows Deferentially

"Accompanied by his chief aide de camp, he entered the inner fence and fixed himself at the worshiping place under the steps of the sanctuary. Bowing deferentially before the spirits of his imperial ancestors, the Emperor personally read the ritual prayer aloud.

"After the Emperor had given the text of the prayer, the ritualist chief priest of the shrine offered a branch of the sacred tree to his Majesty. Holding the branch in his hands, his Majesty solemnly worshiped before the spirits of his ancestors at 9.40 A.M., praying for the future of Japan.

"The branch he handed over to the chief priest, who went up the steps carrying the branch to the sanctuary. Withdrawing from the sanctuary, the chief priest reported to his Majesty that the offer and prayer had been duly received by his imperial ancestors.

Ceremonies Repeated

"Following brief rests at provisional headquarters attached to the outer shrine, the imperial cortege headed for the inner shrine at 10.05. Going through ceremonies similar to those held at the outer shrine, his Majesty graciously read the ritual prayer before the sanctuary of the inner shrine, reporting on termination of the war.

YANK FLYERS BURNED ALIVE

Schedler

Pictures Back Testimony At Trial Of Yamashita

Manila, *Wednesday*, Nov. 14 (AP)—Two downed American airmen were bayoneted, saturated with gasoline and cremated alive by Japanese troops, the United States Military Commission trying Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita on atrocity charges heard today.

An American officer in charge of graves registration substantiated part of his testimony with pictures he took of the flyers' fire-blackened bodies after the Yank reconquerors moved in.

The officer said the flyers were gunners from a twin-engined plane that crashed off Cebu. His pictures showed their arms still tied behind their badly burned bodies, which he discovered in an abandoned Japanese foxhole.

Filipino Tells Story

He said he still could see marks where a heavy instrument had inflicted wounds at the bases of the men's necks.

A Filipino who emerged from hiding near the foxhole told him the Japanese forced the men to stop beside the hole, struck them with bayonets, poured gasoline on them and ignited the fluid. One of the man, badly injured, struggled to the edge of the foxhole and begged for water.

Three Japanese soldiers poured more gasoline on the semi-conscious American and fired it. (INS)

It was announced that a second military commission, to hear charges of a Cebu massacre, will be headed by Maj. Gen. Basilio Valles, who has testified he found his brother's body in Manila's rubble.

Attack In Church Reported

Yamashita is accused of responsibility for mass atrocities by his troops.

Witnesses late yesterday testified that the sight of 4,000 to 5,000 terrified civilians seeking refuge in a Manila cathedral in February stirred Japanese troops into a night-long orgy of murder and rape.

One woman who lost her husband in the slaughter testified that Japanese soldiers entered the cathedral at night and at first milled about in the throng looking for girls. These they took outside and raped while helpless parents were left inside to listen to their daughters' screams of protest. Many of the girls never were seen alive again.

Later, the witness said, her husband and "thousands of others" were lined up outside the church by bayonet-wielding Japanese and marched off to torture and death at Fort Santiago.

Another woman, weeping as she testified, told of losing her husband and seven children in the cathedral. She said the Japanese finally set fire to the church, rolling drums of gasoline into the building and igniting them.

Other witnesses described the killing of more than 730 civilians in the city of San Pablo, Laguna Province. They were followed by survivors of a still greater slaughter, who related the massacre of more than 7,000 civilians in Calamba, also in Laguna province, early last February.

The procession of prosecution witnesses describing these brutalities was interrupted briefly as a 14-year-old defense witness took the stand.

Bislumino Romero, Japanese-educated grandson of the collaborationist Filipino General Artemio Ricarte, told the court that he had never been present when Ricarte and Yamashita discussed the fate of the Filipinos.

Previously, Jose Galang, a prosecution witness, had testified that young Romero acted as an interpreter at various meetings between Ricarte and Yamashita, when Ricarte allegedly was pleading with the general to revoke his order to "kill all Filipinos."

The boy said he was unaware of the present whereabouts of his grandfather, but he had been informed the general died in the mountains. Young Romero, who spent most of his life in Japan and testified today in Japanese, said he had heard Yamashita described as "a good soldier" because of his exploits in the conquest of Malaya.

Starvation Diet

Two witnesses testifying of conditions at the Los Banos internment camp told of the starvation diet given civilians there. They said food was so scarce that pigs which normally lived on kitchen scraps starved to death.

They testified that when internees protested against the shooting of two American civilian prisoners who were returning with food they had foraged outside, the guards' commandant replied he had orders from "Imperial headquarters in Manila" to kill anyone attempting to escape.

Meanwhile it was learned that the Philippine Supreme Court has asked Lt. Gen. Wilhelm Styer, commander of United States Army forces in the Western Pacific, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued as requested by Yamashita's defense counsel.

Boy Of 14 Testifies For Yamashita

Manila, Nov. 13 (AP)—The stream of prosecution witnesses reciting details of Japanese brutalities in the Philippine Islands under command of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was interrupted briefly today as a 14-year-old defense witness took the stand.

Bislumino Romero, grandson of Filipino Gen. Artemio Ricarté, who allegedly collaborated with the Japanese, told the court that he had never been present when Ricarté and Yamashita, now on trial for his life, had been together.

Testifies In Japanese

Educated in Japan, he testified in Japanese.

Previously, José Galang, a prosecution witness, had told of occasions when young Romero had been present as an interpreter at meetings of Ricarté and Yamashita. The Filipino officer, Galang said, had asked the Nipponese commander to change his order for "death and destruction" of all Filipinos.

The boy said he was unaware of the present whereabouts of his grandfather, but he had been informed that the General died in the mountains. Yamashita he had heard described as "a good soldier" because of his exploits at Singapore. The youth had spent most of his life in Japan.

Philippine Court Intervenes

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Philippine Supreme Court has asked Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Styer, commander of United States Army forces in the western Pacific, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued, as requested by Yamashita's defense counsel in a move to have the war-crimes case quashed.

Testimony on conditions at the Los Banos prison camp concluded as two witnesses told of the extremely meager sanitary facilities there and said that food was so scarce that pigs which normally lived on kitchen scraps starved to death.

A protest over shooting of two American civilian internees as they returned with food they had foraged outside brought a reply from the guard's commandant that he had orders from "Imperial Headquarters in Manila to kill any one attempting to escape from the camp," the witness said.

The prosecution alleged that in both incidents the men were not attempting to escape.

A parade of witnesses also began testimony concerning the alleged killing of more than 7,000 civilians in Calamba, Laguna province, early in February. Here, it was recounted, Japanese soldiers entered civilian residences and took truck loads of men, women and children away to bayonet and burn.

Massacre, Rape Alleged

The massacre of men and raping of women in a Manila cathedral between February 4 and 7 was told by one woman who lost her husband in the orgy. She said as many as 4,000 to 5,000 persons were taking refuge in the church. In further testimony the woman said:

The Japanese soldiers came at night, taking the girls outside and raping them while their screamed protests could be heard in the church. Families pleaded unavailingly with the Japanese that the girls were young and it was inhuman. Many of the girls were never seen again.

Taken To Murder Area

Thousands of others in the church were lined up the following day and taken to the dreaded torture murder area at Fort Santiago. Later the Japanese set the church on fire.

The next group of witnesses told of the killing of more than 730 civilians in the city of San Pablo, Laguna province, on February 24. No fewer than 650 were Chinese, who were systematically placed alongside open trenches and beheaded. Several Chinese witnesses who survived the ordeal exhibited deep scars on their necks and bodies.

listed men of the first three grades," Eichelberger added. The first three grades are master (or first), technical and staff sergeants.

"Since all could not be accommodated, it is my feeling that a fair solution would be to allow those who have been overseas a long time to bring their families, provided such officers and men plan to remain here for some time."

Length Of Time

He said he believed service men with two and one half to three years of overseas service should be given preference, reducing the overseas-time requirement as further family accommodations became available.

Only a small number would be eligible at first under such a plan, he said, because of the large number of high-pointers already en route home.

wife whose arrival in Japan has been reported.]

Not Open To Al

"It is my feeling that if families are to be permitted to come to Japan, that privilege should be thrown open to officers and to en-

GI's Health Up in Japan; Good Diet, Housing Cited

By The Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 13—There is only one chance in 200 now of GI Joe becoming ill, as against one chance in 100 during September, according to Brig. Gen. George W. Rice, United States Eighth Army surgeon.

He credits the improvement in health in this area to good diet, fine physical condition of the

Wives May Be Sent To Japan; Time Overseas To Govern

Yokohama, Nov. 13 (AP)—American authorities are studying the question of allowing wives to join service men in Japan, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger said today, and "I feel that a bit later, if there are proper accommodations, some fair solution may be arrived at."

The 8th Army chief said that some officers have asked officially that they be allowed to bring their wives to Japan, but "obviously facilities for receiving families here are very limited."

[Thus far Mrs. Douglas MacArthur is the only American officer's

men, and adequate housing—all three very rare outside the American camps.

Most prevalent ills, he says, were colds, respiratory diseases and malaria, in that order, with some cases of yellow jaundice, skin ailments, amoebic dysentery and diarrhea.

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Japs To Report Social Disease

Tokyo, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs announced today it is drafting an imperial ordinance requiring the reporting of venereal disease in compliance with an order of the Supreme Allied Command.

U. S. May Hold Training Chief

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Wednesday, Nov. 14 (AP)—Col. Nobuyuki Iijima, former director of military training for the Japanese Army, will be turned over by the Government to the Eighth Army for possible confinement as a war criminal suspect, it was learned today. He is in a Japanese Army hospital under guard.

70-Point Men On Way Home Soon

Yokohama, Nov. 13 (AP)—All 70-point veterans and nearly all 60-point men of the United States 8th Army in Japan will be en route home by December 1, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, estimated today.

Philippine Time-Shift Set

Manila, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Philippine Islands will return to Standard (120th East Meridian) time December 1 after four years of daylight-saving time, under an executive order issued today by President Osmena.

British Resume Control Of Their Pacific Fleet

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 13 (AP)—The British Pacific Fleet, which has been operating under the control of Admiral Nimitz, commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, now will revert to the control of the British Admiralty, navy headquarters announced today.

Nimitz, in a message to Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, the British fleet commander, expressed his appreciation for the loyalty and co-operation of the British force.

Nimitz Flying To U.S.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 13 (AP)—Admiral Nimitz left by plane tonight for Washington where he will testify before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the proposal for unifying the armed forces. Admiral Nimitz already has stated he is opposed to merger.

Aid For Peron Hinted In Vote Date Change

Buenos Aires, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Government decree today advanced the date of the Argentine presidential elections next year from April 7 to February 24.

The change was interpreted as a move by the military government to aid the presidential candidacy of Col. Juan Perón, whose political machine was built up during the time he was simultaneously Vice President, Minister of War and Labor Secretary. He resigned his multiple jobs last month.

Tentative Date in March DecidedOn forRioParley

Pan American Union Board in Informal Agreement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The governing board of the Pan American Union today decided tentatively to recommend that the Inter-American conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro be held some time during the last two weeks of March.

The conference originally was to have opened Oct. 20 but was postponed when the United States objected to having Argentina participate.

It is slated to draw up an inter-American mutual defense treaty to continue in force the act of Chapultepec signed at the recent Mexico City conference.

The agreement was reached at an informal board meeting held at noon today. Formal action is expected to be taken at a special meeting of the board Nov. 21.

The recommendations will leave Brazil, the host nation, free to select the exact date within the two-weeks period at the end of March.

Representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments for weeks have been working in conjunction with a special Senate committee in an American proposal for the treaty.

State Department officials plan to circulate the draft among the other American governments for their study prior to the conference.

Whether the United States would send Argentina a copy was an open question. The State Department has objected to Argentina's participating in the treaty on grounds that it has not lived up to previous international commitments, principally the Mexico City resolutions.

Pearl Harbor Prober Says FBI Warned Of Pending Jap Attack

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FAILURE OF ARMY AND NAVY TO ACT TERMED 'MYSTERY'

Gearhart Declares Hoover Will Give 'Startling Disclosures.'

AGENTS ALERTED

Congressman Says Warning Was Issued 11 Days Before December 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — (AP) Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) reported today after a conference with J. Edgar Hoover that the FBI learned of Japanese war intentions 11 days before Pearl Harbor and advised promptly reported to the Army and Navy by Mr. Hoover. Some of the messages were received in code and the Navy arranged for translations and reported back to the FBI."

On the basis of the intercepted messages Hoover "alerted" his agents in the Hawaiian Islands, Gearhart continued, but "no warnings or directives of importance were received in the islands by the military."

"Startling" Disclosures

Gearhart and Rep. Keefe (R-Wis), members of the Congressional committee which opens an investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack on Thursday, met with Hoover. Gearhart said the FBI director probably would be called to testify and predicted "very startling disclosures".

"The failure of the Army and Navy to act decisively and promptly at Pearl Harbor will be one of the mysteries which will be solved in the investigation," he declared. "Make that 'will be' emphatic, because it certainly 'will be.'"

Asked to comment on an assertion by Senator Hatch (D-NM) that political controversy attending the investigation would result in a "divided opinion," Gearhart said:

"W wouldn't know."

the armed services but that they failed to act.

The FBI got "considerable and very important evidence of the Japanese intention to resort to war action" by tapping wires into the Japanese consul general's office in Honolulu, Gearhart told reporters, and "all of this information was

Hatch told interviewers:

"I'm afraid no good can come out of this investigation. It is so thoroughly permeated with politics already that any report that is made will be considered political."

Gearhart said he and Keefe were convinced that one of the most important witnesses will be Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, naval intelligence officer, who they have charged was "badgered" in an effort to break down his original Pearl Harbor testimony.

Kramer, a patient at Bethesda Naval hospital, issued a statement several days ago denying he had been "badgered or held incommunicado."

"I am convinced," Gearhart said, "that efforts have been made to soften his testimony and that worry over the situation was the sole cause of this illness."

Two Doubt Success Of Sneak Probe

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Democrat and a Republican voiced doubt today that the congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor will quiet the clamor over the 4-year-old military disaster.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said he thinks the controversy-ladened inquiry will end with a split report with Democrats on one side and Republicans on the other. Public hearings begin Thursday.

"Permeated With Politics"

"I'm afraid no good can come out of this investigation," Hatch said. "It is so thoroughly permeated with politics already that any report that is made will be considered political.

"If the Democrats say that the Administration was not at fault, some people will call that a 'whitewash.' If the Republicans say the Administration was to blame, some will call that 'Republican propaganda.'"

Senator Willis (R., Ind.), one of the first to call more than three years ago for complete publicity on the disaster, said he thinks there is no chance of a unanimous report "unless the committee majority changes its attitude."

"Same As One-Party Inquiry"

"It is to be deplored that the majority has made a political issue out of this investigation by not opening all of the records to the minority members," he said. "It might as well be a one-party inquiry, the way it is being handled now."

Republican members have complained against an order by President Truman barring them from taking an individual look at Government records.

Willis said it ought not to be the purpose of any investigation "to blacken anyone's character," but he added:

"The American people will never be satisfied without a disclosure of all the events preceding Pearl Harbor and the fixing of responsibility on all of the persons who were dilatory in their duties."

Committee Republicans continued their activity today with a planned visit by Representative Keefe (Wis.) and Representative Gearhart (Cal.) to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief. They have said they think Hoover ought to be called upon for any information he might have about counterespionage on the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said that if Hoover has any information the committee thinks pertinent he will be asked to testify.

Keefe went out to the Bethesda (Md.) naval hospital again yesterday to see Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, described by Keefe as the officer who carried to high officials an intercepted message indicating the Japanese were planning to attack.

"Proof Of Badgering"

Keefe told a news conference he had obtained what he called "proof" of his contention that Kramer was being "badgered" to change his story.

Keefe said Kramer had been confined in a neuro-psychiatric ward of the hospital until November 7, the day after Keefe and Gearhart contended in the House that he was being held incommunicado.

Truman Wants $1,350,000,000 More For UNRRA

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—A second authorization of $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as this country's contribution to its work for the year ending in March, 1947, was asked of Congress today by President Truman.

Of $1,350,000,000 authorized for the fiscal year ending in March, 1946, Congress already has allotted $800,000,000 and UNRRA has spent or committed it all.

House Stipulation

An appropriation of the remaining $550,000,000 has been voted by the House, with the stipulation that it be spent only in nations which give Americans free access to news of UNRRA activities there, and is pending in the Senate.

Mr. Truman's message requesting the new authorization said that it was needed for China, Korea, Formosa, Italy, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Italy and two Soviet Republics.

Some aid is planned for White Russia and the Ukraine, which were the principal battlefields on the Eastern Front in Europe.

Opposed By Lehman

Meanwhile, Director General Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA characterized freedom-of-the-press restrictions on UNRRA appropriations as an attempt to use "starvation as a threat to force compliance" of liberated nations with American policy.

"Nobody believes more strongly in freedom of the press than I, nor has fought harder for it," Lehman said in an interview.

"But UNRRA should not be used as a weapon to impose conditions on any particular country. Starvation should not be used as a threat to force compliance with a policy of one country, no matter how desirable that policy may be."

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Text of Truman UNRRA Message

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The text of President Truman's message to Congress today on a new monetary authorization for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

This country has pledged itself to do all that is reasonably possible to alleviate the suffering of our war-torn allies and to help them begin the task of restoring their economic productivity. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is one of the most important instrumentalities for accomplishing this great task.

As I stated in my message to the Congress on Sept. 6, 1945, the forty-seven nations of the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration determined at their third meeting in London last August that contributions beyond those originally made would be necessary if we expect to complete the minimum tasks assigned to UNRRA. The council recommended, on the motion of the United States delegate, that each member country whose territory had not been invaded by the enemy should contribute an additional amount equal to 1 per cent of its national income for the fiscal year 1943.

U. S. Share $1,350,000,000

In accordance with this recommendation, the United States' share would be $1,350,000,000, matching our original contribution authorized by the Act of Congress on March 28, 1944.

The original contributions of all the member nations have been applied principally to the activities of UNRRA in providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the countries of eastern and southeastern Europe, and to the care of United Nations' displaced persons stranded in enemy territory. UNRRA, of course, does not undertake relief or rehabilitation responsibilities in either Germany or Japan.

The invaded countries of northwest Europe, comprising France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, by and large, possess sufficient resources in foreign currency and credit to acquire their own essential imports from abroad. Direct assistance to northwest Europe is, therefore, not being furnished by UNRRA.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, on the other hand, not only have suffered greatly at the hands of the enemy in the course of the war but they are almost entirely without foreign exchange or credit resources. Consequently to date they have been the chief objects of UNRRA's activity.

Describes Plight in Italy

UNRRA has undertaken a limited program of $50,000,000 in Italy to provide for the health and care of children and expectant or nursing mothers.

Italy, since her participation in the war as a co-belligerent with the United Nations, has contributed substantially in both manpower and facilities to the Allied victory, becoming, at the same time, one of the most severely contested battlefields of the war. The destitution and needs there are appalling. Italy has virtually no foreign exchange resources, and without the aid of UNRRA the country might well lapse into starvation.

UNRRA has also assisted in the care and repatriation of millions of Allied victims of Axis aggression who were deported to and enslaved in Germany. It has initiated a preliminary program of assistance to China.

By the end of this year UNRRA anticipates that all the funds which will be made available to it from all sources in accordance with the original contributions will have been spent or encumbered. The flow of supplies purchased with these funds cannot last beyond the early spring.

China the Biggest Problem

The end of the war with Japan has made it possible to estimate the magnitude of the relief requirements of China and other Far Eastern areas. Reports on the European harvest of 1945 reveal a serious shortage of all types of foodstuffs.

China presents the largest of all the relief responsibilities which UNRRA now faces. With inadequate supplies and resources it has struggled bravely for eight years to combat the enemy as well as the ravages of famine, disease and inflation. Other programs are required for Korea and Formosa, two areas of the Far East which are now being restored to the peaceful ranks of the United Nations after decades of Japanese oppression and extortion.

UNRRA proposes the extension of aid to Austria. This proposal is in accordance with the Moscow and Potsdam declarations by the major powers to the effect that Austria should be treated independently of Germany and encouraged to resume the free and peaceful role which it played before being invaded by Hitler's legions.

A limited program of aid is also intended for the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine. These areas constituted the principal battlefields in the struggle between Russia and Germany. They were the scene of some of the worst German atrocities, devastation and pillage.

Will Use Surplus Supplies

The recommended additional contributions will hardly suffice to permit UNRRA to meet the most urgent and immediate needs for relief and rehabilitation for which it is responsible. We hope to fulfill a substantial part of this contribution through the use of military and lend-lease supplies which have become surplus since the surrender of our enemies.

I know that America will not remain indifferent to the call of human suffering. This is particularly true when it is suffering on the part of those who by sacrifice and courage kept the enemy from realizing the fruits of his early victories and from bringing his military might to bear upon our own shores.

UNRRA is the chosen instrument of forty-seven united nations to meet the immediate relief and rehabilitation needs of the invaded countries.

UNRRA is the first of the international organizations to operate in the post-war period, one which the United States originally sponsored and in which it has played a leading part. Apart from purely humanitarian considerations, its success will do much to prove the possibility of establishing order and cooperation in a world finally at peace.

I, therefore, request the Congress to authorize a new appropriation of $1,350,000,000 for participation in the activities of UNRRA.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

TRAINING MEASURE PASSES FIRST TEST

House Military Committee Votes to Continue Hearings on Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(AP) The administration's peacetime military training plan survived its first major test today when the House Military committee voted 15 to 12 to continue hearings on it.

Rep. Short (R-Mo.) forced the issue. He put a motion to defer consideration of the legislation until next year or until after the Senate has acted.

Short had been predicting for days that such a motion would pass.

Three Republicans deserted Short's ranks however and backed up the administration. Three Democrats voted with nine Republicans against it.

While some members viewed the result as a triumph for the idea of compelling youths of 18 to undergo a year's peacetime training, others took a different slant on the situation.

One member told reporters several committeemen may have voted to continue hearings simply to hear the first prospective witness, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is due to testify Thursday.

Eisenhower, who flew here from Europe, is expected to add his voice to those of other high-ranking commanders who have been urging a peacetime training program.

Another test vote may follow the Eisenhower testimony, it was hinted.

In any event, the very closeness of the vote virtually forecast a ding-dong fight over the bill from here on in.

Committee sources informed newsmen that the members voted as follows:

For the motion: Durham (D-NC), Sheridan (D-Pa) Philbin (D-Mass) Short (R-Mo), Arends (R-Ill), Clason (R-Mass), Thomas (R-NJ), Shafer (R-Mich), Elston (R-Ohio), Harnes (R-Ind), Fenton (R-Pa) and Johnson (R-Calif).

Against the motion: May (D-Ky), Thomaston (D-Tex), Brooks (D-La), Sparkman (D-Ala), Kilday (D-Tex), Davis (D-Tenn), Sikes (D-Fla), Stewart (D-Okla), Winstead (D-Miss), Holifield (D-Calif), Melvin Price (D-Ill), Roe (D-NY), Andrews (R-NY), Martin (R-Iowa) and Luce (R-Conn).

The votes of Thomas, Davis and Roe were cast by proxy.

Before the vote was taken, Secretary of War Patterson sought again to get some steam behind the bill. He testified in open session that "in the world today, for the time being at least, it's military power that talks."

Schwellenbach Wants Sole Rule Of Job Service

Asks Right to Operate U. S. Offices if Standards of Any State Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, asked Congress today to empower his department to operate public employment offices "in any state which fails or refuses" to operate such offices in line with Federal standards.

Mr. Schwellenbach was a witness before a Senate labor subcommittee considering legislation affecting the future course of the United States Employment Service.

He appeared one day after a Senate appropriations subcommittee voted—over Administration objections—to return this service from Federal to state control promptly.

Mr. Schwellenbach told the labor group that "our public employment offices are carrying the heaviest work load in their history." He recommended "favorable consideration" of legislation that would:

"(1) Vest in a single Federal agency, the Department of Labor, all Federal functions and responsibilities with respect to public employment office functions, (Rather than divide them between the department and the Social Security Board.)

"(2) Establish a Federal financing program for state public employment office systems, which will be identical to state unemployment compensation systems—100 per cent financing of administrative costs.

"(3) Clarify and amplify the principles which shall guide the Secretary of Labor in the promotion of the Federal-state national system of public employment offices.

"(4) Authorize the Department of Labor to operate public employment offices in any state which fails or refuses to operate such offices in accordance with Federal standards."

Sharply reduced wage offerings are cited by the government as a principal reason why available jobs go unfilled while more than 1,500,000 are looking for work.

The United States Employment Service, in a survey of three cities described as typical, said today that if job seekers accepted available work "they would receive a cut in take-home pay averaging from 34 to 49 per cent for men, and from 49 to 53 per cent for women."

Explaining, the U. S. E. S. said the lower-skilled jobs available pay lower wages, and a further cut results from reduction of the workweek from forty-eight to forty hours.

The U. S. E. S. gave these other reasons in answering the question, "Why are there large numbers of workers seeking employment when there are also large numbers of job openings?":

1. The labor market was inflated during the war by inclusion of many workers who had learned only a single skill.

2. There are few, if any, peacetime jobs calling for these limited skills.

3. A sharp reduction in the number of jobs available in the skilled categories.

4. Most available jobs are for men while most of the job-seekers are women.

The survey was made in Atlanta, Ga.; Columbia, Ohio, and Trenton.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, reporting today that 1,400,000 workers were laid off in September, said the number was 1,000,000 less than in August and that hiring turned upward.

The hiring rate for September was placed at 73 per 1,000 workers, the highest since June, 1944. In August it had been 59 per 1,000.

The B. L. S. said the increase resulted chiefly from a 40 per cent boost in the hiring rate for the so-called munitions industries. Many munitions plants had completed reconversion and were ready to produce new products, the agency said, while workers were rehired by some plants which found they still had war contracts to complete.

Industry to Explain Stand On All Parley Questions

Complete Statement on Position to Be Issued This Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) Industry's 18-man delegation to the Labor-Management conference will present a complete statement of its position on all major questions this week, management spokesmen announced tonight.

President Ira Mosher of the National Association of Manufacturers said industry's intent was to "shove things along a little" in the conference, now nine days underway.

Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said the forthcoming statement probably could be described as the first coordinating declaration by a major segment of American industry on employer-employee relations.

Johnston and Mosher, who lead the delegations of their respective organizations at the conference, met reporters after a caucus of management delegates. The caucus went to work on the blanket statement of policy shortly after the day's conference activities closed.

Part of the statement will be what Johnston and Mosher described as a "clarification" of the controversial resolution offered by CIO President Phillip Murray last week. Still shelved in the conference's executive committee the resolution calls for immediate collective bargaining between business and un-

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ions within the framework of President Truman's wage-price message two weeks ago. This called for wage increases generally to offset the workers' loss of high wartime earnings.

Management delegates generally have voiced disapproval of injecting the wage issue into the conference. Mosher reaffirmed this view tonight, saying that the Labor-Management parley was not a "conference for collective bargaining."

Asked whether the management effort to crystalize its position implied disappointment with the progress made in the conference to date, Mosher replied:

Not Disappointed

"I am not disappointed — by no means. But there comes a time in all meeting of this kind when someone has to shove things along a little.

"A lot of these committees have gone quite a ways toward agreement, and considerable progress has been made. You have got to give individuals a chance to talk things out; as they do they'll come to agreement."

Johnston and Mosher agreed that management had not yet decided its stand with respect to the Murray resolution, nor would they confirm a report that management would agree to the indorsement of collective bargaining if the references to wage increases were eliminated.

Murray himself has said the resolution was not intended to introduce the wage question into the conference but merely to get indorsement of immediate resumption of collective bargaining in the numerous cases where it has broken down.

On this point Johnston commented: "Mr. Murray has clarified the resolution orally; if it is to be adopted, it must be clarified in writing."

PLAN TO BRING LABOR PEACE STILL LACKING

Secretary Says Industrial Conference Hasn't Yet Tackled Problem.

UNION DISPUTE FLARES UP

Frankensteen's Charge That Lewis Secretly Joined A. F. L. Is Denied.

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The national labor-management conference so far hasn't tackled the question of establishing machinery to settle post war industrial disputes, George Taylor, Secretary of the conference, said today. Answering a question at a news conference, he said no committee had progressed to the stage where voluntary arbitration or mediation machinery would be under discussion.

No committee specifically has that task, but Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said before the conference opened last week that the agenda was broad enough to allow discussion of the subject.

President Truman, in his address opening the conference, asserted that "if this conference can recommend answers to the public demand for machinery to prevent or settle industrial disputes, it will have made vast progress toward industrial peace."

Taylor said that, in the conference's first week, committees had produced "a great interchange of information of the best techniques to use in different types of situations.

"It has proved a great opportunity for leaders of labor and industry to exchange techniques," he said.

Unions In Dispute.

As the conference met today after its Armistice Day holiday, a C. I. O.-Automobile Workers contention was raised that John L. Lewis secretly has taken his United Mine Workers back into the A. F. of L.

The contention—quickly denied by Lewis and the A. F. of L.—was voiced by Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the C. I. O.-Automobile Workers Union, who told a news conference such a reaffiliation would give the A. F. of L. another vote in the conference.

Associates of Lewis denied the Frankensteen report, which the Automobile Workers' official said he had on very good information, and William Green, A. F. of L. president, told newspaper men it was "bunk." Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, said he knew nothing about it.

The only conference committee to remain on the job over the long week end was one studying representation and jurisdictional disputes between unions. Harry Woodhead, chairman, saying progress had been made, told newsmen a report would be made by Friday.

Meantime, the C. I. O.-Automobile Workers' executive board concluded its sessions until January 8, after appointing Frankensteen, defeated for Mayor of Detroit in last week's election, to head a drive for a 30 per cent wage increase, or its equivalent, the aircraft industry.

Labor Friction Again Marks D.C. Parley

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—A CIO contention that John L. Lewis has secretly taken his United Mine Workers back into the AFL was raised today as the labor-management conference reconvened after an Armistice Day holiday.

The contention—quickly denied by Lewis and the AFL—was voiced by Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president of the CIO auto workers' union, who told a news conference such a reaffiliation would give the AFL another vote in the conference.

The Vote Situation

Labor's eighteen votes are divided four ways, with eight each for the AFL and CIO and one each for Lewis's UMW and T. C. Cashen, representing the railroad brotherhoods. The United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers each has nine of industry's eighteen votes.

Associates of Lewis denied the Frankensteen report, which the auto union official said he had on "very good information," and AFL President William Green told newsmen it was 'bunk." CIO President Philip Murray said he knew nothing about it.

Lewis, AFL Go Parallel

Thus far in the conference, which opened last week to seek a solution to labor unrest throughout the country, Lewis and the AFL have supported the same objectives.

They teamed up to get the mine workers' chief a seat on the conference's executive committee, and they both criticized a resolution by Murray seeking to have the conference add the wage issue to its work program.

Lewis has been holding back in AFL reaffiliation moves in an effort to secure an advance guarantee of representation on the Federation's executive council.

AFL Council's Stand

The council has invited Lewis back to the Federation, which he left in 1937 after forming the CIO, but it would not pledge him a council place at once. After Lewis left the CIO Murray became president of that organization.

Lewis called Murray's wage resolution "namby pamby" because it would limit increases to those proposed by President Truman in his wage-price speech on October 30.

Murray told a reporter last night that he would not change his resolution and that the executive committee could take it up whenever it desired. He added that he would not press for action.

Bargaining Prospect

While agreement of management representatives on any declaration in favor of wage hikes would be difficult to obtain, some industry leaders have expressed a belief that the conference might agree to a resolution based on collective bargaining.

Murray's resolution contains this clause:

"The representatives of labor and management assembled in this conference do hereby make an urgent call upon the labor unions and the representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue."

Progress Reported

The only conference committee to remain on the job over the long week end was one studying representation and jurisdictional disputes between unions. Chairman Harry Woodhead, saying "progress" had been made, told newsmen that some kind of report, whether conclusive or not, would be made by Friday.

Fairless Rejects Plea For New Wage Conference

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. — (AP) Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel corp., said tonight that negotiations for a settlement of a priee controversy with the CIO United Steel Workers "are being blocked by the union and the government."

Earlier Fairless rejected for a second time an appeal by labor Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach for resumption of parleys with the union.

The steel president spoke tonight on a radio program (ABC) sponsored by the American Iron and Steel Institute in a question-and-answer discussion with an announcer.

"We are not refusing to bargain collectively," he declared "negotiations are being blocked by the union and by the government.

"The president of the union, Philip Murray, said flatly in the very beginning that his demand for an increase of $2 a day was not subject to dickering or compromise.

"The government is blocking it by keeping steel prices frozen. Wages cannot continue to go up when prices must remain at their present level.

Fairless said the union's demand, if granted, would cost the industry "at least $225,000,000 a year."

Commenting on how U. S. steel's answer would apply to other steel companies, Fairless said:

"Well, United States Steel is only one unit of an industry composed of many companies. Many of the other companies also have met with the union in collective bargaining conferences and their situation has been much the same as ours. After all, the economic facts of life apply to every business, large or small.

"The American Iron and Steel Institute, whose member companies employ 95 per cent of the workers in the steel industry, in a statement today said: 'proceeds from sales of steel provide the only funds out of which wages can be paid. Today the ceiling prices imposed by OPA do not provide a sufficient return to pay current costs of steel operations, let alone any increase in wages.'"

Fairless told a reporter after the broadcast that he "expected an answer from OPA this week," apparently referring to his company's request for a steel price increase.

LOWER PAY MAKES IDLE PASS UP JOBS

USES Says After Survey Men Would Take Home 34 to 49% Less, Women 49 to 53%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sharply reduced wage offerings are cited by the Government as a principal reason why available jobs go unfilled while more than 1,500,000 persons are looking for work.

The United States Employment Service, in a survey of three cities described as typical, said today that if job seekers accepted available work "they would receive a cut in take-home pay averaging from 34 to 49 per cent for men and from 49 to 53 per cent for women."

Explaining, the USES said the lower-skilled jobs available paid lower wages, and a further cut resulted from reduction of the work-week from forty-eight to forty hours.

The USES gave these other reasons in answering the question, "Why are there large numbers of workers seeking employment when there are also large numbers of job openings?":

1. The labor market was inflated during the war by inclusion of many workers who had learned only a single skill.

2. There are few, if any, peacetime jobs calling for these limited skills.

3. A sharp reduction in the number of jobs available in the skilled categories.

4. Most available jobs are for men, while most of the job seekers are women.

The survey was made in Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ohio, and Trenton, N. J. The report did not cite the number of jobs available in the three communties, nor the number of unemployed.

The USES's last check, made several weeks ago, listed some 700,000 job openings for the country as a whole. The Census Bureau has estimated that as of the week Oct. 7-13 a total of 1,520,000 persons were unemployed. Later figures were not available.

The report said that more than half the Atlanta men seeking unemployment compensation had earned more than $50 a week on their latest jobs, "but such wages can be earned on only 12 per cent of the jobs open to men in Atlanta at the time of the survey."

In Trenton more than 60 per cent of the male applicants earned $60 a week or more on their last jobs, but 95 per cent of the available jobs paid less than this, while two out of three paid less than $40, according to the USES.

The report said that in Columbus a majority of male applicants had recent earnings of $55 or more, "but now only 7 per cent of the jobs pay this much."

CLOSED SHOP TO HIGH COURT

Supreme Tribunal Promises Ruling On Florida Law

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court today promised a ruling in a case raising a fundamental union labor question—can a state forbid the closed shop?

Florida voters wrote such a ban into their constitution one year ago. A three-judge Federal District Court upheld it, although they expressed "grave doubts" about their jurisdiction. So the Supreme Court first will inquire into the lower court's right to act.

If the Supreme Court should decide the District Court exceeded its authority, the latter's decision apparently would be nullified. In its order today, the high tribunal directed that arguments be made on that point.

Law Called Arbitrary

American Federation of Labor unions contended the Florida law is arbitrary and discriminatory against union members. Attorney General J. Tom Watson, of Florida, replied that it guaranteed collective bargaining, thus satisfying Federal requirements.

Here is the amendment in full:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or

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labor organization; provided, that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employés by and through a labor organization or labor union to bargain collectively with their employer."

The District Court pointed out that "no labor legislation by Congress has required an employé to belong to a labor union or has made the closed shop mandatory."

Free Speech Not Denied

"So long as the right to organize into a union and to bargain collectively is not abridged, there is no denial of freedom of speech, press, assembly and petition," the opinion said. "Whatever was traditionally a part of the process of collective bargaining seems to have been left unabridged by the second clause in the amendment."

The union declared 100,000 employés are working in Florida under union security agreements. Whether Florida can enforce such a law, it said, "is a matter of gravest importance to the 14,000,000 members of organized labor in this country."

Closed-shop agreements, it contended, are the only means for workers to insure job security, protection from employer discrimination, equality of bargaining power and protection of working standards against nonunion wage competition.

No Enforcement Law

The District Court further decided that the amendment does not violate the Federal Constitution or exceed the State's police power.

It observed, however, that the enactment is not self-executing and no enforcing legislation had been adopted. The court was not called on, it added, to decide what complications might arise out of operations of the act but added that it does not appear on its face to conflict with the national labor relations law.

In another decision, the Supreme Court refused to hold that the Washington (D.C.) Better Business Bureau is exempt from paying social security taxes. The bureau said the case affects others throughout the country.

In a five-to-three decision, the court held a Federal income-tax assessment constitutes a lien against property acquired later by the taxpayer.

272,000 Remain On Strike

[By the Associated Press]

Quiet prevailed along the nation's labor front today in the wake of the Armistice Day holiday, but threats of strikes in major industries remained in the background.

The number of idle remained at around 272,000, only a slight change within the past week.

Efforts to settle the largest strike, involving some 60,000 AFL lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest, have stalled, said a union spokesman in Portland, Ore. Negotiations to end the seven-week-old wage dispute continued but union leaders said there was no hope of immediate settlement.

Likewise, there were no indications that the strike of AFL-CIO machinists in the San Francisco Bay area for a 30 per cent increase was nearing an end. Now in its third week, the walkout of about 12,000 machinists has affected some 60,000 workers in scores of industries.

Employés of General Motors, Chrysler and Ford have voted in favor of a work stoppage to gain their demands for a 30 per cent rate boost. General Motors is scheduled to resume negotiations Thursday.

It was not known whether the United States Steel Corporation would accept Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's second invitation to resume negotiations tomorrow with the CIO United Steelworkers. Strike votes among 500,000 workers are scheduled for November 28 and December 6 in support of the union's demands for a $2-a-day increase.

Home Buying Bill Calls For Only 5 P.C. Down

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—The possibility of buying a low-cost home on a down payment as small as five per cent is embraced in a new housing program proposed in the Senate.

That would mean $250 down on a $5,000 cottage, although there usually are transfer charges that would boost the initial payment somewhat.

Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.), Ellender (D., La.) and Taft (R., Ohio) agreed to sponsor jointly a general housing bill including that idea among special inducements for private builders to construct homes costing $5,000 or less.

$5,000 Set As Top Price

One of these inducements is a Government guarantee of mortgage up to 95 per cent of the value of low-cost homes built under the FHA. That would permit the down payment as small as five per cent.

The senators' measure would let the Federal Housing Administrator have discretionary authority in deciding just what price homes should be included, but it says the price could not exceed $5,000 in any case.

If building costs were low in the South, for instance, the administrator might limit the program there to houses costing no more than $4,000 while approving $5,000 ceilings in higher cost areas.

The Interest Rate

Interest charges on such mortgages could not run more than four per cent plus one half of one per cent insurance charge. Payments on the mortgage could run for as long as 32 years.

The plan also provides for mortgage guarantees up to 95 per cent on housing developments by "mutual corporations." Such a corporation might be formed by 40 or 50 people banding together to sponsor a housing development that they would live in and own mutually.

On this, the stipulated interest is 3½ per cent plus ½ of 1 per cent for insurance.

Rental Projects

A 90 per cent guarantee would be authorized on rental projects where the builder agreed to a rent schedule with the housing administrator.

These special inducements in the low-cost field were written into a revised version of an earlier Wagner-Ellender bill.

Retained are provisions for public housing, continuation of the FHA's 90 per cent mortgage program for higher-cost homes and urban redevelopment.

BOWLES SAYS CAR DEALERS SEEK TO GAIN EXEMPTIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — (AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles accused auto dealers today of a high pressure lobby campaign to gain exemptions from the OPA policy which requires retail merchants to absorb part of higher production costs.

He announced that the dealers' demands are being rejected. He added that price ceilings for new automobiles, to be announced Thursday, would permit dealers to make a higher profit than before the war.

He contended that a dealer could make a $200 profit on a $1,000 car whereas before the war he would have made only $115 on the same deal after taking into consideration losses on trade-ins.

Testifying before the House Small Business committee, which is considering dealer's complaints, Bowles reported that auto dealers had organized the most intensive telegraph-telephone lobby he ever had seen in a campaign but that OPA was resisting "government by pressure."

He said telegrams arrived at the rate of almost one a minute at OPA headquarters and the telephone switchboards were blocked by a flood of calls.

"Setting aside the fact that this flood of highly identical telegrams delayed the receipt of many important communications," he said, "one cannot help but respect the efficiency with which this part of the campaign was organized.

"The dealers did not fire until they saw the whites of our eyes but when they did fire, they fired with such perfect coordination that I cannot help but record my admiration."

Several members of the committee disagreed with Bowles that such incidents are "alarming." Rep. Hall (R-NY) commented that "it is sometimes healthy to get expressions of opinion from these little fellows."

Rep. Robinson (R-Utah) said he thought Bowles was over-emphasizing the "lobby."

The administrator shot back that the dealers have a right to make their opinions known "but Congress should also have a way to hear from the unorganized consumer."

Bowles said he couldn't exempt the auto dealers from the cost absorption regulation any more than he could exempt any other single industry.

"It would start an inflationary spiral just when victory over inflation is in sight," he said.

CLERIC ENTERS BOMB DISPUTE

Dean Of Canterbury Refers To Attlee's Suggestion On Russia

New York, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, said today of British Prime Minister Clement V. Attlee's reported suggestion that Russia be given atomic bomb information under certain conditions: "It could be interpreted as using the atomic bomb as leverage politically."

The dean, interviewed at La-Guardia Field en route to Washington, did not elaborate on the statement.

Acents Russian Suspicion

He said recent discussions of the atomic bomb would accentuate Russion suspicion of the United States and Great Britain.

"They will feel that they are not to be trusted with it," he said. He suggested that if the positions were reversed, the reaction outside Russia also would be reversed.

Referring to a conversation he said he had in Moscow July 6 with Josef Stalin, Mr. Johnson quoted Stalin as having said there could be sympathy and understanding between Russia and her allies.

Not So Easy In Peace

"Stalin said that sympathy and understanding between Russia and her wartime allies was easy in war when we were faced with a common and terrible foe," he said, "but it is not so easy in peace. He said it can be done, and 'it is our will it shall be done.'"

The dean arrived earlier today by train from Presque Isle, Maine, where his trans-Atlantic plane from England was forced down yesterday.

Touching on freedom of the press, the dean said: "If you have freedom of the press, you have the other freedoms."

JOHNSON STATES ATOM BOMB GIVES US PEACE POWER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — (AP) Senator Edwin C. Johnson, (D.-Colo.) urged today that the United States take steps to enforce world peace, "now and alone." The atomic bomb, he said, had given this nation the power to do so.

The acting chairman of the Military Affairs committee told an interviewer that the only defense against an atomic bomb is an atomic bomb.

"It is our opportunity to compel mankind to adopt a policy of lasting peace or be burnt to a crisp," he said. "This is a terifying responsibility but we ought to assume it at once and alone. To share it means watering it down with compromises.

Johnson's plan for maintaining world peace involves the use of long-range bombers carrying atomic bombs, and a horse-shoe shaped string of bases curving up from the Philippines to Alaska, east to Iceland and down through the Azores to Dakar and the South Atlantic.

The air force already has blueprinted planes with a 10,000-mile range, he said. From the bases he outlined, they would bomb any point in the world.

"I believe we ought to work for a world organization and for world understanding," he said. "But I think we ought to work for this first. Only when we get this system of far-flung air bases will we be ready to talk Turkey with the rest of the earth."

Johnson, a member of the special Senate committee on atomic energy and sponsor of one of the domestic control bills referred to that group, said the United States was always being told it should "fulfill its commitments" to maintain peace in the world.

"This is the realistic way to fulfill those commitments," he said.

Johnson said that the United States of course had no monopoly on virtue. But he recalled that the nation has fought two world wars with no anticipation of material rewards, and predicted that the peace-loving nations would applaud an American decision to use the bomb to prevent future conflicts.

"With vision, and guts, and plenty of atomic bombs, ultra modern planes, and strategically located bases, the United States can outlaw wars of aggression," he declared.

CRUISER AUGUSTA READY TO START TROOPSHIP DUTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—(AP) The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Augusta, first of 12 ships of the Atlantic fleet to be converted as troop-carriers, is scheduled to leave New York tomorrow on a six-day run to Le Havre, France, where she will reload and return to Boston.

The cruiser's complement has been cut from a wartime high of 1,100 men to 565 men and 360 extra bunks have been added so she will be able to bring back from Europe 1,000 Army personnel. On the trip to Le Havre she will carry 450 Army enlisted men and 22 officer replacements to the E.T.O.

Among the other ships which will be used as transports are the aircraft carriers, Wasp, Monterey, Enterprise, Randolph, Langley and Bataan, and the cruisers Boise, Portland, Philadelphia, Savannah and Reno.

The main berthing and mess facilities on the carriers will be on the hangar deck, where long rows of steam tables, bunks and washrooms have been installed.

The Augusta has installed 80 bunks in each of four compartments in what were hangars for scout planes. Another 40 bunks have been installed on what were deck ammunition lockers.

The cabin used by President Roosevelt when he met Prime Minister Churchill off Newfoundland in 1941 for the Atlantic Charter conference and more recently used by President Truman enroute to the Potsdam conference will be occupied by general officers who are among the returning soldiers.

The Augusta is commanded by Capt. J. R. Wallace, U.S.N. of Arlington, Va., and her executive officer is Comdr. F. R. Putnam, U.S.N.R., of Alexandria, Va.

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GI's To Probe GI Plaints Urged

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Senate Naval Committee was asked today to place Army and Navy enlisted men on its staff to investigate demobilization complaints.

Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) said in proposing this novel step that "GI's will talk to GI's when they won't talk to officers." What he wants is a "GI probe of GI complaints that thousands of high-point Army and Navy men are sitting around overseas anxiously waiting a chance to come home."

Robertson said he hopes to persuade the committee today to name to its staff two discharged enlisted men chosen by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and two still in the Army and Navy.

Protection Of Senate

Under his proposal they would have the protection of the Senate in investigating complaints.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) told the Senate yesterday that some Army and Navy officers do not seem to know that enlisted men they command have the right to communicate wiht congressmen.

They also need to learn, he said, that "wearing the uniform of the United States does not give them the prerogative to exercise abusive, arbitrary and tyrannical powers over men."

Morse said that after he had asked for a report on one sailor the man was reprimanded by his commanding officer.

Rosenman, Special Counsel To President, Plans To Retire

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Samuel I. Rosenman, a member of the original Roosevelt "Brain Trust," is retiring next January as special counsel to President Truman.

Rosenman gave up a $25,000-a-year job as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court to come to Washington October 1, 1943, to take the specially created White House post of chief counsel.

Now, at 49, he is anxious to get back to the practice of law in New York city, he said today, and re-establish himself in private life.

Lauded By Truman

In a letter acknowledging Rosenman's agreement to remain until after victory over Japan, President Truman spoke of Rosenman's "self-effacing zeal and patriotic devotion," and added that he had done his work with "seldom, if ever, any public credit or acclaim."

"Some day when accurate history is written, you will receive the credit which is due," the President added.

As he had done for the late President Roosevelt, Judge Rosenman played an important part in the drafting of Mr. Truman's presidential speeches and of other important White House papers.

Known As Confidant

But it was as the confidant of the former President that Rosenman was best known. They became friends when the man from Hyde Park first ran for Governor in 1928 and became his counsel.

When Mr. Roosevelt came to the White House, Rosenman went to the New York Supreme Court.

During his service on the bench, he often was called upon by the President for advice on governmental matters.

Later, during the war, Rosenman was instrumental in devising plans for setting up the Office of War Information, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Strategic Services.

As Mr. Roosevelt's emissary, he discussed with the British the original arrangements for the war criminal trials at Nuernberg.

AMPUTEE WILL AID VETERANS PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) An amputee who can ski, swim, dive, and ice skate today was named to supervise the Amputee Rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration.

He is Walter Bura, 31, who lost a leg as the result of a diving accident five years ago. A native of West Orange, N. J., he now is a resident of Miami, Fla.

Major General Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the VA, announced Bura's appointment at a news conference.

Bura, who has been an Army consultant for the past four months, said he believed much of the criticism of artificial limbs, provided veterans had resulted from misinformation, and attributed most of the trouble to failure to teach veterans to use the limbs properly. He said he would establish direct contact with veteran amputees in order to learn their problems, invite criticism, and provide corrective measures.

Long Roosevelt Tenure Bringing House Fight

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—House Democratic and Republican leaders headed today into a personal scrap over how many years a President should be allowed to serve.

At issue is a bill by GOP Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) proposing a constitutional amendment to limit any President to two four-year terms.

The measure, on which the Elections Committee will begin hearings Thursday, is an outgrowth of the late President Roosevelt's third and fourth terms.

Martin will be the chief proponent. Democratic Leader John McCormack (Mass.) will be his No. 1 foe.

Doing Their Own Fighting

Usually the party chieftains let their colleagues carry the ball for them in testimony before committees. This time, however, each says he feels so strongly about the problem that he intends to do his own fighting. Both added, however, that they hoped to avoid any direct reference to the late President.

Commenting on the measure, Martin said:

"The underlying philosophy of our American republic has always been that no man is indispensable. . . . It should not be possible for the President to build up so vast and ramified a political organization that he alone can be considered a candidate to succeed himself."

McCormack's Stand

McCormack asserted:

"We should not put ourselves in the position of placing the dead hand of the past across the face of the future. Who knows when sometime again it may be advisable to continue a President in office beyond the normal eight years in order to deal successfully with an emergency."

Martin's proposal must be approved by a two thirds vote of the House and Senate and then be ratified by three fourths of the state legislatures.

PRESIDENT AND 'IKE' PRESS CLUB GUESTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — (AP) President Truman tonight was made a member of the National Press club, where several times he played the piano as a senator and vice president, and was presented with a Steinway of his own.

Edward Jamieson, club president, made the presentation at a dinner in the Hotel Statler. He remarked that the club was non-partisan and took no credit for Mr. Truman's elevation to the presidency "but the members of this club can take the credit for making you known nationally as a piano player."

The guests, numbering about 1,000, gave General Eisenhower a standing ovation.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada was among those attending the dinner. Eddie Cantor was master of ceremonies.

Gen. Marshall Welcomed In Philadelphia Parade

Salute to Crowd Is Returned by Thousands

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP).—America's top soldier, General of the Army George C. Marshall, clicked his heels, snapped a salute and smiled—and thousands of Philadelphians saluted and smiled back today.

Then under a shower of confetti and to the blare of bands the Army's chief of staff toured the Quaker City's crowd-lined streets.

The Pennsylvania State Guard and the Army's military police gave the parade the necessary martial touch.

Among those to greet the five-star general and Mrs. Marshall were Pennsylvania's Governor Edward Martin, Philadelphia's Mayor Bernard Samuel and Mrs. Samuel, Lieutenant General Philip Hayes, commanding general of the 3d Service Command, Colonel C. Francis Clement, commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Clement, and Judge Vincent A. Carroll, Philadelphia.

Vets Find 'Civvy' Supply Low

Chicago, Nov. 13 (AP)—GI Joes, waving their discharge papers and ready to go places in civilian life, are finding it difficult to get all dressed up.

They discover that there isn't much of a choice in men's clothing, say retailers and manufacturers.

The discharged service men, most of them wanting to buy complete outfits, are given preference by retailers, but the demand is greater than at any time in the last year and stocks are depleted almost as soon as shipments are received.

Supply At Unprecedented Low

B. J. Cahn, president of a national manufacturer of men's clothing, says the supply is at an unprecedented low throughout the country, because of lack of materials, strikes and manpower shortages.

Retailers and manufacturers say the shortage will begin to ease early in 1946, but supply will not meet demand until late spring and possibly next fall.

They say the shortage of wool is acute and that the shortage of lining and trimming materials also is holding up suit production.

Shirts, Shorts Also Scarce

Suits are not the only scarce item, merchants say. Shirts and shorts are equally scarce.

Cahn suggests that, until the shortage is passed, discharged officers have their uniforms remodeled instead of placing them in moth balls. Civilians also should take old clothes out of moth balls, repair and wear them until the situation eases, he says.

Another manufacturer disagrees, however, saying many officers may resent being told to remodel and wear military uniforms.

President Truman's Health Rated Excellent

Cincinntai, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Truman "has a terrific amount of bounce—he's made up of bounce," the President's personal physician, Col. Wallace H. Graham, said today.

After six months in office the President's health is "excellent and he has stood the strain of events perhaps better than the average man," Dr. Graham declared in an interview here today.

President Sends Two Nominations

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Brig. Gen. Alden Harry Waitt for chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, with the rank of major general. He will succeed Maj. Gen. William Nichols Porter.

The President also nominated Rear Admiral Oswald S. Colclough to be judge advocate general of the Navy. The Admiral will continue at his present rank. He succeeds Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, who has been assigned duty as commander, service force, Atlantic fleet.

Old Army Uniforms Going To Yugoslavia

New York, Nov. 13 (AP) — Mrs. Marshall Field, chairman of the women's division of the winter clothing campaign, said today the War Department had authorized the American Committee for Yugoslavia Relief to collect army uniforms from discharged service men for shipment to needy Yugoslavian families.

Mrs. Field said authorization was given in a letter from Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes, deputy commanding general of the Army Service Forces.

The uniforms must be stripped of all military buttons and insignia prior to shipment.

Japanese Seek To Get Back U.S. Citizenship

San Francisco, Nov. 13 (AP)—More than 1,000 Japanese today filed suits seeking to regain United States' citizenship which they contended they had been forced to renounce during the war.

The suits, entered as the Government prepared to start deportation of all renunciants on November 15, were in behalf of Japanese residents of the Tule Lake center in northern California.

The Japanese filed two mass petitions for writs of *habeas corpus* in the United States District Court here, charging they were victims of duress by the Government and seditious groups.

Two additional suits by the same persons also sought cancellation of their renunciation of citizenship, declaration by the court of their United States nationality, and an injunction to restrain the Justice Department from carrying out its announced plan of deporting them to Japan as aliens.

Minnesota Confers New Title On Halsey

St. Paul, Nov. 13 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the United States Navy's 3d Fleet, has a new title—Admiral of Minnesota's 10,000 Lakes.

Gov. Edward J. Thye handed the Admiral his newest commission today in welcoming him for his one-day visit to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Admiral Halsey will leave Wednesday morning by air for Pensacola, Fla., and will continue on to New Orleans Thursday on his nation-wide tour.

In a speech at the St. Paul auditorium, Halsey said he favored occupation of Japan "until they prove themselves, worthy," adding that "if they prove themselves, they should be given a little more rope, but we should always be ready to hit them over the head."

Doolittle Sees Comrade First Time Since Raid

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle today saw one of his comrades on the first Tokyo raid for the first time since their B-25's flew off the deck of the carrier Hornet, April 18, 1942.

Doolittle, who participated in Armistice Day ceremonies at St. Louis yesterday, made a special trip to Schick Hospital here to visit Lieut. George Barr, of Queens Village, N.Y., 28-year-old navigator.

Barr, physicians said, is recovering from malnutrition and nervous disorders resulting from his imprisonment by the Japanese after he bailed out of his bomber near Nanchow, China.

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"News" Is Broadcast From Plane Mile Up

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Correspondents of the three major press associations today simulated a broadcast of news stories to their offices from a plane one mile above the nation's Capital.

The flight was arranged to help publicize the Victory Loan Drive.

The voices were broadcast from the plane over the same type of amplification system as was used by the Navy in psychological warfare against the Japanese.

The transmission, under favorable conditions, can be heard distinctly on the ground over a 10-mile radius when the plane is at a height of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. The equipment can produce as much sound as 1,000 home radios turned on full power.

Hitler's Armored Train Arrives In Boston

Boston, Nov. 13 (AP)—Hitler's armored train on which he made many spectacular trips while the Nazis gobbled up Europe is in Boston aboard the Liberty freighter Wallace Tyler.

The vessel arrived here Saturday with a small body of troops from Antwerp but presence of the train aboard the craft did not become known until tonight.

Army spokesmen were not available immediately but a ship's officer who insisted on anonymity confirmed that the train had come here. He said he did not know the purpose for which it was brought to this country.

The train consists of two Diesel locomotives and four cars which are crated on the deck of the craft, taking up most of the deck space.

Truman In Two Parleys On Philippines Matters

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Truman discussed Philippine problems today with two groups, one including President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines; Paul V. McNutt, United States high commissioner, and Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner.

Romulo said the conference in which he participated touched on war damage compensation, mutually advantageous trade relations with the islands after independence, and adjustments of base pay for Philippine army enlisted men during the liberation campaign.

In an earlier conference which participants said dealt with Philippine matters in general, the President gave almost an hour to James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State; William L. Clayton, Assitant Secretary of Etate; McNutt, Abe Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Tydings and Representative Bell (D., Mo.), chairmen of the Senate and House Territories committees.

General Le May Shows Marksmanship Afield

Pierre, S.D., Nov. 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Curtis Le May, commander of the 20th Air Force in Pacific warfare, is a crack shot on aerial targets—including South Dakota pheasants.

Pierre members of a hunting party which included General La May yesterday, said the air forces officer racked up his limit of ringneckers in one-two-three order.

General Le May came to South Dakota to participate in the tenth anniversary celebration of the stratosphere flight in the Black Hills.

Philadelphia Wants UNO To Make City Its Home

New York, Nov. 13 (AP)—Four Philadelphians left LaGuardia Field today for London to ask the United Nations Organization Preparatory Commission to name Philadelphia the permanent home of the organization.

"Send back word that we are off to do a good job for Philadelphia," Dr. Robert Johnson, president of Temple University, said as the four boarded the plane.

With him were John Herndon and Ben Eschleman, university faculty members, and Judge Leonard Oliver, of the Pennsylvania State Court.

Barges for Indies Rubber

ROCHESTER, Nov. 13 (AP).—The first of 120 barges and sixty tugs designed to haul crude rubber from the interior of Sumatra and Borneo, were in the Barge Canal today, headed for the Dutch East Indies. The Odenbach Shipbuilding Corporation said about ten barges have already started the canal trip to New York City, where they will be loaded on ships. Construction of the barges and tugs has been under the supervision of Commander L. P. Stoppler, of the Royal Netherlands Navy.

GI Civil Service Placements Cited

Chicago, Nov. 13 (AP)—More than 1,900 widows of World War II veterans and wives of disabled veterans were placed in the Federal service during the first half of 1945, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

During the same six months 760 widows of World War I veterans and wives of disabled World War I veterans also were placed. During 1943 and 1944 more than 6,000 placements of widows and wives of disabled veterans were made. Veteran placements, including both ex-service men and ex-service women, totaled 95,000 for the six-month period, an average of about 16,000 a month.

34,900 GI's Due Home From The Wars

[By the Associated Press]

About 23,000 European veterans are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports on 19 transports.

At four West Coast ports, 22 ships are due from the Pacific with 11,900 troops.

New York Arrivals

The ships and units arriving:

At New York—Sea Porpoise, from Marseille: 2,714 troops, including 2,832d Engineers Battalion, 448th Ordnance Headquarters and Maintenance Company, 1st General Hospital, 4,067th Quartermaster Service Company, 102d Evacuation Hospital, 216th AAA Battalion and nine WACs.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Alfred Moore, from Marseille, 575.

William Graham, from Le Havre, 565.

Henry W. Longfellow, from Le Havre, 566.

Jonathan Worth, from Le Havre, 559.

Thomas Benton, from Le Havre, 559.

Winfield Scott, 25.

Madawaska Victory, 1,970.

Mexico Victory, 1,937.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Fitzhugh Lee, from Antwerp: 596.

Stage Door Canteen: 25.

Joseph Le Conte, from Oran, originally due yesterday: 22.

Newport News

At Newport News—West Point, from Le Havre: 7,730 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Reserve Command of the 8th Armored Division; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 8th Armored Division Artillery; Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 8th Armored Division trains; Military Police Platoon of 8th Armored Division; 148th Armored Signal Company; 88th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron; 508th Civilian Detachment; 268th Quartermaster Service Company; 4,068th Quartermaster Service Company; 4,185th Service Company; 300th Ordnance M Company (AA); 229th Ordnance Evacuation Company; 472d, 482d Ordnance Evacuation companies; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of 170th, 174th, 177th, 178th, 183d Medical battalions; 392d, 458th, 488th Medical Collection companies; 103d, 45th, 44th, 96th, 105th Evacuation hospitals; 11th Field Hospital; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 62d Medical Battalion Company; 516th Military Police Battalion; Detachments of 79th, 77th, 23d, 108th General hospitals; 937th Engineer Aviation Battalion; 395th Signal Company Aviation and miscellaneous personnel.

Sommel Sdyjk: 1,498 troops, including 654th Tank Destroyer Battalion, 3,250th Quartermaster Service Company, 3,262d Quartermaster Service Company, 220th, 858th Ordnance Headquarters and Maintenance companies.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Joseph Meek: 20.

James Barbour: 596.

J. W. McAndrew: 1,921.

Richard Gatling: 558.

John Trumbull: 548.

San Francisco List

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Monterey: 1,500.

Wheatland: 433.

Battleship Texas: 1,439.

Schuylkill: 43.

Renate: 208.

Dawson: 907.

Cowanesque: 52.

Canfield: 46.

Albert S. Puleson: 28.

Alamance: 45.

Pierce: 1,755.

Other Pacific Arrivals

At San Diego — Miscellaneous personnel on following, all from Pearl Harbor:

Battleship Maryland, 1,295.

Destroyer Cogland, 132.

Destroyer Swanson, 112.

Destroyer Wilkes, 92.

Destroyer Cook, 12.

Attack transport Fallon, 303.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Procyon, from Nagoya, 326.

Thompson, from Attu, 337.

Denali, from Alaska, 82.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Battleship West Virginia, from Honolulu, 2,000.

Mexico, 1,339.

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LONDON, NOV. 13-(AP)-THE FINANCIAL NEWS TODAY QUOTED SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, AS SAYING THE GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WOULD DECIDE "EARLY NEXT YEAR" WHETHER THE LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES MARKET --CLOSED DURING THE WAR--SHOULD BE REOPENED.

CRIPPS PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT THE MARKET REMAIN CLOSED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER THE BULK PURCHASE OF RAW COTTON.

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TOM DRIBERG, ANOTHER LABORITE MEMBER, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO SOUTHEAST ASIA, SAID THE BRITISH JOB OF DISARMING THE JAPANESE AND RELEASING ALLIED PRISONERS BY STUPID AND REACTIONARY DIRECTIVES AND PARIS." HE ADVOCATED RECOGNITION OF SOEKARNO'S "INDONESIAN REPUBLIC."

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HDD PARIS (newspaper) xxx as saying

"IT CONCERNS CATHOLICS, MEN AND WOMEN WHO SUFFER AND CHILDREN WHO DIE. TO BE CRUEL AND DISDAINFUL OF THEM THROUGH A SPIRIT OF VENGEANCE WOULD BE TO REPEAT WHAT WE REPROACH THE NAZIS. IT IS NEITHER CHRISTIAN NOR HUMANE AND DOES NOT CONFORM TO THE DEMOCRATIC IDEALS FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE FOUGHT."

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PARIS, NOV. 13-(AP)- THE TEXT OF GEN. DE GAULLE'S DECLARATION ON BEING NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT:

"THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH THENATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HAVE JUST ELECTED THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAVE A PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE.

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"FIRST OF ALL, THERE IS A SOLEMN CONSECRATION FOR THE ENTIRE EFFORT OF RESISTANCE THAT FRANCE OPPOSED TO THE INVADER AND WHICH GAVE HER VICTORY. IT IS NECESSARY TO SEE THERE ALSO AN EXPRESSION OF THE SENTIMENT AND WILL OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE WHO INTEND TO CONTINUE IN NATIONAL CONCORD THEIR WORK OF RE-CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION.

"DO I NEED TO SAY THAT FOR THE CITIZEN THAT I AM XXXX THE VOTE OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS AN EXTREME HONOR? AN INVITATION TO A NEW TASK IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY AND OF FRENCH UNION UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF WHICH EVERYONE REALIZES THE GRAVITY?

"BUT THE SITUATION IN WHICH OUR FATHERLAND FINDS ITSELF AS FAR AS ITS INTERNAL RESURRECTION, WELL AS ITS POSITION ABROAD IS CONCERNED, AND FURTHER, THE EXTENT OF THE WORLD PROBLEM TO BE RESOLVED BY THE GREAT VICTORIOUS POWERS OF WHICH WE ARE ONE--- IMPOSE ON THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE THE HEAVIEST RESPONSIBILITIES.

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WITHOUT ANY DOUBT, THE EXECUTIVE POWER MUST COUNT IN ITS ACTION ON THE XXXXXXXXX NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES; THEY MUST ALSO APPROVE ITS COMPOSITION. BUT AT THE SAME TIME THE INDEPENDENCE, COHESION AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE EQUAL TO ITS TASK. I WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO FORM, NOR TO DIRECT A GOVERNMENT THAT IS NOT ASSURED OF THIS AUTHORITY, THIS COHESION AND THIS INDEPENDENCE. IT IS A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE OF CONSEQUENCE.

"A PROGRAM HAS BEEN SPOKEN OF A GREAT DEAL. IT IT IS A QUESTION OF ORIENTATION, IT IS ESTABLISHED BY THE FUNDAMENTAL AGREEMENT AMONG ALL GOOD FRENCHMEN. IN THE RESISTANCE, LEARNED THE LESSONS OF OUR UNHAPPINESS AND

CHOSE THE ROUTE OF OUR RENOVATION.

"THESE LESSONS MUST BE UNDERSTOOD; THIS ROUTE MUST BE FOLLOWED; THIS RENOVATION MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED. AS FOR THEIR REALIZATION, NECESSITIES AND POSSIBILITIES MUST, OF COURSE, BE COUNTED ON AND IT WOULD MEAN COMPROMISING EVERYTHING NOT TO LOOK THEM IN THE FACE.

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"HOWEVER, THE POWERS OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ARE LIMITED TO 30 WEEKS, OF WHICH ONE HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED. DURING THAT SHORT PERIOD, THE PRINCIPAL TASK WHICH THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES HAVE DECIDED BY UNANIMOUS XXXX MAJORITY IS TO DRAW UP A CONSTITUTION. ON THE OTHER HAND, A BUDGET MUST BE DRAWN UP AND, WHATEVER ARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THIS BUDGET MUST BE ADOPTED BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR.

"BUT BESIDES THIS, SEVERAL ESSENTIAL REFORMS CONCERNING CREDIT AND UTILITIES AS WELL AS THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM, THE MAGISTRATURE XXX STRUCTURE [redacted] AND THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION OUGHT TO BE PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND CAN BE REALIZED BY THE ASSEMBLY BEFORE THE END O THIS PERIOD. AS WELL AS A PROGRAM, THEN, WE MUST ALSO HAVE A TIMETABLE.

"THESE IMPORTANT EXIGENCIES IMPLY, OBVIOUSLY, THAT THE ASSEMBLY ON ITS SIDE MUST CONCENTRATE WITH RIGOROUS ATTENTION ON ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE WORK, THAT IT NOT ALLOW ITSELF TO BE DISTRACTED BY MINOR SQUABBLES AND THAT IT DELIBERATELY AVOID ALL MATTERS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE. LET US NOT DELUDE OURSELVES ABOUT IT. WE ARE GOING TO MAKE THE [redacted] DECISIVE TEST OF A REPRESENTATIVE REGIME.

NOV 14 1945

"RESPONDING TO THE APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL GOING TO UNDERTAKE TO FORM AND ORGANIZE A GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CERTAIN INDISPENSABLE CONDITIONS AND FOR THE TASK WHICH WE MUST ACHIEVE.

"I HOPE TO RECEIVE COMPLETE ASSISTANCE FROM ALL. WE HAVE TOO

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MUCH TO DO FOR ANYONE TO CONSIDER AT THIS MOMENT ANYTHING OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL INTEREST."

LUXEMBOURG, NOV. 13 --(AP) PIERRE DUPONG, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS RETURNED TO POWER IN LAST MONTH'S ELECTIONS, HAS COMPLETED THE ORGANIZATION OF HIS CABINET WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY "IN A FEW DAYS", AND INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

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THE SOURCE SAID THAT DUPONG WOULD RESERVE FOR HIMSELF THE PORTFOLIOS OF MINISTER OF STATE, FINANCE AND ARMED FORCES.

HIS APPOINTMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE JOSEPH BECK, FOREIGN AFFAIRS; VICTOR BODSON, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC WORKS; PIERRE KRIER, LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY AND RECONSTRUCTION; CHARLES MARX, PUBLIC HEALTH; GUILLAUME KONSBRUECK, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; [redacted] EUGENE SCHAUS, INTERIOR; AND M. OSCH (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE) SECRETARY FOR WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

DUPONG, BECH AND [redacted] KONSBRUECK ARE CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS; BODSON AND KRIER SOCIALISTS; MARX A COMMUNIST; SCHAUS FROM THE PATRIOTIC THAT FORMERLY REPRESENTED THE RESISTANCE AND OSCH IS UNATTACHED.

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[redacted]

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV. 13-(AP)-A 30,000-WORD TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS BY TOP-DRAWER NAZIS DURING THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS WILL BE INTRODUCED IN THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

DANIEL DE LUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, FOUND THE TRAN-SCRIPT IN THE RUINS OF THE BERLIN WAR MINISTRY. HE MADE THEM THE BASIS OF A SERIES OF NEWS STORIES WHICH APPEARED IN ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPERS EARLIER THIS MONTH.

THOMAS J.DODD, A MEMBER OF JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON'S PROSECUTION PANEL, SAID THE CONVERSATIONS WOULD BE USED IN SUPPORT OF THE FIRST COUNT OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE 22 HIGH RANKING NAZIS. THIS COUNT COVERS "THE COMMON PLAN OR CONSPIRACY" CHARGED TO THE DEFENDANTS.

CB1032PES

NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD TRIALS XXX HIS ARRIVAL.

THE 18 GERMAN LAWYERS MET ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS AT THE PALACE OF JUSTICE. THEY WERE DRESSED SMARTLY AND MOST PROUDLY BORE SCARS OF OLD SWORD CUTS OF THEIR COLLEGE DUELLING DAYS.

UNANIMOUSLY, THEY ATTACKED THE "ENTIRELY NEW PROCEDURE" THEY ENCOUNTERED IN THE HIGH COURT.

"IT IS A STRANGE NEW LAND FOR US," SAID DR.EGON KUBUSCHOK, THE LAWYER FOR FRANZ VON PAPEN, HITLER'S ACE DIPLOMAT. HE ASSERTED THAT "THE CHARTER FOR THE TRIBUNAL DOES NOT STIPULATE WHETHER THE PROCEDURE SHALL BE ANGLO-AMERICAN OR CONTINENTAL."

"I PREFER ANGLO-AMERICAN FOR ORDINARY CRIMINAL CASES, BUT FOR CASES OF SUCH HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE AS THESE, I BELIEVE THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM IS BETTER," HE SAID.

DR.ROBERT W.KEMPNER OF LANSDOWN, PA., A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN WHO FIGURED IN THE PROSECUTION OF A NUMBER OF SEDITION CASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOW IS A SECTION CHIEF UNDER JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON. THE UNITED STATES PROSECUTOR, GREETED SEVERAL OF THE LAWYERS AS OLD COLLEAGUES.

KEMPNER SAID DR.OTTO KRAUSEMUELLER, REPRESENTING ADM. KARL DOENITZ, PROBABLY WOULD APPEAR IN COURT IN A NAVAL UNIFORM BECAUSE HE HAS JUST BEEN DETACHED FROM DUTY AS CAPTAIN OF VESSELS SWEEPING GERMAN MINES FOR THE ALLIES.

KA1155AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV. 13--(AP)---SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA)

TOLD CORRESPONDENTS TODAY HE REMEMBERED A LECTURE BY HANS FRANK BEFORE

THE NAZI PARTY CONGRESS [redacted] IN 1938 IN WHICH THE FORMER

[redacted] GAULEITER OF POLAND RIDICULED BRITISH AND AMERICAN LAW AS

"BACKWOODSY."

NOV 14 1945

"HE SAID THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE BEFUDDLED AND BAFFLED

UNLESS THEY COULD FIND PRECEDENTS ON BOOKS," PEPPER [redacted] RELATED, QUOTING; "WE

GERMANS/CAN RECOGNIZE A CRIME WHETHER THERE IS A PRECEDENT FOR IT OR NOT."

PEPPER COMMENTED; "WHEN THE (WAR CRIMES) TRIAL IS OVER HE WILL KNOW

MORE ABOUT AMERICAN-ANGLO LAW THAN HE THOUGHT EXISTED."

RCA 9 TUCKERS 01235 JRT 950AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV 13-(AP)-U.S.HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THE SPANISH CONSULATE IN MUNICH HAD BEEN CLOSED AND ITS RECORDS SEIZED, FOLLOWING DISCOVERY BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS THAT THE CONSULATE HAD ISSUED MORE THAN 100 ILLEGAL PASSPORTS IN THREE MONTHS, SOME PASSPORTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE GONE TO GERMANS. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETAINED THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CONSULATE.

DY236PES

NOV 14 1945

VATICAN CITY, NOV 13-(AP)-LT.ALVIN E.MARTIN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, CHIEF U.S. WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, WAS GRANTED AN AUDIENCE TODAY BY POPE PIUS XII.

THE VATICAN NEWS SERVICE SAID MARTIN WAS IN ITALY TO COLLECT EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT CHARGES OF NAZI PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS, AND ADDED:

NOV 14 1945

"AT THE NUERNBERG (WAR CRIMES) TRIAL, THE NAZIS WILL HAVE TO ANSWER FOR PERSECUTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."

JJ1114AES

HOD

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN ASSERTED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT NATIONALIST TROOPS WERE PUSHED TOWARD THE MANCHURIAN BORDER TO DEAL A "SERIOUS BLOW" AT COMMUNIST FORCES, PRESUMABLY IN THE SHANHAIKWAN AREA. CHNG (DAX) x+x To The Communists

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED REPORT, FROM CHINWANGTAO, SAID COMMUNIST TROOPS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE WERE EMBARKING AT THE PORT OF PENGLAI, NORTHWEST OF CHEFOO, FOR SOUTHEASTERN MANCHURIA WHICH IS 70 MILES ACROSS THE YELLOW SEA. THE MOVE MATERIALLY WOULD BOLSTER COMMUNIST FORCES STRNGLY ENTRENCHED AT SHANHAIKWAN, EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE GREAT WALL AND GATEWAY TO THE NORTH.

THE CONFERENCE OF NATIONALIST GENERALS AND WAR AREA COMMANDERS, WHICH HAD AROUSED COMMUNIST SUSPICIONS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WAR PLANNING WHILE THE PEACE CONFERENCES HERE CONTINUE, WAS OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED AS CONCERNED ONLY WITH THE SAFETY OF EAST ASIA AND THE WELFARE OF MANKIND.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT CHINA SHOULD "MAKE ENERGETIC EFFORTS TO SEEK PROGRESS IN THE HOPE SHE MAY, TOGETHER WITH THE ALLIED COUNTRIES, BE ABLE TO SECURE LASTING PEACE FOR THE WORLD."

HOWEVER, CHINESE QUARTERS WERE REPORTED PUZZLED ABOUT MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NATIONALIST OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA AND THE INABILITY TO GET NATIONALIST TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA, FROM WHICH THE RUSSIANS SUPPOSEDLY ARE WITHDRAWING TO PERMIT CHINESE CONTROL.

HW107APS NM BJT

A2KX ADD CHNG (NY) xxx in Suiyuan

EIGHTY PER CENT OF SUIYUAN HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE COMMUNISTS, SAID TU PING-SHAN, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN CHUNGKING. HE APPEALED FOR AID TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE INNER MONGOLIAN PROVINCE.

BOTH GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN DENIED FOREIGN REPORTS THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD OPENED AN OFFENSIVE ON A 100-MILE FRONT IN INNER MONGOLIA.

THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID THE REPORT WAS "UTTERLY FALSE", AND THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE ADDED THAT WHILE THE REDS WERE ATTACKING PAOTOW AND KWEISUI, IMPORTANT SUIYUAN PROVINCE CITIES, THESE WERE SEPARATE ATTACKS AND COULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS EXTENDED FRONT FIGHTING

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES SAID 50,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE CREATING HAVOC AROUND TZEHSIEN, RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE REDS, IN SOUTHERN HOPEH PROVINCE.

UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES HERE TODAY DENIED COMMUNIST CHARGES THAT AN AMERICAN COMMANDER HAD DELIVERED AN ULTIMATUM NOV. 5

30.24 - 31617

ORDERING COMMUNIST FORCES AT SHANHAIKWAN TO WITHDRAW 100 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 62 MILES) FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD.

THIS WAS ONE OF SEVERAL RECENT COMMUNIST ACCUSATIONS THAT AMERICAN FORCES ALONG THE GREAT WALL ROUTE INTO MANCHURIA WERE INTERFERRING IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS CHARGED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICAN-EQUIPPED CHINESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY AIR THE PAST FEW DAYS TO PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND SUIYUAN PROVINCE.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO ALLEGED THAT RIVER BOATS AND TRUCKS WERE BEING REQUISITIONED IN EASTERN SZECHWAN PROVINCE TO CARRY ARMS AND AMMUNITION, INCLUDING AMERICAN MATERIAL, TO NATIONALIST FORCES AT HANKOW AND NANKING.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN CHINA AND WASHINGTON HAVE DENIED THAT U.S. FORCES ARE GOING BEYOND THEIR WAR-TIME PROMISES IN GIVING MILITARY AID TO CHINA. THESE PROMISES INCLUDED EQUIPPING 39 CHINESE DIVISIONS, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHINESE 94TH NATONALIST ARMY AT TIENTSIN SAID THAT PUPPET TROOPS AT TANGKU AND TAKU, IN TIENTSIN AND ENVIRONS, WERE DISARMED BY NATIONALIST TROOPS NOV. 11. SOME OF THE HIGH-RANKING PUPPET OFFICERS WERE PUT UNDER ARREST.

TIENTSIN POLICE OFFICIALS TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT OLEN CLEMENTS THAT COMMUNIST FORCES WERE TIGHTENING THEIR RINGS AROUND THAT CITY, WHERE U.S. MARINES ALSO ARE ON PATROL DUTY.

JG318PCS NM

BY RICKARD BERGHOLZ (380)

TANGSHAN, CHINA, NOV 13-(AP)-UNITED STATES MARINES HAVE TOLD ME OF TWO INCIDENTS IN CHINA'S UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN FIRED UPON NEAR THIS COAL MINING CENTER.

TWO WERE WOUNDED IN ONE OF THE INCIDENTS. OTHER MEMBERS OF THEIR PARTY SAID THEY LATER LEARNED THE MEN WHO DID THE FIRING WERE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WHO SENT LETTERS OF APOLOGY, EXPLAINING THEY "THOUGHT WE WERE JAPS."

TANGSHAN IS SOUTHWEST OF THE PORT OF CHINWANGTAO.

THE OTHER NIGHT LEATHERNECKS GUARDING A BRIDGE NORTH OF TANGSHAN WERE FIRED UPON. THEY TOOK SHELTER, WEATHERED REPEATED VOLLEYS, THEN BROKE UP THE AFFAIR BY FIRING BACK WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. NO MARINES WERE WOUNDED.

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SHORTLY BEFORE, FOUR MARINES WERE RETURNING FROM THE LOCAL AIR STRIP BY A SHORT-CUT ALMOST WITHIN SHOUTING DISTANCE OF TANGSHAN AND MARINE HEADQUARTERS WHEN THEIR JEEP WAS CAUGHT IN A VICIOUS CROSSF.

MAJ. HENRY J. GUINIVAN, BEVERLY, MASS., RAN THE JEEP INTO AN EMBANKMENT AND CAPT. MAURICE CAVANAUGH, JR., 523 WHITE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., PILED INTO THE DITCH WITH HIM. ONE OF TWO ENLISTED MEN IN THE BACK SEAT OF THE JEEP ALSO MADE IT TO THE DITCH. THE OTHER FLATTENED OUT IN THE JEEP.

AFTER REPEATED BURSTS OF SMALL-ARMS FIRE, GUINIVAN YELLED TO THE MAN IN THE JEEP:

"ARE YOU O.K.?"

THE MAN ANSWERED BY FIRING HIS TOMMY GUN INTO THE AIR. THAT STARTED THE GUNFIRE ALL OVER AGAIN AND THE JEEP WAS RIDDLED WITH SMALL-ARMS FIRE AND FRAGMENTS OF GRENADES AND MORTAR SHELLS. BOTH THE ENLISTED MAN IN THE JEEP AND THE OTHER IN THE DITCH WERE WOUNDED.

CAVANAUGH SAID THAT "FINALLY, ONE CHINESE SOLDIER WEARING A JAPANESE WHITE HELMET POKED HIS HEAD OVER THE EMBANKMENT, SAW THAT WE WERE WHITE MEN, AND STARTED YELLING.

"THEN THE LEADER CAME OVER, FRISKED US, TOOK AWAY OUR WEAPONS AND STARTED US DOWN THE ROAD WITH OUR HANDS UP."

EVERY TIME AN AMERICAN PLANE FLEW OVERHEAD, CAVANAUGH SAID, THE CHINESE "FORCED US TO HIDE IN THE DITCH."

"FINALLY WE REACHED A LITTLE [illegible] WHERE OUR TWO ENLISTED MEN HAD THEIR WOUNDS DRESSED. THEN THE CHINESE GAVE OUR GUNS BACK AND WE WALKED BACK TO THE JEEP. IT WAS SO BADLY SHOT UP IT WOULDN'T START, AND WE HAD TO WALK ON INTO TOWN."

CAVANAUGH SAID THEY LATER LEARNED THE CHINESE WERE PART OF THE COMMUNIST EIGHTH ROUTE (18TH GROUP) ARMY. THE COMMUNISTS SENT LETTERS OF APOLOGY, HE SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THEY HAD JUST STOPPED A JAPANESE TRUCK IN THAT VICINITY AND "THOUGHT WE WERE JAPS; THEY'VE NEVER SEEN A JEEP BEFORE."

"THEY SENT GIFTS OF FRUIT AND NUTS TO THE ENLISTED MEN IN THE HOSPITAL, WITH THEIR LETTERS OF APOLOGY," HE ADDED. "THE COMMANDER SAID HE WAS SORRY HE COULDN'T COME TO APOLOGIZE IN PERSON."

NOW ALL AMERICAN VEHICLES CARRY BOTH AMERICAN AND CHINESE GOVERNMENT FLAGS AND ALL MARINES CARRY ARMS. THEY'RE STILL TRYING TO KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE UNTIL THEIR SHIP SAILS FOR HOME.

MM105PPCT NM

ADD IT IS THESE ENTHUSIASTIC, INDEPENDENCE-MINDED PEOPLE WHO FORMED THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. LYUAH POINTED OUT THAT MANY WERE AMONG THE MORE THAN 2,000 HE PERSONALLY HELPED FREE FROM THE SEOUL JAIL, WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HELD AS POLITICAL PRISONERS. AS THE CONDITION ON WHICH HE ACCEPTED ABE'S PLEA TO ISSUE A CALMING STATEMENT. SEOUL (Myers) Koreans

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, HE SAID, EARLY WAS THE LEAGUE OF RECONSTRUCTION, WHOSE MEMBERS REMAINED UNDERGROUND AND WERE A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE JAPANESE MORE THAN THREE YEARS. THUS THESE UNDERGROUND WORKERS TODAY ARE EMERGING INTO THE SUNLIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS.

WW217APS

NOV 14 1945

BATAVIA, NOV 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN CRISIS WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO ESTIMATE PRODUCTION FIGURES OR GIVE OTHER INFORMATION AT THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONFERENCE IN LONDON, P.HONING, DUTCH GOVERNMENT RUBBER OFFICIAL, ASSERTED TODAY.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED NOV.20, WILL FIX WORLD OUTPUT ESTIMATES AND COSTS OF PRODUCTION. HONING DISCLOSED THAT INDIES RUBBER AUTHORITIES PLANNED TO BASE THE RUBBER INDUSTRY ON A SINGLE-SELLER SYSTEM, WHICH THE ESTATES PROBABLY WOULD CONCENTRATE ON THE PRODUCTION OF LATEX.

DN717AES

NOV 14 1945

ADD BATAVIA (premier-DAY) XXX Brit protection

THE SOERABAJA NAVAL BASE, MEANWHILE, ECHOED TO THE THUNDER OF HEAVY GUNS OF BOTH SIDES. BRITISH ARTILLERY BORE DOWN ON ISOLATED INDONESIAN FIELD GUNS AS 49TH INDIAN BRIGADE TROOPS ADVANCED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CITY'S MAJOR CANAL INTO THE HEART OF SOERABAJA. THE ADVANCE WAS SPEARHEADED BY TANKS WHICH KNOCKED OUT INDONESIAN BOOKEN POSITIONS. AIRCREE RAF PLANES STRAFED ROADBLOCKS AND A O

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BRITISH REPORTS TOLD OF PERSISTENT INDONESIAN EFFORTS TO EMPLOY SEIZED JAPANESE ARTILLERY AGAINST GREATLY SUPERIOR BRITISH ARTILLERY AND NAVAL FIREPOWER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT VERN HAUGLAND, IN A DISPATCH FROM SOERABAJA, QUOTED BRITISH OFFICERS AS ESTIMATING THE INDONESIANS HAD 120,000 MEN--20,000 TRAINED SOLDIERS AND 100,000 OTHER ARMED NATIVES HE SAID FANATICAL INDONESIAN YOUTHS WERE FLINGING THEMSELVES AGAINST BRITISH LINES IN FIERCE ATTACKS.

A19

NOV 14 1945

IN BATAVIA, SOEKARNO CALLED HIS CABINET INTO SESSION IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RETURN. AN AUTHENTIC-SOUNDING REPORT WAS BEING CIRCULATED HERE THAT SOEKARNO, ACTING UNDER PRESSURE OF DEMANDS TO CLEAR HIS CABINET OF THOSE WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE, LEFT ORDERS BEFORE GOING TO JOGJAKARTA FOR SJARIR TO STUDY SOME MEANS OF CHANGING HIS UNRECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT OVER FROM THE PRESENT AMERICAN STYLE TO THE EUROPEAN PRIME MINISTER FORM--POSSIBLY EVIDENCE THAT A COMPROMISE, RETAINING SOEKARNO AS A FIGUREHEAD, WAS IMMINENT, WITH SJARIR EMERGING AS THE ACTUAL EXECUTIVE HEAD OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

(IN LONDON, MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER ANNOUNCED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO MEET WITH SOEKARNO IN AN EFFORT TO END THE FIGHTING IN JAVA, AND SAID HE HOPED THE MEETING WOULD TAKE PLACE SOON.)

M355AES

LUTHERVILLE,MD.,NOV.13-(AP)-THE PRESENT TROUBLES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ARE FIGHTING INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS, ARE THE OUTGROWTH OF JAPANESE MALADMINISTRATION, A.W.L. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH STACHOUWER, FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE ISLANDS, SAID TODAY.

HE SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE JAPANESE HAD "NO IDEA" HOW TO ADMINISTER THE DUTCH ISLAND EMPIRE THEY CONQUERED IN 1942, AND CURRENT UPRISINGS WERE THE FRUITS OF TACTLESS AND UNINTELLIGENT POLICY. HE ASSERTED. THE DIPLOMAT WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE IN 1942 AND SPENT MOST OF HIS CAPTIVITY IN THE SAME CAMP AS GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT.

THE DIPLOMAT RECENTLY RESIGNED HIS POST AS GOVERNOR OF THE RICH ARCHIPELAGO BECAUSE HE DISAGREED WITH THE ALLIED POLICY IN THE EAST INDIES. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO HIS RESIGNATION.

LAST WEEK, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1940, HE WAS REUNITED WITH EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY IN THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS-IN-LAWD HERE, MR. AND MRS.THEODORE MARBURG. MRS.VAN STARK

WITH EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY IN THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS-IN-LAW HERE, MR. AND MRS.THEODORE MARBURG. MRS.VAN STARKENBORGH, HIS DAUGHTER CHRISTINE, AND ANOTHER DAUGHTER, MRS.DE JONGE VAN ELLEMEET, EXPECT TO LEAVE LUTHERVILLE SHORTLY FOR HOT SPRINGS,VA.

MJ1041PES NM

NOV 14 1945

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RIOT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HONOLULU.NOV.13-(AP)-ALL PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL AIR STATION WERE RESTRICTED TO THEIR STATION TONIGHT BECAUSE 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN WENT ON A THREE-HOUR RAMPAGE IN THE DAMON (CIVILIAN) HOUSING AREA LAST NIGHT.

POLICE SAID THE SAILORS WERE ENRAGED BY A GROUNDLESS RUMOR THAT TWO OF THEIR BUDDIES HAD BEEN KILLED BY DAMON RESIDENTS AND BECAUSE, THE NAVY MEN SAID, 30 SAILORS HAD BEEN BEATEN BY CIVILIANS IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS BUT NO OFFENDERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

POLICE REPORTED THAT THREE SAILORS AND TAXICAB DRIVERS ENGAGED IN ISOLATED DISTICUFFS TONIGHT, BUT SAID THE FIGHTS WERE NOT UNUSUAL AND WERE NOT A FLAREUP OF THE DAMON TRACT RIOT.

THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, WHICH HAS DECLINED COMMENT ON LAST NIGHT'S RAMPAGE, SAID IT MIGHT ISSUE A STATEMENT TOMORROW. THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW LONG THE NAVY MEN MIGHT BE RESTRICTED.

TWO AUTOMOBILES WERE OVERTURNED IN THE RIOT, A MOTORCYCLE ETC.,

X X X SECOND GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

FJ1150PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY,NOV.14-(AP)-ASAHI SAID TODAY THAT THE PROCURATOR GENERAL, UNDER PUBLIC PRODDING, IS INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT THE MITSUBISHI INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS MADE GIFTS OF 10,000,000 YEN (MORE THAN $650,000) TO HIDEKI TOJO WHILE HE WAS WAR PREMIER.

MITSUBISHI OFFICIALS HAVE DENIED THE CHARGE BUT ASAHI SAID THE PEOPLE, IN LETTERS, HAVE INSISTED ON AN INVESTIGATION.

"EVEN DURING THE WAR, RUMORS OF SCANDALS BETWEEN LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ZAIBATSU (BIG FAMILY MONOPOLIES) FREQUENTLY WERE MENTIONED," THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED.

JQ1132PCS

NOV 14 1945

ADD BATAVIA (premier-DAY) xxx Brit protection

THE SOERABAJA NAVAL BASE, MEANWHILE, ECHOED TO THE THUNDER OF HEAVY GUNS OF BOTH SIDES. BRITISH ARTILLERY BORE DOWN ON ISOLATED INDONESIAN FIELD GUNS AS 49TH INDIAN BRIGADE TROOPS ADVANCED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CITY'S MAJOR CANAL INTO THE HEART OF SOERABAJA. THE ADVANCE WAS SPEARHEADED BY TANKS WHICH KNOCKED OUT INDONESIAN BUNKER POSITIONS. WHILE RAF PLANES STRAFED ROADBLOCKS AND A SUSPECTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENT.

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THE DIPLOMAT RECENTLY RESIGNED HIS POST AS GOVERNOR OF THE RICH ARCHIPELAGO BECAUSE HE DISAGREED WITH THE ALLIED POLICY IN THE EAST INDIES. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO HIS RESIGNATION.

LAST WEEK, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1940, HE WAS REUNITED WITH EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY IN THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS-IN-LAWD HERE, MR. AND MRS.THEODORE MARBURG. MRS.VAN STARK

WITH EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY IN THE HOME OF HIS PARENTS-IN-LAW HERE, MR. AND MRS.THEODORE MARBURG. MRS.VAN STARKENBORGH, HIS DAUGHTER CHRISTINE, AND ANOTHER DAUGHTER, MRS.DE JONGE VAN ELLEMEET, EXPECT TO LEAVE LUTHERVILLE SHORTLY FOR HOT SPRINGS,VA.

MJ1041PES NM

NOV 14 1945

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RIOT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HONOLULU.NOV.13-(AP)-ALL PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL AIR STATION WERE RESTRICTED TO THEIR STATION TONIGHT BECAUSE 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN WENT ON A THREE-HOUR RAMPAGE IN THE DAMON (CIVILIAN) HOUSING AREA LAST NIGHT.

POLICE SAID THE SAILORS WERE ENRAGED BY A GROUNDLESS RUMOR THAT TWO OF THEIR BUDDIES HAD BEEN KILLED BY DAMON RESIDENTS AND BECAUSE, THE NAVY MEN SAID, 30 SAILORS HAD BEEN BEATEN BY CIVILIANS IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS BUT NO OFFENDERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

POLICE REPORTED THAT THREE SAILORS AND TAXICAB DRIVERS ENGAGED IN ISOLATED DISTICUFFS TONIGHT, BUT SAID THE FIGHTS WERE NOT UNUSUAL AND WERE NOT A FLAREUP OF THE DAMON TRACT RIOT.

THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, WHICH HAS DECLINED COMMENT ON LAST NIGHT'S RAMPAGE, SAID IT MIGHT ISSUE A STATEMENT TOMORROW. THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW LONG THE NAVY MEN MIGHT BE RESTRICTED.

TWO AUTOMOBILES WERE OVERTURNED IN THE RIOT, A MOTORCYCLE ETC., X X X SECOND GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

FJ1150PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY,NOV.14-(AP)-ASAHI SAID TODAY THAT THE PROCURATOR GENERAL, UNDER PUBLIC PRODDING, IS INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT THE MITSUBISHI INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS MADE GIFTS OF 10,000,000 YEN (MORE THAN $650,000) TO HIDEKI TOJO WHILE HE WAS WAR PREMIER.

MITSUBISHI OFFICIALS HAVE DENIED THE CHARGE BUT ASAHI SAID THE PEOPLE, IN LETTERS, HAVE INSISTED ON AN INVESTIGATION.

"EVEN DURING THE WAR, RUMORS OF SCANDALS BETWEEN LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ZAIBATSU (BIG FAMILY MONOPOLIES) FREQUENTLY WERE MENTIONED," THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED.

JQ1132PCS

NOV 14 1945

30.24 - 31619

TOKYO.NOV.13-(AP)-THE KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE CABINET HAD ASKED THE THRONE TO CONVENE THE 89TH EXTRA-ORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET NOV. 26 INSTEAD OF DECEMBER 1, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

THIS WOULD GIVE MORE OPPORTUNITY TO DELIBERATE UPON IMPORTANT BILLS, INCLUDING THE ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S AIDES, TAKING COGNIZANCE OF REPORTS THE CABINET MAY RESIGN EN BLOC, TOLD JAPANESE NEWSMEN THERE ARE ABSOLUTELY NO ISSUES TO SUBSTANTIATE SUCH REPORTS.

THEY SAID SHIDEHARA IN RECENT CONVERSATIONS WITH MACARTHUR PLEDGED "WITH THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM" THAT THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD "IN ABSOLUTE FAIRNESS TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED." HE HOPES THEY WILL REPRESENT THE "FIRST PERFECTLY FREE ELECTIONS EVER HELD IN JAPAN IN ALL HER HISTORY."

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID 45 YEAR OLD IMPERIAL PRINCE KAYA HAS DECIDED TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF PRINCE HIGASHI-KUNI IN RESIGNING HIS TITLE. KAYA REACHED THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE

NOV 14 1945

HW524APS NM SPOT

TOKYO, NOV. 13-(AP)-COL. JOSEF ALBERT MEISINGER, "BUTCHER OF WARSAW," LEFT BY AIR TODAY ON THE FIRST LEG OF HIS TRIP BACK TO GERMANY VIA THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED HE WILL BE TAKEN TO AN ALLIED INTERROGATION CENTER NEAR FRANKFORT, GERMANY, FOR QUESTIONING AND POSSIBLE TRIAL AS A WAR-CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

MEISINGER HAS BEEN DETAINED SINCE SEPT.12 IN THE U.S. 11TH CORPS STOCKADE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF YOKOHAMA. HE THUS FAR HAS DENIED ANY WAR-CRIMES GUILT. HE CAME TO JAPAN FROM EUROPE TO CARRY ON NAZI ACTIVITIES AMONG GERMAN RESIDENTS HERE.

ACCOMPANYING HIM TODAY WERE LT. COL. JENNIS B. GALLOWAY, FORMER COMMANDER OF ALL COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS IN THIS THEATER, AND MAJ. JAMES W. COLL, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS AT YOKOHAMA.

WW228APS

TOKYO, NOV. 13-(AP)-THE BULLDOZER IS COMING TO JAPAN--TOO LATE TO HELP HER WAR EFFORT BUT IN TIME, HER GOVERNMENT HOPES, FOR RECONSTRICTION. ALLIED HEADQSARTERS TODAY GRANTED PERMISSION TO CONVERT 115 OLD JAPANESE MEDIUM TANKS AND 50 OLD ARMORED CARS INTO BULLDOZERS AND TRASH HAULERS--SPECIFYING THAT GUNS AND TURRETS MUST BE STRIPPED FROM THE VEHICLES.

JW1107 1111ACS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14-(AP)-KOYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE COMPANIES TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF GOLD MINED IN JAPAN. INDUSTRIAL SOURCES BELIEVE THE GOLD WILL BE USED IN PART PAYMENT OF ANTICIPATED REPARATIONS.

(EDITORS: ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN OR ADDED TO NIGHT LEAD BUDGET DEALING WITH REPARATIONS)

FJ1134PCS

TOKYO, NOV. 13-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED JAPANESE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO REPORT THEIR LISTS OF SECURITIES AND WHETHER THE SECURITIES WERE GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SAME ORDER PROVIDED THAT KOREANS BEING REPATRIATED THROUGH JAPAN MIGHT BRING WITH THEM SECURITIES OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, DESPITE THE GENERAL ORDER AGAINST IMPORT OR EXPORT OF SUCH PAPERS.

TOKYO, NOV.13-(AP)-AS A PART OF ITS PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE POLICY, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED WEEKLY REPORTS BE FILED BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COVERING WEALTH AND CONDITION OF PERSONS BEING REPATRIATED FROM JAPAN, RETURNED JAPANESE SOLDIERS, THE CONDITION OF PRIVATE WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS AND JAPANESE SOCIAL WORKERS.

WW513APS

TOKYO, NOV.13-(AP)-A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE EMPEROR HAS BEEN NOTED IN THE CURRENT TRIP BY HIROHITO TO THE ISE GRAND SHRINES WHERE HE REPORTED TO HIS ANCESTORS ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

GUARDING OF HIS ROUTE WAS UNPRECEDENTEDLY SIMPLE, AS IT WAS IN HIS VISIT TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WERE ALLOWED TO FUNCTION NORMALLY. VEHICLES WERE PERMITTED TO OVERTAKE THE IMPERIAL CORTEGE. THE PUBLIC WAS ALLOWED TO VIEW THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION FROM WHATEVER SPOT THEY CHOSE AND THE IMPERIAL TRAIN WINDOWS WERE NOT KEPT SHUTTERED AS IN THE PAST.

WW427APS

NOV 14 1945

ADD TOKYO (DAY reparations) xxx was buried

THE ARMY CONSOLIDATION, WHICH HEADQUARTERS SAID WOULD PROBABLY BECOME EFFECTIVE IN JANUARY, WOULD COMBINE UNDER EICHELBERGER'S EIGHTH ARMY ALL OCCUPATION FORCES. THE SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.WALTER P.KRUEGER AT KYOTO, WOULD BE DEACTIVATED, AND SIXTH ARMY TROOPS OCCUPYING KYUSHU AND SOUTHERN HONSHU WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO EICHELBERGER'S COMMAND.

KRUEGER, WHO COMMANDED THE SPEARHEAD OF MACARTHUR'S ADVANCE THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MAY RETIRE.

JAPANESE UNREST SEEMED TO CENTER, AFTER THE SMALL BUT LOUDLY ARTICULATE COMMUNIST PARTY'S CALL FOR ACTION, ON THE SEMI-FEUDALISTIC JAPANESE LAND SYSTEM, WHICH WAS REPORTED UNDER SCRUTINY BOTH BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

AS WINTER SNOWS IN NORTHERN JAPAN AND INCREASINGLY SHARP WINDS IN TOKYO POINTED UP THE JAPANESE FOOD AND HOUSING SHORTAGES, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED INCREASING SUPPORT FOR THE IDEA OF EXPROPRIATION OF JAPANESE FARM LANDS IN FAVOR OF TENANT OWNERS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS INDICATED THAT NEW DEMOCRATIZATION DIRECTIVES WOULD BE AIMED AT THE LAND SYSTEM THROUGH WHICH TENANTS HAVE BEEN HELD IN VIRTUAL BONDAGE FOR GENERATIONS. BUT, KYOTO INDICATED, THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES MIGHT STEAL A MARCH ON THE HIGH COMMAND AND ACT INDEPENDENTLY. THE GOVERNMENT, IT SAID, IS CONSIDERING THE EXPROPRIATION OF SOME 196,000 ACRES AS A START TOWARD THE REHABILITATION OF THE FARM CLASS.

MORE THAN 45 PERCENT OF THE PREWAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WAS FROM THE EFFORTS OF TENANT FARMERS WHO WERE WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF EVER ESCAPING LOADS OF DEBT WHICH HELD THEM TO THEIR ASSIGNED PLOTS. TO COMPLETE THE REHABILITATION, AN ADJUSTMENT OF RENTS OR THE EXPROPRIATION OF ABOUT 6,000,000 ACRES OF LAND WOULD BE NECESSARY. THE COST OF THE EXPROPRIATION MAKES ANY SUCH WHOLESALE PROGRAM EXTREMELY UNLIKELY NOW.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED TODAY ANOTHER PEACETIME PINCH IN JAPANESE HOMES. COOKING GAS, IT SAID, IS NOW BEING RATIONED IN THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA AND MAY BE USED ONLY BETWEEN 4 AND 7 A.M. AND 4 AND 7 P.M. DAILY.

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THE BLACK MARKET RAGES ON. AND KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT POLICE HAVE ARRESTED ONE 22-YEAR-OLD FORMER FACTORY WORKER ON CHARGES OF SWINDLING BUSINESS EXECUTIVES BY FAILING TO DELIVER BLACK MARKET MERCHANDISE FOR WHICH HE HAD COLLECTED MORE THAN 169,000 YEN. COMMODITIES RANGED FROM SUGAR TO OFFICERS' BOOTS.

MM138APST NM

ADD "HIS MAJESTY THEN OFFERED THE BRANCH OF THE SACRED TREE TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS ~~IMPERIAL ANCESTORS~~ ENSHRINED IN THE INNER SHRINE AT 11:50 O'CLOCK. FOLLOWING WHICH HE RETURNED TO PROVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS ATTACHED TO THE INNER SHRINE." Tokyo (Shrine) xxx the war

WW8APS NM

ADD MANILA (Trial DAY) xxx dnd bodies

A FILIPINO BOY SAID HE WAS STABBED SEVEN TIMES AFTER BEING BLINDFOLDED AND TAKEN TO A ROOM. WHEN HE WAS ABLE TO UNTIE HIS BOUNDS AND REMOVE THE CLOTH FROM HIS EYES HE SAID HE SAW A FIVE-FOOT PILE OF BODIES ALL BADLY CUT BY BAYONETS. ANOTHER WITNESS SAID MORE THAN 2,000 MEN WERE TAKEN TO A CATHOLIC CHURCH FROM WHICH JAPANESE SOLDIERS TOOK TRUCK LOADS TO "BIG HOUSES THAT WERE TURNED INTO SLAUGHTER PENS."

A WOMAN WITNESS MUTTERED ANGRY WORDS AT YAMASHITA AS SHE LEFT THE STAND AFTER RELATING THAT FIVE OF HER SIX CHILDREN WERE BAYONETED TO DEATH. SHE HERSELF WAS WOUNDED AND HER NINE MONTHS OLD BABY HAD ITS STOMACH RIPPED OPEN, SHE TESTIFIED.

WW425APS

MANILA, EDITORS INSERT SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA AFTER SIXTH GRAF STARTING "THREE JAPANESE" AND ENDING XXX"FIRED IT."

TWO CATHOLIC SISTERS TESTIFIED THAT JAPANESE TROOPS REMOVED AN AMERICAN FLIER FROM THEIR CARE AND THE LAST THEY SAW OF HIM THE YANK WAS BEING PRODDED ALONG A ROAD.

THE SISTERS SAID THE AIRMAN, WHO GAVE HIS NAME AS PAW MANSELLA, WAS BURNED ON THE ARMS AND LEGS. HE WAS BROUGHT TO COMMAND ON CEBU BY NATIVES WHO FOUND HIM ON A BEACH.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED XXX SEVENTH GRAF 2ND NIGHT LEAD.

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HG 1033PCS NM

ARGENTINE (200)

BUENOS AIRES, NOV 13-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS "CARRIED TO THE EXTREME ITS ZEAL FOR SUPPRESSING AND EXTINGUISHING ALL CENTERS OF NAZI, FASCIST OR TOTALITARIAN INSPIRATION," THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID LAST NIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE REITERATING THE NATION'S COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO THE CHAPULTAPEC AGREEMENT.

THE BULLETIN, APPARENTLY PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION "HONORS THE COUNTRY'S SWORN WORD AND ASSURES CONTINENTAL UNITY AND HARMONY."

AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH THE DOCUMENT SET FORTH THE MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN ALIEN PROPERTY CONTROLS, CLOSE GERMAN AND JAPANESE SCHOOLS, ELIMINATE GERMAN AND JAPANESE SOCIETIES, AND SUPPRESS PUBLICATIONS DISSEMINATING "ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA."

IT ALSO DETAILED MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST GERMAN FIRMS, INCLUDING AN INVESTIGATION INTO FINANCIAL DEALS WHEREBY, IT SAID, OWNERSHIP OF THESE CONCERNS APPARENTLY WAS TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES--PARTICULARLY SWITZERLAND--WHILE ACTUAL CONTROL REMAINED VESTED IN GERMAN HANDS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN OVER 69 FIRMS, HAS INTERVENED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF 63 OTHERS AND HAS 91 STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION, THE BULLETIN SAID.

IT PROMISED THE SPEEDY DEPORTATION TO GERMANY OF GERMAN INTERNEES-INCLUDING THE CREW OF THE GRAF SPEE AND ALL SUSPECTED NAZI AGENTS.

M733AES

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 13--(AP)--PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES [redacted] SIGNED A DECREE RELIEVING LOURIVAL FONTES AS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, JOAO NEVES DA FONTOURA AS AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL, AND FELTINTO MUELLER AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LABOR DEPARTMENT.

FONTES CREATED THE FORMER PRESS AND PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT WHICH SERVED AS A CENSORSHIP AGENCY UNDER THE REGIME OF DEPOSED PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS. DA FONTOURA WAS KNOWN AS ONE VARGAS' CLOSEST ADVISORS, AND ASSISTED IN THE 1930 REVOLUTION WHICH PUT THE FORMER PRESIDENT IN POWER.

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MUELLER WAS A FORMER FEDERAL DISTRICT POLICE CHIEF UNDER VARGAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.13-(AP)-A THOROUGHLY UNHAPPY GROUP OF PASSENGERS, 2,719 OF THEM VETERANS AND 1,321 CIVILIANS, RETURNED FROM THE PACIFIC TODAY ABOARD THE FORMER LUXURY LINER MONTEREZ.

SAILORS COMPLAINED OF BEING FORCED TO DO KITCHEN POLICE DUTY AND CARRY LUGGAGE FOR CIVILIANS ON THE TRIP. THE CIVILIANS, SERVICEMEN ASSERTED, HAD LEFT THEIR JOBS AT PEARL HARBOR AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE NAVY.

CIVILIANS RETURNED THAT WORKING CONDITIONS UNDER THE NAVY HAD BECOME INTOLERABLE. THE NAVY WAS "DOWNGRADING" CLASSIFICATIONS, THEY SAID, BY CHANGING A MAN'S LISTING FROM "MECHANIC" TO "HELPER" FOR EXAMPLE.

DESPITE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL NECESSARY AT PEARL HARBOR THE NAVY WAS STILL REFUSING RELEASE, THEY ADDED.

FURTHERMORE, THEY WERE FORCED TO WAIT SIX WEEKS FOR TRANSPORTATION. MANY THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THERE ARE STILL WAITING, THEY ADDED.

A SAILOR SNARLED, "I DIDN'T JOIN THE NAVY TO BE A RED CAP FOR CIVILIANS."

TROOP COMMANDER, LT.COL.J.P.MCGUINESS, ADMITTED ENLISTED MEN HAD WORKED IN THE TROOP CLASS PASSENGER CAFETERIA, BUT SAID IT WAS SIMPLY BECAUSE CIVILIANS WERE NOT EXPERIENCED AT THAT WORK.

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WG/JQ1102PCS NM

30.24-31621

OTTAWA, NOV 13-(AP)-NEW TARIFF RATES ANNOUNCED IN THE CANADIAN BUDGET, BLASTED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY AS A REVERSION TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF POLICY, HAVE BEEN CANCELLED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS REAFFIRMED ITS SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE.

A WIDESPREAD CONTROVERSY OVER THE RATES CENTERED ABOUT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF 20 PER CENT PROPOSED AGAINST A CERTAIN TYPE OF STEEL TUBING. THIS TARIFF WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR WAS THIS COUNTRY'S PRINCIPAL SOURCE FOR THE PRODUCT.

ABOUT 32 ITEMS WERE INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED NEW RATES. THE TARIFF INCREASE DID NOT APPLY TO GOODS FROM EMPIRE COUNTRIES, WHICH CONTINUED UNDER THE FREE LIST.

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FINANCE MINISTER J.L.ILSEY, ANNOUNCING LAST NIGHT THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO CANCEL THE NEW RATES, ASSERTED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT HAS REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IN THE INTERDEPENDENT WORLD OF TODAY PROSPERITY IS INDIVISIBLE, AND THAT THE PROSPERITY OF ANY NATION CANNOT LONG BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT A RESTORATION AND EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE."

HE SAID THE NEW TARIFF MEASURES WERE BEING CANCELLED BECAUSE "IT IS IMPORTANT THAT NO ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN WHICH CAN BE INTERPRETED EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD AS SHOWING ANYTHING BUT THE STRONGEST SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS WILL, WE HOPE AND EXPECT, SOON BE BASED."

DN750AES

NOV 15 1945

2 Die, 50 Hurt As Jews Riot In Palestine

Geo. Palmer

STREET BATTLES FOLLOW GENERAL 12 HOUR STRIKE

Government Building Is Set Afire; Four Policemen Injured.

CURFEW IS IMPOSED

British Troops Fire 16 Rounds of Ammunition at Rioters.

JERUSALEM, Thursday, Nov. 15 —(AP) Reports from Tel Aviv early today said two Jewish youths were killed, seven were seriously wounded and about 50 slightly injured yesterday in street rioting during a 12-hour general strike protesting new British proposals for settlement of the Palestine problem.

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The casualties occurred when police and military units fired and charged with clubs into crowds which set afire government buildings and stoned police.

Troops Fire on Mob

(A Reuters dispatch said British troops fired 16 rounds of ammunition at the rioters.)

The riots started when a crowd of unruly youths, estimated at 300 to 400, broke up a parade of orderly marchers who were returning from a mass demonstration against the statement yesterday by the British government on Palestine.

After breaking up the parade the rioters stormed the government district office and attacked about 20 Jewish policemen guarding it. Four policemen were injured in fighting the rioters who set fire to the building.

Curfew Is Imposed

A complete curfew for all civilians was imposed in Tel Aviv at 11 o'clock tonight. It will continue until further notice.

(Reuters quoted a police bulletin as saying an American army sergeant and one other person were injured in Tel Aviv by glass splinters when Arabs fired on a truck operated by an armed British crew.

(The bulletin added, Reuters said, that one Arab and a Palestinian constable were injured in a clash between Jewish youths and Arab shepherds near Haifa.

(Reuters also said that the Palestine Arab party's executive committee today in an official statement called on all Arab nations to support resistance of further Jewish immigration.)

Reports from Tel Aviv said troops of the Sixth Airborne division fired at the legs of demonstrators after giving orders to "disperse immediately or we open fire."

A surging crowd of youths set fire to the British district office, breaking windows to hurl torches inside, the advices said, and also attacked the income tax office. Two Jewish police officers were reported hurt by flying stones.

The troops were said to have erected huge posters, in the English, Arabic and Hebrew languages, ordering demonstrators to go home or be shot. Searchlights were directed on the posters, and the crowds dispersed by 10 p. m.

No official statement was expected before tomorrow.

(A Reuters dispatch said one of the buildings set afire housed the income tax and light industries office. Explosions occurred inside, it added.)

Attack Four Buildings

First reports from Tel Aviv said the crowds attacked four buildings, setting three afire. The youths hurled burning torches inside and then stoned police who rushed to the scene. One building still was reported burning tonight. Tel Aviv police fought the crowds with sticks.

In Jerusalem, several hundred youths threw stones at transport workers who ignored the strike call, injuring several Jewish taxi drivers, five Arab taxi drivers, and four bus passengers.

Signs emblazoned "down with Attlee," "down with Bevin," and "down with the White Paper" were hoisted at a huge mass meeting in Tel Aviv.

Thousands attended a mass meeting in Jerusalem, including 400 Hebrew university students. Another demonstration was held at Haifa.

At the Jerusalem meeting one speaker, Dr. Sneh-Kleinbaum, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive committee, declared:

"Palestine is not an Arab country. Palestine is not a British country. Palestine is not an Anglo-American country, but a Jewish country, and it will be built up by all ways and means."

Except for the stoning incidents, Jerusalem remained quiet and the Jewish public appeared anxious to maintain discipline.

A secret radio station calling itself "the voice of Israel" broadcast appeals for "a continuation of the Zionist struggle" and for "further refugee immigration and land settlement."

All Jewish shops, restaurants, work shops and factories were closed, and Jewish-operated buses and taxis stopped. Essential workers were asked to stay on their jobs in military camps, hospitals, communications offices, and at Tel Aviv harbor, where the first cargo ship to arrive there since 1940 was being unloaded.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED AT TEL AVIV

PALMER

Disturbances Started In Jewish Protest Of London Policy

Tel Aviv, Palestine, *Thursday*, Nov. 15 (AP)—British paratroopers of the 6th Airborne Division restored order in riot-ridden Tel Aviv at 11 o'clock last night after a huge crowd of Jewish civilians stormed through the streets in four hours of stoning and burning in which two persons were killed and moer than 40 wounded.

Shortly after nightfall, following a large mass meeting against British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement in the House of Commons Tuesday on Palestine, crowds marched through the heart of the city, attacking four Government buildings and stoning police who attempted to restore order.

Government Office Set Afire

When the police were unable to quell the rioters by attempting to disperse the crowds with sticks, fully armed airborne troops were called into action and for the first time since the riots of 1936 and 1939, British soldiers fired on Palestine citizens.

The heaviest fighting occurred in the vicinity of Colony square along teh main business street, Allenby rod, when the large crowd of Jews stormed the district commissioner's office and the Tel Aviv central post-office.

The district commissioner's office was set afire and gutted by blazing torches, but the paratroopers arrived in time to prevent the crowds from firing the post office.

British Give Warning

Rioters, however, smashed the post office windows, yanked out telephones and poured gasoline over the counters preparatory to firing the building when troops dispersed the crowds.

Major John Shopee, of the 6th Airborne Division, describing the sequence of events involving the firing by the troops, stood beside an armored car in Colony Square shortly before midnight and explained:

"When we arrived here a crowd of 400 to 500 people were throwing stones heavily at the police. We gave the necessary warnings.

"We hoisted our banners with the words 'disperse or we fire' written in Hebrew, Arabic and English.

Crowd Continues Stoning

"The crowd moved toward us and continued to throw stones. We had three chaps wounded, so I gave the order to fire. One man fired two rounds and wounded one of the attackers.

"When the crowd continued to charge I gave a second order to fire two more rounds in which another attacker was wounded."

Shopee said the crowd was shouting insults at the soldiers as it hurled stones and he declared that fro mthe manner in which the rioters charged, it was his opinion that the crowd was an organized one. He estimated there weer between eight and ten soldier casualties in the Colony Square fighting and that a like number of policemen weer injured.

Streets Full Of Stones

A police major in charge of the Aviv area explained that the crowds were unarmed except for stones, but he added "we had a very difficult time until the troops arrived on the scene."

"The crowd," the police major said, "was hurling some pretty big rocks and they were hurling them hard and fast."

One police lieutenant declared that people who gathered on the roofs of buildings overlooking Colony square hurled large rocks down on the soldiers and police.

The streets of Tel Aviv where the rioting occurred were full of stones ranging in size from eggs to grapefruit late last night.

After the rioters were dispersed the square was ringed by British armored cars, police armored cars, army trucks, ambulances and jeeps. An estimated 200 soldiers and policemen, all fully armed, were on duty.

Complete Curfew Ordered

Husky paratroopers, wearing colorful red berets and camouflage suits, patroled the streets in Indian file, tommyguns at their hips, while police radio trucks and jeeploads of airborne troops cruised throughout the city.

With a complete curfew ordered for the entire municipal area until further notice, only a few civilians were seen on the streets and they were probably persons employed in vital public utilities.

The scene outside the light industries office where the crowds started a huge bonfire of office files appeared warlike at 10.45 P.M., as the flames were extinguished and a pale white smoke filled the streets.

Paratroopers were stationed near every doorway, sprawled on their stomachs on the sidewalks, their rifles at their shoulders.

In Jerusalem, several hundred youths threw stones at transport workers who ignored the strike call, injuring several Jewish taxi drivers, five Arab taxi drivers and four bus passengers.

Meeting Attracts Thousands

Thousands attended a massmeeting in Jerusalem, including 400 Hebrew University students. Another demonstration was held at Haifa.

At the Jerusalem meeting one speaker, Dr. Sneh-Kleinbaum, a member of the Jewish Agency executive committee, declared:

"Palestine is not an Arab country. Palestine is not a British country. Palestine is not an Anglo-American country, but a Jewish country, and it will be built up by all ways and means."

A secret radio station calling itself "The Voice of Israel" broadcast appeals for "a continuation of the Zionist struggle" and for "further refugee immigration and land settlement."

Protests From Press

The Jewish and Arab press alike protested strongly Bevin's policy statement yesterday, in which he announced a joint British-American committee would make recommendations concerning Jewish problems.

In Cairo, Pan-Arab League delegates held a special session to consider the league's course. Jamiel Mardam Bey, league president, said the Bevin declaration concerns "an extremely serious question in which all the Arab world is interested."

"Not Fair," Arabic Paper Says

In Jerusalem, the Hebrew revisionist paper *Hamashkif* declared: "Even if this statement should be indorsed by the United States, and even if the whole world should be against us—we will not accept it and we will fight against it with the force of despair. . . ."

The Arabic morning newspaper *Al-Difah* said the Government statement was "not fair to the Arabs" and that the Arabs "will not consent to its stipulations."

General Walkout Called in Objection to Bevin's Plan.

SHOPS AND PLANTS CLOSE

Jerusalem Bus Drivers and Tel Aviv Police Stoned—Secret Radio Heard.

Jerusalem, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports tonight said British troops had been called into action to quell street rioting in Tel Aviv during the Jewish general strike in Palestine.

Jerusalem, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Surging groups of Jewish youths fired a Government [illegible] building and stoned police at Tel Aviv today, and unconfirmed reports said that students and police were waging a pitched battle there.

The violence began during a twelve-hour general strike called in protest against new British proposals to settle the Palestine problem.

[A Reuters dispatch said there was shooting in the streets of Tel Aviv and that the building set afire housed the income tax and light industries offices. Explosions occurred inside, the dispatch said, and the crowd prevented firemen from extinguishing the blaze.]

The youths swooped down on the building, hurling blazing torches inside, and then stoned police who rushed to the scene. The building still was burning tonight.

In Jerusalem, several hundred youths stoned bus drivers who refused to quit work during the protest strike. Generally, Jerusalem remained quiet and the Jewish public appeared anxious to maintain discipline.

Signs Attack Attlee.

In Tel Aviv, signs emblazoned "Down With Attlee," "Down With Bevin" and "Down With the White Paper" were hoisted at a mass meeting.

A secret radio station calling itself "The Voice of Israel" broadcast appeals for "a continuation of the Zionist struggle" and for "further refugee immigration and land settlement."

All Jewish shops, restaurants, work shops and factories were closed and Jewish-operated buses and taxis stopped.

Jewish workers in essential services were requested to continue work in military camps, hospitals, post offices, telegraph and broadcasting stations, as well as at the Tel Aviv harbor, where the first cargo ship to arrive since 1940 began discharging merchandise.

Mass Meetings Planned.

The people of Palestine eagerly were studying British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement. A number of mass meeting demonstrations were planned in Palestine towns during the afternoon.

There was widespread objection throughout Palestine to the Bevin's statement that Britain and the United States jointly would attempt to solve the problem, and to his intimation that eventually Palestine would be placed under a trusteeship. Britain at present governs Palestine under a League of Nations mandate.

Assembly To Meet

The Jewish elected assembly, representing all Palestine political parties, will meet November 19 in Jerusalem to discuss the British statement.

It was announced last night that the self-imposed curfew has been revoked, allowing outdoor protest demonstrations.

The Jewish press generally assailed the Bevin statement. A typical comment in the Palestine *Post* said it failed "to deal squarely with President Truman's repeated proposals that 100,000 Jews should be admitted to Palestine immediately."

Bevin said yesterday that until the report of a joint committee of inquiry on Palestine has been received and acted upon, the present rate of Palestine Jewish immigration—1,500 persons a month—would be continued.

Arab Reaction

Arab newspapers also were critical. The newspaper *Al-Difah* asserted that the statement was unfair to Arabs, and that Arabs would not consent to its stipulations.

Dr. Bernard Joseph, acting head of the Jewish agency's political department, said the Jewish people never would submit to the policy as expressed in the statement, and that the British had been so informed.

Other Jewish spokesmen said the present 1,500-a-month immigration quota was insufficient to meet the needs of displaced Jews in Europe and that establishment of a trusteeship might further delay final settlement of the question.

[In Cairo Nahoum Effendi, Jewish religious leader in Egypt, said the Jews of Egypt had no connection with Zionism and would insist upon not becoming involved in the controversy, which he characterized as one strictly between the Pan-Arab League on the one hand and Britain and the United States on the other.]

Want Complete Freedom.

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—David Ben-Gurion, executive chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, asserted today that the world's Jews never would agree that their entry to Palestine should be dependent on any one else's consent.

He described Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement yesterday as "a sad disappointment" and contended there would be no solution of the problem until a Jewish state was established in Palestine.

Ben-Gurion said the Jews of Palestine "will never submit to a position and status which would expose them" to massacre. He continued:

The dual obligation to Jews and Arabs mentioned by Bevin was overshadowed by Great Britain's single responsibility, as established by a royal commission: "The primary purpose of the mandate was the establishment of a Jewish national home."

Peer Asks Arab Aid Denial

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Laborite Lord Strabolgi said today he would ask Britain's Labor Government to deny allegations that British officials in Palestine armed Arabs and gave permission to terrorist leader Abdulla Kalil to return to the Middle East with promises of arms and money.

Reports of these allegations, Strabolgi said, were carried in dispatches by Constantine Poulos of the Overseas News Agency, who was expelled from Palestine by American military authorities at the request of the British military on October 23, and then was authorized to return.

Swope Protested

Poulos's return followed a protest from Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the board of directors of the Overseas News Agency, to the United States War Department, that the reporter's expulsion was "a serious blow to the freedom of the press."

Lord Strabolgi said he would ask the British Government whether attention had been called to newspaper and radio publicity given in the United States November 9 and 10 to dispatches by Poulos from Jerusalem and that he would demand to know what steps had been taken to deny the reports.

"Story Stands"

H. Wishengrad, editor of the Overseas News Agency in New York, said the agency had no comment on Lord Strabolgi's statements, other than that "Poulos's story stands on its own." He said the story was the first dispatched from Palestine by Poulos after he was allowed to return.

Jews in Palestine Stage Strike; Youths Fire Government Building

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Palestine Arabs Assail U.S. Moves

Jerusalem, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Palestine Arab party—claiming to represent a large majority of the Palestine Arab population—tonight accused Great Britain of breaking her promise to Arabs and said the United States "has no business in the affairs of Palestine."

The statement was made after an all-day discussion by Arab party leaders of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's Palestine statement yesterday in Commons. Five other Arab parties held similar meetings to decide on policy before issuing a formal statement of protest—which all six parties are expected to sign.

The statement said recent American pronouncements on Jewish immigration were causing the Arab people to "distrust" the American Government.

Palestine Solution Seen No Nearer

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—A final decision on whether large numbers of homeless European Jews can go to Palestine appeared little nearer today despite added official Washington and London solicitude over their plight.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee expected to act during the day on a resolution to facilitate that migration, but senators knew that regardless of how they voted this was the situation:

No large numbers of Jews would be permitted to go to Palestine until, and unless, a British-American "committee on inquiry," whose members have not yet been selected, recommend such action.

Not Bound To Accept

Even then, large-scale Jewish immigration would not be assured. The recommendations of the joint committee, announced yesterday in Washington and London, will not be binding on the British Government.

There were no official guesses as to when the committee would start on its assignment or the date on which its recommendations might be expected.

President Truman said in a statement, however, he hoped it could complete its task "with the greatest speed," because the situation "allows no delay in this matter."

The committee will examine "political, economic and social conditions" in Palestine and will consult "representative Arabs and Jews."

In accepting the commitee idea, Mr. Truman made public his letter of August 31 to Prime Minister Attlee, in which he suggested that 100,000 European Jews be permitted to go to Palestine.

The British Government replied that because of conditions in Palestine it could not adopt the suggestion. It suggested creation of the joint committee.

Called "A Stall"

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) termed the committee idea "another British dodge and a stall." He said in a statement that there had been "Palestine investigations galore" and that all had concluded unrestricted Jewish immigration should be permitted.

In interviews Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) called the British refusal of the President's suggestion "a mistaken policy," and Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) said he greatly regretted the British decision.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.), Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) and former Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) in a radio discussion last night.

Laski Talk On Pacific

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski, politically powerful chairman of the British Labor party's executive committee, tonight accused the Labor Government of a "criminal policy" toward Java and Indo-China and said the Government lacked "a real will" to give India freedom.

"It is a matter of regret and bitter shame that British and Indian troops should be used to restore tyranny in the Pacific areas," he told a meeting celebrating the fifty-sixth birthday anniversary of Pandit Nehru, All-India Congress leader.

"Indian freedom is inevitable and inescapable," Laski declared. "What we have to decide is whether it is to be given gracefully by British co-operation or whether we shall face it with hostility.

Acid Test Pictured

"We have to decide whether we are capable as a Labor party to go forward swiftly to the proud day when we can claim to have assisted in the freedom of a great people.

"We have got to make up our minds. I can think of no more acid test of the bona fides of our party than its willingness to go forward in this task of emancipation."

Laski asserted that a Labor party which failed to play its part in gaining freedom for India would "sooner or later be unwilling to work for the emancipation of the British working classes.

"A Labor party which fails in this would pass from the scene," he declared.

Java's Fighting Discussed

Discussing fighting in Java and Indo-China, the Laborite leader said "the necessity to restore law and order is a worn-out shibboleth under which more crimes have been committed against the free people of the world than anything else I know."

"It is far worse," he added, "when those crimes are committed under instructions of a Socialist Government rather than a Tory-dominated coalition."

British and Indian troops, he added, had not "fought to free Holland so that financiers in Amsterdam should be allowed to continue exploiting the people of Java."

BRITAIN CLARIFIES DEMAND ON POLAND

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office denied today that Britain is insisting that Poland repay $300,000,000 incurred in equipping and maintaining Polish armed forces during the war. The spokesman said that what the British Government does insist is that Poland repay $284,000,000 used for army and Government salaries and allowances. The money spent on equipping and feeding Polish armed forces is regarded as lend-lease and has been wiped off the slate, he said.

The Foreign Office said that under the British military budget $180,000,000 was spent on salaries and allowances to Polish armed forces. The Polish Government in Exile also was advanced $104,000,000 for operations in London and for relief of Polish refugees in the Middle East. The spokesman said that all other exiled governments that took refuge in London had paid their obligations to the British Government in full or in part. The Polish debt was the largest incurred by any exiled government.

ATTLEE'S PLANE STIRS A DEBATE

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Air Commodore A. V. Harvey, Conservative, told the House of Commons today that Prime Minister Attlee flew to the United States in an American plane and asked assurance that he would use British aircraft in the future. Wing Commander J. Strachey, Under-Secretary for Air, answered that British planes would be used when possible, but added:

"We consider that the care and safety of the Prime Minister is a matter of some importance."

"When the R. A. F. is called upon to carry ministers by air," Strachey explained, "the commander in chief of the transport command provides the most suitable aircraft available. As the House knows, British production was concentrated during the war on combat types and, as a result, we have many American aircraft in the transport command at present. They will be replaced by British aircraft."

A House member asked: "Do you mean that not one single British aircraft of suitable type was available to fly the Prime Minister?" Strachey replied that, in the opinion of the transport commander, "that is so."

BRITISH TO RECOGNIZE MAGYAR GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Nov. 14.—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told Commons tonight that Britain would recognize any new Hungarian government "whose composition broadly respects the results of a recent Hungarian general election.

In a statement replying to a written query, Bevin pointed out that as yet "no new government has been formed in Hungary as a result of the election."

Americans Will See Unedited British Film

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—"Burma Victory," an official British film of the British 14th Army's campaign in Burma, will be shown unedited in Warner Brothers theaters in the United States, representatives of the American Film Company said today after negotiations with the Ministry of Information.

British exhibitors refused to distribute the Warner picture "Objective Burma" earlier this year on the grounds it gave inadequate credit to the role of the 14th Army in Burma.

PLAN TO BUILD CHAPEL TO HONOR U.S. WAR DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 14. — (AP) A chapel in memory of U. S. soldiers buried in Britain or killed in war operations while based in the United Kingdom will be erected near the high altar in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Approved by the King and Queen, the project is sponsored by the American and British Commonwealth Association, and will be financed by subscription.

Intended as a place of pilgrimage for American visitors, the chapel will contain a roll of honor which Gen. Eisenhower will help prepare.

British Are Making Bigger-Sized Gloves

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—British glove manufacturers are making their products in bigger sizes now, and the manager of the Regent street glove shop today made two guesses why:

He said (a) the hands of British women may have been thickened by the amount of extra heavy work they did during the war, or (b) they are cannily buying slightly larger sizes to avoid splitting their rationed and scarce gloves.

200,000 Dutch Died In War

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—The war cost Holland 200,000 civilian and military deaths excluding those in the Netherlands Indies, the Dutch radio at Hilversum has announced.

POLITICAL LEADERS CONFER WITH DEGAULLE

PARIS, Nov. 14. — (AP) French political party leaders conferred with President De Gaulle today concerning his new cabinet expected to be formed shortly.

De Gaulle's provisional government will serve seven months while a new constitution for the fourth republic is drawn.

De Gaulle, who is not committed to any party program, is expected to give the Communists the Justice Ministry, the Socialists the Ministry of the Interior, and leave Georges Bidault, MRP deputy, as Foreign Minister.

Paris Cabinet Hunt Begins

Paris, Nov. 14 (AP)—President de Gaulle invited the leaders of France's major political parties to meet with him today for the purpose of forming a new Cabinet to help administer the provisional Government during the seven months while the new constitution is being drawn.

De Gaulle, who was unanimously elected provisional President by the Constituent Assembly yesterday, was expected to divide the Cabinet posts in fourths, with equal shares going to the Communists, Socialists and MRP [Popular Republican Movement] and the remaining fourth being shared by minor groups.

Georges Bidault, MRP deputy, probably will remain as Foreign Minister.

French Official Sees Devaluation Of Franc

Paris, Nov. 14 (AP) — One of France's key financial officials said today devaluation of the franc would be part of a dollar-pound-franc stabilization program which he predicted would be effected probably within a short time after completion of current British-American financial negotiations.

The official, who declined to be quoted by name, said the franc must be devalued to a realistic relationship with the dollar and pound sterling before there can be any resumption of ordinary commercial and financial relations between France and the rest of the world.

The franc now has an official value of 50 to the dollar and 200 to the pound.

Churchill Goes to Brussels

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Churchill left tonight for Brussels, where he will be made an honorary citizen. Before leaving, he visited the Duke of Windsor.

TRIALS OF NAZI LEADERS MAY BE DELAYED 12 DAYS

France, Russia Support U.S. Demand to Bring Young Krupp Before Tribunal.

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 14—(AP) The American, French, and Russian prosecutors today asked the International War Crimes tribunal to substitute Alfried Krupp for his ailing father as a defendant and to delay the trial of top-flight Nazis for 12 days until Dec. 2.

Counter to the Krupp family attorney demanded that the indictment against "an old, dying man," be dismissed and that none be issued against his son.

The court deliberated for four hours, without announcing its decision. But it will hold another session tomorrow to hear Julius Streicher's attorney appeal for three or four more weeks of time, and may announce all decisions shortly thereafter.

The substitution and delay proposals were made by U. S. prosecutor Robert H. Jackson, supported by the French and Russian prosecutors.

The latter two had reversed their previous stand against the substitution after a medical commission reported the 75-year-old Gustav Krupp Von Bohlen Und Halbach was suffering from "senile degeneration of the brain tissues" and would never be able to stand trial.

Seek 12-Day Delay

Jackson asked the 12-day delay in opening the trials if the substitution was approved.

Both motions were vigorously opposed by bespectacled Dr. Theodor Klefisch, attorney for the Krupps, who said he would need at least 30 days to prepare his case if the court decided to try the younger Krupp, now owner of the vast armament empire.

The British prosecutor, Sir Hartly Shawcross opposed, asking that the elder Krupp be tried in absentia. He declared no delay was necessary even if the son was named.

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as a defendant.

Jackson made no attempt to conceal American chagrin that keeping a Krupp in the trials would entail a delay, but he added: "I do not see how we can justify placing our convenience or uninformed demands for haste ahead of doing this task thoroughly."

He asserted that ordinary American litigation usually required at least eight months to come to trial, "yet eight months ago the German army was in possession of this room and the evidence we have now." He added:

"We make no apology for the time taken to gather a case covering a continent, a decade in time and the affairs of most of the nations of the earth."

French, Russians Reconsider

Jackson, in proposing the substitution of Alfried Krupp, told the court that the French and Russian prosecutors had reconsidered their earlier positions. The Soviet prosecutor was not present, but Jackson said he had telephoned his approval of the motion from Moscow.

He explained the French reversal as "that of a nation that had three times been invaded by armies armed with Krupp armaments" and said the Russian prosecutor had altered his former view after it became obvious that the elder Krupp would never be able to appear in court.

Jackson pointed out that Alfried Krupp, the eldest son, had been initiated into the family enterprise "of arming the German people" in the interval between World War I and World War II, and was now the owner of the vast Krupp holdings which by special Nazi decree remained a family enterprise.

Krupp's defense counsel asserted that Allied authorities had removed "carloads" of evidence from the Krupp family and business files, which the defense had not been allowed to see, but added that in the stack of documents which he had examined he did not find a "single one pertaining to the complicity of Alfried."

The younger Krupp is now under arrest by the British.

U.S. Gets Backing On Krupp Point

Nuernberg, Nov. 14 (AP)—French and Soviet prosecutors reversed themselves today and voted in favor of a United States proposal to substitute Alfred Krupp for his father, ailing Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, as a defendant in the forthcoming war crime trials.

At the [illegible] Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor, recommended a twelve-day postponement of the trials until December 2. The trials are scheduled to open November 20. The motions were heard today in the first public session of the court.

Briton Opposed

The British prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, has opposed the substitution, holding that the elder Krupp should be tried in absentia. He also opposed any delay in the opening of the trials.

The French and Soviet decision came after a unanimous report from a medical commisison that the aged Krupp had "senile softening of the brain," and would never be able to face trial. He is believed near death.

Jackson filed a motion with the International Military Tribunal yesterday requesting that Alfried, who took over active management of the huge Krupp arsenal empire in 1943, be tried in place of his father. He is under arrest by the British.

Phone Call From Moscow

The court session was attended by all key personnel except the Soviet prosecutor, who telephoned from Moscow his reversal of his previous stand. At two previous meetings of the prosecutors, the United States proposal to include the younger Krupp as a defendant was defeated by a three-to-one vote.

The judges filed into the trial room promptly at 10.30 A.M. Defendant Krupp's attorney at once asked permission to change his pretrial form request for a continuance to a request for an outright dismissal, because of his client's critical condition.

In view of the French and Soviet reversals, it seemed likely that Jackson would win his point, although he himself deplored the necessity for delay.

The tribunal announced it would return a decision at a later date on the motions for the delay and the substitution.

The Krupp family attorney, who pleaded for dismissal of the case against the 75-year-old armament king, said that substitution of Alfried as a defendant would lead to a defense request for a thirty-day delay between filing of the indictment and opening of the trial.

Crimes Trial To See Film History Of Nazis

Nuernberg, Nov. 14 (AP)—A four-hour film history of Nazi Germany, made by official Nazi party cameramen and edited by American experts, will be presented as evidence by United States Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson in the forthcoming trial of former German leaders, it was announced tonight.

Jackson will offer the film, pieced together to form a chronological record, in support of his argument that the 22 top-flight Nazi defendants participated in a conspiracy to dominate the world.

Belsen Deliberations To Be Started Today

Lueneberg, Germany, Nov. 14 (AP). Five senior British officers will start deliberations tomorrow to decide the fate of 44 defendants accused of war crimes at the Belsen horror camp.

The cases will go to the court upon conclusion of the summing up by Judge Advocate of the Court C. L. Stirling, who spent six hours today reviewing the evidence in the capacity of adviser.

The court may give its findings Friday.

Dachau Trial To Start

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 14 (AP). The trial of 40 top Nazi officials of the Dachau concentration camp opens tomorrow before a United States military government general court.

American-Born 'Slave' Joins Army Overseas

Heidelburg, Germany, Nov. 14 (AP)—Alfred L. Fonfara, 22, was born in Dickson, Pa., but returned to Poland with his mother at the age of 4, claimed today the distinction of being the first displaced person to join the United States Army overseas.

Fonfara, who was taken by the Nazis to Germany in 1941 as a slave laborer, said his father still owns a restaurant at Dickson. A brother, Henry, is with the American Army in the Pacific.

COSMIC RAYS FIND CLAIMED

Russia Hints Direct Bearing On Atomic Energy Study

Moscow, Nov. 14 (AP)—The newspaper *Izvestia* today said that Russian scientists, one an expert in atomic research, had discovered that cosmic rays knocked protons out of lead and termed the discovery "of outstanding interest."

Izvestia, describing an expedition studying cosmic rays at Mount Alagos near Lake Karagel in the Armenian Socialist Republic, said the discoveries may have a direct bearing on Soviet investigations of atomic energy.

Atomic Authority Helps

One of the scientists, it said, is Peter Kapitza, a Russian authority on atomic research who built a three-ton power magnet for the expedition.

[The *Izvestia* report did not say why the discovery that protons were knocked from lead by cosmic rays was considered important. Protons—one of the three kinds of primary particles which form all chemical elements—are heavy, positively charged bits of electricity.

[Lead is among the heavy chemical elements whose splitting, if it could be achieved, probably would yield enough atomic energy for either power or bombs. Allied experiments have not disclosed methods of splitting lead atoms. The appearance of protons when lead atoms are hit by cosmic rays is not necessarily a sign that they were split.]

Studies Started In August

Unofficial reports recently have said that Kapitza, who worked for thirteen years at Cambridge as a protégé of the late Lord Rutherford, a pioneer in atom-splitting experiments, was engaged in atomic research in the Armenian Mountains.

A Russian scientist last May in describing Kapitza's latest published work said "his brilliant experiments with subjects subjected to strong magnetic fields at low temperatures are throwing light on movements in the atomic structure of matter."

The current studies at Mount Alagos began last August. The first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan August 6.

50 Tons Of Instruments

The expedition's equipment consists of 50 tons of instruments carried to Mount Alagos over a special road which *Izvestia* said was built in "record time."

The laboratory where these experiments were conducted is located 3,554 yards above sea level at Lake Karagel, which the Soviet small encyclopedia of 1937 describes as being at the foot of Mount Alagos, an extinct Armenian volcano with rich sulphur sources. Mount Alagos is located between Yerevan, capital of Armenia, and Tiflis, capital of Georgia.

Izvestia said a permanent station was built for observing cosmic rays and a "powerful permanent magnet" was set up there.

the Armenian Socialist Republic, is significant because it was located near a pure-water lake removed as far as possible from radioactive material.

Comparable experiments have been undertaken in this country, he added, and the ejection of the particles from lead, which probably were in part protons, has been recorded.

Reds Claim Atomic Gain

Moscow, Nov. 14 (AP)—Highly important discoveries which may well have a direct bearing on Russian explorations in the field of atomic energy were reported today from Mount Alagos on the shores of Lake Karagel in the Armenian Socialist Republic.

The government newspaper *Izvestia* said that an expedition engaged in studying cosmic rays had discovered that these knocked protons out of lead. The report said this discovery "is of outstanding interest."

[It did not explain why. Protons are heavy, positively charged bits of electricity and one of the three kinds of primary particles that form all chemical elements. Lead is among the heavy chemical elements whose splitting, if it could be done, would probably yield enough atomic energy for either bombs or power. Allied experiments have shown no means of splitting lead atoms. The appearance of protons when lead atoms are hti by cosmic rays is not necessarily a sign of splitting.]

Top Expert Called Aide

Izvestia said Peter Kapitza, the Soviet Union's foremost expert in atomic research, had played a leading role in the building of a power magnet for the expedition.

Kapitza studied and worked for thirteen years at Cambridge as a protege of the late Lord Rutherford, famed British scientist and one of the pioneers in experiments in radioactivity, transmutation of elements and splitting the atom.

He returned to Russia in 1934 and began work at the great magnetic institute built for him outside Moscow.

For some time it had been reported that Kapitza was working on atomic research in the Armenian mountains.

Of his most recently publicized work, the Soviet scientific writer Nine Militsyan, had this to say last May 26: "His brilliant experiments with subjects subjected to strong magnetic fields at low temperatures are throwing light on movements in the atomic structure of matter hidden from the eyes of man and from his instruments."

Izvestia said the current work began last August, the month in which the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan by the United States Air Forces. The expedition is headed by the scientist Al Alikhayan.

Moscow Prints a Line on Attlee

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee's address before Congress in Washington yesterday was reported to Soviet readers today as follows: "English Prime Minister Attlee, who is visiting the United States, made a speech at a session of Congress dedicated to problems of the international situation in the post-war world." There was no editorial comment.

Exodus Of Russians Proceeds, Pole Says

Warsaw, Nov. 14 (AP)—Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski declared today that Russian troops are gradually leaving Poland and Warsaw and "many thousands are moving to the east."

He said that upon requests from provincial governers the Soviet commander in Poland, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, had supplied troops to fight banditry" and that he had done much to break up "excesses" committed by persons in Red Army uniforms.

The Polish Premier added that as long as repatriations of Poles and Russians continue there naturally must remain some Russian troops in the country.

He estimated a year would be required for complete repatriation and resettlement of 4,000,000 Poles and said he expected general elections would be held next year.

11 KILLED IN CRASH

Brussels, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—A British transport plane crashed into a house near here today, killing at least eleven persons, three of them women.

R. A. F. headquarters said that the plane struck a high tension wire as it prepared to land and burst into flames as it hit the house. The plane was carrying several passengers.

Italian-Swiss Pact Lacks O.K. Of Allies

Rome, Nov. 14 (AP)—Harlan Cleveland, vice president of the economic section of the Allied Commission, said today the commission had refused to approve a trade agreement negotiated by Italy with Switzerland.

He said the refusal resulted from a provision giving Switzerland in effect priority on repayment of pre-armistice debts. Negotiations still can be carried on, however.

Under the rejected proposal, Switzerland would have provided Italy a credit of 80,000,000 Swiss francs (about $18,650,000) to acquire supplies needed for Italian industry. Italy would have exported to Switzerland fruits, vegetables, wines, tobacco and sulphur.

Neo-Fascist Roundup Extended In Italy

Rome, Nov. 14 (AP)—A police roundup of so-called "Neo-Fascists" accused of trying to form an underground organization was extended today to Turin, Milan and Genoa.

Several men, women and youths allegedly implicated in underground operations were arrested in the three northern cities as additional arrests in Rome increased the total jailed here to more than twenty.

Greeks Sentenced To Death

Athens, Nov. 13 [AP—*Delayed*]. The People's Tribunal today sentenced to death Gen. Alexander Lambon, who was in command of special security police during the German occupation and was accused of collaborating closely with the enemy. His aide de camp, Emmanuel Poulis, was also sentenced to death.

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HONOLULU HUNTS THUGS

Police Seek Civilians Blamed For Stirring Sailors' Ire

Honolulu, Nov. 14 (AP)—Police patrols were doubled tonight in the Damon housing district and detectives swarmed through the dim-lit area looking for ringleaders suspected of provoking Monday night's riot between 1,500 navy men and civilians.

Police Chief W. A. Gabrielson announced that the redoubled police force would track down reports of trouble-making.

Navy participants in the fighting had said they charged into the district looking for "local toughies" who had made repeated attacks on sailors. They claimed the police had done nothing to check the wave of unprovoked assaults and robbery.

Confined To Station

The Naval Air Station near the Damon district announced that its male personnel would remain confined to the station until an inquiry was completed and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of disorders.

Detectives Seek Information

Eugene Kennedy, Captain of police detectives, said today:

"We've got detectives at the Naval Air Station who are going to try to get information on all incidents leading up to the Damon Tract trouble . . . Detectives also are making a house-to-house canvass of the Damon Tract in the hope of learning the names of some of the juveniles who have been assaulting servicemen there."

Last night there were several altercations in which both civilians and Navy personnel reported they were attacked in downtown districts by gangs of juveniles but Kennedy said they were not related to the Damon Tract trouble. One sailor was stabbed.

Meanwhile Navy officers met with Honolulu police officials at the Pearl Harbor Naval Yard to discuss a plan for joint law enforcement in order to prevent further outbreaks.

Earlier, a Naval Air station spokesman had blamed city police and Gabrielson had blamed the Navy for allowing the situation to get out of hand.

Lieut. R. M. Singer, air station public information officer, charged that more than 30 of the station's personnel had been beaten by Damon civilians in the last two months without the police making an arrest.

Gabrielson insisted that his department had co-operated with the Navy.

Newspaper Sees Two Sides

No one was injured seriously in the clashes, in which Detective Captain Eugene Kennedy said the sailors charged with knives, clubs and rocks.

The Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* said in an editorial that unless the military and police could clean up the trouble, the only alternative would be to put Honolulu out of bounds for all service men.

The newspaper said fights between service men and civilians had been going on for a long time "and there are two sides to it. The provocation is not all from civilians."

MP's, Civilians On Guard At Navy Base

Honolulu, Nov. 14 (AP)—Strengthened civilian and naval police kept close watch today on the violence-marked vicinity of the naval air station on Honolulu's outskirts. An Air Station spokesman blamed city police and city police blamed the Navy for Monday night's rioting in which 1,500 Navy men tangled with civilians.

City patrolmen joined shore patrolmen last night to forestall any further violence, after sailors confined to the station began to crowd around its gates. The combined force broke up the crowd without disorder. Shore patrolmen said they had asked help "in case" the sailors tried to leave the station. There has been no indication how long they may be restricted.

Lack Of Co-Operation

Monday night's disorders at near-by Damon (civilian) housing tract would not have occurred, Honolulu Police Chief William A. Gabrielson asserted, if navy officers had co-operated "the way they should."

Navy Officers Blamed

Detective Captain Eugene Kennedy also contended that:

"Navy officers knew there was going to be a disturbance at the Damon tract and did not give us advance information."

Kennedy said the navy personnel went on a three-hour rampage because they were enraged by a false rumor that Damon civilians had killed two sailors.

"Tired Of Seeing Beatings"

Several of the 50 navy officers and men explained, Kennedy added, that they were angry "because we are damned sick and tired of seeing our buddies get beaten by local toughies and not a damned thing is done about it."

Lieut. R. M. Singer, NAS public information officer, blamed the police for the disturbance. He charged that more than [illegible] Navy personnel were beaten by civilians in the past two months, but that the police made no arrests.

"Absolute Falsehood"

Gabrielson countered, "it is an absolute falsehood when the police are charged with not co-operating."

A spectator, 75-year-old Joseph Gutheridge, died of a heart attack during the riot.

Fifty navy men were detained and later turned over to naval authorities for discipline.

Japs Beheaded Five U.S. Flyers

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 14 (AP)—Five American flyers were tortured and beheaded by the Japanese near Makassar on Celebes Island, Allied investigators said today.

They reported that natives, who found the headless bodies, said the Japanese turned the executions into gala celebrations. The bodies lay in unmarked graves. One was found bound tightly and crouched as if in position for the beheader's sword. A medical examiner said the victim was beheaded by numerous sword blows.

Allied authorities said the airmen were believed to have been victims of Japan's navy secret police, who had headquarters at Makassar.

FIND BODIES OF 5 BEHEADED FLYERS

Sydney, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Allied investigators said today that natives had found the headless bodies of five American flyers, executed by the Japanese on Celebes Island near Makassar. The bodies lay in unmarked graves in a Japanese execution burial ground.

The ankles of one body were bound tightly with black cord and the body was crouched forward as if in position for a beheader's sword. A blindfolded skull was found near the torso, which was clad in United States Army trousers. A medical examiner said the victim was beheaded by multiple sword blows. Other human bones and skulls recovered from deep graves bore evidence of beheadings, the investigators said.

Allied authorities said that the airmen were believed victims of Tokki Tai—the Japanese Navy secret police—at headquarters at Makassar. They said that the victims were taken to the headquarters after capture and tortured before being killed. Natives said that the Japanese made gala celebrations of the executions.

Australians Plan Big Press Parley

Sydney, Nov. 14 (AP)—Rupert Henderson, president of the Australian Newspaper Proprietors Association, announced today plans for an international press conference in Australia next September or October to consider measures for defending the freedom of the press.

Henderson said that Brian Penton, editor of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, would go abroad shortly for the purpose of contacting British, American and Canadian newspaper publishers. Sir Keith Murdock, chairman of the board of directors of the Melbourne *Herald*, and *Weekly Times*, will make a similar trip next year.

JAP TENNIS PLEA COLDLY RECEIVED

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—A proposal by former officials and members of the Japanese Lawn Tennis Association that Japan be allowed to play in the next Davis cup series has been coldly received in Australia.

After New South Wales tennis officials had expressed strong opposition to the idea, H. A. Pitt, acting president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, said any such proposal would meet with uncompromising hostility from Australia.

United States Officials Agree.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association agrees with Australian tennis officials that Japan should not be permitted to compete for the Davis cup, at least for some time.

Ward disclosed that the United States and Australian associations had reached that "general understanding" when Sir Norman Brookes, president of the Australian organization, visited here recently.

Egypt Not Involved.

Cairo, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Nahoum Effendi, Jewish religious leader in Egypt, said the Jews of Egypt had no connection with Zionism and would insist upon not becoming involved in the controversy, which he characterized as one strictly between the Pan-Arab League on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other.

Swami Sees India Free In 1946

Madura, Nov. 14 (AP)—Swami Yogiraj Sri Nityananda Kavishwar is out with a prediction that India will have freedom in February, 1946, or something very near like freedom.

Also, he says, the atomic bomb will end wars for twelve years.

A copy of his forecasts was sent to the Associated Press of America at the request of the Ewami. He had already established himself as a man with capacity to see far into the future, his friends say, and point to published stories claiming that he foretold, among other things, the death of President Roosevelt and the end of the war in June, 1945.

Predictions On India

Of the situation in India, he said:

"By October 10, 1945, the atmosphere will be vibrant with hope to meet on a platform of a new common understanding. By February, 1946, dawns the time when India's future value in the Global concept will be very high. . . ."

His statement concluded with a comment on religion and the atomic bomb:

"Isolation is gone," he said. "Human unity is born and universal brotherhood is on the dawn. All religions have become unutterably dull. Within eleven years from now there will be a grand mixing of all castes and creeds in India though unpalatable to the orthodox types. The air is vibrant with the atomic bomb. This will stop the wars for twelve years and will supply a soothing balm for the good of mankind."

COMMUNISTS LOSE IN SAVAGE BATTLE

Reds Thrown Back in Attack at 2 Focal Points in Mongolia.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 14—(AP) Crack Communist troops were thrown back in savage fighting as they hurled heavy attacks at two major Nationalist strongholds in inner Mongolia, an official dispatch said today.

The battles still swirled about the railway terminal of Paotow and long-besieged Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province 80 miles to the east, where the Communists threw in 10,000 reinforcements, the dispatch added.

The attack on Paotow, western terminal of the now-severed Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, opened at 3 a.m. yesterday and 3,000 Communist troops forced the western gate, this account claimed. Eleven hours later they were expelled.

Gen. Ho Lung, famed Communist commander, meanwhile was reported to have attacked Kweisui with five columns 10,000 strong.

Casualties Heavy

The dispatch said the attackers inflicted "considerable casualties on civilians" in the southwestern section of the city before most of them were wiped out.

The situation remained obscure on the southern border of Manchuria, southeast of this battle zone, where neutral advices had reported Nationalist troops had captured the Communist fortress city of Shanhaikwan (Linyu).

A Communist spokesman was unable to confirm Shanhaikwan's fall but said at last reports government troops were but two-thirds of a mile from the city.

He declared the government had landed four armies at the U. S. Marine-occupied port of Chinwangtao for the sole purpose of seizing Shanhaikwan and pushing on into Manchuria.

Thousands of U. S.-trained and equipped Nationalist troops began landing meanwhile at Tsingtao, Shantung province port 275 miles south of Chinwangtao.

Head for Manchuria

The Communists have dominated this strategic coastal province since the end of the war, but unofficial reports recently indicated they were pulling out by sea for Manchuria.

American marines previously had secured Tsingtao, but the Nationalists themselves had no foothold here. Chinese Red troops hold positions on all sides of the port.

A Foreign Office spokesman, meanwhile, made the first official Chungking admission that China was having difficulty in negotiating with Russia for the entry into Manchuria.

"Negotiations are continuing but so far we have not overcome all the difficulties," he said.

Minister of Information K. C. Wu interposed at that point and denied a rumor afloat in Chungking that Russia had granted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek permission to fly 4,000 troops to Changchun, Manchuria's capital.

A government spokesman also denied a Communist charge that American lend-lease material still was being sent into China for use in the campaign against Chinese Reds.

He pointed out that America had cancelled lend-lease to China and said that U. S. equipment now being distributed to Chinese forces came from stockpiles accumulated during the war.

Nationalist difficulties in moving into North China were reemphasized by cabinet spokesman P. H. Chang, who asserted that the Communists had destroyed one-tenth of all China's railroads.

The Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, for example, was described as "almost entirely inoperative." It is the logical link between strong nationalist forces in the Peiping-Tientsin area and besieged Kwei-

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sui, 250 miles westward.

Chang said traffic had been restored over parts of the railways, notably those which run from central China to North China and the railway from Peiping to Chinwangtao, over which coal for Shanghai is carried.

Dim View General

Most foreign and Chinese quarters here took a dim view of the forthcoming "peace conference" of the political consultatiye council which is expected to meet November 20.

Chiang will be ex-officio chairman. There will be eight Government representatives, seven Communists, nine from the Democratic League of Chinese intellectuals, five from the youth party, and nine without party connections.

The first headache will be voting procedure, since neither the Government nor the Communists appear ready to accept any system by which they can be overruled.

An encouraging fact in foreign circles, however, was the Communist agreement to send representatives to the meeting. It is thought that as long as negotiations continue, the possibility—no matter how slight—of a peaceful settlement exists.

churia?

3. Can the Government confirm or deny reports of widespread removal of factories from Manchuria by the Russians?

Asked the reason for the Government's extreme reticence on all questions involving Russia, the spokesman replied that it is not customary to give out information during negotiations.

The Nationalist Army reorganization conference, which the Communists allege met to discuss "bandit suppression," is scheduled to adjourn today after a four-day session that witnessed the biggest assemblage of top-rank Chinese generals in Chungking since the Government was transferred here in 1937.

The question of reparations from Japan formed one of many important matters discussed, the Chinese press reported. Other reports said the conferees decided to establish ten branch headquarters for Chiang Kai-shek's supreme command in China, including Manchuria.

The Catholic newspaper *Social Welfare* said it was possible the capital might be re-established in Nanking shortly instead of next April or May.

Chinese-Red Negotiation Difficulties Admitted

Chungking, Nov. 14 (AP)—Difficulties in negotiations between China and Russia on the entry of Chinese troops into Manchuria and on other questions were acknowledged today by a Foreign Affairs spokesman in a news conference.

"Negotiations are continuing, but so far we have not overcome all the difficulties," he said.

He refused comment on reports that Russia has permitted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek permission to fly 1,500 picked Nationalist troops to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, in 30 Chinese-manned American transport planes. The Minister of Information, K. C. Wu, interrupted to say:

"We don't know how such a report could have arisen."

"No Comment" Replies

Other questions that evoked a "no comment" from the Foreign Office spokesman of Chiang's Government:

1. What is the extent of Russian withdrawal from Manchuria?

2. What is the status of negotiations for the entry of Chinese Government troops into Manchuria?

tories open.

Reds Hold Two Ports.

Chinese Red troops ring the port by land. On the peninsula's tip, the strategic ports of Chefoo and Weihaiwei are in Communist hands. American warships were anchored off those two ports for several weeks, but no Americans or Nationalists were landed.

A landing was considered early last month at Chefoo, but Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey reported no Japanese were in the area, hence there was no reason for the landing.

The Tsingtao landing, by major elements of the Chinese Eighth Army, is nearly 300 miles south of Chingwangtao, where the Chinese Thirteenth Army was put ashore October 30 by the same transports under command of Commodore T. B. Britain.

Marines also preceded Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men in occupying Chinwangtao. Earlier this week in that vicinity, Marines told of incidents in which they were fired upon and two enlisted men wounded while on guard duty. Marine officers who were with the two wounded said Chinese Communists did the firing and later apologized by letter, explaining they had thought they were shooting at Japanese.

U. S. Ships Land More Chinese

Chiang's American-trained Troops Are Put Ashore Unopposed at Tsingtao.

Tsingtao, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Thousands of American-trained and equipped Chinese Nationalist troops are landing unopposed today from United States transports at this North China city, occupied October 11 by American Marines who since have been cooped up by the presence of Chinese Communists near by.

Whether the Marines will be pulled out of their lone foothold on Shantung peninsula, reportedly dominated by the Reds, was not made known. The Sixth Division has been limited to garrison duty since accepting surrender of more than 10,000 Japanese. Some of those Japanese, allowed to retain arms, stand guard over Tsingtao industries which include nine large cotton mills. Many Japanese civilians are keeping the factories open.

All American vehicles in that area carry American as well as Chinese Government flags as a result of the incident.

Byrnes Comments.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes told a press conference today that Chinese troops to be flown into Manchuria would be transported in planes lend-leased to China and manned by Chinese crews. He recalled that President Truman's order ending lend lease on V-J day provided for post-war assignment of military equipment to China to aid in the surrender of Japanese forces there.

Byrnes also told newsmen the United States and Russia have not discussed the civil strife in China. Asked whether there had been any conversations with the Chinese Government in an effort to settle the conflict between the Nationalists and Communists, Byrnes said merely that the Chinese situation is a matter of great regret to Washington officials and they hope for some amicable settlement.

INDONESIANS KEEP UP FIGHT

Use Artillery Against British In Soerabaja Struggle

Batavia, Java, Nov. 14 (AP)—Determined Indonesian troops, using artillery and frequently counter-attacking, clung firmly to fortified positions along the east-west railway in Soerabaja today and limited British Indian forces to scant gains in the fifth day of bloody fighting.

The British continued bombing some key Indonesian positions but declared they were using only minimum force" against the Indonesians, entrenched in concrete pillboxes and air-raid shelters built before the war.

"Every Opportunity" Given

An official statement said the British command was giving every opportunity to the "extremists to stop the useless bloodshed of their own people" and added that the British "still hoped" to occupy the big Java naval base without repeating last Saturday's heavy sea-and-air bombardment.

Meanwhile, in Batavia the new 36-year-old Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, Sutan Sjahrir, was assembling his Cabinet to try to stop the fighting in Soerabaja and restore order throughout Java.

Action was delayed pending the arrival of two Cabinet members from East Java. Sjahrir already has indicated he would fly to Soerabaja to seek peace.

Amir Sjarifuddin, Minister of Information, said he was confident the Indonesian Government could restore order if it received co-operative support from the British.

Accuses Jap Commander

British Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, at his headquarters in Batavia, bluntly accused the commander of the Japanese 16th Army and his chief of staff of having deliberately handed over arms to "unruly elements" in Java.

Hawthorn administered a verbal lashing to the two Japanese officers, Lieut. Gen. Yiuchiro Nagano and Maj. Gen. Moichiro Yamamoto, at a formal surrender ceremony held a full six weeks after the arrival of British troops.

The two generals and another staff officer of the 16th Army, Maj. Gen. Junji Nakamura, later were placed aboard a plane which took off for Singapore, where they will answer charges of violating the Allied surrender terms.

Would Bar Carrying Arms

Outlining plans of Sjahrir's Cabinet to deal with the Indonesian extremists, Sjarifuddin said the new Government would make it illegal for any citizen to carry arms except authorized members of the police force. Sjarifuddin added that all civilians in Soerabaja would be ordered to hand over their weapons to the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps—TKR—which he hopes to reorganize and discipline.

He said additional members of the TKR would be sent from Vogjakarta to Soerabaja to aid in disarming the extremists.

In a formal statement of his policies, Sjahrir said measures would be taken at once to make the "Republic" thoroughly democratic.

He said he would call general elections soon "in order that freely elected representatives of the people may take their rightful part in shaping governmental policy and deciding the destiny of the country."

To Keep Out Collaborators

He also declared that no member of the new government would be tainted by collaboration with the Japanese during the occupation.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent in Soerabaja, said British Indian troops had hurled back three suicidal Indonesian attacks during the night, killing more than 100 and sustaining a half dozen casualties of their own in fighting for the Kota railway station and marshalling yards.

He said the British threw a 25-pounder barrage against Indonesians entrenched in dugouts along the railroad.

A British statement reported two Indian soldiers were killed and six others wounded by Indonesians who infiltrated British positions in the Grand Hotel sector, northeast of Government House. The infiltration followed a heavy, organized Indonesian attack on the east flank of the British line. Artillery broke up the attack.

RAF Planes Strike

The statement said RAF planes struck several times at Government House and the Courts of Justice building, still held by the Indonesians.

One Indian soldier was wounded by Indonesian artillery fire against positions held by the 9th Gurkha Regiment, the British reported. Five 75-mm. rounds and one mortar shell fell in this area.

Railroad Wrecking Charged

CHUNGKING, Nov. 14 (AP).—Chinese Communists have destroyed one-tenth of all China's railways—approximately 875 miles of track—causing "widespread dislocation" of the country's transportation network, P. H. Chang, Cabinet spokesman, asserted today.

He said, however, that trains still were running on the Peiping-Mukden railroad between Peiping and the North China seaport of Chinwangtao, coal-loading point guarded by American marines.

China Charters Foreign Ships.

Chungking, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—China has chartered 60,000 tons of British and Norwegian shipping to help fill her great need for coastwise and river traffic carriers, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director-general of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today.

Shanghai Press May Close.

Shanghai, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Shanghai newspapers may be forced to close down, Minister of Information K. C. Wu declared today, because of lack of supplies.

100 Indonesians Die In Three Attacks

Batavia, Nov. 14 (AP)—Heavy fighting continued in Soerabaja today, and in Batavia, British Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorn accused the commander of the Japanese 16th Army and his chief of staff of having deliberately handed over arms to "unruly elements" in Java.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland in Soerabaja said British Indian troops battling in the area of the naval base hurled back three suicidal Indonesian attacks during the night, killing more than 100 and sustaining half a dozen casualties of their own in fighting for the Kota railway station and marshalling yards.

The British threw a 25-pounder barrage against Indonesians entrenched in prewar Dutch-built concrete pillboxes in the area.

Advancing Slowly

Haugland reported that the British were moving slowly in order to keep their casualties low, and that it might take the better part of this week to clear out the remaining half of Soerabaja still in Nationalist hands.

A reliable unofficial estimate placed the number of Indonesians opposing the British in Soerabaja at between 15,000 and 18,000 men, including many armed with spears.

In the capital, the two Japanese generals accused of the unauthorized surrender of their arms were taken by plane to Singapore to face charges.

Given Verbal Lashing

Hawthorn administered a verbal lashing to the two officers, Lieut. Gen. Yiuchiro Nagano and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Moichiro Yamamoto, at a formal surrender ceremony held six weeks after the arrival of British troops. They surrendered their swords to Hawthorn, who is commander of the 23d Indian Division.

Nagano stood with bowed head as Hawthorn told him he would be flown to Singapore where his conduct in Java would be "thoroughly investigated."

He said this action was directed by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia commander.

"Failed To Carry Out Terms"

"You have, in my opinion, deliberately and dishonorably failed to carry out the terms of surrender imposed upon your nation by the allied powers," he told the generals.

He accused them of surrendering to "unauthorized persons" and handing over arms to "unruly elements in this country, thus enabling them to cause bloodshed and loss of life to Allied troops under my command."

Nagano and Yamamoto were then placed aboard the plane. Maj. Gen. Junji Nakamura, another 16th

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Army staff officer, accompanied them.

New Cabinet Takes Over

Nationalists at Soerabaja continued to resist even as Sutan Sjahrir, the new Premier, prepared to go there in an attempt to end hostilities.

An almost entirely new Cabinet of young university-educated men has taken over the reins of the Indonesian republic's government.

Sjahrir said the Cabinet thinks the time is ripe for instituting several measures "aimed at democratizing the administrative structure of the country." The first such step was the formation of the Cabinet itself, free of any taint of collaboration with the Japanese.

Colleague Was Tortured

Sjahrir himself had refused to take any office under the Japanese, and Amir Sjairfuddin, his chief colleague, now Minister of Internal Security, was imprisoned, tortured and sentenced to death for underground anti-Fascist activities. The sentence was revoked only because of the Japanese surrender.

The Cabinet will meet as soon as two members from troubled eastern Java arrive and a new policy statement is issued.

Directly after this meeting Sjahrir, Sjarifuddin and three members of their working committee will go to Soerabaja.

Driving On Buildings

The Nationalists fought in the heart of the city against 5th Indian Division troops, last reported driving on Government buildings still in native hands. RAF planes attacked the buildings several times.

In the harbor, a 10,000-ton Japanese ship was burnt out yesterday and sabotage was suspected.

Some 8,000 refugees moved into British-held areas, seeking food and water. Soerabaja's water system has been rendered inoperative in the fighting.

Burning Of Yanks Told In Manila

Manila, Nov. 14 (AP)—The story of the bayoneting and burning alive of two American airmen was added today to the long list of atrocities charged against Japanese soldiers in the Philippines.

Bodies of the flyers, gunners from a twin-engined plane that crashed off Cebu, were found by an American officer in charge of graves registration who told the United States Military Commission trying Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita on war crime charges.

Slain Seeking Water

The officer showed pictures of the charred bodies, their hands still tied behind their backs, and said he had found marks at the base of the men's necks where they had been struck. A Filipino told him the men had been bayoneted beside a hole, their bodies covered with gasoline and ignited. One man struggled to the edge of the hole where his pleas for water were met with a deluge of gasoline which Japanese soldiers ignited again.

Yamashita's interpreter told the commission he saw Japanese military policemen behead 26 Filipino men and one woman in 40 minutes at a North Manila cemetery. The witness, who worked for the South Manila military police garrison, told of seeing an order to the garrison signed by Yamashita commending the work and treatment of "guerrilias in and around Manila."

The prosecution speedily presented a series of new witnesses who told of other bayonet killings and burning of civilians throughout the archipelago.

One woman, whose husband had his tongue cut out by the Japanese was intercepted before the courtroom and found in a routine search to be carrying two stones in her purse. Asked what they were for, she said:

"To throw at dogs."

This woman and a 16-year-old girl told of being raped at Tanauan, Batangas province, by Japanese who killed 500 civilians on or about February 10 this year.

Sister Mary Trinitas of the Maryknoll Order related details of killings at Fort Santiago, where some civilians were tied in corridors "in position similar to Christ on the cross."

A Chinese, editor of a local paper, said he saw many acts of cruelty at the prison where he served as an orderly for over a year while being detained as a suspected guerrilla. Some persons were strung from the ceiling by rope and allowed to fall upon boards with nails protruding. Others were pumped full of soapy water and guards then jumped upon their stomachs, he related.

Meanwhile, a second crimes commission headed by Philippine Major-Gen. Basilio Valdes will hear the arraignment of Japanese officers and enlisted men directly charged with the murder of two Americans and five Filipinos in Cebu this spring.

Witness In Yamashita Trial Tells Of Threat By Japanese

Manila, *Thursday*, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mast. Sergt. Richard Sakakida, Hawaiian-born Japanese, testified today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that he had been warned by the general's judge advocate, now a prisoner of war, not to appear as a witness.

Sakakida was captured by the Japanese at Corregidor, then later made a civilian interpreter in the judge advocate's office at Yamashita's headquarters in the Philippines.

Saw Colonel In Camp

The judge advocate, a Colonel Nishiharu, is held in a prisoner-of-war camp here and Sakakida said he saw him theer a few days ago.

Sakakida said he saw an American woman, Mrs. Blanche Juika, whose son is a major in the United States Army, blindfolded and beheaded along with other victims at Manila North Cemetery a year ago by soldiers of Yamashita's command. He said the victims first were informed of the sentences after arriving at the cemetery.

The witness told of seeing two American flyers, downed in Manila Bay in August, 1944, questioned in the judge advocate's office. He saw them two months later at old Bilibid prison and hardly recognized the "frail, thin, beaten bodies." The flyers later were executed, the witness added.

Saw Many Executions

He told of witnessing many executions, including those of at least six Americans.

TOKYO SEEKS BARTER PLAN

Agriculture Head Proposes Deal To Obtain Food

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Japan, facing a cold and hungry winter and a war-reparations bill, today proposed a system of barter with the United States and other countries.

The primary purpose of the plan, requested by Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Agriculture, would be to obtain foodstuffs immediately and set up a long-range program for reviving the nation's wobly economy.

Allied headquarters, to which Ogasawara made his application, said it was not yet prepared to indicate its policy in the matter.

Section Working On Problem

It is known, however, that the economic and scientific section of headquarters is working on what Japan considers its foremost problem.

"Japanese trade is in a state of suspension, but we want to start trade as soon as possible," Ogasawara said. He voiced the hope that the United States again would become Nippon's best customer.

Specifically, Ogasawara asked permission for Japan to import 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, 1,000,000 tons of salt and sizable tonnage of cotton, copra, coal, iron ore and nonferrous metals.

Barter payments would be made in gold and other precious metals; diamonds, silk, cotton goods, chemical products, medical supplies, machinery, hardware, tin and other Japanese products.

Plans Own Reparations Study

While the Allied reparations commission conferred on the amount of the bill to be presented to Japan, the Kyodo news agency said it had learned that the Government would set up its own reparations commission. It would be composed of experts from the various ministries, such as finance and agriculture.

In an apparent move to help meet the expected reparations bill the Government decided to encourage private production of gold in the home islands. This development also was reported by Kyodo, which said the Government had obtained Allied permission to accelerate production of the precious metal. Only 155 gold mines now are working, with 333 idle because of the labor shortage.

Japs Ask To Barter For Food And Fuel

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Desperately-hungry Japan appealed officially today for Allied food and fuel, promising to pay—in installments—by shipments of gold, diamonds, silk and other goods.

General MacArthur's headquarters reported that it was not ready to indicate what the Allied answer might be. Japanese Minister of Commerce Sankuro Ogasawara announced the formal application for the imports—mostly from America—to stave off threatening famine. He made it clear that Japan's alternatives are simple: barter or die.

To Reduce Forces Soon

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, meanwhile, reported that occupation forces in Japan and Korea soon will decline from their present 460,000. He did not say, however, how soon the United States forces might reach the minimum 200,000, which, MacArthur has indicated, will be adequate by spring.

While American reparations representatives deliberated the price Japan must pay for her war of aggression Japanese prepared to set up their own reparations commission to study the problem, Kyodo news agency said.

Ogasawara, in announcing Japan's application for United States imports, said he hoped the United States may again become "Japan's best customer."

Japan asks to import 3,000,000 tons of food, 1,000,000 tons of salt and smaller amounts of cotton, copra, coal, iron ore and nonferrous metals.

Ogasawara said Japan could pay one fifth of the bill by December 15 and the remaining four fifths within the next year. The barter system payment proposals included gold and other precious metals, diamonds, raw and fabricated silk, cotton goods, chemical products, medical supplies, machinery, celluloid goods, porcelain, hardware, tin, antimony and industrial art products.

He estimated it would take Japan five years to regain normal production. Imports of vital food and fuel could not be paid for, he emphasized, unless exports of Japanese goods are also allowed.

Few Ships Available

He said he hoped that American business experts can be sent to survey Nipponese markets, and that a Japanese delegation can visit the United States on a trade mission.

He said war-time shipping losses complicate the problem, and added that, "the country now has only two ships capable of traveling to the United States and Canada for grain."

No imports are permitted now except salt from Korea and "a small quantity" of crushed corn, Ogasawara said.

Jap Firm Plans Broadcasting Service

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Japan soon will have its first privately owned radio broadcasting service, breaking the monopoly of semi-official Radio Tokyo, a promotor of the new firm said today.

Naka Funata, member of the House of Representatives and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and industry of Japan, said that his new Japan Radio Company will operate two 10-kilowatt transmitters in Tokyo and Osaka.

Revenues will come from advertising. Radio Tokyo was supported by a one-yen monthly fee charged listeners.

Jap Grunt And Growl Champs Draw Few GI's

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Japan's grand champion *Sumo* wrestlers consented to exhibit their ancient muscular art to 10,000 American soldiers—but drew only 100 who found the preliminary rituals more interesting than the action.

Officers blamed inadequate advance publicity for the small crowd.

Three of the nation's four grand champions grunted and groaned in the two-hour tournament in a frigid stadium slashed by nine American bomb craters. One champion, Terukuni, 25-year-old Tokyo star, was defeated in one of the feature matches, but the audience didn't know it. Nobody told them.

"Looks like a tug-of-war to me," concluded Pfc. James Postergal, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ex-U.S. Resident Candidate For House

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Zensaku Axima, former United States resident and around-the-world flyer, is a candidate for the Japanese House of Representatives in the forthcoming general election.

He lived in the United States eighteen years and said he planned to make the most of it in promoting friendship between Japan and America.

Anti-Christian Japanese Dies

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP).—Colonel Nobuyuki Iijima, who led a movement to abolish Christian teachings in American-built St. Paul's Episcopal University here, died at a Japanese Army hospital last night. His removal to Omori prison had been ordered Nov. 9 by American 8th Army headquarters, but illness prevented it.

Kenney, Occupation Officers Confer

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding general of the Far East Air Forces, conferred here today with high-ranking occupation officers. He said he would return to his Manila headquarters in a few days.

Japs Get Dirty Deal On Baths, They Say

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—The people of Tokyo complained today that they were getting a dirty deal. The price of vital public baths was raised from 12 to 20 sen. Everybody uses them; there's no fuel at home to heat water.

42 Japs Lost In Boat Blast

Tokyo, Nov. 14 (AP)—Thirty-eight Japanese are missing and four dead as a result of the explosion of a tugboat hauling explosives out to sea for disposal.

6th Army's Shopper

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 14 (AP)—Sergt. Ernest B. Schnell figured out the other day that he had spent 500,000 yen the first month in Kyoto, ancient capital of Japan. He's been buying souvenirs for practically everyone in the United States 6th Army.

"Never," he said, "have I been so worn out."

GI's and officers turned to Sergeant Schnell when they learned of his prewar job as a professional souvenir hunter—in this area, too. From 1934 to 1940 he worked for a Swiss export firm. In 1940 he opened a branch office in New York.

The sergeant, awaiting redeployment, still has one important shopping item on his own list—a diamond ring. "My first aim is to get back to Spartanburg, S.C.," he said, "and get married."

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Attlee's Speech Gets Varied Reactions

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Several legislators said today that if Prime Minister Attlee is seeking to sell this country on the idea of a loan to Britain he made only a little headway by visiting Capitol Hill.

Others expressed belief a loan wil be made. Talks on a multimillion-dollar credit arrangement for England have been under way here for several weeks.

Members who heard Attlee address a joint meeting of Congress yesterday seemed impressed by the British leader's frankness. But there was a sharp division of opinion on his Government's objectives.

Senator Taft Critical

Senator Taift, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, who personally favors a loan to Britain, said he felt Attlee's explanation of the objectives of the British Labor Government hadn't helped much.

"He sounded a little too New Dealish for some people," Taft said.

Party "Not Radical"

Attlee told the legislators that the Labor party isn't the radical organization it has been pictured in some American minds. He said it believes in government taking over monopolies when big business gets in that class.

He observed also that there is room in the world for American and British trade without "undue rivalry."

Hoey Hits "Planned Economy"

Senator Hoey (D., N.C.) said the British Labor party's "policy of planned economy" and of taking over monopolies "contravenes our view of government."

Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas) said he is "against any more loans to England, regardless of how nice their new Government is."

Wheeler Hints Of Dictatorship

Senators Wheeler (D., Mont.) and Ellender (D., La.) commented that that sort of economy sometimes ends in dictatorship.

On the other side, Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) said he thought more speeches like Attlee's would bring more understanding and less trouble in the world. Senator Morse (R., Ore.) said he thought the Prime Minister had made an appeal for world citizenship that the United States is going to have to consider "and at the same time protect our national interests."

Senator Ball Agrees

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) agreed with Attlee that there is "ample room" in the world for products of great industrial nations.

Senator Green (D., R.I.) saw in the idea of increasing world-consuming power "not humanity, not charity, but the point of view of the hard-headed business man."

Senator Smith (R., N.J.) said he was confident that "a reasonable loan, on proper terms, can be worked out" for the British. America, he added, would "suffer tremendously if Britain were down at the heels economically."

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CONGRESS ASKS EISENHOWER FOR ADVICE ON UNRRA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(AP) Congress turned to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today for advice on a new $1,350,000,000 UNRRA appropriation request.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings on the legislation, became embroiled in an argument over the administration of UNRRA, and decided to ask the general just how badly Europe needs help.

To Testify Friday

The invitation was extended by Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) who said Eisenhower probably could testify Friday. He will be a witness tomorrow at Military committee hearings on peacetime training.

State department officials and Director General Herbert H. Lehman appeared before Bloom's committee in behalf of the request for new funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

The United States has authorized a contribution of $1,350,000,000—or one per cent of the national income—to UNRRA and Lehman says this will be exhausted by the end of the year. Other United Nations are also being asked to double their original contributions.

Criticism of UNRRA took several new turns at today's hearing.

Rep. Chiperfield (R-Ill.) interrupted the testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton to declare that he thought the relief organization has exceeded the authority granted it by Congress. He said it had no legal right to go ahead with a $50,000,000 relief program in Italy.

Chiperfield emphasized that he was basing his objections solely on the legal angles, not on whether these areas should be assisted.

Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson replied that the agency has not assumed any new obligations, that the Italian program represented simply "a use of funds already available."

Clayton said Congress has the right to deny the agency funds but "morally we are bound to try and finish a program which we started."

Lehman observed that "Russia is making that much less work for UNRRA by taking care of the displaced persons in her zone of German occupation."

Red Cross Could Do Job

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.) interjected that the Red Cross ought to do all the relief work, anyway. Clayton said that might have been a good idea if it had been done from the start "but it would be a grave mistake to consider a change now."

Bloom joined with Clayton, asserting that by the time another organization got started "all the people it wanted to help would be dead."

Speed In Voting UNRRA Funds Requested

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton urged Congress today to take "the promptest possible action" on President Trruman's request for an additional $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA.

Clayton, the United States member of the UNRRA Council, was the first witness to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of a bill authorizing the additional fund.

He was to be followed by Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA director general.

Defends Organization

The Assistant Secretary said he believes UNRRA represents "the proper method of furnishing relief and rehabilitation assistance," and defended the organization against complaints that it has been cumbersome and ineffective.

He conceded, however, that there are "difficulties and weaknesses in the UNRRA administration," and pledged that he would do "all in my power as this Government's representative on the council to help overcome or correct them."

Other Methods "Unthinkable"

Any relief method other than UNRRA, he said, is "unthinkable and impractical."

Clayton said he believes the committee's examination of the relief problam would justify his "sincere conviction that we are asking Congress to do what is right and necessary as our share of world relief and rehabilitation."

Mr. Truman, in a message to Congress yesterday, asked another $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA.

Held Up In Senate

This would be the same amount authorized last year. Of this authorization however, only $800,000,000 has been appropriated thus far. The House has voted the remaining $550,000,000, but the Senate has not yet acted.

Some House Republicans have served notice that they view additional expenditures with little favor. They plan also to try to attach several amendments governing use of the funds.

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CONGRESS OPENS HEARINGS TODAY ON PEARL HARBOR

Admiral Inglis, Col. Thielen Summoned to Testify Before Committee.

PLEDGE FAIR INQUIRY

Claim Commanders Were Warned of Planned Jap Sneak Attack.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(AP) Congress tonight summoned an admiral and a colonel as first witnesses in the Pearl Harbor inquiry.

The Joint Congressional committee will start public hearings tomorrow with Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis and Col. Bernard Thielen on the stand.

Inglis is chief of Naval intelligence. Thielen is on the army general staff. Neither was at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) didn't explain why the committee selected these two. The inference was that their testimony will set the stage for developing what was happening in higher circles during those tense days preceding the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Pledge Impartial Inquiry

A new pledge of a "fair, impartial" inquiry was made on the eve of the hearings. It came from Rep. Murphy (D-Pa), a member of the committee, during an angry exchange in the House.

Murphy took special time to denounce Republican members who have insisted on conducting what he called their own investigation. He was aiming at Reps. Keefe (R-Wis) and Gearhart (R-Calif) who have interviewed a naval intelligence officer, Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, and only yesterday called on J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI.

Murphy shouted at Keefe that the Republicans were "trying the case in the newspapers."

When both Keefe and Gearhart tried to interpose, Murphy declared "this is not the time nor the place to go into the evidence."

Gearhart tried repeatedly to get the floor and Murphy refused to yield. So the Californian started talking away. Democrats cried "order," Speaker Rayburn slammed his gavel and finally Murphy shouted:

"This isn't a duet."

Commanders Warned

Murphy said both Keefe and Gearhart were wrong when they said the Army and Navy never warned commanders at Pearl Harbor except in "weasel words" that the situation was critical.

He read from a voluminous Army-Navy inquiry board report messages from each branch to the Hawaii post. In one of them he quoted the Navy as saying that "This is a warning of war." The Army message said, according to Murphy, that the Japanese negotiations had broken down and "Hostile action" could be expected at any moment.

"Were those weasel words?" he asked.

Gearhart finally got the floor long enough to say that the FBI "alerted" its men in Pearl Harbor but either the Army nor Navy put their forces on a proper "alert."

"Whatever happened will be developed at the hearings," Murphy countered. "That's why I repeat this is not the proper tribunal to try this case."

ARMY URGING ATOM CONTROL

Holds Domestic Check Needed To Back International Plan

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—The War Department called today for quick creation of domestic controls over atomic energy, as American, British and Canadian leaders neared the end of their conference on international controls.

Secretary Patterson told a news conference that domestic legislation should be adopted promptly to clear the way for international action.

"My own view," he said, "is that international arrangements will require a domestic control in order for this Government to make good on any agreement."

Contemplates Commission

The War Department's idea of legislation, he said, contemplates that a nine-man commission would control all atomic-energy activities, including the construction of atomic bombs.

President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada met again at the White House.

Allied diplomats speculated that if the leaders agree on any plan for control of atomic force through the United Nations the plan would be immediately communicated to Generalissimo Stalin and possibly to leaders of France and China as well.

Those countries, with Britain and the United States, would have primary responsibility for carrying it out as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Broad Principles Expected

Beyond this it was considered likely by persons close to all the conferees that a communiqué would be issued Friday disclosing at least broad objectives and principles even though the exact provisions of any plan agreed upon might be kept secret pending their discussion with other governments.

After a two-hour session this afternoon, the three government leaders held another meeting tonight and scheduled still another for 10 A.M. tomorrow. William D. Hassett, White House press secretary, did not indicate what progress was being made. Asked when a communiqué might be expected, he replied, "when the conferees have reached a conclusion."

There is some talk around town of a meeting of Truman and Attlee with Stalin. British officials are known to feel that such a gathering would serve a useful purpose at this juncture if it cleared the air of mutual uncertainties and suspicions, but there is no evidence that plans for a meeting have been made or even proposed.

Concentrated On Problem

Indications are that Attlee and Truman have concentrated almost exclusively on the atomic-bomb problem and on related broad questions of foreign affairs, particularly the situation existing between Britain and the United States on one hand and Russia on the other.

Nonetheless, Attlee has found time since his talks with the President and Mackenzie King started on Saturday to confer with various British officials in this country including, it is understood, those who have been concerned with negotiating a loan from the United States.

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American officials, who regard a loan as an essential part of American policy for building very close relations with Britain and bolstering up that island nation as much as possible during a difficult period of reconversion, believe that after weeks of dickering, an agreement will be reached in the whole problem by early next week.

Women Members Offer Plans

International control and reduction of armaments and weapons, especially atomic power, was suggested by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.).

Mrs. Luce introduced a concurrent resolution calling for Congress to express itself in favor of the creation of international machinery within the framework of the United Nations Organization for this purpose.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) proposed that the United States, Great Britain and Russia get together on a plan for controlling atomic energy.

She prepared for introduction in the House a resolution calling upon President Truman to invite the British and Russian governments to a conference.

M'MAHON PLANS FULL HEARINGS ABOUT BOMB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) said tonight that the special Senate committee on atomic energy, of which he is chairman, was "determined that the fullest hearings must be held in order that every point of view may be expressed."

The Senator, in an address prepared for broadcast over a network of Connecticut radio stations, said the committee wanted to hear from scientists who had worked on the atomic bomb, and from representatives of industry, labor, the church, consumers, veterans and also wanted to hear "the voice of government himself."

McMahon said bills dealing with atomic energy which had been introduced by Senators Johnson (D-Colo.) and Ball (R-Minn.) and by himself all had one point in common, creating a commission to deal with the problem "in order to prevent the disruption of our economy."

Asserting the problem was one of great importance, Senator McMahon said:

"All of us, I believe, appreciate the urgency for solving this problem. All of us realize that the atomic bomb hangs like a modern sword of Damocles over our international relationships. Few among us, I am sure, fail to understand that the wrong decision may well spell the end of our civilization."

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'PAY AS YOU EARN' PLAN TO INCREASE WAGES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) A novel "pay-as-you-earn" plan for negotiating wage increases, designed to bring labor and management together and provide an incentive for ever-greater production, was advanced tonight by Senator Knowland (R-Calif.).

The plan calls for employers and employes to sit down together once each year and agree upon the most equitable division of the company's revenue "among workers, management, stockholders and consumers, the latter in the form of lower prices."

Encourage Greater Production

To encourage greater production rather than a "doctrine of scarcity brought on by either stoppages of production or governmental action," labor and management would agree upon a "leeway" raise. A fixed wage adjustment would be made in the first place. But then only so much of the additional "leeway" raise would be granted as was earned.

In submitting the plan by letter to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, Knowland said he and Blair Moody, Washington correspondent of the Detroit News, had been working on it for some time.

"In the present situation," the letter said, a fixed 10 per cent hourly wage increase should be granted immediately, with "commensurate adjustments for salaried employes," unless management can show that such action would jeopardize the company in the absence of price re-

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ner.

Thereafter, under the formula, labor and management, in bargaining conferences once a year, would:

"(a) Estimate the coming year's business.

"(b) Agree on the most equitable and economic division of its intake among workers, management, stockholders and consumers, the latter in the form of lower prices which might advance the general prosperity of the company and bring larger returns to all in subsequent years."

Having arrived at these estimates, as Knowland explained it, the bargainers would negotiate a leeway for a further increase in wages.

"Under current conditions in the automobile industry, for example," Knowland wrote Schwellenbach, "this leeway might amount to 20 per cent—the difference between the roughly 10 per cent which could be granted by restoring average hourly earnings after the drop from a 48 to a 40 hour week and similar factors, and the 30 per cent asked by UAW-CIO."

The Senator told reporters that in other words, labor representatives might propose a further-raise leeway that management feared would be too costly. However, at the year's end under Knowland's plan, there would be an accounting to determine just how much of extra pay might safely be allowed.

Differs from Bonus

Knowland explained this differed from the ordinary bonus in that it would be promised ahead of time, the amount to be figured later.

"The goal of both management and labor during the year would be to keep the company's production and sales at such levels that the maximum of the "leeway" (30 per cent) could be paid instead of the minimum of the "leeway" (in this hypothetical case, 10 per cent)," Knowland said.

Increases above the minimum of the leeway could not be paid until earned, but re-estimates could be figured from time to time and wage rates adjusted retroactively. Final settlement, based on actual profit, would be made at the end of the production year.

Knowland noted that a necessary factor would be the obligation of both parties to live up to the terms of their contract.

In shaping the formula, he said he worked with Blair Moody, Washington correspondent of the Detroit News.

He passed it on to Schwellenbach "in the hope that you and your conciliation service might find it helpful in preventing a fatal delay in the rapid reconversion which is so vital if our American standards are to be maintained."

ALL TO BE FED, HOUSED, CLOTHED TRUMAN DECLARES

President's Letter Read at National Foreign Trade Convention.

By JOHN F. CHESTER

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—(AP) President Truman held out a possibility tonight that for the first time in history "all men everywhere may be adequately fed, decently housed and comfortably clothed."

The Chief Executive, in a letter transmitted to the concluding session of the 32nd National Foreign Trade convention, declared that modern advances had now made it technically possible to produce enough goods to achieve this end. He attached only one "If."

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"The question," he said, "is whether our arrangements for exchange and distribution will be such that these enormous productive powers are enabled to operate freely for the benefit of everyone."

The 2,000 international traders and bankers gathered at the Waldorf Astoria hotel also heard:

Herbert Vere Evatt, Australia's Foreign Minister, declare that his country wanted the United States to take the lead in the postwar world, but that "Australia's willingness to follow your leadership in any new international program must be measured by our confidence in your ability to remain prosperous."

Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, who recently was attacked verbally as Ambassador to Argentina, asserted in obvious reference to that country that there was only one "notorious exception" to economic cooperation in the Americas. He added extemporaneously that "in that one notorious exception I want to make it plain that we hear the cry of anguish from that noble land and will answer it by every appropriate means at our disposal."

Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and author of the pay-as-you-go tax plan, declared that the new international "time table is set by the existence the atomic bomb," and that if world tension is not eased within two years "then those nations that can unite should do so, leaving the way open for a broader federation later on."

The convention as a whole adopted a declaration for creating "most favored nation" agreements between the United States and as many other countries as possible.

President Truman professed not to know all the answers as to how best to make the world's enormous productive capacity operate to the best advantage for everyone, but he said flatly that a relaxation of government controls and the elimination of private monopoly would help.

"We shall not get forward toward freedom from want by placing new restrictions either upon production or exchange," Mr. Truman said. "On the contrary, we must reduce restrictions all around the circle and we must try at the same time to promote stability and high employment."

Evatt picked up before the foreign traders the theme he pounded so hard at the San Francisco United Nations conference—full employment. In saying that Australia would accept the leadership of a prosperous America he asserted that another depression might hit United States investors first, but that Australian farmers and workers would suffer next.

"If we are to find expanding world markets x x x We can expect to buy more from others," Evatt said. "If not, we must buttress our defenses and build as we can at home. x x x But we must grow. We are too young, too sparsely settled in our territory, too full of energy and ambition not to grow."

SENATE WEIGHS ENTRY OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE

Subcommittee Is Directed to Report on Resolution for Migration.

ACTUAL MOVE LITTLE NEARER

Favorable Decision by Joint Group Would Leave Action Still

Resting on Britain.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee took a step today toward action on a resolution favoring "free entry" of Jews into Palestine by instructing a subcommittee report on it by next Monday.

The full committee discussed the resolution for two and one-half hours at a closed session before deciding to refer it to the subcommittee, to be named later by Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.).

Asked by a reporter what the reaction of the full committee was, Connally replied: "There were twenty members—no, maybe fifteen—present and if I had polled them, I would have got fifteen different reactions."

Entry Little Nearer.

Notwithstanding added official solicitude in Washington and London for the plight of homeless European Jews, a final decision on whether large numbers of them can go to Palestine appeared little nearer.

The Senators who debated the "free entry" resolution today knew that whatever action was taken, this was the situation:

No large numbers of Jews would be permitted to go to Palestine until—and unless—a British-American "committee of inquiry," whose members have not been yet selected, recommended such action. Even then, large-scale Jewish immigration would not be assured. The recommendations of the joint committee, announced yesterday in Washington and London, will not be binding on the British Government, which governs Palestine under a League of Nations mandate.

No Starting Date Set.

There were no official guesses as to when the committee would start on its assignment or the date on which its recommendations might be expected. President Truman said in a statement, however, he hoped it could complete its task "with the greatest speed" because the situation "allows no delay in this matter." The committee will examine "political, economic and social conditions" in Palestine and will consult "representative Arabs and Jews."

In announcing this country's agreement to the committee idea, Mr. Truman made public his letter of August 31 to Prime Minister Attlee, in which he suggested that 100,000 European Jews be permitted to go to Palestine. The British Government replied that because of conditions in Palestine, it could not adopt the suggestion. It suggested creation of the joint committee.

Representative Cellar (D.-N. Y.) termed the committee idea "another British dodge and a stall."

U.S.-Soviet Friendship Rally

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, said tonight that better understanding between Americans and Russians depends on mutual attempts to open up press and other channels of information.

"I see no way to draw our peoples into closer understanding," he declared, "except by persistent efforts, on both sides, to free the lines of communication through the press and the radio, through books and magazines, through the exchange of knowledge and culture, and through travel and personal acquaintance."

"So Much To Learn"

In a speech at an American-Soviet friendship rally, the Under Secretary added:

"We have so much to learn and . . . to understand about each other that we cannot hope to succeed except in the spacious atmosphere of honesty, candor and knowledge."

For nearly a century and a half, the two countries have got along "remarkably well," Acheson noted.

"By any standard of international relations, the record is good. . . . Never in the past has there been any place on the globe where the vital interests of the American and Russian people have clashed or even been antagonistic—and there is no objective reason to suppose that there should, now or in the future, ever be such a place.

"Friendly Solution"

"We understand and agree with them that to have friendly governments along her borders is essential both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of

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the world . . . ," Acheson said.

"But it seems equally clear to us that the interest in security must take into account and respect other basic interests of nations and men, such as the interest of other peoples to choose the general surroundings of their own lives and of all men to be secure in their persons. . . .

"In this area where the room for adjustment is broad and where the necessity for extreme measures is absent, the problem seems wholly possible of friendly solution."

"Gambling With Peace"

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, said in his prepared speech:

"We hear a few mad militarists —not among the great war leaders —in this and other countries, who advocate war with Russia, now rather than later. That is insane. It is gambling with peace. It is throwing dynamite around."

The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, urged the Russian press to give "a fuller acknowledgment of the western contribution to the defeat of fascism."

"I have long wished to see a more helpful and intelligent attitude toward the western press in Moscow," he said. "And I am happy to learn even as I reach your country of change in this respect. I should like also to see in the Russian press a full acknowedgment of the western contribution to the defeat of fascism and present assistance in rehabilitation."

Note On Religion

Turning to religion, he quoted Josef Stalin as saying that "the state has learned the patriotism of the church and the church has learned the patriotism of the state; the old antagonisms are gone."

Nikolai V. Novikov, Soviet charge d'affaires, warned against "reactionary forces" which would split the United States and Russia.

"There is no doubt that the basic interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States of America—allies and comrades during the war—require close friendship and economic co-operation between our great nations in the postwar period," he said. "It would be wrong to say, however, that the maintenance and the protection of our friendship do not require any effort on our part and that desire alone can achieve it."

Among messages sent to the rally was one from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who called American-Soviet friendship "one of the cornerstones on which the edifice of peace should be built."

Message To Stalin

Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, said that the "warmongering people" in the United States who continually talk of having a war with Russia are "war criminals. . . ."

"And I will add that the great contribution that Americans can make to world peace at this moment is to stop the war talk against Soviet Russia."

A message was sent to Stalin by the meeting congratulating the Soviet on its war success and declaring that "American-Soviet friendship within the framework of the United Nations is the indispensable foundation of a world of peace, democracy and security."

RUSSIA CHANGES STAND ON JAPAN

Reverts to Unanimity Rule on Control Council.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that the United States and Russia still are deadlocked over Soviet demands for the establishment of an Allied Control Council for Japan.

Russia, he said, is insisting on a unanimity rule in the council similar to the one under which the Control Council in Berlin functions. Byrnes contended that the rule is responsible for failure of the Berlin group to accomplish many things that should have been done in Germany under the Potsdam agreement.

In the proposed Japanese Council all members, under the Russian plan, would have an equal voice and all would have to agree before anything could be done. This means that an objection by any one could block action. The United States is holding out for a council in which Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander in Japan, would have a decisive voice in case of disagreement.

Moscow Shifts Position.

Byrnes had said several weeks ago that the American idea was acceptable to Russia, but today he disclosed the shift in Moscow's position. The Secretary's disclosure came in response to questions after he had said that the United States has received a Russian reply to a communication presented by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, with reference to a military council for Japan. No agreement has been reached on that matter or on a Far Eastern advisory commission which is meeting here without Russian participation, Byrnes said.

Asked whether the reply was from Foreign Commissar Molotov or Premier Stalin, who has dropped out of the picture recently, Byrnes said that it came from Molotov and that he had no recent word from Stalin.

Byrnes did not explain why the Russians are once more insisting on a unanimity rule for a Japanese control council after having agreed, according to his earlier report, to a less rigid system.

D.C. Atom Talks Focus On Red Reaction

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Allied officials involved in the atomic bomb talks here indicated today that they are largely concerned now about Russia's reaction to the forthcoming Anglo-American-Canadian proposal for controlling atomic force.

There is a strong feeling evident on the part of some that this is one of the climatic weeks of history. Decisions now being whipped into shape will vitally influence the future of Anglo-American relations with Russia. These relations are the core of United Nations plans for policing world peace.

Out To Reassure Russia

Evidence recently available from British authorities is that President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada will seek particularly, in their communique on plans for international atomic controls, to reassure Russia. This may be done by offering to share scientific knowledge of atomic power fully with the Soviet Union and other countries.

Indications are that at the same time Russia will be invited to reassure the western Allies about her policies and intentions by agreeing to toss her scientific information into the contemplated pool and, possibly, by giving some evidence of her long-range territorial and political aims.

If Russia Rejects Plan?

The question that has official insiders worried is, what happens if Russia doesn't want to accept the Anglo-American proposal?

Because of the dangers foreseen by Allied diplomats in any real disagreement among the Big Three over the handling of atomic power, there is some chance that the proposals put forward by Attlee, Truman and Mackenzie King will be general in approach to the problem rather than hard and fast specifications for a solution. This would leave the way open for Russian sugestion and counter-proposals and avoid the appearance of laying down a demand for a take-it-or-leave-it reply.

Charge 45 Firms Broke Trust Laws in Artificial Limb Sales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — (AP) Forty-five corporations, 34 individuals and a trade association were charged today with violating the anti-trust laws in the manufacture, sale and fitting of artificial limbs for amputees, including war veterans.

The Justice department announced that the indictment, returned by a District of Columbia grand jury, charged the group with conspiring to fix unreasonable and non-competitive prices throughout the United States.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark said in a statement that one effect of the alleged conspiracy was to "deprive the United States Veterans administration of the opportunity to make artificial limbs for veterans."

25,000 Annual Amputations

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge added in another statement that about 900,000 Americans wear artificial limbs and that many of these are war veterans. In peacetime about 25,000 amputations are made annually, Berge said.

The indictment asserted that artificial limb sales total about $10,000,000 annually, that about 75 per cent of the total volume of such business was done by the manufacturers named as defendants and that about 90 per cent of the parts business was done by 10 supply dealers named.

of the parts business was done by 10 supply dealers named.

Clark said the effect of the alleged conspiracy was to:

Force the Veterans administration, various state agencies and war veterans buying limbs direct from manufacturers to pay non-competitive prices.

Prevent various charitable institutions from making artificial limbs for indigent amputees free of charge.

Impede the improvement of artificial limbs.

Lacked Price Competition

Clark said the latter effect was brought about "by lack of price competition as an incentive to make a better product, and by refusal to permit the entry into the industry of artisans capable of improving quality and comfort through the device of refusing them parts."

Clark's announcement said the indictment charged that the manufacturers:

1. Agreed to fix minimum prices to the general public;

2. Agreed to include identical prices in bids submitted to the Veterans administration on artificial limbs supplied by that agency to war veterans;

3. Agreed to charge identical prices on sales of artificial limbs to state agencies;

4. Agreed that suppliers of parts for artificial limbs would refuse to sell such parts (a) to government agencies and charitable institutions which supplied limbs to amputees without cost, (b) to any institutions, public or private, which supplied artificial limbs to amputees free of charge, (c) to assemblers selling limbs below the agreed upon prices, (d) to assemblers who are not members of the industry's trade association, the association of limb manufacturers;

5. Agreed to sell limbs subject to a uniform guarantee of one year only;

6. Agreed to discipline any manufacturer selling artificial limbs below the agreed upon prices, or who made guarantees for a period longer than one year.

Truman Gets Press Club Piano

Presentation Made by Washington Body That Claims It Made Him Famous as Player.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—President Truman found himself with a new piano today after a night out with the boys of the National Press Club.

It was quite a show, the President agreed, and he even added a gag or two of his own to the jokes pegged on his ability as a piano player. But Mr. Truman's remarks were off-the-record.

Comedian Eddie Cantor, commenting on the club's presentation of a Steinway piano to the Chief Executive, said:

"If anybody needs practice, it's the President. He played for Stalin at Potsdam. Immediately afterwards rumors started stirring that Stalin was a very sick man."

No matter what he plays, Cantor insisted, "It still sounds like the Missouri Waltz."

Eisenhower Gets a Laugh.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower seemed to get quite a kick out of comedian Joe E. Lewis's description of a banker as "a man who will lend you money if you can prove you don't need it."

The President was formally inducted into the club as a dues-paying member. Edward Jamieson, the club's president, credited the organization with making the President "nationally known as a piano player," referring to occasions when Mr. Truman, as a Senator and as Vice President, played at club functions.

The party at the Statler Hotel lasted from 7:30 P. M. until 11:30 P. M., and included such entertainers as Nino Martini, Metropolitan Opera tenor, and Dorothy Shay, the night club singer. The Army Air Forces Overseas Band, organized by the late Major Glenn Miller, made its last appearance in uniform under the direction of Sgt. Jerry Gray.

Eisenhower got so much applause when he was introduced that President Truman insisted that he make a speech. Eisenhower complied with a "hello, howdy and good luck."

Auto Pricing Policy; Bowles Is Attacked on Some Defend OPA Head in House Flare-Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Demands that Chester Bowles be "bowled out" of the Office of Price Administration rang in the House chamber today in an uprising against his price policy on new automobiles. One member offered a bill proposing to strip him of price controls and to distribute the pricing authority to other Government agencies.

Meanwhile, the OPA chief showed no sign of retreating from his position that retail car dealers must absorb part or all the price increases granted to manufacturers, with the purpose of holding new car retail prices at or near 1942 levels.

Planning to announce the first new car prices, perhaps late tomorrow, he contended that the dealers, even with a reduced margin between manufacturers' price and retail price, still would make more than pre-war profits, because they would not have pre-war losses on used car trade-ins.

A hundred Senators and Representatives filed statements with the House Small Business Committee relaying the complaints of auto dealers throughout the country that OPA's cost absorption plan would destroy the normal price relationship between manufacturer and dealer and force many dealers out of business.

Representatives Sabath of Illinois, Gallagher of Minnesota and De Lacy of Washington, came to OPA's defense. Messrs. Sabath and Gallagher warned of destructive inflation if OPA was destroyed. Mr. De Lacy said OPA proposed to allow auto dealers a 15 per cent profit margin on new autos and added that he would like to go into business "on that basis."

In another field Mr. Bowles refused today to suspend the ceilings on chickens and turkeys, in an outline of the Government's policy on ending price controls to a House agriculture subcommittee.

The subcommittee had urged removal of ceilings on chickens and turkeys as a means of bringing producer and consumer prices closer in line and of encouraging greater consumption.

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Producer prices of chickens and of heavier turkeys have dropped below ceilings since the war ended and military services reduced their buying and Chairman Pace of the subcommittee contended that the decline in producer prices had not beenf ully reflected in consumer prices.

Gun-Shyness Cured in Army By PlasticSight

Developed for Anti-Tank Crews, New Device Cuts Down Recoil Injuries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—A new gunsight, made almost entirely of plastic, was developed during the war to overcome "flinch-shyness" of American anti-tank gunners who had suffered injuries from regular glass sights.

This was disclosed today in a report by the armed forces and the Office of Scientific Research and Development on the development of various plastic optical instruments as substitutes for glass.

"Just prior to the invasion of North Africa," the report said, "it was discovered that American anti-tank gunners were gun-shy. The telescopic sights on their guns were ordinary optical systems in which the eye was to be held fairly close to the eyepiece—in practice this distance is usually less than one inch.

"Serious casualties were resulting from gunners using these sights, and the sights being based in the eye or the head during the recoil of the gun after firing—a new optical system was required, and its production in a matter of months was necessary."

The report said that the time required for designing, tooling and finishing glass elements for a new type of instrument would have been considerable, and so it was decided to try plastics. The National Defense Research Committee had been experimenting along such lines since 1940.

Within three months the scientists and industry came up with a three-power, fixed-focus telescope sight which met the requirements. It was designed for the three-inch anti-tank gun.

Special lenses, made of plastic material, were arranged so that the gunner's eye could be at least six and a half inches away from the lens and still get an accurate view. Also, a rubber shield was placed between the lens and the gunner's eye.

"With these optics," declared the report, "chances of injury during gun recoil are very much lessened."

The report said research into glass substitutes was undertaken in 1940 when it appeared the nation was not geared to the mass production of the glass lenses, prisms, mirrors and other elements that might be needed in war time.

It turned out, however, the report said, "that expansion of the (glass) optics industry was achieved in time to meet most military demands."

The study said that plastic optical instruments had various peace-time possibilities, and that research was continuing to overcome certain disadvantages, such as the ease with which plastic ...s can be scratched.

ICKES OFFERS OIL PROGRAM

Proposes 3-Point Plan To Preserve Reserves

Chicago, Nov. 14 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War, advocated tonight a three-point program designed to increase and preserve United States oil reserves.

Ickes, in a speech prepared for the American Petroleum Institute's twenty-fifth annual meeting, suggested a program (1) to stimulate the exploration of oil in this country; (2) promote efficient use of present reserves to make them last as long as possible, and (3) "assure ourselves of access to foreign oil resources so that they may supplement our domestic supplies when, and if, they are needed."

Promote Interests Of U.S.

The PAW chief said he believed the oil job should be done, both domestically and abroad, as far as possible, by private industry.

"The initiative, resourcefulness, the vigor and the competitive zest of our private industry have developed our oil resources with an efficiency unmatched anywhere in the world," he said. "In his activities abroad, the American oil man has operated in a manner which, with few exceptions, has promoted the interests, not only of the United States, but of the countries where he operated.

"I would consider it unwise and unfortunate for government to interpose itself in any phase of the oil business which can be handled by the petroleum industry efficiently and economically and with the satisfaction that a fair profit brings," the Secretary added.

Referring to the Anglo-American petroleum agreement signed by Ickes in London September 24 on behalf of the United States Government, the Secretary said the treaty was not intended to "freeze out other countries."

General Motors Grants 10% Rise In Office Pay

Increase Affects 70,000; Talks Resume Today on U.A.W. Demands for 30%

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The General Motors Corporation announced today its approximately 70,000 salaried employees will receive a 10 per cent increase on the first $500 of monthly salary retroactive to Nov. 1.

The general increase does not apply to senior officers and directors, the announcement said. The company said the increase will affect 30,000 General Motors salaried employees in Michigan, 13,000 in Detroit.

C. E. Wilson, General Motors president, said the compensation of salaried employees receiving more than $500 a month "will be reviewed in the light of this general increase and on the basis of their contribution to the success of the business."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, with threat of imminent strike action, is demanding a 30 per cent wage increase for all

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hourly rated employees of General Motors and the other members of the auto industry's "Big Three"—the Chrysler Corporation and the Ford Motor Company. General Motors, which has rejected the demand, and Chrysler will resume separate negotiations with the union tomorrow.

General Motors' increase in the pay of salaried workers drew comment from R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. president, and Walter P. Reuther vice-president.

Salaried workers, Mr. Thomas said, would have "gotten a better break if they had been more thoroughly organized." The white-collar employees, he added, "have been getting a worse break in pay than the production workers."

Mr. Reuther said: "If the 10 per cent salary increase . . . is not used by the corporation as a lever to get price increases for its cars, it is a welcome down payment on the 30 per cent increase to which all General Motors employees . . . are entitled.

In the midst of the automobile industry's wages-and-reconversion problems, General Motors' production of Buick automobiles came to a halt today because of a parts shortage from an Ohio feeder plant.

Approximately 5,000 workers were laid off with the closing of assembly lines in the Buick and Fisher Body plants in Flint.

The shutdowns were caused by lack of chassis frames from the Midland Steel Company, of Cleveland. The halt to Buick production, which had reached 225 cars a day, was given various explanations. General Motors said it was due to a "work stoppage" at the Cleveland plant. E. J. Kulas, president of Midland Steel, attributed the chassis shortage to a "slowdown" which he said a wage increase Oct. 10 had failed to halt. After a later "deliberate refusal to work," Mr. Kulas said, some men were discharged, then rehired at union request, and finally discharged again Nov. 1, when, he said the slowdown continued.

Paul E. Miley, the union's regional director, said the Cleveland company discharged 200 workers on Buick, Studebaker and Hudson frame assembly lines two weeks ago because "the company didn't like the amount of production and ...red the workers rather than bargain about it."

Mr. Kulas said the trouble at Midland was "directly connected" with the 30 per cent wage boost demand of the U. A. W. He said his company had informed the union it could not discuss further adjustments until a national wage pattern is decided upon.

Industry Drafts Views On D.C. Parley Issues

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Industry plans to lay on the line, today or tomorrow, its stand on every big issue before President Truman's Management-Labor Conference.

As the industrial peace parley entered its tenth day, the management delegation decided, in the words of Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, that the time has come to "shove things along a little."

Almost the entire eighteen-member industry delegation started work last night on a statement of its position on collective bargaining, observance of contracts, jurisdictional quarrels and other subjects on the conference agenda.

New Steel Wage Impasse

As they worked, however, one of the nation's most important wage disputes—the CIO demand for a $2 daily wage increase from the United States Steel Corporation—came to a new impassé.

The corporation rejected Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's second appeal that it enter into wage discussions today in Washington with the United Steel Workers of America.

United States Steel's president, Benjamin F. Fairless, telegraphed Schwellenbach last night that further discussions would be fruitless until the OPA acts on long-pending requests for steel price increases. The union had accepted the invitation to resume talks.

"No Useful Purpose"

Fairless told Schwellenbach that "we believe in and strongly support" collective bargaining but "we feel no useful purpose could be served by the proposed meetings."

Schwellenbach had arranged the meeting for today, under special conciliator, Arthur S. Meyer of the New York State Mediation Board, after United States Steel had declined a similar request for negotiations on the same ground.

In a broadcast interview shortly after his final reply to the Labor Secretary, Fairless contended that negotiations were being "blocked by the union and the Government."

Murray Accused

He said the union was obstructing peaceful settlement through President Philip Murray's declaration, in a meeting last month, that the union's demand was "not subject to dickering or compromise." Fairless added that the Government was blocking an agreement by the OPA's tardiness in giving price relief when many steel products were selling at less than cost.

Murray, on the other hand, contends that "the steel industry is clearly engaged in a brazen attempt to bludgeon" the Government into boosting steel prices. The CIO chief, in a letter to Schwellenbach assailing the corporation's stand, estimated that the industry would clear $500,000,000 profit in 1946, or "more than four times the peacetime level."

Fairless said the requested wage increase would cost the steel industry "at least $225,000,000 a year" and added that this was more than all steel companies now are earning.

His Answer To Truman

He explained the company's refusal to allow President Truman's suggestion that business grant wage increases and then apply, six months later, for price increases if necessary, with these words: "We would simply have to sell many steel products at a greater loss—we can't pay wage increases out of thin air."

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said the proposed statement of industry delegates on approaches to labor peace might be described as the first co-ordinated declaration by a major portion of industry on employer-employé relations. Johnston and Mosher met reporters jointly last night, in a recess from their efforts to put the statement together.

Mosher "Not Disappointed"

Although none of the conference's several committees has so far reported agreement on any single question before it, Mosher said he was "far from disappointed" over the progress to date. But, he said, "there comes a time in all meetings of this kind when someone has to shove things along a little."

The industry group evidently hopes, by giving the labor group something to shoot at, to bring the discussion down to specific remedies for labor strife.

Pay "Clarification" Wanted

In the statement, Johnston and Mosher revealed, management will abandon its onlooker role with respect to the controversial resolution on collective bargaining and wages offered a week ago by CIO President Murray. They said they would seek a "clarification" of the resolution, which is still stuck in the conference's executive committee.

As written, it calls for indorsement of full collective bargaining acros the face of industry within the "framework" of Mr. Truman's appeal a fortnight ago for higher wages generally, which Mr. Truman said many industries could grant without getting higher price ceilings.

Undecided On Course

The management spokesman said it was not decided whether they would offer a substitute resolution, an amendment or merely a statement of what industry would find acceptable, but Mosher made it plain that the present reference to wage increases would not get management approval.

He reiterated that this is "not a conference for collective bargaining."

Industry members have so far sat silently while Murray's rival labor leaders—Presidents John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and William Green of AFL—have criticized the resolution.

KINGMAN MADE 3D FLEET HEAD

Admiral Barbey Also Promoted To Command Of 7th

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—New commands for the 3d, 5th and 7th fleets were named by the Navy today in the first reshuffling since the end of the war.

Rear Admiral Howard F. Kingman, formerly commander of Battle Division 9, Pacific Fleet, was named commander of the 3d, made famous by Admiral William

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F. Halsey, Jr., who has requested retirement "to give the young fellows a chance."

Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, who as commander of the amphibious force, 7th Fleet, led the spearhead of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advance through the Southwest Pacific, was named to command the 7th, succeeding Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid.

Towers Succeeds Spruance

Vice Admiral John H. Towers, who succeeded Vice Admiral John S. McCain as commander of a fast carrier task force earlier this year, succeeds Admiral Raymond A. Spruance in command of the 5th Fleet.

Admiral Kinkaid was named commander of the Western Sea Frontier, with headquarters in San Francisco, succeeding Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, whose new billet has not been announced.

Admiral Spruance was assigned duty as deputy commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, and deputy commander in chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, succeeding Vice Admiral John H. Newton, who was called home to await further orders.

Graduated In 1911

Admiral Kingman, 55, a native of Hillsboro, N.D., was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911. He was serving in the office of the chief of naval operations at the outbreak of the war, and in August, 1942, was given command of the battleship Nevada. He was transferred to command of a battleship division in January, 1943, in which assignment he won a letter of commendation from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and the Legion of Merit.

He was named commandant of the 15th Naval District and commander of the Panama Sea frontier last November, where he was recently succeeded by Rear Admiral John R. Beardall. He lists his official address as Chevy Chase, Md.

Admiral Barbey, 55, was born in Portland, Ore., and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1912.

NEWSPRINT CASE RESUMED

House Unit Again May Ask Aid Of Rationing By Dec. 31

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—A House interstate commerce subcommittee decided today to take another look at the newsprint situation, with indications it will renew its recommendation that newsprint rationing stop December 31.

Chairman Boren (D., Okla.) reasserted his own demands that paper quotas cease at the year end, and Representative Wolverton (R., N.J.), committee member, said "rationing of newsprint should cease immediately, if we are to have a free press."

Quincy Case Review Asked

The committee set a session for Friday to review the newsprint supply situation.

Meanwhile, the committee requested the appeals board of the Civilian Production Administration to "review and reconsider" its action allowing extra-quota newsprint tonnage to a new newspaper at Quincy, Mass., which began publication during a labor controversy in that city.

News Interest Denied

During questioning of Dr. William J. Kerlin, OPA appeals board chairman, Boren said evidence indicated the newspaper, *The Journal*, is being published by employés of the established *Patriot-Ledger*, and he told Kerlin that by the extra-quota allotment to the new paper the appeals board had "participated against the established paper."

Kerlin said the newsprint allotment to *The Journal* was made on the consideration that there was no local competitive situation, since the *Patriot-Ledger* is not publishing, and that to deny newsprint to the new paper would place an undue hardship o nthe community in that it would have no local paper.

Representative Brown (R., Ohio) interposed that "the testimony indicates the new paper doesn't give anything like the service of the old paper."

Kerlin said the board has no interest whatever in what matter is printed in a paper when it makes a newsprint allotment.

Training Bill's Fate Is Seen As Doubtful

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—A difficult and doubtful future lay ahead today for universal military training legislation which survived its first test by a three-vote margin.

The 15-to-12 House Military Committee decision that left the way open for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to testify tomorrow provided an indication of likely trouble ahead.

Also, committee members who backed yesterday's defeated motion to halt further consideration until next year said privately they plan to concentrate henceforth on efforts to revise the contemplated program.

Suggested Alternatives

Some favor expansion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the National Guard training programs to provide every youth an opportunity to become skilled in military arts. They propose that only those youths who refuse to train under ROTC or National Guard auspices be compelled to train under direct Army or Navy supervision.

Just how long the current hearings will last, Chairman May (D., Ky.) declined to predict. Nor would he speculate to newsmen on the chances of a House vote this year.

Opposition Statement

Committee members who sought to delay the hearings said in a joint statement released by Representative Short (R., Mo.) that they acted on these grounds:

"First, we have an adequate army and sufficient reserves to meet any emergency. There is no occasion for hysterical haste.

"Second, the President is involved in discussions with Premier Attlee concerning the atomic bomb, which may radically change the picture.

"Third, an attempt to use wartime hysteria to pass the legislation is unwise."

FEPC TO CLOSE FIELD OFFICES

New York Branch Will Be One of Seven on List.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The Fair Employment Practice Committee announced today that shortage of funds will force closing of seven field offices on December 15.

Chairman Malcolm Ross said that FEPC offices in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, San Francisco, San Antonio, Los Angeles and Washington will close. Those in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis will continue operating.

After heated debate last spring between Congress members who wanted to make FEPC a permanent agency and those who favored discontinuing it, a compromise gave it $250,000 to operate until next July. This was half the sum FEPC had asked.

President Truman urged Congress in September to make FEPC permanent, and enabling legislation was approved by House and Senate labor committees. The House Rules Committee pigeon-holed the bill. It still is on the Senate calendar.

"FEPC is reluctant to lose the able workers in the seven offices to be closed, Ross said in a statement. "The personnel of these offices during the years of actual war performed a notable service in keeping the war plant gate open to all American workers irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin."

He suggested that "those plants which are reconverting to peacetime production ought, as a matter of fair play and common sense, to offer work opportunities to all workers without favor or discrimination."

DEVERS IS READY FOR NAVY ORDERS

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of Army Ground Forces, told Senators today he would be willing to serve under a naval officer if the armed forces are consolidated The four-star general testified before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in favor of placing Army, Navy and Air Forces under a single department and commander.

Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) evoked the general's comment when he asked about fears of some of the services that they would "be subordinated."

"I'd be glad to serve under a Navy man to start with," Devers said. "Real men will be placed in the top spots. They will place the good of the country first, not the good of the Ground Forces, Navy or Air Forces.'

Several Navy Department leaders, in opposing the unification legislative proposals, have expressed belief the Navy would suffer under such a plan.

Devers contended that creation of a single defense agency would strengthen traditional civilian control of the Armed Forces and also improve peacetime defense preparation.

State Dept. New Sneak Source

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Republican members of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee looked today to the State Department and the FBI as possible sources of new disclosures.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine), said the State Department has been asked to give the committee all its files on the Tyler Kent case. Brewster said he and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) want to learn whether they have any bearing on potential American involvement in the war before the Japanese attack.

Kent, a code clerk in the American Embassy in London, recently completed a prison sentence there.

Sentenced To Seven Years

He was convicted in November, 1940, of violation of the British Official Secrets Act and sentenced to seven years. Time off for good behavior shortened his term.

Brewster said it has been the general understanding that Kent was in charge of coding and decoding messages between the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill.

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) said after he and Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) talked with J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, yesterday that information they obtained in the interview "will result, I believe, in very startling Pearl Harbor disclosures."

Mother Wires Attlee.

Tyler Kent's mother, Ann H. P. Kent, who lives in Washington, disclosed today she has wired Prime Minister Attlee at the British Embassy here, asking for "immediate action" on the return of her son to the United States.

Declaring her son "was never charged with espionage even in the original proceedings against him," Mrs. Kent said he is "still detained in a British prison even through his sentence was completed more than a month ago."

In London yesterday, Kent's attorney said Kent has been held as an undesirable alien to await transportation. The attorney added he understood that Kent would leave for America within a week.

Scrap Of Flag Of Corregidor Brought To Secretary Of War

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—It was only a small piece of red bunting, not larger than 2 by 3 inches, but it was handled reverently today by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, when he received it from Col. Delbert Ausmus, coast artilleryman. It was, the best anyone knows, the only existing fragment of the American flag that was lowered at Corregidor.

Its story was told by the gray-haired colonel from Schenectady, N.Y., who had been entrusted with it by a dying fellow officer. Ausmus had hidden it in a false shirt cuff for three years in a Japanese prison.

As Flag Came Down

Ausmus, somewhat shy and still recuperating from his prison experiences, related:

"When that American flag came down at noon on May 6, 1942, I saw men cry—even hard-boiled Marines. I guess I cried some myself."

For a moment he paused.

He said he was taken to Bilibid prison in Manila and came down with pneumonia. While he was in the hospital Col. Paul D. Bunker, of Taunton, Mass., was brought in suffering from seriously infected blisters on his feet and blood poisoning in one leg.

Two Pieces Made Of Relic

On June 10, Bunker, watching carefully to see that there were no Japs near, swore him to secrecy, Ausmus continued, and "said he wanted to turn something over to me to deliver to the Secretary of War."

From beneath the false patch set into the left pocket of his shirt Bunker took a bit of red cloth. Solemnly he gave Ausmus part of it and put the rest back.

"On the morning of the day Corregidor was to surrender Colonel Bunker had been ordered to take down the American flag and burn it and put up the white flag of surrender," Ausmus related.

Before Burning Colors

At noon Bunker and two other officers, Lieut. Col. Norman B. Symonds, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. Col. Dwight Edison, of Hollywood, Cal., both now dead, carried out the orders. The white flag was a piece of sheeting.

Bunker reported that before he burned the colors he had cut off a small piece and that he was determined to get it back to the Secretary of War. Ausmus promised to carry out the mission. Bunker died in March, 1943, at Karenko, Taiwan.

"I saw him laid out," said Ausmus, "and he had on that shirt in which there was a false patch in which he had hidden his fragment."

Bunker had asked that his body be cremated, and this was done and his ashes buried.

"I believe the piece of flag he carried was cremated with him," said Ausmus.

Sewed Into Sleeve

When the small bit of red cloth was entrusted to him, Ausmus cut off some material from his pants and sewed bands to his shirt cuffs as though he were mending worn edges. Underneath the band on his right sleeve he tucked the fragment. Ausmus had only two shirts. The one with its precious remnant was often left carelessly lying around so as not to attract suspicion.

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At this point in his narrative Ausmus picked up a black brief case.

"I have to apologize for this dirty shirt," he said as he took it out.

From the false cuff he brought out the carefully folded bit of red cloth and held it up. Then he handed it to the Secretary.

"I think this should be preserved under glass," said Patterson, "and kept where the American people may see it."

Freeing Of 2-Year Fighters Sought

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Legislation calling for the automatic discharge of service men or women who have served two years is being prepared by Representative Boren (D., Okla.).

Boren said his bill would provide that anyone in the Army, Navy or Marines who has served two years would be discharged immediately upon application.

He announced that he has written to every member of the House urging support of the measure when it is introduced, probably today.

Criticizes Point System

"The point system of discharges has been working too many inequities," Boren said. "There are many in the service who have been in for more than two years and who still do not have enough points to get out.

"The point system is arbitrary. It is different in various branches of the service. But when men were inducted they were not taken in through such methods. There should be a uniform system for releases, and my proposed bill will provide it."

Boren added that under his theory the first man inducted into the Army, Navy or Marines should be the first to be released, but he is in favor of allowing "some special consideration" for combat service. He did not explain what consideration he would advocate for those who had been in battle.

SLOW DISCHARGES SCORED IN SENATE

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) touched off criticism of the Army and Navy demobilization programs in the Senate today with a suggestion that Congress "take some action to speed this up."

Half a dozen Senators joined in his verbal complaint.

Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) declared that the Army is holding 10,000 unneeded doctors and dentists in what Reed termed a "disgraceful situation."

"The admirals and generals tell us everything is going smoothly, but these boys stuck in the Pacific, China and Europe are not satisfied by such explanations," Wheeler told the Senate.

Earlier Major-Gen. Willard S. Paul, new Army chief of personnel, had told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that demobilization is going ahead in an orderly fashion. He said the biggest help Congress could give would be to refrain from applying pressure to speed the discharge of individuals or small groups.

SIGNS PHILIPPINE GOLD ACT

Truman Says This Does Not Give Approval to Enemy Helpers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Truman signed today the first currency legislation enacted by the Philippine Congress but stressed that his action did not mean approval of alleged collaborationists in the Legislature.

The measure itself provided a reduction in the required gold coverage of Philippine currency. The President's approval is necessary on all Philippine monetary legislation.

In a letter to President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, made public by the White House today, Mr. Truman said he delayed approving the bill because of "persistent charges that a sizable faction of the members of the Philippine Congress had been guilty of collaboration with the enemy and I have not wanted my approval of the act to be distorted into approval of collaboration."

"I am informed, however, that the provisions of House Bill No. 176 (of the first Philippine Congress) are necessary to the effective conduct of the Philippine Government and I accordingly have approved the act," Mr. Truman went on.

"At the same time, I should like to emphasize that my signature is in no sense an approval of the presence in the Philippine Congress of any person who has given aid to the enemy or his political policies."

NAVY TELLS WHY PASSENGERS DO K. P.

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy said today it is sometimes necessary to assign passengers aboard naval transports to help with such work as kitchen police duty.

Commenting on complaints by Pacific veterans returning aboard the liner Monterey, Navy officials told news men that every ship has working parties to handle such work.

"However," they added, "ships carrying an overload of passengers such as in this instance do no have sufficient crew members to do all tasks necessary. Hence it is necessary to call on naval passengers to help out in this situation."

The Monterey arrived yesterday in San Francisco with 2,719 veterans and 1,321 civilians aboard.

Some of the veterans complained that they not only had to help in the kitchen but also had to carry luggage for the civilians.

Navy Department officials had no comment on complaints of the civilians that working conditions under the Navy at Pearl Harbor are intolerable.

Truman Accepts Resignation Of McCloy

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Truman today accepted the resignation of John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, effective November 24.

The White House made public an exchange of letters in which the President expressed his "very great regret" on having to let McCloy go.

McCloy offered his resignation September 6, with the retirement of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War, but the President refused to accept it at that time.

The resignation of Robert Lovett, another Assistant Secretary of War, offered at the same time, has not been acted upon.

McCloy recently returned from a mission to the European and Pacific theaters, undertaken in connection with occupation problems.

JAMES ROOSEVELT HEADS VETERAN'S COMMITTEE

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 — (AP) James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, will head the Los Angeles county Democratic central committee's sub-committee on special veterans affairs.

The former Marine Corps colonel was named a member of the central committee last night, and appointed to the sub-committee chairmanship today.

Roosevelt, in a press conference earlier this month, declared he had no current political ambitions. Political circles had been discussing the possibility he might run for governor or senator.

Truman Gets Report On Reign Control

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Byron Price has made a lengthy report to President Truman on his survey of relations between the military control authorities and civilians in Germany.

The former chief censor undertook the study at the request of Mr. Truman. The White House said today that the President is still studying the report and for that reason it could not be made public now.

Files on Kent Asked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said today that the State Department had been asked to give the committee its files on the Tyler Kent case because he and Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, wanted to study them to see whether they include anything bearing on potential American involvement in the war before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor.

Kent, a code clerk in the American Embassy in London, recently completed a prison sentence there. He was convicted in November, 1940, of violation of the British Official Secrets Act.

AAF Will Discharge About 4,000 Trainees

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Army Air Forces announced today it will discharge about 4,000 air crew trainees who have had two years of army service and are no longer needed.

They are enlisted men who transferred from other branches of the army to air forces for crew training. Previously, AAF had provided for release of air students who volunteered from civilian life.

The order classes as surplus, and eligible for discharge, all trainees who volunteered from enlisted status, who have completed two years service between September 16, 1940, and November 9, 1945, who have not volunteered to remain in the service.

Admiral Beardall Given Decoration

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, Orlando, Fla., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as superintendent of the Naval Academy and commandant of the Severn River Naval Command from January 31, 1942, to August 8, 1945.

The Navy announced the award today. Admiral Beardall now is commandant of the 15th Naval District (Panama).

Kilgore Says Business Must Get Scientific Data

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Government has the responsibility to make sure that results of federally financed research are made fully available to all American industry and business, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said here tonight.

Kilgore, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on war mobilization, addressed the annual dinner of the Woolen Jobbers Association, Incorporated.

"If we are to have a healthy economy," he told the jobbers who represent 90 per cent of the industry, "small and medium sized business must have access to scientific developments."

Free access to results of Government-financed research provides "a working basis for the development of new products, new industries and new jobs," Kilgore said.

Would Admit Chinese Wives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Rep. Havenner, Democrat, of California, pleaded today that Chinese alien wives of American citizens be admitted to the United States without regard to immigration quotas. He argued before the House Immigration Committee that the same privileges should be extended to Chinese wives of American citizens as now apply to women of all other nationalities. The committee is considering legislation proposed by the Democratic Representatives Douglas, Miller and Havenner to remove the quota restriction.

Freer Renominated For FTC

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Robert E. Freer, of Ohio, was nominated by President Truman today for a new seven-year term as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Paley Gets Legion of Merit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The War Department announced today that the Legion of Merit had been awarded to Colonel William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting Company. The award was for his services as deputy chief of the Psychological Warfare Division at SHAEF and deputy chief of information control, United States Forces, European theater. Colonel Paley has returned to civilian life.

Drop Reported In U.S. Exports

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—United States exports declined 18 per cent in the first five months of 1945 as compared with a similar period last year, the Census Bureau said today. Imports showed a slight gain.

Through May of this year the United Kingdom and Russia received 55 per cent of all United States exports, with an over-all valuation estimated at $4,875,000,000. In these same months last year, the United Kingdom and Russia got $6,062,000,000 in goods, or 63 per cent of the total.

The Census Bureau said a reduction in lend-lease accounted for the drop.

UNRRA exports from the United States, the Census Bureau added, totaled $113,000,000 for the twelve-month period ended with August of this year.

Chief Burden Of Caring For Needy PutUpToU.S.

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today said the major burden of caring for the distressed peoples of the world rested upon the United States.

She spoke before several hundred women who brought 4,600 cans of food to the program launching the Metropolitan victory collection of canned food for overseas relief on behalf of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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19,100 Vets Reaching United States Ports

[By the Associated Press]

More than 7,600 service men are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today from Europe on ten transports.

At five West Coast ports 21 ships are to arrive from the Pacific with 11,500 troops.

N.Y. And Boston Lists

The ships and units:

At New York — Miscellaneous troops on following:

Westerly Victory, from Marseille: 1,952.

John Brown, from Marseille: 645.

Alexander Graham Bell, from Le Havre: 574.

Antinous, from Le Havre: 30.

John Harvard, from Marseille: 572.

At Boston—Bret Harte from Marseille: 1,573 troops, including 565th Motor Ambulance Company and high-score personnel.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Gauntlet: 21.

Fitzhugh Lee, from Antwerp, originally due yesterday: 596.

Eugene Hale: 669.

Newport News

At Newport News—Tusculum Victory: 2,006 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters special troops of 75th Infantry Division; Military Police Platoon of 75th Infantry Division; 575th Signal Company; 730th Field Artillery Battalion; 275th Engineer C Battalion.

San Francisco

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Enid Victory: 16.

Zurlia: 233.

Sylvania: 376.

Spar Hitch: 22.

Montrose: 1,832.

Lander: 1,979.

George Clymer: 1,321.

Barnes: 463.

Alan C. Balch: 12.

Albert S. Burleson: 28.

Dawson: 930.

Other Pacific Ports

At San Diego — Miscellaneous troops on following:

Battleship Colorado, from Pearl Harbor: 1,954.

Patrol plane tender Shelikof: 198.

Destroyer Floyd B. Parks: 6.

Destroyer mine sweeper Hopkins: 68.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Hospital ship Mercy: 713 casuals and patients.

Klondike: 530 navy casuals.

Cape Kildare, from Okinawa: 27.

At Seattle—Procyon, from Nagoya, originally due yesterday: 326 miscellaneous troops.

At Portland, Ore. — Miscellaneous troops on following, from Okinawa:

Selinur: 297.

Alamanca: 235.

"MOST FRENCH OFFICIALS IN GERMANY APPEARE TO REGARD THE OCCUPATION AS A HOLIDAY," PICARD WROTE. "EVERYONE TAKES THE EASY WAY, AND THE GROSSER THE PLEASURE THE MORE EAGERLY THEY WELCOME IT. THEY EAT, DRINK, DANCE AND MAKE LOVE. BUT FROM SATIETY COMES BIGGER BOREDOM. THERE IS AN OCCUPATION "SPLEEN"."

LONDON, NOV. 14-(AP)-DELEGATES OF 43 NATIONS, NOT INCLUDING RUSSIA, ADOPTED TODAY THE PREAMBLE AND FIRST ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW "UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION."

NOV 15 1945

THE RUSSIANS IGNORED TWO INVITATIONS.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, BRITISH MINISTER OF EDUCATION, TOLD THE GROUP ITS AIMS WERE TO ADVANCE "INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND THE COMMON WELFARE OF MANKIND."

APRA CREAGH 1315 RM 0959 0859

LONDON, NOV. 14-(AP)-- LA FRANCE LIBRE, A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN THE INTEREST OF BRITISH-FRENCH RELATIONS, FEATURES IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE AN ARTICLE BY CAPT. RAMOND PICARD SEVERELY CRITCIZING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FRENCH-OCCUPIED ZONE IN GERMANY.

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PICARD REPORTED "WANTON WASTE" OF SUPPLIES IN THE ZONE, DECLARING LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO SPOIL AND THAT BALES OF CLOTH WERE "PILED BY THE THOUSANDS IN DAMP SHEDS" AND LEFT TO ROT.

APR WILLIAMS THRU 2ND 1050--JA--705A

30.24 - 31635

LONDON, NOV. 14-(AP)- BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT, STRIVING TO END THE WAR-BORN HOUSING CRISIS, PUBLISHED TONIGHT A BILL FIXING CEILINGS ON THE RENTAL OR SALE OF ANY NEW HOMES BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. A SALES CEILING OF $4,400 WAS SET FOR NEW HOMES.

BERLIN, NOV. 14-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.JAMES M.GAVIN, COMMANDER OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LEADERSHIP OF PARATROOPS.

LIEUT.GEN.LUCIAN CLAY, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, AWARDED THE MEDAL TO GAVIN, WHOSE HOME IS AT 2006 COLUMBIA RD., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

SN520PES

COVENTRY, ENGLAND, NOV. 14-(AP)- A SOLEMN PROCESSION REPRESENTING TEN NATIONS OBSERVED TONIGHT THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI FIRE-RAID ON COVENTRY IN THE RUINED CATHEDRAL. A PLAN FOR A NEW CATHEDRAL WAS DEDICATED. A ROUGHLY FASHIONED CROSS OF TWO CHARRED TIMBERS STOOD ON THE ALTAR WHILE THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY LED THE CONGREGATION OF 4,000 IN PRAYER.

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LONDON (Poland) xxx exiled govt

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WICENTY RZYMOWSKI TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY HE UNDERSTOOD THE BRITISH WERE NOT WILLING TO RELEASE POLISH GOLD, HELD IN TRUST, UNTIL AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED REGARDING PAYMENT OF EXPENSES FOR POLISH TROOPS EQUIPPED BY THE BRITISH. THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TERMED THIS STATEMENT "INACCURATE."

REGARDING THE REPATRIATION OF POLES FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO POLAND, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT 23,000 OF THE 60,000 POLES IN ENGLAND HAD SIGNIFIED THEIR DESIRE TO RETURN HOME AND WERE IN A CAMP NEAR OXFORD AWAITING TRANSPORT. HE SAID THE QUESTION OF THE POLISH MILITARY COMMAND REVERTING TO WARSAW WAS UNDER DISCUSSION WITH RZYMOWSKI.

JJ1022AES

PARIS, NOV. 14 --(AP) GEN. PIERRE KOENIG, FRENCH DELEGATE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN, LEFT BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE WILL ATTEND THE 27TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

STUTTGART, NOV. 14-(AP)-THE MOVEMENT OF 2,000,000 GERMAN REFUGEES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY INTO THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY WILL BEGIN NEXT MONTH WITH 200,000 FORMING THE FIRST LOAD, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE GERMAN COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES SAID THAT 50 PER CENT WOULD BE MOVED INTO BAVARIA, 27 PER CENT INTO GREATER HESSEN AND 23 PER CENT INTO WURTTENBERG-BADEN.

NOV 15 1945

TRANSFERS WILL BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE WINTER WITH XXX ABOUT

1,000,000 SLATED TO BE MOVED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY; 200,000 IN MARCH; 400,000 IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, AND THE REMAINDER ~~XXXX~~ IN JULY.

GERMAN MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE THE THREE STATES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAVE EXPRESSED FEARS THAT THE SUDDEN INFLUX OF REFUGEES WOULD CREATE FOOD CRISES.

BERLIN, NOV. 14-(AP)-BERLIN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN TROOPS SENT HOME $7,740,203 IN OCTOBER, ~~NEARLY~~ THREE TIMES THE $2,412,293 THEY DREW IN PAY.

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THE AMOUNT TRANSFERRED BY MONEY ORDERS AND PERSONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNTS NEARLY DOUBLED THE $3,912,475 SEND HOME IN SEPTEMBER AND REPRESENTED FUNDS BOUGHT WITH OCCUPATION MARKS OBTAINED LARGELY THROUGH DEALINGS ACROSS THE DEMARKATION LINE WITH RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE SOLDIERS ~~HONORABLY~~ WERE ALLOWED IN OCTOBER TO SEND HOME WHAT THEY CERTIFIED WAS "ACCUMULATED PAY" OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS. THE TROOPS POPULARLY REFER TO OCTOBER AS "BLACKMARKET MONTH." NEW ~~[illegible]~~ CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTROLS WENT INTO EFFECT NOV. 10 RESTRICTING TRANFERS TO MONEY ACTUALLY EARNED.

PW KASISCHKES 01740 RM 1515

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 14-(AP)- THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY NOTIFIED ALL FORMER YUGOSLAV SOLDIERS LIVING IN THE U.S. ZONE OF OCCUPATION THAT THEY WOULD LOSE THEIR YUGOSLAV CITIZENSHIP IF THEY FAILED TO DECLARE THEIR READINESS FOR REPATRIATION TO YUGOSLAVIA BY ~~NOV~~ DEC. 15. THE ARMY ~~EXPLAINED~~ SAID THE ACTION WAS IN ACCORD WITH YUGOSLAV LAW.

NOV 151945

US/5409 NORGARDS 01831

ROME, NOV 14-(AP)-MAJ.JOHN P.LEACACOS, FORMER CLEVELAND NEWSPAPER MAN, SAID TODAY THAT POPE PIUS WAS "SHOWING THE STRAIN OF THE WARTIME YEARS AND SEEMS TO HAVE AGED CONSIDERABLY."

LEACACOS, ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION, SAW THE POPE IN A 20-MINUTE PRIVATE AUDIENCE. HE SAID THE POPE DECLARED THE CHURCH AD "LOST A HOLY SON" IN THE RECENT DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP SCHREMBS.

DY256PES

NOV 151945

30 24 — 31637

ROME, NOV 14 --(AP) PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT YUGOSLAVS HAD DEPORTED 7,000 TO 8,000 ITALIANS FROM VENEZIA GIULIA AN ASSERTED THAT "THIS PERSECUTION OF ITALIANS-- NOT FASCISTS-- MUST CEASE."

THE PREMIER SAID THE DEPORTEES HAD "DISAPPEARED WITHOUT TRACE" AND THAT DEPORTATION WAS [redacted] "DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE ITALIAN RESISTANCE AND TO CHANGE THE RACIAL MAKE-UP OF THE REGION."

WARSAW, NOV. 14-(AP)- THE GOVERNMENTAL ORGAN ZYCIE WARSZAWY TONIGHT SAID THE INDICTMENT OF TOP-FLIGHT NAZIS BY THE ALLIED WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL IN NUERNBERG WAS "SUPERFICIALLY PREPARED" AND [redacted] DID NOT TOUCH "THE BOTTOM OF NAZI WAR CRIMES." [redacted] MOST OF THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED [redacted] THE INDICTMENT [redacted], WHICH THEY SAID FAILED TO GIVE ENOUGH PROMINENCE TO THE SUFFERINGS OF POLES UNDER THE NAZIS.

"MILLIONS OF POLES [redacted] MURDERED BY THE GERMANS ARE REMEMBERED IN THE INDICTMENT ONLY BY OMISSIONS," ZYCIE WARSZAWY DECLARED. "X X X WE COULD NOT BELIEVE OUR OWN EYES THAT POLAND WAS LEFT OUT ALMOST ENTIRELY. THIS IS A CASE OF BLOOD, NOT CHEESE AND CHAMPAGNE."

NOV 151945

A SPECIAL DELEGATION OF FIVE POLISH PROSECUTORS HAS BEEN SENT TO NUERNBERG TO ATTEMPT TO AMEND THE INDICTMENT TO INCLUDE NAZI CRIMES IN POLAND, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

HELSINKI, NOV. 14-(AP)-EIGHT OF FINLAND'S WARTIME POLITICAL LEADERS GO ON TRIAL TOMORROW ON CHARGES THAT THEY LED THEIR NATION INTO WAR WITH RUSSIA OR HINDERED EFFORTS TO MAKE PEACE.

A SPECIALLY-CREATED 15-MEMBER COURT UNDER CHIEF JUSTICE HJALMAR NEOVIUR WILL HEAR THE TRIAL.

MD1155PES

SOFIA, NOV 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR HAD PREPARED INDICTMENTS AGAINST DR.GEORGI M.DIMITROV, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE BULGARIAN AGRARIAN PARTY, AND HIS FOLLOWERS, CHARGING THAT THEY CAUSED DEMORALIZATION AMONG FRONTLINE SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR. (BULGARIA SUPPORTED THE AXIS POWERS).

DR.DIMITROV IS NOW REPORTED IN THE UNITED STATES, AFTER TAKING REFUGE WITH THE U.S. POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE, MAYNARD BARNES, LAST JUNE. HE FLEW TO ITALY WITH BARNES SEPT. 5.

THE AGRARIAN LEADER WAS ACCUSED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, OF DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS TO TROOPS URGING "PEACE, BREAD AND FREEDOM."

J1153AES

NOV 151945

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, NOV. 14--(AP)--GEN. THOMAS HOLCOMB, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SOUTH AFRICA AND FORMER MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT, FLEW HERE TODAY TO WELCOME A U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE, INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIPS TENNESSEE AND CALIFORNIA AND SIX DESTROYERS, [redacted] IS DUE HERE TOMORROW.

THE FORCE WILL REMAIN AT CAPETOWN UNTIL MONDAY, [redacted] WHILE [redacted],600 CREWMEN GO ASHORE TO BE ENTERTAINED AT A NUMBER OF DANCES AND

DINNERS.

MANY STORE WINDOWS HAVE DISPLAYS HONORING THE [redacted]

NAVY VISITORS, WHO WILL BE THE LARGEST NUMBER OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN EVER [redacted] TO LAND AT CAPETOWN.

ADD Honolulu riot xxx for discipline

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT COMMANDANT MIGHT ISSUE A STATEMENT TODAY. NEITHER 14TH DISTRICT AUTHORITIES NOR FLEET HEADQUARTERS HAS COMMENTED.

KENNEDY SAID THE NAVY PERSONNEL WERE ARMED WITH CLUBS, KNIVES AND ROCKS. TWO AUTOMOBILES WERE OVERTURNED, A MOTORCYCLE BATTERED AND WINDOWS SMASHED. HOWEVER, KENNEDY SAID THERE WERE NO SERIOUS INJURIES.

KENNEDY SAID HE AND GABRIELSON AGREED, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT COMMANDANT, TO INCREASE CIVIL POLICE PROTECTION AT DAMON TRACT UNTIL THE NAVY IS ABLE TO HANDLE THE SITUATION.

DETECTIVE NEIL DONAHUE SAID THAT LT. BLAIR COLEMAN, NAS JUNIOR OFFICER OF THE DAY--THE ONLY ONE OF [redacted] NAMED MEN NAMED--WAS HELD BECAUSE HE WAS "HEARD TO ENCOURAGE THE RIOTERS."

HOWEVER, SINGER STATED THAT COLEMAN "WAS JUST TRYING TO HELP QUIET THE MEN AND SEND THEM BACK TO THEIR BASE."

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WW411APS

INSERT

HONOLULU RIOT. INSERT AFTER EIGHTH GRAF (ORIGINAL FOR PMS) STARTING "SEVERAL OF THE." XXX ENDING X X X ABOUT IT."

TROUBLE HAD BEEN BREWING FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS BECAUSE OF ALLEGED ATTACKS MADE BY CIVILIANS OF THE TRACT AREA ON INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL GROUPS OF SAILORS RETURNING TO THE STATION. SAILORS HAD BEEN BEATEN OR ROBBED DURING THESE ATTACKS, LT.R.M.SINGER, NAS PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, SAID.

SINGER BLAMED THE POLICE, ETC., PICKING UP NINTH GRAF.

GG1217PCS

HONOLULU--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NAVY RIOT X X X FROM CIVILIANS."

DR.JOHN FOX, PRINCIPAL OF PUNAHOU SCHOOL, TOLD THE HAWAII TERRITORIAL SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE TODAY THAT A WAVE OF HOODLUMISM IS SWEEPING HONOLULU DUE TO A LACK OF RECREATION FACILITIES.

HE POINTED OUT THE USO HAS DONE A GOOD JOB FOR SERVICEMEN BUT THERE IS NO SIMILAR ORGANIZATION TO HELP YOUNG CIVILIANS.

EWS41PCS

ADD THE JEWISH AND ARAB PRESS ALIKE PROTESTED STRONGLY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S POLICY STATEMENT YESTERDAY, IN WHICH HE ANNOUNCED A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE WOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING JEWISH PROBLEMS. Jerusalem (PALMER-NL) xxx unloaded

IN CAIRO, PAN-ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATES HELD A SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER THE LEAGUE'S COURSE. JAMIEL MARDAM BEY, LEAGUE PRESIDENT, SAID THE BEVIN DECLARATION CONCERNS "AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS QUESTION IN WHICH ALL THE ARAB WORLD IS INTERESTED."

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A193

IN JERUSALEM, THE HEBREW REVISIONIST PAPER HAMASHKIF DECLARED: "EVEN IF THIS STATEMENT SHOULD BE ENDORSED BY THE UNITED STATES, AND EVEN IF THE WHOLE WORLD SHOULD BE AGAINST US---WE WILL NOT ACCEPT IT AND WE WILL FIGHT AGAINST IT WITH THE FORCE OF DESPAIR X X X."

THE ARABIC MORNING NEWSPAPER, AL-DIFAH, SAID THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT WAS "NOT FAIR TO THE ARABS" AND THAT THE ARABS "WILL NOT CONSENT TO ITS STIPULATIONS."

BEVIN'S STATEMENT SAID THAT UNTIL THE REPORT OF THE JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND ACTED UPON, JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE WOULD CONTINUE AT ITS PRESENT FIGURE OF 1,500 PER MONTH.

(IN LONDON, DAVID BEN-GURION, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THERE WOULD BE NO SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM UNTIL A JEWISH STATE WAS ESTABLISHED IN PALESTINE).

JJ343PES

JERUSALEM--FIRST ~~ADD~~ THIRD NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE X X X THE BUILDING. INS after 5th graf

ANOTHER ATTACK WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE TEL AVIV CENTRAL POSTOFFICE WHERE WINDOWS WERE SMASHED. FURNITURE WAS SMASHED IN AN ATTACK AGAINST THE INCOME TAX OFFICES. DURING THE MELEE STONES WERE HURLED AT POLICE.

TWELVE PERSONS WERE HURT IN JERUSALEM WHEN YOUTHS HURLED STONES AT BUSES AND TAXIS.

A COMPLETE CURFEW, ETC. X X X FIFTH GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD WHICH PREVIOUSLY INSERTED.

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MD1152PES

BATAVIA, JAVA, NOV. 14-(AP)-THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID TODAY THAT DR.W.M.F.MANSVELT, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL, HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, HAD "DISAPPEARED" IN BATAVIA AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPED BY INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS.

JJ1119AES

ADD BATAVIA (Erickson) NL xxx this dtd

HAUGLAND SAID THE BRITISH WERE MOVING SLOWLY IN ORDER TO KEEP THEIR CASUALTIES LOW, AND THAT IT MIGHT TAKE THE BETTER PART OF THIS WEEK TO CLEAR OUT THE REMAINING HALF OF SOERABAJA STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE INDONESIANS..

JJ&JS412PES

WITH BATAVIA (2nd)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOERABAJA, NOV.14-(AP)-BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS BATTLING IN THE HEART OF THIS NAVAL BASE HURLED BACK THREE SUICIDAL ATTACKS BY INDONESIANS DURING THE NIGHT, KILLING MORE THAN 100 AND SUSTAINING A HALF DOZEN CASUALTIES OF THEIR OWN AS FIGHTING RAGED WITH UNDIMINISHED FURY.

SHARP ENCOUNTERS DEVELOPED IN THE MORNING OVER POSSESSION OF THE KOTA RAILWAY STATION AND MARSHALLING YARDS. THE BRITISH CALLED UP A BARRAGE OF 25-POUNDERS AND THREW A SMOKESCREEN OVER THE BATTLE AREA.

THE INDONESIANS ARE ENTRENCHED IN PRE-WAR DUTCH-BUILT PILLBOXES AND RAILWAY SIGNAL BOXES IN THE AREA OF THE STATION.

BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRED SPORADICALLY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT AND MORNING, AFTER THE INDIAN TROOPS ADVANCED A MILE SOUTHWARD THROUGH

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30.24 — 31639

SOERABAJA, EAST OF THE KALI MAS RIVER WHICH DIVIDES THE CITY, AND INTO THE VICINITY OF THE KOTA STATION.

ONE INDIAN BATTALION MARCHED SOUTHWARD NEAREST THE KALI MAS AGAINST SCATTERED HOUSE-TOP SNIPING, AND ANOTHER ON THEIR LEFT PUSHED SOUTHWARD. THIS BATTALION MET CONSIDERABLE MACHINEGUN FIRE, AND REPLIED IN KIND. THEY ALSO DYNAMITED TWO BRIDGES TO PREVENT INDONESIAN CROSSINGS. TWO OTHER INDIAN BATTALIONS HELD A SECTOR ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE KALI MAS, AWAITING THE PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN TROOPS ON THE EAST SIDE.

THE INDONESIANS STILL HELD THE COURT OF JUSTICE AND ANOTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDING SOUTH OF THE BRITISH-HELD POST OFFICE, AND A CLUSTER OF OTHER BUILDINGS FURTHER SOUTH.

JP717AES

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CHUNGKING, NOV 14 (AP)-CABINET SPOKESMAN P.H.CHANG CONFIRMED TODAY THAT CHINA HAS CHARTERED FIVE LIBERTY SHIPS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND IS NEGOTIATING THROUGH PREMIER T.V.SOONG FOR THE PURCHASE OF THIRTY MORE.

GG1222PCS NM

ADD CHNG (RR wrecking) XXX Amer marines

TATUNG-PUCHOW AND PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILROADS, LINKING CHINA WITH INNER MONGOLIA, ARE "ALMOST ENTIRELY INOPERATIVE," HE REPORTED. SO IS THE CANTON-HANKOWLINE IN SOUTH CHINA BETWEEN KUKONG IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE AND LEIYANG IN HUNAN PROVINCE, HE ADDED. BREAKS ALSO WERE ACKNOWLEDGED ON THE LUNGHAI RAILROAD IN NORTH-CENTRAL CHINA NEAR CHENGCHOW AND TUNGKWAN.

TRAFFIC WAS RESTORED ON THE NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANCHOW RAILROADS, CHANG REPORTED, AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN PUKOW AND HSUCHOW ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE IN NORTHEAST KIANGSU PROVINCE. TRAINS ALSO ARE MOVING AGAIN ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD BETWEEN HANKOW AND CHENGCHOW NEAR THE YELLOW RIVER, HE SAID.

GG1026ACS NM

A1SFX ADD TSINGTAO (Berghoiz) XXX Incident

(FROM CHINWANGTAO, CHINESE NATIONALISTS OF FOUR ARMIES HAVE MOVED NORTH AND NEUTRAL SOURCES SAID THEY HAD WRESTED FROM THE REDS THE GREAT WALL TERMINUS CITY OF SHANHAIKWAN, GATEWAY TO MANCHURIA).

FROM TSINGTAO, A RAILROAD WHICH HAS BEEN CUT AND DAMAGED REPEATEDLY BY THE RED LEADS TO A JUNCTURE WITH ONE OF THE MAIN CHINA RAIL NETWORKS AT TSINAN.

HW1244APS NM

SHANGHAI, NOV.14-(AP)-MORE THAN 5,000 JAPANESE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHILDREN NOW RETURNED TO THEIR CLASSES IN THE SEGREGATED AREA ARE FINDING PARTS OF THEIR TEXTBOOKS DEALING WITH NIPPONESE MILITARISM HAVE BEEN CUT OUT.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER REFORM DAILY NEWS SAID FIFTY CHARTERS HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM READERS ALONE. THEY BORE SUCH TITLES AS "ON TO DAVAO," "THE SPIRIT OF A JAPANESE SOLDIER," "THE SINKING OF THE U.S.S. LEXINGTON" AND THE "CORAL SEA VICTORY."

WW605APS

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, NOV. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BALD BROWN HILLS WEST OF THIS CITY BRISTLE WITH EVIDENCE OF THE DEADLY SERIOUSNESS OF MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRYSIDE IN A MANNER MINDFUL OF A VAST ARMED CAMP.

THEIR THREE-STEP PROGRAM: EXPAND IN NORTH CHINA, CUT RAILWAYS THAT NATIONALISTS MIGHT USE, AND KEEP FOOD FROM NATIONALIST CITIES.

AIDED BY TWO MONGOL GUIDES AND AN INTERPRETER WE DROVE THROUGH THE LINES INTO THE HILLS OUTSIDE THE MASSIVE DOUBLE BARRED WEST GATE OF THIS CITY. BARELY A DOZEN MILES OUT WE WERE STOPPED BY GRIMLY BUSINESS-LIKE SOLDIERS WITH FIXED BAYONETS GLEAMING FROM LONG RIFLES. THEY WEREN'T CASUAL GUARDS AND ONE COULD EASILY IMAGINE THEM IN ACTION. A LONG SCRUTINY, FIRST AT THE AMERICAN FLAG ON OUR CAR, THEN AT THE OCCUPANTS, AND WE PROCEEDED WITH AN ADMONITION TO "TAKE CARE."

WE JOLTED ALONG DEEPLY RUTTED DIRT ROADS PAST FIELDS OF CORN, WHEAT AND COTTON BEING HARVESTED. BUT THERE WERE NO CARTS OF FOODSTUFFS BEING DRIVEN TO THE MARKET, ALTHOUGH THIS IS ONE OF THE RICHEST FARMING AREAS IN NORTHERN CHINA.

AT THE NEXT VILLAGE WE WERE STOPPED AGAIN AND THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS TAKEN OFF THE RADIATOR MAST BY THE MONGOLS, EVIDENTLY TO ASSURE OUR SAFETY. OUR INTERPRETER EXPLAINED "THEY WOULDN'T LIKE TO HAVE A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THAT FLAG." THIS INCIDENT WAS A PERTURBING INDICATION OF THE WAY THE E[illegible] (COMMUNIST) ARMY FEELS THE AMERICANS ARE TAKING SIDES IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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WE OBTAINED A SAFE CONDUCT PASS WHICH GOT US THROUGH SUBSEQUENT REGULAR STOPS AT SUCCEEDING VILLAGES. THE WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE WAS ARMED AND ON THE ALERT AS IF EXPECTING IMMINENT ATTACK. THE COMMUNIST SOLDIERS WORE FULL FIELD PACKS AND WERE WELL EQUIPPED. EACH MAN WAS LOADED DOWN WITH POTATO MASHER TYPE GRENADES USED BY THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE ARMIES.

THESE MEN SERVE WITHOUT PAY AND ARE NOTED FOR THEIR ENDURANCE AND SWIFTNESS ON LONG FORCED MARCHES. TWICE WE SAW JAPANESE IN THEIR MIDST. THEIR NUMBER WAS SMALL BUT THESE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE CIVILIANS AS WELL AS SOLDIERS HAD JOINED FORCES WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SOLDIERS WAS IN A 1,400 YEAR OLD BUDDHIST TEMPLE, WHERE WE ASKED PERMISSION TO PROCEED TO KALGAN, COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD ON THE GREAT WALL AT THE BORDER OF HOPEI AND CHAHAR PROVINCES. A STOCKY YOUNG CHINESE GENERAL TOLD US NO TRANSPORTATION WAS AVAILABLE UNLESS WE WISHED TO TRAVEL BY DONKEY TO A POINT WHERE THE RAILWAY WAS OPERATING.

AS2FX

VEHEMENTLY HE TOLD US "WE WILL NEVER GIVE UP KALGAN. WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST FOR IT." HE TOOK A SERIOUS VIEW OF WHAT HE TERMED NATIONALIST ENCROACHMENT IN AREAS ALREADY LIBERATED BY THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY FROM THE JAPANESE.

HE TOLD OUR INTERPRETER THAT THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY HAD OCCUPIED SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND ORGANIZED THEIR INHABITANTS OVER A WIDE AREA OF NORTH CHINA UNTIL THE COMMUNISTS CONTROLLED VIRTUALLY ALL THE COUNTRYSIDE. THEIR NEXT STEP HAS BEEN TO TAKE UP POSITIONS ALONG RAILROAD LINES AND KEEP THEM DISRUPTED SO THAT NATIONALIST REINFORCEMENTS

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COULD NOT BE BROUGHT IN BY RAIL. THEIR THIRD MOVE--AND THIS EXPLAINED WHY NO FARM CARTS WERE SEEN MOVING TO MARKET IN THE MICH AGRICULTURAL AREAS--HAS BEEN TO CUT OFF FOOD SUPPLIES FOR LARGE CITIES SUCH AS PEIPING, TIENTSIN, AND TSINGTAO TO EFFECT AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

"JAPAN'S ARMY NEVER DEFEATED US," THE GENERAL TOLD US AS HE SAW US OFF ON OUR RETURN TRIP, "AND WE HAVE NO FEAR OF BEING DEFEATED NOW."

WW6APS

TOKYO, NOV 14 (AP)-SANKURO OGASAWARA, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, SAID TODAY THAT A SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER AND MATERIALS AND TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF SUBSIDIES HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF INDUSTRIALISTS TO SPEED EFFECTIVE RECONVERSION OF WAR PLANTS.

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.14-(AP)-A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TO VICE ADM. CHARLES H.MCMORRIS OF WETUMPKA, ALA., BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ YESTERDAY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" AS CHIEF OF THE JOINT STAFF AND AIDE TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE PACIFIC. HIS WIFE LIVES IN MARIETTA, PA.

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NIMITZ ALSO PRESENTED THE DISTINGUIS ED SERVICE MEDAL TO VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H.NEWTON OF CARBONDALE, PA., IN RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE AS DEPUTY TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND LATER AS COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA.

JQ456PCS NM

MANILA (Trial-DAY) XX this Spring

ALSO INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION WERE LENGTHY DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE 14TH CORPS ON ITS REPORT OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE JAPANESE IN THE WALLED CITY OF MANILA. MANY PICTURES OF BODIES AND RUINED BUILDINGS AS RECORDED BY COMBAT CAMERAMEN WERE INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT, WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY THE COMMISSION SUBJECT TO REVIEW OVERNIGHT BY THE DEFENSE AS SESSION RECESSED UNTIL TOMORROW.

MANILA FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA X X X SIX AMERICANS. (CORRECT. PICKING UP NEXT TO LAST GRAF.)

SAKAKIDA WAS ONE OF FEW WITNESSES AT THE TRIAL WHO TOLD OF DIRECT CONTACT WITH YAMASHITA AND WHO LINKED THE GENERAL WITH ACTIVITIES AGAINST CIVILIANS HELD IN PRISONS.

SAKAKIDA IDENTIFIED THREE ORIGINAL JAPANESE COURTMARTIAL DOCUMENTS WHICH THE PROSECUTION SAID HAD BEEN FOUND AND DELIVERED BY THE ALLIED TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING SECTION.

SAKAKIDA SAID AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS TRIED BY THE JAPANESE WERE NOT ALLOWED COUNSEL OR WITNESSES AND COULD NOT APPEAL.

THE STREAM-LINED DECAPITATION OF 26 CIVILIANS IN 40 MINUTES AND THE BAYONETING AND BURNING ALIVE OF TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN WERE AMONG ATROCITIES DESCRIBED YESTERDAY.

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IN ADDITION THE PROSECUTION SUBMITTED A LENGTHY DOCUMENT CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF BUTCHERIES BY MEN OF YAMASHITA'S COMMAND AND ASKED THAT TIME BE ALLOWED FOR THE SHOWING OF OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES DISCLOSING DETAILS OF OTHER BARBAROUS ACTS.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A SECOND WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HEADED BY PHILIPPINE MAJ.GEN.BASILIO VALDES WOULD HEAR EVIDENCE IN THE CASES OF JAPANESE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN DIRECTLY CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF TWO AMERICANS AND FIVE FILIPINOS IN CEBU LAST SPRING

HOW JAPANESE MILITARY POLICEMEN STREAM-LINED THEIR MASS EXECUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS TOLD BY YAMASHITA'S JAPANESE INTERPRETER, WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR THE SOUTH MANILA MILITARY POLICE GARRISON. CALLED TO THE STAND AS A WITNESS, HE TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW JAPANESE MP'S DECAPITATE 26 FILIPINO MEN AND WOMEN IN 40 MINUTES AT A NORTH MANILA CEMETERY. HE ADDED HE HAD SEEN AN ORDER TO THE GARRISON SIGNED BY YAMASHITA COMMENDING THE FORCE'S TREATMENT OF "GUERRILLAS IN AND AROUND MANILA."

THE STORY OF HOW TWO AMERICAN FLIERS, GUNNERS FROM A TWIN-ENGINED PLANE THAT CRASHED OFF CEBU, WERE BAYONETED AND THEN BURNED ALIVE WAS TOLD BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER OF THE GRAVES REGISTRTION SERVICE.

HE EXHIBITED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CHARRED BODIES, THEIR HANDS STILL TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS. HE SAID A FILIPINO TOLD HIM THE MEN HAD BEEN BAYONETED BESIDE A HOLE, THEN DOUSED WITH GASOLINE AND IGNITED. ONE OF THE WOUNDED AIRMEN STRUGGLED TO THE EDGE OF THE HOLE, WHERE HIS PLEAS FOR WATER WERE ANSWERED WITH A DELUGE OF GASOLINE.

OTHER WITNESSES RELATED A SERIES OF OTHER KILLINGS AND BURNINGS OF CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO.

ONE 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL TESTIFIED THAT A JAPANESE OFFICER RAPED HER AFTER KILLING HER MOTHER AND SISTER. ANOTHER WOMAN TOLD HOW THE JAPANESE CUT OUT HER HUSBAND'S TONGUE BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. THEN BAYONETED HIM TO DEATH AND RAPED HER.

A CHINESE, EDITOR OF A LOCAL PAPER, DESCRIBED ACTS OF CRUELTY HE WITNESSED IN A PRISON WHERE HE AND OTHERS WERE HELD AS SUSPECTED GUERRILLAS. HE SAID SOME PRISONERS WERE STRUNG FROM THE CEILING WITH ROPES AND THEN ALLOWED TO FALL ON BONES WITH PROTRUDING NAILS. OTHERS WERE PUMPED FULL OF SOAPY WATER, AFTER WHICH THE GUARDS JUMPED ON THEIR STOMACHS.

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YAMASHITA'S TRIAL HAS HAD A POWERFUL ATTRACTION FOR GI'S WHO FOUGHT THE "TIGER'S" MEN TO A STANDSTILL IN THESE ISLANDS. DAILY THEY STAND IN LINE WAITING FOR THE DOORS OF THE COURTROOM TO OPEN.

JG445PCS

BUENOS AIRES, NOV.14-(AP)-THE RADICAL PARTY TODAY VOTED TO JOIN A COALITION AGAINST THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT JUAN PERON.

THE ACTION, ALIGNING THE RADICALS--THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST OLD-LINE PARTY--WITH THE SOCIALISTS AND THE COMMUNISTS, WAS CONSIDERED THE WORST JOLT TO PERON'S PRESIDENTIAL HOPES SINCE HE RETURNED FROM BRIEF OBSCURITY A MONTH AGO TO ANNOUNCE HIS INTENTION OF RUNNING.

POLICE USED TEARGAS TO BREAK UP A CROWD WAITING OUTSIDE RADICAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE.

MD1059PES

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 14-(AP)--ALLIED AUTHORITIES TODAY TOOK POSSESSION OF ALL DOCUMENTS IN THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL.

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THE ARCHIVES WERE TURNED OVER TO OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR MAJOR POWERS, BY SWISS AUTHORITIES WHO HAD BEEN THEIR CUSTODIAN SINCE ARGENTINA BROKE WITH THE AXIS EARLY IN 1944.

THE BASIS FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE DOCUMENTS WAS AN IMPERIAL ORDER FROM TOKYO TO THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AT BERN, ISSUED AT THE DIRECTION OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

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THE DOCUMENTS, WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA, WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TOOK POSSESSION OF THE DOCUMENTS IN BEHALF OF RUSSIA AND CHINA, WHICH [redacted] DO NOT HAVE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN ARGENTINA. SOME ALLIED AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED THE VIEW THE DOCUMENTS MAY NOT BE COMPLETE, SINCE THE JAPANESE EMBASSY CONTINUED TO FUNCTION HERE MORE THAN TWO YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR BARON SHU TOMII AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF ARE NOW INTERNED IN THE PROVINCE OF CORDOBA, WHERE

THEY ARE [redacted] AT A RESORT HOTEL.

FORMER GERMAN DIPLOMATS WERE TRANSFERRED OUT OF THE COUNTRY EARLIER THIS YEAR ON A SPANISH EXCHANGE SHIP.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14-(AP)-DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER AND DR. STEPHEN S.WISE, JOINT CHAIRMEN OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT THE STATEMENT OF BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN REGARDING PALESTINE WAS "A BETRAYAL OF PLEDGES WHICH HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT ON THE PALESTINE ISSUE SINCE ITS ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE."

IN THEIR STATEMENT, DR.SILVER AND DR.WISE SAID THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BY CONSENTING TO THE BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, HAD "FALLEN INTO A CAREFULLY-PREPARED TRAP" TO ENABLE BRITAIN TO DELAY ACTION ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

THE JOINT STATEMENT SAID THAT DESPITE PREVIOUS PLEDGES TO SUPPORT A JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE, THE LABOR GOVERNMENT "HAS SOUGHT IN EVERY WAY TO PROCRASTINATE AND TO AVOID THE FULFILLMENT OF ITS PLEDGES."

COMMENTING ON THE PRESIDENT'S PREVIOUS SUGGESTION TO THE BRITISH THAT THEY ALLOW 100,000 JEWS TO ENTER PALESTINE AT ONCE, THE

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STATEMENT SAID "BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH SCHEME, WITH ITS PROVISION FOR A PALTRY 1,500 CERTIFICATES PER MONTH UNTIL THE COMMITTEE MAKES ITS RECOMMENDATION, REPRESENTS A COMPLETE RECESSION FROM HIS ORIGINAL POSITION."

THE STATEMENT ALSO POINTED OUT THAT "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSOCIATED THIS COUNTRY WITH A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY WHOSE CONCLUSIONS HAVE ALREADY, IN IMPORTANT RESPECTS, BEEN DETERMINED I ADVANCE BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY."

MQ1246AES

UNDATED ATTLEE EDITORIAL COMMENT (700)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS BROUGHT EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY RANGING FROM PRAISE OF THE ADDRESS AS A "GRACEFUL AND MOVING PLEA" FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF TH. PURPOSES OF HIS LABOR GOVERNMENT, TO CRITICISM OF HIS VISIT AS AN ATTEMPT TO GIVE RUSSIA THE SECRET OF THE ATOM BOMB.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPARED ATTLEE'S APPEARANCE IN CONGRESS TO THAT OF RAMSEY MACDONALD, BRITAIN'S FIRST SOCIALIST PRIME MINISTER.

"LIKE MR.ATTLEE," THE TIMES SAID, "MR.MACDONALD ALSO STOOD FOR TH COMMON MAN, FOR FREEDOM, AND FOR THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN, AND NO ONE QUESTIONED HIS SINCERITY. TODAY THERE WILL BE FEW WHO WOULD PRONOUNCE HIS REGIME AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

"NO DOUBT MR.ATTLEE AND HIS PARTY HAVE LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL WATCH THEIR EXPERIMENT WITH FRIENDLY SYMPATHY. BUT IT IS INEVITABLE THAT SOME LAST SCEPTICISM WILL REMAIN AND THAT ONLY A CONVINCING SUCCESS OF THE LABOR PARTY'S PROGRAM WILL BE ABLE FINALLY TO DISPEL IT."

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE TERMED THE SPEECH A "GRACEFUL AND OFTEN MOVING PLEA TO CONGRESS FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF BRITAIN AND THE

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BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PURPOSES IN THE WORLD," ADDING THAT THE ADDRESS "WAS NOT WASTED, FOR A REASONABLE DEGREE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING IS UNQUESTIONALY ESSENTIAL TO ANY ORDERED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

"YET THE DIVERSION DOES IN A WAY TEND TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE OVERWHELMING IMPORTANCE OF THE MAIN SUBJECT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT. ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS WILL X X X GET ON IN THE FUTURE MORE OR LESS AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST.

"BUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WORLD--A MATTER WHICH TO AN INCREASING DEGREES IS CENTERING AROUND THE DISPOSITION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB X X X --CALLS FOR HARD THINKING. THE FEW HOURS WHICH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN STATESMEN HAVE ALLOTTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS MATTER ARE MORE DECISIVE, PERHAPS, THAN THEY HAVE REALIZED."

BALTIMORE SUN: "ATTLEE IS HERE PRIMARILY TO TALK ABOUT THE BOMB. BUT HIS LIPS ARE SEALED ON THAT SUBJECT UNTIL THE PRESENT CONVERSATIONS ARE FINISHED. SO HE IMPROVED THE OCCASION BY TELLING CONGRESS SOME REASSURING THINGS ABOUT THE PARTY WHICH NOW PROVIDES THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

"MOST AMERICANS HAVE LESS FAITH IN THIS ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION (FOR CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES) THAN THEY HAVE IN THEIR OWN; BUT IF IT SUITS THE ENGLISH PEOPLE THAT IS THEIR AFFAIR NOT OURS. MR.ATTLEE HAS SHOWN HIMSELF TO BE A MAN OF MODEST MIEN, SOBER IN OUTLOOK, DELIBERATE IN SPEECH."

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "MR.TRUMAN HAS SAID THAT WE SHALL HOLD THE SECRET OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AT LEAST UNTIL WE KNOW MORE ABOUT THE COURSE OF THE WORLD. MR.ATTLEE IS TRYING TO PERSUADE HIM TO TURN IT OVER TO RUSSIA THROUGH THE CHANNEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

"MR.ATTLEE HAS OTHER MISSIONS IN WASHINGTON. HE WANTS SOME BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FROM THE UNITED STATES ON TERMS WHICH WILL MAKE THE

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SO-CALLED LOAN TRANSPARANTELY A GIFT. MR.ATTLEE AND HIS PARTY HAVE BEEN PROMISING THE BRITISH PEOPLE PIE IN THE SKY. HE WAS IN WASHINGTON TO BEG THE PIE."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE: "ATTLEE'S STATEMENT THAT AMERICA IS A THREAT TO NO ONE IS TRUE ENOUGH. IT STILL REMAINS TO CONVINCE THE REST OF THE WORLD THAT IT IS SO. OF THESE BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT ARE THE RUSSIANS. NOTHING SHOULD BE OMMITTED TO SHOW THE RUSSIANS WE HARBOR ONLY GOOD INTENTIONS TOWARD THEM."

DALLAS, TEX., MORNING NEWS: ATTLEE'S "LENGTHY DIGRESSION TO EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THE BRITISH SOCIALIST PARTY WAS UNEXPECTED YET IT SERVED A CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSE. STUDENTS KNOW THAT POLITICAL OR SOCIAL THEORY VARIES ACCORDING TO THE SOIL FROM WHICH IT GROWS, BUT THE MAN IN THE STREET X X X SEEKS SIMPLIFICATION BY CONTINUING TO PIGEONHOLE THINGS ACCORDING TO THEIR TITLES.

"BRITISH SOCIALISM CONTEMPLATES THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND SOME OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. BUT ONE CAN BET HIS BOTTOM DOLLAR THAT THE SOCIALIZING PROCESS IN ENGLAND WILL NEVER BE ACCOMPANI UFTOL

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ACCOMPANIED BY BLOODSHED, AND THAT IS THE REALLY IMPORTANT THING IN THE LIGHT OF DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE."

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE: "IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL BE ON HIS GUARD AGAINST ALL EFFORTS TO INVOLVE THIS COUNTRY IN AN COALITION AGAINST RUSSIA, AN OBVIOUS OBJECT IN THE CONFERENCES NOW IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON.

"THE IDEA OF ISSUING AN 'ULTIMATUM' TO THE SOVIET UNION WITH REFERENCE TO ITS BOUNDARY SECURITY OR ITS EGRESS TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD IS SO ABSURD THAT STOLID RUSSIANS MAY REGARD IT AS RIDICULOUS, WHILE AMERICANS MIGHT HAVE REASON TO VIEW IT WITH ALARM."

DETROIT NEWS: "THE BRITISH PROPOSAL PUT FORWARD BY PRIME MINISTER

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ATTLEE REPORTEDLY CALLS FOR A POOLING OF KNOWLEDGE OF THIS (ATOM BOMB) AND OTHER SECRET WEAPONS IN THE UNO (UNITED NATIONS) SECURITY COUNCIL. THAT SHOWS THE RIGHT SPIRIT, YET FAILS PITIFULLY SHORT OF PROVIDING THE ANSWER TO THE DANGER THAT THREATENS THE WORLD.

"WHAT WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY POOLING MILITARY KNOWLEDGE UNLESS THE WEAPONS THEMSELVES ARE POOLED AND THEIR MANUFACTURE BY ANY NATION PROHIBITED? NOTHING."

DN135AES

BY RICHARD POWERS

WASHINGTON, NOV. 14-(AP)-FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT REPORTEDLY ONCE TOLD WHITE HOUSE DINNER COMPANIONS HE BELIEVED THE BEST PLACE FOR THE CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY WOULD BE IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

THIS INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER RECEIVED BY REP. KARL MUNDT, (R-SD), FROM CLARK K. STREIT, PRESIDENT OF FEDERAL UNION, INC., ONE OF THE DINNER GUESTS.

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MUNDT, IN RELEASING THE LETTER, TOLD REPORTERS THE SAME ARGUMENT WOULD HOLD GOOD FOR LOCATING THE PERMANENT CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

SOUTH DAKOTA HAS INVITED THE UNITED NATIONS TO LOCATE ITS CAPITAL THERE

STREIT SAID HIS LETTER WAS BASED ON NOTES HE WROTE DOWN IMMEDIATELY AFTER LEAVING THE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON JAN. 5, 1940. STREIT'S ORGANIZATION FORMERLY WAS KNOWN AS UNION NOW.

HIS LETTER SAID IN PART:

"THE CONVERSATION GREW GENERAL THROUGH MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYING ACROSS THE TABLE TO FDR THAT SHE THOUGHT HE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN WHAT I HAD BEEN TELLING HER ABOUT MY SPEAKING TOUR.

"WHEN I MENTIONED THAT THERE WERE MANY QUESTIONS ON DETAILS OF THE PLAN (OF UNION NOW), A FREQUENT ONE BEING, WHERE WOULD THE CAPITAL BE? HIS (MR. ROOSEVELT'S) EYES LIGHTED AND HE SAID IN

EFFECT, 'THAT STRUCK ME, TOO,' X X X

"HE ASTONISHED ME BY ADDING 'DO YOU KNOW WHERE I WOULD PUT THE CAPITAL?' EVERYONE WAS INTERESTED AND HE WENT ON---'IN THE AZORES.'

"HE STRESSED THAT THEY WERE IMPREGNABLE, HAD AN EXCELLENT CLIMATE AND WERE CENTRALLY LOCATED. MRS. FDR EXPRESSED DOUBT OF THE FIRST POINT, BUT HE MAINTAINED IT.

"I CHIMED IN SAYING THAT AN ENGLISHMAN HAS SAGGESTED IRELAND AS THE CAPITAL, AND HE FLASHED APPRECIATION OF THE POINT AS IF IRELAND HAD NOT OCCURRED TO HIM. X X X

"THIS LED FDR INTO COMMENTING ON THE CAPITAL QUESTION IN THE U. S. A., SAYING THERE WERE ARGUMENTS BOTH FOR HAVING IT HERE IN WASHINGTON NEARER THE CENTER OF POPULATION, AND IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

"'NEBRASKA,' HE INSTANCES BUT DIDN'T LIKE THE CLIMATE.

HE ADDED THAT HE THOUGHT THE BEST PLACE FOR THE CAPITAL OF THE U. S. A. WOULD BE 'IN THE BLACK HILLS,' EMPHASIZING THEIR CLIMATE, BEAUTY AND CENTRAL LOCATION."

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KNOWLAND TEXT

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV. 14-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A LETTER BY SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SUBMITTING A "LABOR-MANAGEMENT PEACE" PLAN TO SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH: (ABOUT 950)

BOTH AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND AS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE, I HAVE BEEN GREATLY CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS NATION GOING INTO EITHER A SPIRAL OF INFLATION OR DESCENDING INTO THE DEPTHS OF DEPRESSION. THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC WOULD BE ENDANGERED IF EITHER OF THESE TWO ALTERNATIVES SHOULD TAKE PLACE. THE GREAT NEED AT THE MOMENT IS TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY SO THAT HIGHER WAGES CAN BE PAID TO MAINTAIN PURCHASING POWER AND SO THAT A SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF GOODS WILL BE PUT ON THE MARKET TO PREVENT INFLATION. IN SO DOING, WE WILL BE ABLE TO SUPPLY THE NEEDS NOT ONLY OF OUR OWN PEOPLE BUT ALSO TO DISCHARGE THE OBLIGATIONS WE HAVE ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD.

IF THIS NATION IS TIED UP FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME WITH WORK STOPPAGES, IT WILL NOT ONLY ENDANGER OUR DOMESTIC ECONOMIC FUTURE, BUT WILL WEAKEN US IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. EVERY AMERICAN HAS A VITAL STAKE IN FINDING A FORMULA BY WHICH, THROUGH CONFERENCE TABLE METHODS, EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES CAN GET TOGETHER AND BREAK THE DEADLOCK FACED BY SOME OF OUR GREAT INDUSTRIES.

IN ORDER TO AVERT THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT WHICH APPEARS TO BE IN THE MAKING IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, MR. BLAIR MOODY, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE DETROIT NEWS, AND THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SOME TIME BEEN WORKING ON A FORMULA WHICH WE BELIEVE WOULD OFFER A CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION FOR SETTLING WAGE DIFFERENCES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AND ESTABLISHING A CONTINUING AND CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES WHICH MAY ADOPT IT. THIS FORMULA IT IS OUR DESIRE TO PASS ON TO YOU IN THE HOPE THAT YOU AND YOUR CONCILIATION SERVICE MIGHT FIND IT HELPFUL IN PREVENTING A FATAL DELAY IN THE RAPID RECONVERSION WHICH IS SO VITAL IF OUR AMERICAN STANDARDS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED. THIS FORMULA IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

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1. WAGE RATES TO BE ADJUSTED ONCE A YEAR BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EARNING POWER OF THE BUSINESS.

2. IN THE PRESENT SITUATION, TO SUSTAIN NATIONAL BUYING POWER AND INDUSTRIAL MARKETS, AN HOURLY-RATE INCREASE OF 10 PER CENT OR HIGHER TO BE GRANTED IMMEDIATELY, UNLESS MANAGEMENT CAN SHOW THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF PRICE RELIEF SUCH AN INCREASE WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE COMPANY, AND THUS THE JOBS OF ITS EMPLOYEES, AS WELL AS THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS. COMMENSURATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

3. IN FUTURE YEARS, THIS BASIC OR "FIRM" INCREASE TO BE NEGOTIATED BY BARGAINING COLLECTIVELY.

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4. LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, IN BARGAINING CONFERENCE, (A) TO ESTIMATE THE COMING YEAR'S BUSINESS, AND (B) TO AGREE ON THE MOST EQUITABLE AND ECONOMIC DIVISION OF ITS INTAKE AMONG WORKERS, MANAGEMENT, STOCKHOLDERS AND CONSUMERS, THE LATTER IN THE FORM OF LOWER PRICES WHICH MIGHT ADVANCE THE GENERAL PROSPERITY OF THE COMPANY AND BRING LARGER RETURNS TO ALL IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

5. SET ASIDE BASIC WAGES AND BASIC RETURN TO STOCKHOLDERS AUTOMATICALLY.

6. BASED ON THE ESTIMATE OF HOW MUCH THE YEAR'S PROFIT IS EXPECTED TO EXCEED THE AMOUNTS NEEDED TO MEET THESE BASIC WAGES AND DIVIDENDS AND OTHER EXPENSES OF THE COMPANY, INCLUDING SOUND BUT NOT INFLATED DEPRECIATION AND RESERVES, NEGOTIATE A "LEEWAY" FOR A FURTHER INCREASE IN WAGES.

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UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, FOR EXAMPLE, THIS LEEWAY MIGHT AMOUNT TO 20 PER CENT--THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ROUGHLY 10 PER CENT WHICH COULD BE GRANTED BY RESTORING AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AFTER THE DROP FROM A 48 TO 40 HOUR WEEK AND SIMILAR FACTORS, AND THE 30 PER CENT ASKED BY UAW-CIO.

7. THE GOAL OF BOTH MANAGEMENT AND LABOR DURING THE YEAR WOULD BE TO KEEP THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTION AND SALES AT SUCH LEVELS THAT THE MAXIMUM OF THE "LEEWAY" (30 PER CENT) COULD BE PAID INSTEAD OF THE MINIMUM OF THE "LEEWAY" (IN THIS HYPOTHETICAL CASE, 10 PER CENT).

8. INCREASES ABOVE THE MINIMUM OF THE "LEEWAY" NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL THEY ARE EARNED. HOWEVER, RE-ESTIMATES TO BE PAID QUARTERLY OR AT OTHER INTERVALS SUITABLE TO THE INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS, AND WAGE RATES ADJUSTED RETROACTIVELY. FINAL SETTLEMENT, BASED ON ACTUAL PROFIT, TO BE MADE AT END OF PRODUCTION YEAR, AT WHICH TIME ANY WAGES EARNED BUT NOT YET PAID WOULD BE HANDED TO THE WORKER IN A LUMP SUM, OR ELSE APPORTIONED OVER THE FIRST WAGE-PERIOD OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

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IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT SUCH A FORMULA, IF AGREED TO, WOULD MAKE IT DEFINITELY IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS TO ACHIEVE HIGHER PRODUCTION SO THAT THERE WILL BE MORE TO DIVIDE. IT IS OUR FIRM BELIEF THAT PRODUCTIVITY AND WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF THAT WHICH OUR NATION CAN PRODUCE IS MORE SOUND THAN THE DOCTRINE OF SCARCITY BROUGHT ON BY EITHER STOPPAGES OF PRODUCTION OR GOVERNMENTAL ACTION. A NECESSARY FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, OF COURSE, IS THE OBLIGATION OF BOTH PARTIES TO LIVE UP TO THE TERMS OF THEIR CONTRACT.

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WE BELIEVE THAT THIS "PAY-AS-YOU-EARN" PLAN WILL, IF WIDELY APPLIED, INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CAN INCREASE BOTH EMPLOYEES' EARNINGS AND EMPLOYERS' PROFITS. WE BELIEVE THAT IT CAN BECOME A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN GENERATING IN OUR ECONOMIC MACHINE THE MOMENTUM NEEDED TO SUSTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND HIGHER STANDARDS FOR MILLIONS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES."

WE BELIEVE THAT THIS "PAY-AS-YOU-EARN" FORMULA CAN FILL A GREAT GAP IN OUR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEM BY MAKING IT CLEARLY IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT TO STOP PULLING APART AND START PULLING TOGETHER. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, TO KEEP IN MIND THAT THE PUBLIC INTEREST IS PARAMOUNT. A BREAKDOWN IN RECONVERSION AT THIS TIME WILL NOT ONLY BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE DIRECTLY INVOLVED, BUT WILL BE MOST DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF MILLIONS OF RETURNING SERVICEMEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT, AS WELL AS THE GREAT BODY OF THE PUBLIC WHO WILL SUFFER MOST THROUGH A RUNAWAY INFLATION OR A MAJOR DEPRESSION.

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WE BELIEVE THAT THE CRITICAL PERIOD THROUGH WHICH WE NOW PASS FURNISHES PROBLEMS NO LESS DANGEROUS TO THE FUTURE OF THE NATION THAN DID THE ACTIVE PHASE OF THE WAR, WHICH HAS COME TO AN END. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE SAME COOPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS THAT HELPED TO BRING US THE VICTORY OVER THE AXIS POWER, IS NECESSARY TO MEET AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, NOV. 15)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, NOV.15)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, NOV 14-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO E.P.THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, WHICH WAS READ AT THE 32ND NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION, FOLLOWS:

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I SHALL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL EXTEND MY GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION.

THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS PRESENTS US WITH GREAT AND PRESSING PROBLEMS OF REORGANIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ALL FIELDS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT GIVES THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AN UNPRECEDENTED CHANCE TO REMAKE THEIR ECONOMIC RELATIONS SO AS BETTER TO SERVE THE COMMON WELFARE.

MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HAVE PLACED ENORMOUS POWERS IN OUR HANDS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE LONG HISTORY OF MAN IT IS TECHNICALLY POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH MATERIAL GOODS SO THAT ALL MEN EVERYWHERE MAY BE ADEQUATELY FED, DECENTLY HOUSED, AND COMFORTABLY CLOTHED.

THE QUESTION IS WHETHER OUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION WILL BE SUCH THAT THESE ENORMOUS PRODUCTIVE POWERS ARE ENABLED TO OPERATE FREELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF EVERYONE.

WE HAVE THAT PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES AND WE HAVE IT IN THE WORLD

NO ONE OF US IS WISE ENOUGH TO KNOW ALL THE MEASURES THAT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ATTAIN OUR GOAL. BUT WE DO KNOW THAT THE GENERAL DIRECTION MUST BE TO RELEASE ENERGIES AND INTERPRISE FROM THE SHACKLES THAT CONFINE THEM--SHACKLES OF IGNORANCE, OF PRIVATE MONOPOLY, OR OF EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT CONTROL--SO THAT GOODS MAY BE MADE AND DISTRIBUTED, PEOPLE FED, AND JOBS CREATED.

WE SHALL NOT GET FORWARD TOWARD FREEDOM FROM WANT BY PLACING NEW RESTRUCTIONS EITHER UPON PRODUCTION OF EXCHANGE. ON THE CONTRARY, WE MUST REDUCE RESTRICTIONS ALL AROUND THE CIRCLE; AND WE MUST TRY AT THE SAME TIME TO PROMOTE STABILITY AND HIGH EMPLOYMENT.

FOREIGN TRADE IS BY DEFINITION INTERNATIONAL AND THE PUBLIC MEASURES THAT AFFECT IT OUGHT THEREFORE TO BE AGREED ON INTERNATIONALLY WHENEVER THAT IS POSSIBLE. THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS NOW COMING INTO EXISTENCE, AND IN PARTICULAR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OUGHT TO BE A GREAT HELP THAT END. THE WORLD IS GROWING SMALLER EVERY DAY AND WE SHALL NEED TO LIVE AS GOOD NEIGHBORS IN A WORLD OF GOOD NEIGHBORS IF WE HOPE TO ENJOY THE PROSPERITY WHICH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HAVE BROUGHT WITHIN OUR POWERS.

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IN ALL THESE MATTERS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO COUNT ON THE ADVICE AND SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND IN PARTICULAR OF THE FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL.

YOUR MEMBERS, MORE THAN MOST OF US, ARE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN PRACTICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THEIR EXPERIENCE AND WISDOM, COLLECTED THROUGH THE COUNCIL, HAVE BEEN AND ARE OF GREAT HELP TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, NOV. 15)

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3 NATIONS OFFER ATOM BOMB TO UNO ON RECIPROCAL BASIS, INSPECTIONS AS SAFEGUARDS

Nations Getting Information Must Disclose All Their Own Weapons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP)—President Truman and the leaders of Britain and Canada today offered the secrets of atomic force to Russia and the rest of the world on two main conditions.

Those conditions are:

1. That nations which get the atomic secrets must equally share their own scientific secrets now and in future, when other new and terrible weapons of mass destruction may be invented.

2. That the United Nations devise and establish world-wide means of inspecting atomic plants in all countries to help prevent the use of the atom for war purposes.

The conditions were set forth in a sweeping declaration on atomic policy issued at the White House today by Mr. Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain and Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada.

This said the atomic bomb and other terrible weapons can be completely controlled only by banishing "the scourge of war from the earth" and it called for building up the United Nations to that end.

A short time before, the declaration had been cabled to the foreign ministers of Russia, France and China—all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—by Secretary of State Byrnes.

Russia is the only other nation in the world today regarded by American officials as having the industrial and natural resources capable of atomic developments and diplomats said that the pronouncement in effect puts the issue of atomic secrecy squarely up to Moscow.

This afternoon the statement was communicated officially to all the rest of the 51 members of the United Nations. One purpose of the Truman-Attlee-MacKenzie plan is to hand over to the United Nations responsibility for carrying out their atomic-control proposals.

Some top officials described the plan as a "generous offer" to the rest of the world in view of the fact that the United States alone had spent $2,000,000,000 developing the atomic bomb. The plan was worked out during six days of intensive discussions among American, British and Canadian officials.

In final form it was the result of suggestions made by Truman, Attlee and MacKenzie King, but allied officials in on the talks said that it really was based on an American proposal submitted at the outset of the conference last Saturday. Here are the main provisions of the document, as elaborated by officials in talks with reporters:

1. The three leaders are willing to start exchanging immediately with other government basic scientific information and scientific literature in all research fields, including the atomic. The United States has already given out basic scientific information essential to the development of atomic energy for "peaceful purposes," it is stated, and officials said that together with Britain and Canada the country now stands ready to release remaining basic scientific information thus far withheld because of its possible military applications. This first step does not have to wait on action by the United Nations.

2. Detailed information "concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy will be given to other United Nations if and when the United Nations organization has worked out "effective enforceable safeguards" against its use for destructive purposes.

3. In order to set up these safeguards the United Nations should organize at their London meeting in January a special commission—either under the general assembly of 51 members or the security council of 11—to plunge into the whole problem of atomic energy and atomic explosives and come up with control and development recommendations.

4. The commission should try first to promote a full and free flow of scientific information among nations, and, second, full information on resources of atomic energy raw materials. Its main jobs would also include devising means to keep the uses of atomic energy peaceful, to ban the manufacture of atomic and other mass-destruction weapons and to evolve the systems of inspection.

5. Beyond these specific steps Truman, Attlee and MacKenzie King declared that every nation now must realize "the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among nations" and to banish war. To that end they called for supporting, consolidating and extending the United Nations organization, "thus creating conditions of mutual trust in which all peoples will be free to devote themselves to the arts of peace."

Must Prevent War

Early in the 1,000-word document the three said frankly that "we are aware that the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war."

Some of the officials who participated in drafting the final statement said that it was remarkable for not holding out any soft assurances or simple formulas for future peace. They declared it was based on the assumption that nations must get along with each other in good faith and with little or no secrecy if the world is to avoid a devastating atomic war.

Ahead of time much interest had focused on the question "Are the three nations which joined in atomic bomb developments going to keep their secrets now, or will they offer to share with Russia and other countries?" The statement bore upon this in several ways.

At the outset it said that "no single nation can in fact have a monopoly" on the atomic energy or explosives; in other words, the secret won't last. Then it said that all secrets of scientific information tying into peaceful uses of atomic energy had already been given out. That referred to the report published by the War department immediately after the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan.

All further information of this basic scientific nature will be given out, it was stated, and the hope was expressed that other nations would adopt the same policy, "thereby creating an atmosphere of reciprocal confidence in which political agreement and cooperation will flourish."

When officials familiar with the discussions were questioned about what basic scientific information (aside from the industrial know-how) now remained to be traded with other nations they said it was certain information having possible military value.

The heart of the Truman-Attlee-MacKenzie King proposal was contained in a section which said:

"We are not convinced that the spreading of the specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy, before it is possible to devise effective, reciprocal and enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations, would contribute to a constructive solution of the problem of the atomic bomb. On the contrary we think it might have the opposite effect.

"We are however, prepared to share, on a reciprocal basis with others of the United Nations detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy just as soon as effective enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes can be devised."

The statement left open whether the United Nations assembly or the Security council would create the proposed special commission. There was some speculation, however, that in either case it would almost certainly consist of the five permanent members of the Security council—Russia, Britain, China, France and the United States—plus Canada and possibly one or two other small nations.

British, Canadian and American officials all expressed themselves in private conversations as being delighted with the outcome of their conference. When it began there has been some privately expressed fears that it might end in a burst of meaningless generalizations, but officials said actually they had emerged with a potentially workable program.

Attlee and MacKenzie King are scheduled to leave tomorrow for Canada.

THREE POWERS SUGGEST UNO CONTROL BOARD

Truman, Mackenzie King and Attlee Draw Up Set of Conditions.

SECRET [illegible] RULES SET

Safeguards Must Be Maintained Until Nations Accept in Reciprocal Fashion.

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The United States, Britain and Canada proposed today to hand over to the United Nations the task of arranging world controls for the destructive forces of atomic energy.

The three Powers made plain that the know-how of making the atomic bomb would be kept secret from all other nations—which would include their Russian ally—until "effective, reciprocal and enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations" are devised.

A statement signed by President Truman, and Prime Ministers Attlee and Mackenzie King laid down the conditions for the reciprocal sharing of atomic information for industrial purposes They had completed their deliberations at midnight.

Their statement, issued to the press at the White House after six days of conferences, proposed that a special commission should be set up under the United Nations as soon as possible to work out recommendations designed "to attain the most effective means of entirely eliminating the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and promoting its widest use . . . for industrial and humanitarian purposes."

While Russia was nowhere mentioned by name, the question which immediately arose among diplomats here was how fully acceptable to Moscow the Anglo-American-Canadian plans for controlling atomic energy would be, particularly in view of Russia's reluctance throughout the war to exchange information even on established weapons.

The Commission's Purposes.

The commission which the three leaders proposed at the conclusion of their six-day conference on atomic problems would be charged with the duty to make specific proposals on these four points:

"1. For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information (on all subjects) for peaceful ends.

"2. For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

"3. For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

"4. For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and invasions."

The Three-Power Statement

In a 1,000-word statement setting forth the results of their discussions, the three chiefs of state prefaced their proposals by saying flatly:

"We are aware that the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war.

"No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guaranty against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression.

"Nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons, or of new methods of warfare, which may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic energy."

The statement made a distinction between what was called the "fundamental scientific information" about atomic developments and "the specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy."

The three leaders noted that actually the scientific information "has already been made available to the world," and they added that "it is our intention that all further information of this character that may become available from time to time shall be similarly treated."

Mutual Trust Invited.

Obviously with Soviet Russia primarily in mind, they then said that "we trust that other nations will adopt the same policy,

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thereby creating an atmosphre of reciprocal confidence in which political agreement and co-operation will flourish."

But as for the detailed knowledge of practical application of atomic energy, the three asserted that that should be kept secret until the world is better organized, through the United Nations, to receive it with strong assurances that it would not be used for destructive purposes.

Shortly before scores of newsmen crowded into the President's office, several Senators—including Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.), of the Senate's Atomic Committee—filed in to witness the signing of the joint statement.

Present also were Secretary of State Byrnes, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, and other officials.

Attlee was seated on the President's right and Mackenzie King on his left.

As silence fell, the President arose behind his desk and told the newsmen that he would read a document signed by the Prime Ministers and himself.

Any questions, he said, would have to come later when reporters were familiar with the statement. He then read rapidly the entire text.

When he finished he held the text up for those in the room to see the signatures, then informed reporters that was all he had to say.

The proposals described in the statement presumably will be transmitted immediately to Russia and possibly to all other members of the United Nations.

In the main, these followed ideas which British sources had attributed to Prime Minister Attlee when he first arrived here but they obviously included suggestions which had not come from him.

Attlee had been represented especially as believing that any system of international inspection would be impractical yet the creation of such a system is given as one of the objectives of the proposed United Nations Commission.

Throughout the statement, considerable emphasis was placed on the role which the United Nations should play if control of atomic energy is to succeed. Attlee and MacKenzie King have been in Washington since last Saturday. They are scheduled to leave tomorrow for Canada.

3-Nation Statement on Atom

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—The complete text of the declaration on atomic energy issued today by President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee of Great Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada:

The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Canada have issued the following statement:

1. We recognize that the application of recent scientific discoveries to the methods and practice of war has placed at the disposal of mankind means of destruction hitherto unknown, against which there can be no adequate military defense, and in the employment of which no single nation can in fact have a monopoly.

2. We desire to emphasize that the responsibility for devising means to insure that the new discoveries shall be used for the benefit of mankind, instead of as a means of destruction, rests not on our nations alone but upon the whole civilized world. Nevertheless, the progress that we have made in the development and use of atomic energy demands that we take an initiative in the matter, and we have accordingly met together to consider the possibility of international action:

(A) To prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

(B) To promote the use of recent and future advances in scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilization of atomic energy, for peaceful and humanitarian ends.

3. We are aware that the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war. No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guaranty against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression. Nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons or of new methods of warfare, which may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic energy.

Free Exchange of Data

4. Representing as we do the three countries which possess the knowledge essential to the use of atomic energy, we declare at the outset our willingness, as a first contribution, to proceed with the exchange of fundamental scientific information and the interchange of scientists and scientific literature for peaceful ends with any nation that will fully reciprocate.

5. We believe that the fruits of scientific research should be made available to all nations and that freedom of investigation and free interchange of ideas are essential to the progress of knowledge. In pursuance of this policy, the basic scientific information essential to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes has already been made available to the world. It is our intention that all further information of this character that may become available from time to time shall be similarly treated. We trust that other nations will adopt the same policy, thereby creating an atmosphere of reciprocal confidence in which poiltical agreement and co-operation will flourish.

6. We have considered the question of the disclosure of detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy. The military exploitation of atomic energy depends, in large part, upon the same methods and processes as would be required for industrial uses. We are not convinced that the spreading of the specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy, before it is possible to devise effective, reciprocal and enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations, would contribute to a constructive solution of the problem of the atomic bomb. On the contrary, we think it might have the opposite effect. We are, however prepared to share, on a reciprocal basis with others of the United Nations, detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy just as soon as effective enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes can be devised.

U. N. O. Commission

7. In order to attain the most effective means of entirely eliminating the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and promoting its widest use for industrial and humanitarian purposes, we are of the opinion that at the earliest practicable date a commission should be set up under the United Nations Organization to prepare recommendations for submission to the organization. The commission should be instructed to proceed with the utmost dispatch and should be authorized to submit recommendations from time to time dealing with separate phases of its work.

In particular the commission should make specific proposals:

(A) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends.

(B) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes.

(C) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

(D) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

8. The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each one of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken. Specifically, it is considered that the commission might well devote its attention first to the wide exchange of scientists and scientific information, and as a second stage to the development of full knowledge concerning natural resources of raw materials.

9. Faced with the terrible realities of the application of science to destruction, every nation will realize more urgently than before the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among nations and to banish the scourge of war from the earth. This can only be brought about by giving wholehearted support to the United Nations Organization and by consolidating and extending its authority, thus creating conditions of mutual trust in which all peoples will be free to devote themselves to the arts of peace.

It is our firm resolve to work without reservation to achieve these ends.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States.
C. R. ATTLEE,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada.
The City of Washington,
The White House,
Nov. 15, 1945.

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Atomic Powered Car Reported in London

Tiny Mystery Box Said to Have Propelled Engineless Automobile About City.

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London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Daily Sketch said today that an obscure Briton had driven an atomic-powered, engineless automobile through the streets of London at ordinary speeds. No one in authority could confirm the report.

The newspaper identified the inventor as J. Wilson. It said the vehicle's mechanism consisted of a mysterious metal box three inches in diameter, which had been fitted into the place ordinarily occupied by a gasoline engine. An invisable stream of atomic energy flowed from the box, the newspaper added.

Wilson has submitted blue prints of his invention to the Ministry of Fuel, the Daily Sketch said. A Ministry spokesman said the department was "interest" in the idea but could furnish no information.

A retired British colonel, who was named as the go-between for the inventor and Government agencies, said nothing more would be disclosed on the matter until a full announcement could be made by the Government.

W. Foster, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Fuel and T. E. Naylor, also a member of Parliament, rode in the car yesterday, the newspaper said. The account added that the two passengers described the ride as similar to that in any other automobile and quoted them as saying they could find no gasoline power which might have driven the vehicle.

The Ministry spokesman said Foster attended the test as a private member of Commons and would have no statement to make.

BRITON FEARS NEW TYPE GAS

Claims Radioactive Products Could Be Sprayed Widely

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dr. M. L. E. Oliphant, one of Britain's atom bomb scientists, said today that an unscrupulous nation might collect radioactive materials formed as a byproduct in producing nuclear power, and spray them over enemy territory like a new life-preventing "poison gas, as it were."

"A plant producing nuclear power produces also as a second byproduct a whole series of radioactive materials," he wrote in the London *Star*. "These radioactive byproducts are equivalent to thousands of pounds of radium.

Free From Difficulties

"They could be extracted by an unscrupulous country, and could be sprayed or otherwise distributed over an enemy territory in sufficient concentration to prohibit the survival of any living thing in thousands of square miles of country.

"This dissemination of a new type of poison gas, as it were, is free from any of the difficulties associated with the use of ordinary chemical gases.

One Complete Solution Seen

"There is no known method of decontamination, so that areas affected in this way would remain unusable for weeks or months until the radioactivity decayed away.

"It is clear, therefore, that it is impossible to separate the military question from the possible commercial utilization of atomic energy."

The only complete solution to maintaining security is for nations to give up entirely war as a means of settling disputes, said Dr. Oliphant, Birmingham University professor of physics.

22 Places Seeking Selection As UNO Permanent Home Site

LEWIS

LONDON, Nov. 15—(AP) United Nations officials today combed through the advantages listed by 22 places seeking to become the organization's permanent home.

Philadelphia's case as "the most suitable background for world peace" was presented to Gladwyn Jebb, secretary of the UNO executive committee, and to Philip J. Noel-Baker, British minister of state, by a four-man delegation this afternoon. A group from Chicago is due tomorrow.

The quest for a headquarters site coincided with development of plans for the meeting of the 51-nation preparatory commission here Friday, Nov. 23.

Adlai E. Stevenson, acting United States delegate, will lay before a special meeting of the 14-member executive committee Tuesday a draft of an agenda and other proposals for the preparatory commission.

The commission will convene in a church house room used by Commons members after they were bombed out of the Parliament building.

Before the final site for a headquarters is chosen, a report has to be prepared by a special committee analyzing the qualifications of each would-be host.

Bids already have been entered

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by Atlantic City, Black Hills region, Chicago, Denver, Hyde Park (N.Y.), Miami, Monterey Peninsula (Calif.), Monticello (Va.), Moraga Valley (near San Francisco), New York city, Oahu Island (Hawaii), Philadelphia, San Francisco, Val Monte Carlo and three unnamed towns in Indiana.

Americans also have suggested three possibilities on the U. S.-Canadian border: Navy Island at Niagara, International Island at Sault Sainte Marie, and unnamed International territory between the two countries. Canada put forth Vancouver Island and Quebec City.

The Philadelphia delegation was led by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University.

"San Francisco is probably our most dangerous rival," Dr. Johnson said. "As president of Temple University I was host to the International Labor organization at their 1944 conference, and we feel we've had a good deal of experience."

NEW YORK MAKES BID FOR UNO HOME

London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—New York city, adding her voice to the long list of places vying to become the home town of the United Nations Organization, has offered the old World's Fair site in Flushing Park as a permanent headquarters for the world peace agency.

A preparatory commission spokesman said today that the bid, received from New York's Mayor-elect, William O'Dwyer, would be considered along with others, including San Francisco, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, the Black Hills in the Dakotas and the Hawaiian Islands.

William Donahue, confidential secretary to O'Dwyer, today confirmed the report that the Mayor-elect had proposed the World's Fair site as headquarters for the United Nations Organization. The recommendation was made several months before the election, he said, and was submitted to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who in turn sent it to London.

Park Commissioner Robert Moses had no comment to make on the report other than that he knew nothing about it.

Reich Control Transfer Set

London, Nov. 15 (AP) — William Benton, United States Assistant Secretary of State, said today the State Department would assume control from the Army of the American occupation zone in Germany "sometime between April 1 and July 1."

"The army will not be withdrawn but will become what an army should be, an occupying military force in contradiction to its present status, which is military government," Benton told a press conference.

He said the chief activities civilians would control in Germany would be government, education and all media of communications, including newspapers, radio, magazines and motion pictures.

FOREIGN RELATIONS UP IN COMMONS

London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, majority leader, told the House of Commons today that the labor government's first full-dress debate on foreign affairs will cover the "whole sweep" of intrnational relations, including results of Prime Minister Attlee's atomic talks in Washington.

Morrison said the debate would be held next Thursday and Friday. Although he said the entire field would be covered, he expressed some doubt that Palestine would be debated. Prime Minister Attlee is expected back from Washington for the session.

Morrison read the Washington communique to the House. When he finished, he said he hoped an opportunity for discussing the statement would be provided in the debate next week.

BRITAIN PLANNING CONTROL ON CROPS

London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Labor Government made known today its intention to extend its Socialistic program to agriculture by clamping on permanent controls and fixing prices of many farm products eighteen months before harvest.

Agriculture Minister Tom Williams announced in Commons that, because "the world food situation is extremely serious," the government for the present will issue "compulsory directives" requiring farmers to grow sugar beets and potatoes. He said the government would afford farmers "an assured market and guaranteed price" for each commodity.

Williams said the government proposed to establish an advisory service for farmers and that if advices and directives were disregarded persistently to the detriment of "the national interest," farmers would be dispossessed and their land would come under public ownership.

Household Hint

London, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Ministry of Food, reporting a world shortage of wheat, said today thousands of tons of flour could be saved through the use of a darker loaf of bread. It also urged such measures as substituting potatoes for bread, serving bread in restaurants only when customers asked for it, and serving half rolls instead of whole ones.

British bread is now a kind of gray.

Meanwhile, Dr. I. A. Hamilton-Pearson, Home Office psychiatric medical inspector, told the Food Education Society that while food restrictions were unquestionably necessary and Britain had "gained materially" through them, she also "lost culturally."

TO FIGHT DEPRESSION

LONDON, Nov. 15—(AP) Labor Minister George Isaacs said tonight the Labor government would fight depression by expanding or cutting its public works program in accordance with general economic trends. Isaacs said in a speech, that public works will be "adjusted upwards or downwards in light of the latest information on the prospective employment situation."

Britain Spikes Rumors Of Plan To Hold Nehru

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The British Government tonight spiked rumors current in India that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India Congress party leader, would be arrested for campaigning for Indian independence.

Arthur Henderson, Under Secretary of State for India and Burma, said in a written reply to a query in Commons that Nehru's arrest was not "contemplated."

FRENCH STAND ON REICH HIT

Byron Price Claims Policies 'Dismembering' Germany

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Byron Price, President Truman's special investigator, said today that French policies are leading to the "economic dismemberment" of Germany, contrary to the aims of the Potsdam agreement.

Price told White House newsmen, after a call on the President, that France had refused to agree to any plans of the control council to keep Germany as an economic unit. As a result, he said critical conditions can be expected this winter with starvation, riots and disease a distinct possibility.

The wartime chief censor spent two months in the American, French and Russian zones of occupation surveying relations between the military government officials and the German population.

Truman Studying Report

He made his formal report several days ago and called at the White House today to go over it with Mr. Truman. The President is withholding it from publication until he finishes a study of it.

Price gave his informal summary to reporters as it became known that the United States and France have begun conversations here on France's proposal to strip Germany of control over her industrially rich Ruhr and Rhineland.

Potsdam Agreement Cited

Rene Couve de Murville, the French Ambassador, has opened negotiations with State Department officials, but American officials are not expecting a speedy solution. Separate conferences are being held by the French in London and Moscow and agreement is needed in each instance before a policy decision can be made.

Price called attention to the American-British-Russian Potsdam agreement of August 2 — adhered to by France — which says that during the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a "single economic unit."

This agreement provides further that while for the time being there shall be no central German government, certain essential German administrative departments shall be established.

Price referred particularly to France's refusal to agree to any over-all plan for operating transportation, postal and crop-control systems. He said that under the four-power control council system of operating by unanimous consent, one power can veto any plan favored by the other three.

Army's Work Approved

"France," Price said, "is almost entirely responsible for failure to preserve Germany as an economic unit as promised in the Potsdam agreement.

"I think the Army has done a good job under all the difficulties. This isn't the fault of the Army at all. It's the fault of the French."

Price said Germans are "paying heavily" because of France's attitude. If present conditions continue, he asserted, there is "certain to be starvation—and epedemics and rioting usually follow starvation."

Frenchman Comments On Remarks Of Price

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—Commenting on remarks made by Byron Price, special investigator for President Truman, in Washington today, a high French official of the Quai d'Orsay, who declined to be quoted by name, said tonight that France merely wanted German territory to be "delimited" before a central government was established.

"German territory has been delimited in the east," he said, "and we think the boundaries should be set in the west as well before any central organs are established."

Wants Ruhr Detached

The official said that when this is done, France would not oppose establishment of unified transportation, postal and crop-control systems.

On "delimiting" Germany's frontiers in the west France still maintains that the Rhineland and the Ruhr industrial basin should be detached and pplaced under predominantly French or international control to insure the world against a recurrence of German aggression.

"We don't want these areas to be under German sovereignty again," the official declared, adding that France had no objection to unifying the rest of Germany.

U.S. And France Begin Talks On Ruhr

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States and France have begun talks here on the most critical issue now blocking effective Allied administration of Germany: France's proposal for non-German control of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

This became known today amid strong indications that President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes are about ready to undertake a sweeping review of American administration in Germany.

Their objective will be to try to work out some means of preventing explosive conditions in the Reich from getting worse as winter sets in.

Conference With Price

Mr. Truman scheduled a conference today with Byron Price, a special presidential emissary who is just back from a study of the broad question of relations between the German people and the American occupation forces.

Similarly the return of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has afforded the War and State departments, as well as the White House, an opportunity for a further check on critical German conditions already outlined during the recent conferences here of Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, Eisenhower's deputy, and Ambassador Robert Murphy, his chief political adviser.

Threat Of Revolt

Eisenhower himself, in a recent report from Berlin, stressed the gravity of the situation, cautioning that there may be open revolt in Germany in the months immediately ahead.

In the light of this, here are the top German problems which have been—or soon will be—brought to Mr. Truman's attention:

1. The effective administration of Germany. For weeks, this has been hamstrung by French refusal to agree on most measures for inter-zone activities until they are assured of Allied support for their plan to put the industrially rich Ruhr under an international control and the equally important Rhineland under long-time French occupation.

Ambassador Rene de Murville opened negotiations with State Department representatives this week and made France's first concrete proposal for stripping the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany.

Need For More Food

Food. The German people are now getting about 1,500 calories a day although experts in Germany recently sent word here that a minimum of 2,000 calories is needed.

3. The question of what to do about destroying German industry. This issue has reached a critical point. The Potsdam decision calls for destroying or removing as reparations all German war-making industries. Some plants fall clearly in this category, some clearly are in the category of peaceful manufacturers, but in between is the great bulk of German industry.

4. Civilian control. There is an increasing demand among insiders for the President to speed the replacement of the military administration of Germany. This would not mean the end of an army of occupation, but merely that the top officials would be civilians rather than military.

DEGAULLE ADMITS CABINET TROUBLE

PARIS, Nov. 15—(AP) Gen. Charles deGaulle admitted tonight that "certain difficulties" had arisen over the distribution of cabinet portfolios, but added he hoped the formation of a tri-party government would not be delayed.

The general said in a communique that he had completed his consultations with France's political leaders and had encountered "no obstacles as to principles or program."

However, a communist letter to deGaulle, made public just before the communique, indicated that difficulties were greater than deGaulle admitted.

The letter, signed by communist secretary General Maurice Thorez, said deGaulle had refused a communist demand for one of the three important portfolios—foreign affairs, interior and war.

Thorez said that the reasons deGaulle gave in refusing to give the communists an important portfolio were "injurious to our honor as Frenchmen."

Laval's Body Taken To Family Tomb

Paris, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The bullet-pierced body of Pierre Laval was moved today to the mausoleum of the Chambrun family in Montparnasse Ceme-

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tery from an unmarked grave in Thalais cemetery, where it had lain since the former premier was executed as a traitor a month ago. Two previous requests of the Chambrun family to move Laval's body had been refused.

Laval's American-educated daughter Josee is married to Count Rene de Chambrun, who claims honorary American citizenship as a lineal descendant of Lafayette.

PETAIN IS MOVED

PARIS, Nov. 15—(AP) The newspaper Le Monde said today that former Marshal Petain has been moved from the cold Portalet Fortress in the Pyrennes to a fort on Ile Dyeu, an Atlantic island south of the mouth of the Loire river. The aged Petain was convicted last summer of treason for actions while chief of state in the Vichy government. The newspaper said the mountain climate was too rigorous for Petain. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

O'Connor In New Post

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, was elected president of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies today. Delegates from 52 nations selected O'Connor by unanimous vote.

French Editor Sentenced

LYON, France, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Lyon High Court of Justice sentenced Louis Auphan, editor of the royalist newspaper Action Française during the German occupation, to twenty years at hard labor today following his conviction for attacking the domestic security of the state.

KRUPP GIVEN TRIAL DELAY

Streicher Defense Requests Phychiatric Examination

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The International War Crimes Tribunal at Nuernberg today excused Gustav Krup von Bohlen und Halbach from trial until the condition of the aged, ailing munitions maker permits.

A defense lawyer asked a psychiatric examination for the notorious Jew-baiter, Julius Streicher. The tribunal still was considering an American-French-Russian request that Alfried Krupp, 38, be substituted as a defendant for his father.

40 On Trial At Dachau

Forty Germans went on trial at Dachau, site of a former Nazi extermination camp, charged with killing and mistreating thousands of prisoners there.

The defense—four United States Army officers and a German civilian—lost efforts to have the indictment quashed or have the defendants tried separately. The prosecution declared its evidence would show that Dachau was used by the Nazis as an extermination camp, and that each of the 40 accused were cogs in the extermination machinery.

Three new war crimes trials started today—at the Dachau concentration camp, in Helsinki and in Budapest—while the Belsen trial continued at Lueneburg and sentences were pronounced in still two other cases.

34-Page Indictment Read

Eight of Finland's wartime leaders, including former President Risto Ryti, went on trial in Helsinki, charged with leading their nation into war with Russia, and spurning chances to make peace.

A 34-page indictment was read against the accused.

In Budapest former Premier Bela Imredy faced a court for taking his country into an alliance with the Nazis. Twenty-one witnesses have been summoned to the trial, including a former personal envoy of Hitler and a one-time SS general.

Sentenced To Death

The trial of SS guards charged with atrocities at the Belsen and Oswiecim prison camps ended its fifty-second daily session at Lueneburg with Judge Advocate C. L. Stirling still to complete his summing up of the case. The verdict may not be returned until after the week end.

The Hamburg radio said Paul Hoffman was sentenced to death by a court at Lublin, Poland, on charges of war crimes committed as commandant of the infamous Maidanek concentration camp. It said he had appealed the sentence to the president of the Polish National Council.

In London, Patrick J. Dillon, 38-year-old son of a New York woman, and self-styled newspaper man, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to a charge that he broadcast Nazi propaganda while a British subject.

Two Germans To Be Hanged

Two German prisoners of war will be hanged tomorrow morning at Pentonville Prison for killing a fellow-prisoner who whispered their escape plan to a British guard. The two men—Emil Schmittendorf and Armin Kuehne—were convicted by a court-martial last August.

Lieut. Gen. Carl Caster, believed to have been German military governor of Paris at one time, was caught in a raid on a house within a block of the German police station of Ludwigsburg, Germany, it was announced today.

Trial of Krupp Delayed, Ask Streicher Mental Test

Tucker

NUERNBERG, Nov. 15—(AP) The international war crimes tribunal today postponed the trial of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Germany's ailing armaments maker, and heard a surprise defense request for an immediate Psychiatric examination of Julius Streicher, anti-semitic propagandist.

The court still is considering an American-Russian-French demand that Alfried Krupp, the industrialist's eldest son, be substituted for his father as a defendant.

British prosecutor Sir Hartley Shawcross indicated that if the tribunal decided to add the 38-year-old Alfried Krupp to the list of defendants, he would favor a 30-day postponement of the trial to guarantee sufficient time for the preparation of the younger Krupp's case.

Asked if he thought the trial of the top-flight Nazis would start on schedule Nov. 20, Sir Hartley told correspondents: "I am as much in the dark as you."

Earlier a British source had predicted there still was a 50-50 chance the trial would not be delayed—a prediction which appeared to be strengthened by the tribunal's statement to German defense attorneys today that they would be able to prepare their cases during the lengthy presentation of Allied evidence.

In granting a defense motion for postponement of the elder Krupp's trial until "his physical and mental condition permits it," the tribunal quoted the findings of its inter-Allied medical commission that the 75-year-old defendant was suffering from "senile softening of the brain."

The court ordered, however, that the charges in his indictment be retained in the docket in case he recovers sufficiently to stand trial.

A contention by the British prosecution that the elder Krupp should be tried in absentia was rejected on grounds that this "would not be in accordance with the interests of justice."

When the defense requested a psychiatric examination of Streicher, Col. Yuri Pokrovsky, the Soviet prosecutor, proposed an immediate physical and mental examination for both Streicher and Rudolf Hess, once Adolf Hitler's deputy, "rather than wait and cause a delay later."

An official pronouncement on whether Hess—who contends he remembers nothing—is too sick to face trial waited only on the word of a French psychiatrist, Dr. Jean de Lay, a Paris University professor.

The British, three Russian, three American and two French psychiatrists already have finished their examinations and reached their opinions, it was learned.

Defense Attorney Hans Marx, asking a psychiatric examination of Streicher, withdrew a motion for postponement to give him more preparation time.

Marx said Streicher had protested against an examination of any kind, but "because of the special nature of the defendant's case, I feel it essential to have full insight into the mental and spiritual aspects of his personality."

Sir Geoffrey Lawrence of Great Britain, the presiding judge, advised Marx and Pokrovsky to submit their requests in writing.

The indictments returned to the international tribunal named 24 Nazi leaders. But Martin Borrmann, Hitler's deputy, never has been apprehended, and Dr. Robert Ley, labor front leader, hanged himself. The elder Krupp now has been excused for reasons of health. If Streicher and Hess also are excused for similar reasons and the younger Krupp is not substituted the trial would open with only 19 defendants.

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Postponement Is Granted On Krupp Trial

De Lyce

Nuernberg, Nov. 15 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal today granted a defense motion for a postponement of the war-crime trial of "dying" Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach until "his physical and mental condition permits it."

The court of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France ordered charges in the Krupp indictment retained in the docket on the possibility that the 75-year-old armaments maker might recover sufficiently to come to court.

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The tribunal quoted findings of its inter-Allied medical commission that Krupp was irremediably suffering from "senile softening of the brain."

In Absentia Proposal

The tribunal rejected a British prosecution contention that Krupp should be tried *in absentia*, ruling that "the charter envisages a fair trial."

"Where nature, rather than flight or contumacy, renders such a trial impossible, it would not be in accordance with the interests of justice," the court ruled.

Prosecution demands of the United States, Russia and France that the name of Alfried Krupp, the industrialist's eldest son, be added to the list of indicted Nazis will be considered later, the court said.

The question was still moot whether the historic trials would begin November 20 as scheduled, or be delayed until December 2, as the three powers suggesting that Alfried Krupp be indicted had moved. Presumably, the court will decide this when it rules on the Alfried Krupp indictment.

A British source said after the court adjourned that it was still a 50-50 chance whether the tribunal would start the trial on schedule November 20 or add Alfried Krupp to the list of defendants and grant his counsel a 30-day delay. The Briton said, however, it was extremely unlikely that the suggestion for a twelve-day delay to December 2 would be granted.

Streicher Move

In a surprise move, counsel for Julius Streicher, anti-Semitic propagandist, withdrew his motion for a postponement and asked the court for an immediate psychiatric examination.

"Because of the special nature of the defendant's case, I feel it essential to have full insight into the mental and spiritual aspects of his personality," said the attorney, Hans Marx.

The lawyer added that Streicher himself had protested against an examination of any kind, "believing himself physically and mentally well."

Sir Geoffrey Lawrence of Great Britain, the presiding judge, advised Marx his motion would have to be submitted in writing.

Examination Proposed

Col. Yuri Pokrovsky, Russian prosecutor, proposed an immediate physical and mental examination for both Streicher and Rudolf Hess, once Hitler's deputy and the third ranking Nazi, while Russian and other mental experts are in Nuernberg. Hess contends he remembers nothing.

"It would be better to ascertain the true nature of the defendants' deficiencies, if any, immediately, rather than wait and cause a delay later," Pokrovsky said.

Sir Geoffrey advised Pokrovsky to submit the request in writing.

The tribunal's interest in speeding the legal pace seemed to have been demonstrated in a remark by Lawrence, who said the reading of the 35,000-word indictment in court could be dispensed with if the defense were agreeable. He said its contents "already are well known."

Lengthy Prosecution Case

Lawrence told 23 German defense lawyers assembled for instruction in court procedure for the trial that the presentation of the prosecution's case would take a long time, and would provide ample time for completion of their preparation. Defense lawyers have asked postponement for preparation.

The tribunal received assurance from the defense counselors of their confidence in the conduct of the trial.

Lawrence said the tribunal's general secretary would assist the defense in gathering any documents or witnesses they requested.

"Your services are important public services in the interests of justice and will have the protection of the tribunal," he declared.

40 NAZIS FACING TRIAL IN DACHAU CAMP BRUTALITY

DACHAU, Germany, Nov. 15—(AP) The Nazis carried out a planned scheme of extermination" at the infamous Dachau concentration camp, the prosecution declared today at the opening of the trial of 40 Germans charged with killing and mistreating prisoners there.

In the opening statement the prosecutor, Lt. Col. William Denson, declared:

"Our evidence will show that a planned scheme of extermination was in progress at Dachau, in which helpless victims who refused to submit to the Nazi yoke were starved and subjected to inhuman treatment."

Col. David Chavez, Jr., of (130 Buena Vista) Santa Fe, N. M., drew protests from the defense because of his graphic description of conditions found in the camp when American troops liberated the area last April.

Denson, countering defense protests, declared: "It is hard to describe such scenes without strong words."

The eight-member tribunal upheld the prosecution.

About 400 spectators were in the court, including some 100 German civilians and many American soldiers. The trial opened in the center of the former prison camp, where, the prosecution estimated, 200,000 bodies were cremated. The defendants answered questions defiantly and even antagonistically. Judges and counsellors wore sidearms.

The defense, handled by four U. S. Army officers and a German civilian, challenged the court's jurisdiction on grounds the prisoners never were discharged from the German Army, and were entitled to treatment as war prisoners instead of being tried as war criminals.

The court overruled the challenge after Denson argued that the defendants had forfeited their rights as war prisoners through violation of the rules of war. The court also overuled a motion to quash the indictment because it was not specific as to alleged offenses, and denied a plea for separate trials of each defendant.

All the defendants admitted membership in the German Army except four, whose defense was understood to be based on contentions that they were prisoners at Dachau and not members of the camp staff.

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Dachau Trial On; Nazis Hostile

Doane

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 15 (AP)—Forty Germans charged with torturing and killing prisoners in the notorious Dachau concentration camp defiantly faced a United States miltary court today in a trial that may cost them their heads.

An example of rigid military bear-

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ing was set for the defendants by Martin Weiss, an S.S. officer who once commanded the horror camp where it is estimated the bodies of 200,000 persons were destroyed in crematories.

When the eight-officer court called upon Weiss to identify himself, he snapped to attention and spat out his name, age and other particulars in a sharp voice. He stared antagonistically at the judges and held his head high.

Others Did Same

With few exceptions, the others imitated his demeanor. Each defendant was given a large white card bearing a number that will serve as identification throughout the trial. Lieut. Col. Douglas T. Bates, of Centerville, Tenn., heads defense counsel.

Prosecution witnesses include former inmates of Dachau brought back from seven countries to testify.

The eight officer members of the trial court will serve both as judges and jury. They previously sat in a case which resulted in the death sentence for a Nazi convicted of killing captured American flyers.

Research For Humanity

The oldest of the defendants, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling, filed an indignant protest through his attorneys against "being treated as a war criminal." Accused of killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments, he claimed his research was "in the interests of humanity," and not connected with the war.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to General Eisenhower; Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., United States 3d Army commander, and United States Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) will be among those present at the opening sessions.

"Uschi."

Hitler, it seems, was quite generous with Nazi loot to the woman, who is believed to have died with him in the gloom of the Berlin chancellory while Berlin burned.

The pictures of the baby were in Eva's personal album.

The treasure trove contained the woman's diary, which employed every other sentence to tell of "My undying love."

Thousands of dollars in American bills in varying denominations and a brooch set with 50 diamonds and valued at $15,000 were found. The prize treasure, however, was an 18th Century Silver set bearing the Royal emblem of the Polish crown and valued by American officers at between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

Precisely where the treasure was found is still a secret; American intelligence officers hinted that the full story was not yet told. Information leading to the discovery was obtained in a routine investigation.

The announcement called Eva Hitler's "supposed wife."

There had been various reports that the couple had at least one child, although British intelligence investigations concluded that Hitler and Eva Braun were married only the day before they died.

Eva's pictures showed Hitler and the blond "Uschi" in many poses, from infancy until the little girl appeared to be about three years old in the last snapshots dated 1944.

"And here is Uschi again," was the only identification under the snapshots pasted in the pages, much as normally they would be in any family album.

Another of Eva's prizes in the treasure chest was the uniform Hitler wore on the fateful July 20, 19[illegible] when an attempt was made on his life. The blood stained and tattered field grey coat and the black trousers were torn to shreds, indicating they had been ripped off Hitler swiftly after the explosion. Hitler's coat bore a 1940 date. His black shoes carried the trademark of a Warsaw shoemaker.

Several pictures of Hitler showed him carrying a cane at diplomatic functions, apparently because he was suffering from the July bomb explosion.

The tipoff which led to the discovery of the chest came when a German officer, whose name is being kept secret, told a friend: "I know where the suit is, that was worn by the Fuehrer at the time of the attempt on his life."

A grilling of this officer resulted in the finding of Eva's possessions on a Bavarian estate.

American investigators also hinted that stamp collections stolen from countries overrun by the Nazis formed an important link in the discovery.

The full contents of the diary and of the letters to Hitler were withheld.

"All I can tell you is that she refers in every other sentence to 'my undying love,'" American officers said.

Photographs in the album showed Hitler at informal gatherings of children, playing with his big shepherd dog, gazing at the sky from what appeared to be a penthouse, holding a champagne glass at a diplomatic meeting.

Eva kept several pictures of herself in bathing suit poses. The most intimate picture of Hitler and her together, however, was one in which they were shown walking arm in arm.

Hitler's 'Wife's' Treasure Chest Found by U.S. Probers

Hoard of Eva Braun's Jewelry and Picture of Baby Discovered.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 15—(AP) Eva Braun's treasure chest was found today and American intelligence officers discovered beneath its hoard of jewelry and money dozens of photographs showing family pictures of her and Hitler and a mysterious baby girl called

Russians Seek Control Of Metals In Germany

Berlin, Nov. 15 (AP)—Marshal Zhukov's headquarters today ordered the seizure and strict control of all mines and factories producing precious metals and precious and semi-precious stones in the Soviet-occupied zone in Germany.

All such firms were ordered to register their current stocks within five days with the Soviet Military Government and to deliver their production, every fifteen days, to provincial or country banks at "prices valid in the first quarter of 1945."

The announcement said the decree was aimed at "establishing a uniform order for seizure and control" in mining and manufacturing these items. There was no elaboration of the textual decree, but it had been indicated previously in the Soviet-controlled Berlin press that the mining industry would figure in Russia's reparations collections.

Belsen Defendant Assured Acquittal

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 15 (AP)—A British military court assured the acquittal today of 50-year-old Erich Barsch, one of 45 accused of war crimes in the trial of Belsen concentration camp officials.

"Whatever the findings are against the other accused, the court will find Erich Barsch innocent," Judge Advocate C. L. Stirling declared as he continued his summing up of the case.

For Barsch, it was proof that silence is golden. He was one of two defendants who declined to testify in his own defense. He was accused of beating prisoners who stole food from the kitchen, but two SS doctors testified that Barsch was their orderly in the army barracks at Belsen. The prosecution later admitted Barsch was probably wrongly identified at the kitchen.

FINLAND BEGINS WAR CRIME TRIAL

Helsinki, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Finland's war crimes trial opened today in the ancient Staenderhuset as thousands of university students gathered around the courthouse singing patriotic songs.

All eight of the accused men, headed by former President Risto Ryti, marched into the court room with their attorneys. Hjalmar Procope, former Finnish Minister to Washington, is chief of defense counsel.

Other defendants are former Premiers Jukha V. Rangell and Edwin Linkomies; former Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, head of the Social Democratic party; former Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay, former Education Minister Antti Kukkonen, former Deputy Finance Minister Tycko Reinkka and T. M. Kivimaeki, former Finnish Minister to Berlin.

The defendants are charged either with plunging Finland into war with Russia in 1941 as an ally of Germany or with failing to take advantage of subsequent opportunities tow ithdraw from the war.

Presiding Justice Hjalmar Neovious rejected a motion by the defense attorney, Mikko Erich, for removal of two members of the fifteen-member court of jurists and laymen.

Reds Withdrawing In Czecho-Slovakia

Prague, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Russian Army started withdrawing today from its occupation zone in Czecho-Slovakia.

Cannon, trucks and armor were covered with flowers and cheering crowds bid Red Army troops good-by. Traffic was snarled.

Poles Given More Time

Moscow, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Russian Government announced today that it had agreed with the Polish Government to extend the time limit placed on the voluntary repatriation to Poland of Poles who have assumed Russian citizenship. The agreement gave Poles until January 1, 1946, to denounce Soviet citizenship.

Swiss Deny Hiding German Assets

Bern, Nov. 15 (AP)—Government sources denied today that the Swiss had collaborated with the Nazis in efforts to conceal German assets in Switzerland.

Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said in a statement made public yesterday in Washington that he had found evidence of collaboration between the Swiss Government and banking officials and the Nazis in the early part of 1945.

The denial was not in the form of an official document, but the Government sources said it represented "opinion in the federal palace."

CHURCHILL CHEERED

Brussels, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Brussels gave Winston Churchill a tumultuous ovation today as Belgium made the British wartime leader an honorary member of the Academy of Science.

Thousands lined the streets along his route and hundreds of excited women broke police cordons and surged around his car. He was cheered loudly when he drove to the tomb of Belgium's unknown warrior. His daughter, Mary, accompanied him.

Would Spare Political Culprits

ROME, Nov. 15 (AP).—A Foreign Ministry official said today Pope Pius XII had appealed to the Italian government not to execute death sentences imposed for political crimes. The official, who asked his name not be used, added that the Council of Ministers had "received the appeal with understanding."

Rome Tobacco Black Market Raided

Rome, Nov. 15 (AP)—Police announced 300 persons were arrested today and hundreds of thousands of domestic cigarettes were seized in a series of raids on Rome's tobacco black market.

Tried To Aid Jews, Imredi Tells Court

Budapest, Nov. 14 (AP—*Delayed*)—Former Premier Bela Imredi, the second former Hungarian leader to go on trial on war crimes charges, told the court today that he had introduced anti-Jewish legislation in order to provide protection for the Jews.

His statement set off a demonstration among spectators.

The first Hungarian war crimes trial, recently concluded, ended in a death verdict for former Premier Laszio de Bardossy.

BRITISH KEEP TEL AVIV AREA WELL IN HAND

5 Killed, 100 Wounded; Hundreds Reported Under Arrest

Tel Aviv, Palestine, Nov. 15 (AP)—British parachute troops, backing up a "punishment-by-death" warning to rioters, restored order today to Tel Aviv after outbreaks in which five persons were killed and more than 100 wounded.

[An official statement issued in Jerusalem by the Palestine Government Office of Public Information said, however, that one Jew was killed and one seriously wounded in today's fighting. This would make a total of three dead during the 24-hour-old disorders.]

The dead were Jews. The injured included Jews, British troops and police.

'Minority Group' Blamed

A British officer blamed the violence on a "minority group" and said that the people in general were not violating the curfew. Dr. Israel Rockach, Mayor of Tel Aviv, appealed over the Palestine radio for discipline and observance of the curfew.

Several hundred persons were reported arrested before the disturbances, which lasted 24 hours, were quelled by thousands of troops and civil police. But the situation was so well in hand tonight that Maj. Gen. E. L. Bols, commander of the British 6th Airborne Division, announced that the curfew would be lifted from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. tomorrow.

An official British communiqué said that troops had been forced to open fire on unruly mobs during the morning, but gave no estimate of the number killed or wounded in the fighting.

Jerusalem Remains Quiet

"As far as is known, the forces of the law suffered no casualties," the announcement said.

Jerusalem remained quiet during the day, but the coastal city of Haifa was placed out of bounds to troops on leave and armed soldiers were reported standing by.

While planes roared overhead, the pistol-packing troops of the 6th Parachute Division poured into Tel Aviv by truck, and by 2 P.M. the streets were cleared.

British authorities had warned at noon that unless civilians obeyed the curfew order, issued after rioting that started last night, "appropriate military action" would be taken in two hours.

Three Slain In New Outbreak

Rioters had attacked government property, stoned barricades and stormed several British buildings during the morning in defiance of the curfew.

City streets were strewn with rocks and stones, shattered glass from broken windows and debris from fires started by the rioters.

The death toll in last night's rioting was two killed and twenty-seven wounded, and in this morning's fresh outbreak three killed, twenty seriously hurt and a considerable number slightly wounded.

Most Disapprove Rioting

Wounded rioters were carried off the streets at nearly one a minute during the morning and early afternoon.

The rioting flared last night after a protest meeting against Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement in Commons Tuesday on Palestine, in which he disclosed a joint British-American commission would make recommendations on the Jewish problem.

Fists, stones and sticks flew until troops of the 6th Parachute (Red Devils) Division fired to break up the crowds. Troops were withdrawn temporarily, but rushed back into the city this morning

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when crowds stoned police trucks and the police opened fire.

Most Jewish citizens appeared to disapprove of the attacks against British soldiers and the activities by the rioters. A secret Jewish resistance movement has ordered continued opposition against restricted immigration into Palestine

Appeal For Discipline

The acting high commissioner for Palestine, J. V. W. Shaw, declared in a proclamation:

"Unruliness, incitements to violence or disorder and all attempts to disrupt peace and interfere with the normal lives of the people will be punished with utmost vigor of the law.

"Unlawful carrying or use of firearms, bombs, grenades or other warlike stores is punishable by death."

Railway Guards Attacked

It was broadcast in Hebrew and the same broadcast carried Dr. Rockach's appeal for discipline. British had informed the mayor previously that unless order could be maintained the troops would take action.

During the morning a group of 8th Parachute Battalion troops was heavily stoned by a crowd which was attempting apparently to attack a road block in the Hatikvah quarter of Tel Aviv near the rail line.

Another group of rioters tried to attack Barclay's Bank, a British concern, and roving bands of troublemakers sought to set fire to a post office in Bialik street. A British grocery store was looted.

which resulted in the death of two Jews and the injury of twenty-seven persons. Unruly crowds again attacked government property, stoned barricades and stormed against several British buildings.

The general disobedience of the curfew order appeared to be a part of the policy of resistance ordered by the secret Jewish Resistance Movement against continuance of the British policy of restricted Jewish immigration into Palestine. But most Jewish citizens did not appear to approve direct attacks against British soldiers and activities by the torch gangs.

The first casualties developed last night when troops of the British 6th Parachute (Red Devils) Division fired to break up crowds.

Police Trucks Stoned

The troops were withdrawn temporarily, but were rushed back into the city today when crowds stoned police trucks this morning and the police opened fire. Gunfire was continuing.

Shaw's warning was read in Hebrew at 1.30 P.M., over the Palestine radio. It read:

"Unruliness, incitements to violence or disorder and all attempts to disrupt peace and interfere with the normal lives of the people will be punished with the utmost vigor of the law.

"Unlawful carrying or use of firearms, bombs, grenades or other warlike stores is punishable with death."

Appeals To Youth

An appeal for discipline and observance of curfew orders by Dr. Israel Rockach, Mayor of Tel Aviv, was read during the same broadcast. The appeal was addressed principally to the youth of Tel Aviv.

Jewish workers in Tel Aviv harbor, meanwhile, received curfew passes allowing them to continue unloading the British steamer City of Agra, which arrived with military stores two days ago.

[A British Foreign Office spokesman in London said British Army clashes with demonstrating Jews in Tel Aviv were in line with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement Tuesday that any attempt to sway the Palestine issue by force would be firmly resisted. The British Army is preparing to continue meeting any outbreaks with force, he declared.]

Guards Attacked

Police opened fire on rioters at Tel Aviv this morning when a crowd of youths attacked military guards along the Jaffa-Tel Aviv-Lydda rail line with stones.

One Tel Aviv crowd set fire to the post office, reports said, while another tried to storm the British bank but was repulsed.

Roving crowds set fire to one of a series of barricades erected by troops and police between Tel Aviv and the Arab town of Jaffa to prevent Jewish-Arab incidents.

General disobedience of a curfew order was reported.

Some Shops Reopened

Furniture presumably seized from the Light Industries Building was being burned in the street, the British declared.

Many shops also reopened in violation of the curfew, the announcement said.

There were unconfirmed reports that a series of explosions had been heard in Tel Aviv.

An official British announcement said that ten rounds were fired by British troops in Tel Aviv last night. According to the statement, the troops were ordered to fire when Palestine police armed with batons failed to break up a crowd in Colony square, in a series of six charges.

"Coincident with this incident a crowd of approximately 5,000 was cleared away from the square by British troops," the British military communique said.

Death Penalty to Be Imposed As Riots Again Grip Palestine

High Commissioner Gives Warning as New Disorders Flare in Tel Aviv—Troops Called Again to Trouble Area.

Jerusalem, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—J. V. W. Shaw, British acting High Commissioner for Palestine, issued a "punishment by death" warning today to rioters in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, where street demonstrations broke out for the second day.

Official and unofficial reports indicated four persons had been killed and more than 100 injured in twenty-four hours. Thousands of persons milled in the streets defying a curfew order imposed after last night's outbreaks,

ARABS SCORE U. S. ON PALESTINE PLAN

Jerusalem, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Palestine Arab party—claiming to represent a large majority of the Palestine Arab population—last night accused Great Britain of breaking her promise to Arabs and said the United States "has no business in the affairs of Palestine."

The statement was made after an all-day discussion of Arab party leaders of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's Palestine statement in Commons. Five other Arab parties held similar meetings to decide on policy before issuing a formal statement of protest—which all six parties are expected to sign.

Declarig that Arabs "repeatedly have been promised complete independence" by Britain, the Arab party statement added, "Now we see another promise broken through the plan for placing Palestine under trusteeship."

The statement said recent American pronouncements on Jewish immigration were causing the Arab people to "distrust" the American Government, "especially since it has publicly been expressing its sympathies with Jewish aspirations."

"Irresponsible Youngsters" Blamed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14 (AP).—The riots at Tel Aviv have been "highly detrimental to the Jewish cause," Isaac ben Tsevei, chairman of the Jewish National Council, said tonight. He added that Jewish leaders had urged self-discipline and non-violence. The riots were caused by "irresponsible youngsters" disregarding instructions of the Municipal Council and community groups, he said. He declared that Jewish authorities deplored the casualties on both sides and "deeply regret yesterday's and today's Tel Aviv incidents."

Speed Is Urged on Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP). — President Truman was urged today to speed appointment of American members of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry on the Palestine-Jewish question.

"Delay in getting the inquiry started would be fatal," Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, wrote to Mr. Truman. "You must appoint your committee promptly and induce Great Britain to do likewise."

Sir Thomas Blamey To Retire

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 15 (AP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey will retire as Australian commander in chief December 1, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today. Lieut. Gen. V. A. T. Sturdee will become acting commander. Sir Thomas will re-enter business.

6,000 U.S. Sailors At Cape Town

Cape Town, Nov. 15 (AP)—More than 6,000 American sailors invaded Cape Town stores today on their first day of liberty in South Africa from the battleships California and Tennessee and six destroyers. The ships are on the way home and are expected to reach Philadelphia on December 7.

Hawaii Governor To Act If Riots Are Resumed

Honolulu, Nov. 15 (AP) — Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback, taking cognizance of Monday night's riot in the Damon track residential district, declared today that if Honolulu police and the navy shore patrol were unable to handle the situation involving clashes between civilians and navy men, the territory's officials would act.

Police Chief W. A. Gabrielson, of Honolulu, declared there had been "no new riots, and there won't be any," while Lieut. Com. Ernest Norris, head of the navy shore patrol, said, "Naval Air Station men were given liberty last night, and there were no repercussions."

Shore patrol records showed that seven navy men were beaten last night in altercations with civilians, but Eugene Kennedy, captain of detectives, said this was a normal night.

CHINESE REDS HIT HURLEY STATEMENT

Declare U.S. Ambassador Is 'Ill Informed About China.'

CHUNGKING, Friday, Nov. 16—(AP) A Chinese Communist spokesman said today that U. S. Ambassador Patrick Hurley's interpretation of Communist objectives serves [illegible] than to spread [illegible] civil war in China."

Taking note of Hurley's statement Tuesday at Santa Fe, N. M., the spokesman objected particularly to the ambassador's assertion that the Communists sought Japanese arms with which "to set up a separate government in China or destroy the government of the Republic of China."

The spokesman said Hurley is "ill informed about China" and did not represent the true will of the American people. The spokesman expressed hope that friendship between China and America would not be "indiscreetly spoiled by such persons as Hurley."

Partial Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria was restored by the Russians yesterday as both sides in China's civil war maneuvered for position in strategic Shantung province to the south.

An official dispatch said the Russians turned over postal and telegraphic services at the Manchurian capital of Changchun to Chinese authorities, whose troops still are blocked from the long Japanese-dominated area by Chinese Communists.

The official account added that under the agreement—one of those sought by Chungking in its attempts to reoccupy Manchuria ahead of the Communists—the Russians would be allowed to use the facilities until they withdraw, probably some time next month.

There still was no word on the outcome of Russian-Chinese negotiations for permission to fly Nationalist troops to Changchun.

But while the Manchurian situation took a more favorable Nationalistic turn, the Chinese Communists struck swiftly in the rich coastal province of Shantung.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported they ripped up sections of the railway leading into the interior in an attempt to seal off thousands of Nationalist troops landing from the sea at the big port of Tsingtao.

The Communist troops, accepting the challenge to their strong positions in the province, struck less than 12 hours after the first of the Nationalist Eighth army's well-armed troops went ashore from American ships at Tsingtao, finest port in North China.

They raided Liuting air field, 12 miles north of Tsingtao, but this proved a diversion while their troops were tearing up the tracks of the railway leading to Shantung's capital of Tsinan, 140 miles west.

Travelers returning from Tsinan told Bergholz the capital was under virtual siege, with Communists controllin' routes leading into the city and the population and garrison running short of food.

These sources said the Japanese 47th Division and several mixed brigades, still not disarmed, guarded Tsinan's outer defenses while the Nationalist garrison of 20,000, mainly former puppet troops, was in reserve.

The Communist Shantung liberation army under Gen Lo Hung-wen claims a total of 1,000,000 men, mostly localized guerrilla bands around a nucleus of well-trained troops.

Central China Blow Reported

An official dispatch said Communist forces also had struck in central China and were trying to recapture the highway city of Tsaoyang, 145 miles northwest of Hankow and 510 miles southwest of Tsingtao.

Observers in Chungking believed the ultimate Communist objective was to seize control of the Yangtze, west of Hankow, and prevent Nationalist troops from using that stream for transportation.

Another official report said repeated Communist attacks on the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway might force the Government to halt attempts to repair the line.

More Charges Made

The Communist *New China Daily News* leveled a new series of unconfirmable charges of alleged American intervention today, including these:

That America was sending 1,000 tanks to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, that America would train 10,000 men for China's air force, and that 100 American-manned tanks were heading for Shanhaikwan, fortress guarding the southern entrance to Manchuria reportedly captured by Nationalist troops.

The *Daily News* also declared that Secretary Patterson's statement that United States forces would be used in China only to protect American lives and property was "not truthful."

It renewed charges that American forces already had participated and said if the Americans withdrew "there'll be no American lives to protect while, as for American property, it is negligible and needs no protection."

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China Takes Over Postal Service In Changchun

Chungking, Nov. 15 (AP) — Russians, scheduled to withdraw soon from Manchuria, already have handed over postal and telegraphic services of Changchun, Manchurian capital, to Chinese authorities, an official dispatch reported today.

The transfer of control was made under an agreement permitting Russian use of the facilities until their withdrawal, the dispatch said.

The Chinese Government some time ago was notified that Russians would be out of Manchuria by December 1.

Reds Move To Block Troops

At Tsingtao, meanwhile, Chinese Communists were reported moving to block a Nationalist relief force headed for violence-dotted Shantung province, and far to the south street fighting flared as Communists attacked the highway center of Tsaoyang, 145 miles northwest of Hankow.

Correspondent Richard Bergholz said Communist forces driving to keep Nationalists from Shantung had struck less than twelve hours after the Chinese Nationalists 8th Army began landing from United States transports at the Marine-guarded port of Tsingtao.

Reds Reach Airfield

The Reds' Shantung liberation army knifed through to Liu-Ting airfield twelve miles north of Tsingtao and made a diversionary thrust at the field while destroying two main sections of the Tsingtao-Tsian railroad, Bergholz reported.

Additional thousands of Nationalist troops of the 8th Army continued to pour ashore at Tsingtao, he said, but no major movement inland has been started.

Tsinan Short Of Food

Tsinan, a city of 800,000, and capital of the rich Shantung province, already is virtually besieged by Communists and is dangerously short of food and medicine, he said.

A major factor in saving the capital from Communists is a strong force of Japanese, not yet disarmed, which is fighting for survival, Bergholz related. Japanese comprising the 43d Army headquarters, the 47th Division and several mixed brigades now comprise the outer main defenses of Tsinan, he added. Some 20,000 Nationalist troops complete the force.

One Japanese company was annihilated by Reds near Tsinan, he said.

Japs Lose Several Hundred

In all, Japanese are conservatively estimated to have lost several hundred men.

Observers in Chungking said that the reported outbreak of fighting in Tsaoyang, northwest of Hankow, probably signaled a Red drive aimed at cutting the Yangtze River route west of Hankow, thus preventing any downriver movement of Nationalist troops.

Fancheng In Path

The first step in such a drive likely would be occupation of the Han River towns of Fancheng and Stangyang, southwest of Tsaoyang.

Another official Chinese report said that Communist attacks have been rendering repairs to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow (Tientsin-Nanking) railroad extremely difficult, and that the work might have to be suspended.

U.S. "Intervention" Scored

The Communist *New China Daily News* renewed its blasts against American "intervention" today with the accusation that a recent statement of United States policy by Secretary of War Robert Patterson was "not truthful." Patterson had announced that United States forces would protect American lives and property in China, and that there was no danger of their becoming involved in civil strife unless they were attacked—in which case they would "react with vigor and success."

"His assertion that American forces won't be involved unless they are attacked is the height of ridiculousness," the Red newspaper said. It termed "even more ridiculous" Patterson's statement that United States forces would be used to protect American lives and property in China.

List Charges Against U.S.

"If the (American) forces withdraw, there'll be no American lives in North China to protect," it asserted.

Communist quarters here refused immediate comment on the reported assertion by Ambassador Patrick Hurley in Santa Fe, N.M., that Chinese Communists wanted Japanese arms in order to set up a separate government or destroy the present Government of China.

Some foreign observers interpreted Hurley's statement to mean that he would not return to China unless Washington backed him fully in a policy of strong, open support for the Ceneral Government.

Will Reply To Hurley

Communists said their *New China Daily News* would reply to Hurley soon.

The newspaper listed these other unconfirmable charges of American "intervention" today:

America is sending 1,000 tanks to Chiang's armies and is planning to train 10,000 Chinese airmen.

American Ships Bring Troops

Two American ships loaded with arms and soldiers (presumably Chinese, although the *News* did not say) recently landed at Tangku, near Tientsin, proceeding immediately to Tientsin.

One hundred American-manned tanks are heading for Shanhaikwan, the Great Wall's coastal gate, en route to the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar.

American planes based at Isingtao are carrying out extensive reconnaissance.

U.S. Plane Strafes Lini Gate

An American plane strafed the north gate of Lini, in southeastern Shantung province, November 2, killing a child.

The same day, an American plane carrying Kuomintang (Nationalist) secret servicemen and three American officers landed at Wutsing, between Peiping and Tientsin, where they began to organize an "invasion" of the Communist-liberated area. They took three prisoners.

CHINESE OFFICIAL NAMES POLITICIAN

CHUNGKING, Nov. 15—(AP) A government official filed charges before the Chinese National Military Council today that his father was slain 20 years ago by a now-prominent Chungking politician and accused one of the council's own members of complicity.

The charge was made by Hsu Tao Ling, director of the political affairs department of the executive Yuan (cabinet) who then resigned his office, saying he intended to devote all his time to the case.

In his charge before the council Hsu alleged that his father was slain by Gen. Chang Chih-Chiang, former military governor of Chahar province, now a member of the People's Political Council here.

Hsu charged with complicity marshal Yu-Hsiang, once-famed "christian general" who baptized his troops with a fire hose, now a member of the military council which acts in an advisory capacity.

Hsu said he was about 20 years old when his father, Hsu Shutang, was slain aboard a Nanking train bound for Peiping.

1,630 Leave Korea

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 15 (AP).—The U. S. S. Eastland is en route to Seattle today, carrying 1,630 officers and men to America and bringing the total of returnees from Korea since Oct. 28 to 11,849.

Colonel Duncan Sinclair, Ashville, N. C., said the point level of returnees was generally 74 for enlisted men and 84 for officers, but that by Dec. 1 all 70-point enlisted men and 75-point officers would be on their way home.

Annamese Clashes Cost Allies 46 Dead

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 15 (AP) British, Indian and French casualties in prolonged skirmishing with Annamese Nationalists were set officially today at 46 killed, 112 wounded and 5 missing.

A British-French statement said that up to November 9, British and Indian losses in southern Indo-China were 19 killed, 80 wounded and 4 missing. French casualties through November 12 were 27 killed, 32 wounded and 1 missing.

One thousand French troops arrived aboard the liner Pasteur yesterday to reinforce local forces.

Headquarters Aboard A Junk

The official statement said that an important headquarters of the Nationalist Viet Minh movement had been found aboard an armed junk in the Cantho area and captured. The junk was fitted with radio equipment. Successful searches were also carried out and suspects arrested in Godan Ha, Trang Bang and other areas further south.

Tay Ninh, scene of stiff fighting last week, was reported quiet and local officials had returned to their normal duties.

BRITISH BLASTING FOE IN SOERABAJA

Slight Gains Listed As Indonesian Parley Is Called Off

Batavia, Nov. 15 (AP)—British planes, tanks and artillery blasted anew today at 15,000 Indonesians resisting stubbornly in Soerabaja, while the first attempt at negotiations between Premier Sutan Sjahrir's Indonesian Cabinet and the Dutch collapsed without explanation.

The 123d Indian Infantry Brigade seized the justice and government buildings yesterday in bitter battle against nationalists using light automatic weapons, machine guns and some armored vehicles.

Public buildings and homes were being reduced to rubble by the struggle in the Java naval base.

Gains Measured In Yards

Indian infantry has been limited to gains of mere yards in the heart of Soerabaja in the past three days. The British say they are not using their full strength.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent in Soerabaja, said the Indonesians had at least twelve captured Japanese tanks, one of which was knocked out in today's fighting. The Dutch news agency Aneta said Indonesians were getting the range and were dropping shells from Japanese 75 millimeter guns within twenty yards of British vessels in Tandjungperak harbor.

The meeting between the Netherlands and Indonesian representatives was canceled at the last moment, Aneta said.

Says British Halted Talk

Sjahrir said he understood it was the British who canceled the meeting, scheduled at the home of Lieutenant General Sir Phillip Christison, British commander in the East Indies.

Netherlands officials said they were not at liberty to state why the meeting had been canceled. The British promised "a full statement" tomorrow.

Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, scheduled a news conference for tomorrow afternoon.

Described As Moderate

Sjahrir, described as a "moderate," issued a pamphlet today for the Indonesians in which he deplored Japanese influence on his people causing hatred for foreigners. He urged establishment of a democratic regime which would cooperate wholeheartedly with "capitalism for re-establishment of the industries of the country."

A British official summary of the fighting in Soerabaja said one Royal Air Force Mosquito plane knocked out four machine-gun positions. It added that the British had negotiated with Indonesian Cabinet representatives in Batavia on providing medical treatment for Indonesian women and children refugees in British-held areas of Soerabaja.

Haugland, from the top of the Government House in Soerabaja, former Indonesian headquarters, which the British siezed after bombing the building and setting it afire, gave this account of today's fighting:

"In the broad, deserted littered street 100 feet below us, British tanks are firing at Indonesian machine-gun nests and light Japanese tanks hiding in narrow streets 200 yards away.

"Three Thunderbolts overhead take turns diving toward roof tops ahead of us, strafing suddenly when they sight a target. British mortars, and occasionally artillery, chew away at red tile roofs spread before us, puncturing them and raising clouds of dust and smoke.

"Across the street are the smoking ruins of the bombed Courts of Justice, only tall green plaster columns of the once-spacious structure remaining."

Atrocities Reported

A report issued in the name of the 23d Indian Division charged atrocities to the Indonesians. The official account said a number of bodies in mutilated condition were recovered from the Kali Mas River. The report included what it said to be an eyewitness account from a survivor.

The eyewitness said he saw a slightly wounded British officer pinned on the ground by Indonesians. He said the officer's "arms and legs were cut off one by one. He finally was killed by being beheaded."

Another officer, the report said, "was shot through the head while he was walking with his captors. his head was then hacked off and his body mutilated with knives and swords."

British Press On in Soerabaja

Capture Former Indonesian Headquarters—New Premier Outlines Objectives.

Batavia, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—British Indian troops hammered steadily at native strong points in the heart of Soerabaja today, but with the pitched battle in its sixth day there was "no slackening of Indonesian resistance" anywhere in the naval base, a British announcement said.

The 123d Indian Infantry Brigade battled into the Justice and Government buildings, formerly identified as major headquarters for 15,000 Indonesian Nationalist troops.

While the fighting continued in Soerabaja, Sutan Sjahrir, youthful new Premier, who is pledged to attempt to end the hostilities, issued a fifteen-page pamphlet in Batavia, outlining his principles for the future of the Indonesians. Sjahrir deplored the Japanese propaganda which, he said, taught his people to hate all foreigners, and asserted:

"All the unrest in the community is directed to an aversion to foreign peoples present in our country, to marching with lances, that has now already grown into murder and robbery and other tendencies that, seen from the viewpoint of the struggle for social reform, signifies nothing and is reactionary, as every Fascist deed will always be reactionary."

British Press Attack.

The British, using a minimum of forces to prevent heavy casualties, pressed the attack slowly in Soerabaja. A supplementary report, based on accounts of an officer just returned from Soerabaja, said the fighting "now has reached its full intensity and that the Indonesians were "better organized and no longer roam the streets in mobs.

INDONESIANS FIRE CAPITAL BUILDINGS

Battle Continues with British Using Planes and Tanks.

By VERN HAUGLAND

SOERABAJA, Java., Nov. 15—(AP) Smoke and clouds dimmed Java's hot sun today as Indonesians applied the torch in earnest in their scorched earth retreat before the British, Indian and Yorkshire forces.

The largest fire broke out Wednesday night east of the city, about 200 yards outside of the British perimeter.

Half Caste civilians said it was one of the city's largest clothing warehouses, but the smoke was so thick and black that it was obvious the adjoining rubber and oil stocks had caught fire.

This morning three other warehouses were set afire in the same area to the southeast.

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"It's their scorched earth policy in action," said a British major, commanding one Mahrotta unit guarding the eastern perimeter along the Seamapir canal.

"Apparently they saw the West York battalion moving in today and anticipating an advance they set three more fires this morning," he said.

Again this morning a Japanese tank fired on the front lines just ahead of government house in central Soerabaja. A British tank moved quickly into that section. One light Japanese tank was knocked out by a British tank yesterday from a distance of only 20 yards.

Desultory fire from an enemy 75mm gun continued through the night, one shell hitting a jeep and killing one occupant.

Two Navy men in a jeep accidentally drove beyond the front lines and had to desert the jeep and run for safety under fire from both lines.

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Netherland Marines Sail From U. S. to Indies Soon

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—About 4,600 Netherland Marines, now in United States training camps, have been ordered to the East Indies, a spokesman for the force reported today.

The first contingent of 1,940 men will sail from Norfolk, Va., this week and most of the others will embark next week, he said. A group of 150 to 200 will remain for an indefinite period.

The force was recruited in the Netherlands after that country was liberated and was brought here for training at Camps Davis and Lejeune, N. C., and at the United States marine base in Quantico, Va. Their training, under American officers and with United States equipment, was ordered by the joint Chiefs of Staff.

JAPS' ABILITY TO PAY DOUBTED

Pauley Says Assets Will Not Cover Occupation Cost

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—Japan's amazingly small assets are not even sufficient to pay the heavy costs of Allied occupation, to say nothing of reparations and necessary minimum imports to keep the country going, Edwin S. Pauley declared today after inspecting the vaults of the Bank of Japan.

Pauley, who is President Truman's representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, gave no figures, either for the assets or occupation costs but said the funds available would be used first for the occupation, second for imports necessary to keep the Japanese alive and lastly for reparations.

Is Not Optimistic

"I am not optimistic that there will be anything left for reparations of a recurring nature after paying the cost of occupation," he said.

On the basis of Allied war expenditures, the United States is entitled to more than 75 per cent of the total reparations, he told a news conference, but he did not think American claims would be asserted to that extent because "the final bill will be the bill we expect to be able to collect."

The United States will claim Japanese business assets discovered in Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina and other foreign countries, but these are not unduly large, Pauley remarked.

To Survey Collecelon

Asked about Emperor Hirohito's vast fortune, he said it was American policy not to make a distinction between it and any other Japanese assets, but noted that the Emperor's assorted collection of curios, valued at 2,500,000,000 yen ($166,000,000), would have to be surveyed to determine if any of it would be useful for paying bills.

The American policy, he said, is the same as in Germany: Removal of everything not needed for a minimum economy and destruction of war production machinery and equipment.

Pauley, who is leaving for China tomorrow, disclosed that his commission had requested permission to enter the Russian-occupied areas of northern Korea and Manchuria and that he expected the Russians would evacuate northern Korea soon.

Policy Believed The Same

Russia and the other Allies, he said, are believed to be following the same policy toward Japan as the Americans, who seek to "eradicate every vestige of militarism" and "expect the Japanese to show they are trying to develop democratic principles."

The Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* said that the current Japanese plan for "democratization" included abolition of the important imperial position of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal but retention of the remainder of the Emperor's inner circle of advisers.

Predicts Heated Discussion

The Kyodo news agency reported that reformation of the House of Representatives as well as the imperial setup would be subjects of "heated discussion" at the Diet session which opens November 26.

Bills providing for free speech and other liftings of wartime restrictions are expected to pass easily, Kyodo said, but a fight was predicted on a bill to legalize labor unions.

Meanwhile the questions of food and clothing continued uppermost for most Japanese. Occupation forces handed over for civilian use large stocks of commodities seized from the Japanese military. Even such items as barrage balloons are being salvaged for conversion into clothing.

Japan Can't Pay Occupation Bill, Pauley Says

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—Japanese assets, "ridiculously small by comparison with the actual cost of the war," will not even meet costs of occupation, let alone pay for necessary imports or reparations, Edwin S. Pauley said today.

President Truman's representative on the Allied Reparations Commission told a news conference United States policy will be the same here as in Germany—remove everything in Japan not needed for a useful minimum Japanese economy no higher than that in countries which Japan occupied and remove or destroy every piece of machinery or equipment that specializes in war production.

To Be Used By Others

If possible, everything removed from Japan will be employed gainfully by nations which are entitled to reparations. Schools and colleges wantonly destroyed by Japanese armies will receive such technical nonwarmaking equipment as Japanese armies have in their possession.

Pauley said he had examined the vault of the Bank of Japan and found "amazing similarity" between the "loot" there and that in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt, German, where the United States found gold and other treasure.

Less Than In Germany

The value of the bank contents was not as great as that in Germany, he said, but he would give no over-all estimate of the value of gold, silver, coins, jewels and other treasures he saw here.

He disclosed that his commission has requested of Russia permission to enter northern Korea and Manchuria and expects to go there "either while the Russians are still occupying Korea and Manchuria or after they have left." He said he anticipated the Russians would vacate northern Korea soon but did not elaborate.

To "Eradicate Militarism"

The policy of the United States in reparations will be to "eradicate every vestige of militarism from the life of Japan, and we want it to be just. We expect the Japanese to show they are trying to develop democratic principles and policies which will lead them to a more abundant life than the Japanese people ever enjoyed under the militarists."

Russia, Pauley said, and other Allies are believed to be following the same principles. The commissioner anticipated that small nations would receive the larger share of reparations, particularly of machinery, since the United States is not interested in second-hand machinery.

"The cost of occupation is staggering; it's so big," Pauley said.

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Three Uses For Wealth

Pauley explained that United States policy is to use Japanese wealth:

1. For occupation.
2. For the importation of goods which are the minimum to assure survival of the Japanese.
3. For reparations.

Japan May Drop Post Of Keeper Of Privy Seal

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—Abolition of the key position, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, but retention of the remainder of the cumbersome inner circle around the Emperor was reported today by the newspaper *Asahi* as the current plan for "democratization" of the throne.

The newspaper said the plan resulted from conferences of representatives of the Cabinet, the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household Ministry, the Privy Council and senior statesmen seeking a method of keeping pace with prospective revision of the constitution.

No Confirmation By Kido

The plan will be effected "at an appropriate opportunity," *Asahi* reported. Its only concession to prospective party government is inclusion of the presidents of both houses of the Diet on a board to participate in the selection of new premiers.

The newspaper recently reported that Marquis Koichi Kido, current Privy Seal Keeper and maker and breaker of premiers, planned to resign soon. Kido is away. His secretary told the Associated Press he knew nothing of either report.

Would Have Imperial Clique

A limited, streamlined imperial clique, *Asahi* said, would replace the present system whereby the Privy Seal is the principal adviser of the Emperor and the most powerful individual in the empire. The Emperor would be advised by the Grand Chamberlain, the Imperial Household Minister and the president of the Privy Council.

At Cabinet changes, the new Premiers would be recommended by the presidents of the Privy Council and both houses of the Diet.

The plan probably would have to be approved formally by the current Privy Council.

Report No Surprise

The report appears consistent with limited reformation expected from current influential conservatives acting on their own responsibility. It reflects distrust of a consolidation of power in one office, which "Pearl Harbor Premier" Hideki Tojo fostered; retention of the present court organization as fully as possible, and a "wait and see" attitude toward the question of whether all policy making branches of the Government will be responsible to the people through the Diet.

Responsible government circles say they believe Kido will resign, but point out the resignation would precipitate the naming of a successor who qualifies as acceptable to the Allies, of court rank, with experience considered necessary for the post, and popularity with the Japanese people.

Konoye Out Of Favor

Former Premier Fumimaro Konoye, who has been groomed for the post for two decades, apparently is out of consideration, for he is not favorable to the Allies and is becoming increasingly unpopular among the Japanese people.

Konoye recently resigned his baronial title of prince and said he was redrafting the constitution with General MacArthur's approval, but a few days later MacArthur's headquarters said Konoye had not been designated for that or any other task.

May Reorganize House

Japan's House of Representatives, as well as the imperial system, may be up for reorganization soon, Kyodo news agency forecast today. It predicted "heated discussion" of election-law revision in the November 26 Diet session, which may radically alter the house of representatives organization.

Introduction of a bill to legalize labor unionization and collective bargaining also is expected to bring hot debate, Kyodo said. Other measures, providing for free speech and other escapes from wartime shackles, are expected to be passed without argument; General MacArthur wants them.

Leaders of the Liberal party meanwhile prepared to appeal for the help of Socialists and the People's party in a united front to deal with food scarcity. The coalition would bring together Japan's three most influential parties.

YAMASHITA'S GUILT ARGUED

Prosecution Says Orders Would Not Absolve General

Manila, *Friday*, Nov. 16 (AP)—Even if it could be proved that Emperor Hirohito himself ordered the atrocities perpetrated by Japanese soldiers in the Philippines, that would not absolve Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita of responsibility, the chief prosecutor argued, today at the general's war crimes trial.

The prosecutor presented his argument in winning admission as evidence of a confiscated Japanese film showing atrocities. The film was shown last night. The defense had argued that the very title of the film, "Orders from Tokyo," pointed the finger of guilt away from Yamashita.

Slayings Of 300 Reported

Women witnesses today added another in the mounting series of atrocity cases. They said Japanese soldiers killed 300 civilians December 29, on Ponson Island, west of Leyte, while searching for three Americans.

The witnesses said the Japanese ordered the people in the village of Dapdap to assemble at the church, then began slaughtering men, women and children with bayonets and machine guns.

The hooded head of a black-hooded informer known as "the magic eye," chose 400 Filipino villagers for slaughter after they had been caught by bloodhounds December 11, a witness testified yesterday.

Another witness, a Japanese-American U. S. Army sergeant who had been pressed into service as an interpreter at Yamashita's headquarters, after capture at Corregidor, testified that during a single month of the Japanese occupation 1,800 persons were executed at a single cemetery in Manila after courts martial. Six or seven of those slain were Americans, said the sergeant, who related that he witnessed numerous executions.

The testimony was part of the prosecution's omnibus charge that as commander in the Philippines Yamashita was guilty of "deliberately undertaking to terrorize, brutalize, massacre and exterminate non-combatant civilians" and to destroy towns and property.

On the same lines, the American military tribunal tonight viewed a motion picture entitled "Orders From Tokyo," made up of captured Japanese news reels and other atrocity pictures.

Mrs. Felicidad Manuel, mother of two of the victims, testified to the operations of "The Magic Eye" in the villages of Polo and Obando just north of Manila, describing a macabre parade in which the hooded figure dealt out death by a nod or life by a slight shake of the head.

Yamashita's American defense counsel asked if the roundup and slaughter followed the Japanese arrest of a certain Filipino captain who had been on Bataan, but the court halted the questioning.

Testimony of the interpreter, Master Sgt. Richard Sakakida, was stressed as tending to link Yamashita more directly with atrocities. He testified that he frequently saw Yamashita at headquarters in Baguio last December and subsequently that executions were ordered on mimeographed headquarters forms which had blanks for the name and date.

A 15-year-old girl from Baguio, who said she was one of four persons who survived out of 315 who tried to escape from the area, testified that an English-speaking Japanese soldier told her "Yamashita ordered the killing of all civilians."

Asked how she escaped, she showed a deep scar across the back of her neck.

This testimony followed the pattern of others chosen from throughout Luzon, in which witness after witness has described a general slaughter with bayonets and swords, from which a few miraculously escaped with wounds and survived to point the finger at Yamashita.

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Hooded Informer 'Nodded Death'

Manila, Nov. 15 (AP)—Four hundred residents of the towns of Polo and Obando in Bulacan province, just north of Manila, were selected for death at the hands of Japanese by a mysterious, hooded informer called "The Magic Eye," a witness

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testified today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Mrs. Felicidad Manuel, mother of two of the victims, said twenty truck loads of Nipponese troops, supported by two tanks and a number of bloodhounds, surrounded the villages on December 12, 1944, and paraded the inhabitants past the informer.

Fate Settled By A Nod

As each passed, a nod or a shake of the hooded head settled the fate of the individual.

The witness said she was unable to find her two sons, who had been marked for death, in the piles of dead at the local cemetery when she searched the next day. They had been executed in the Polo municipal building.

Mrs. Manuel admitted under defense cross-examination that guerrillas had been very active in the area.

1800 Executed in Month.

Earlier, Master Sgt. Richard Sakakida, a Hawaiian-born Nisei who was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor and later made a civilian interpreter in Yamashita's Baguio headquarters, testified that in one month 1,800 persons, including at least six Americans, were executed by the Japanese at Manila's north cemetery. Most of those executed were Filipino civilians, but two were American mining engineers, ordered killed for suspected guerrilla activities, and others were leading Spanish residents.

Sakakida said that he was warned recently by Yamashita's judge-advocate, now a prisoner of war, not to appear as a witness.

Pattern Of Atrocities

Atrocities presented by the prosecution tend to follow this general pattern:

As liberating forces approach, Japanese soldiers or marines surround the area. All civilians are lined up and their valuables taken. In some cases hooded Filipino traitors identify the "good and bad" countrymen but often no attempt is made to discriminate between guerrillas and nonresisters.

The men are separated from the women in groups of fives or tens, their hands tied behind their backs. The men are often beaten and the women raped before all eventually are bayoneted or slashed with officers' sabers to save ammunition.

Miraculous Escapes

The bodies are left unburied, and the story of the deed is usually related by one or two who miraculously survive the ordeal and escape.

This pattern of mass slaughter has been followed so often that occasional cases of murders of an entire family have become seemingly unimportant to trial spectators.

The court will meet tonight to view color movies and other pictures of atrocities committed in the Philippines on "orders from Tokyo" (presumably General MacArthur's headquarters).

Occupation 'Efficient'

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—Benjamin H. Gordon, United States Department of Commerce representative, said today that the Allied occupation of Japan is the most efficient action of its kind in history.

Interviews with officers and men in 40 bases "have satisfied me that the job was and is being done well," he told newsmen. He is touring the Pacific to familiarize service men with economic conditions they may expect to encounter when they return home.

Business men of Japan "feel that when the pains of occupation are over they'll emerge into a new and better economic era," he reported.

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AMMUNITION BLAST KILLS 132 IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—More than 200 persons were killed or injured on November 12 at Muruyama, Kyushu Island, when occupation troops exploding an ammunition dump accidentally touched off the explosives, Kyodo News Agency reported today.

The explosion destroyed thirty-one houses and damaged nearly 150 others, killing 124 persons and injuring eighty-three. Eight of the injured died later in hospitals.

Kyodo did not specify whether any of the fatalities were Americans.

MacArthur Closes Big Jap Drug Firm

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—A big Japanese drug concern was ordered closed today after Allied investigators discovered it had resumed production of semi-refined morphine hydrachloride in violation of a directive by General MacArthur.

Public health officers said the manufacturing process was complete from initial distillation of crude opium through all steps in the production of morphine except final purification. Japanese authorities said they thought the directive prohibited only completely processed morphine.

American military police were stationed in the plant, operated by Hoshi Drug Company, with instructions to "keep it shut down."

Angry Chinese Attack Jap Police Station

Tokyo, Nov. 15 (AP)—A hundred Chinese workers attacked and held for several hours a Japanese police station at Takayama, 200 miles southwest of Tokyo, the Kyodo News Agency reported today. American military police restored order. The agency said the attack made Tuesday night, was prompted by Chinese resentment over handbills accusing the Chinese of unspecified "illegal acts."

Rioters broke out all windows in the police station, and confined the chief, three assistants and one passerby. American military police rescued the captives and arrested 92 Chinese, Kyodo said.

TRIALS IN JAPAN SPEEDED

Keenan, U. S. Prosecutor for War Crimes Cases, Sees Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Swift action in the prosecution of major Japanese war criminals was promised today by Joseph B. Keenan, chief American prosecutor.

Mr. Keenan, a former assistant Attorney General of the United States, called on President Truman in company with Attorney General Tom C. Clark to discuss his mission. He will leave for Tokyo about Dec. 1.

"There will be swift action against the Japanese war criminals compatible with our ideas," Mr. Keenan told reporters.

11,149 Men On Way Back From Pacific

Yokohama, Nov. 15 (AP)—A total o 11,149 officers and men are on their way back to the United States aboard ships which sailed, loaded to capacity, the last few days.

The General Sturges is carrying 3,223 army and air corps personnel. The Laurens sailed with 1,321, together with navy men eligible for discharge. The Admiral Coontz carried 270 officers and 4,483 enlisted men. The George Elliot left yesterday with 110 officers and 1,742 enlisted men.

7 AIRMEN'S BODIES FOUND NEAR TOKYO

Yokohama, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The bodies of seven American airmen, six with rope or wire around their necks, have been found in two crude graves near Tokyo, Eighth Army Headquarters said today.

Capt. Edgar L. Geinberg of Atlantic City, N. J., a member of the Forty-third General Hospital Staff, said the men were not hanged but that it had been impossible to determine the actual cause of their death.

PLAN CEMETERY

MANILA, Friday, Nov. 16—(AP) The Army today announced plans for a great east cemetery, similar to Arlington national cemetery, for fallen heroes of the Pacific war.

Located on the northern outskirts of Manila, it would have room for 40,000 graves. The ashes of thousands of prisoners of war who died in Japan and Okinawa will be enshrined in a mausoleum.

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SOUGHT CANAL PLANS

Envoys Reported to Tokyo They Were Working with 'Influential' Persons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — (AP) The United States government was translating Japan's coded messages months before Pearl Harbor, knew she was spying on Hawaiian, Philippine and other defenses, and knew—well before the Dec. 7, 1941, raid on the Pacific base—that war was threatening.

Exhibits disclosed this officially today when put before the congressional committee investigating the disaster which plunged this country into war and temporarily broke the backbone of its Pacific fleet.

The exhibits, consisting of translations of coded messages, also revealed that Japanese envoys in Washington reported to Tokyo the day before Pearl Harbor that they had been working with "influential" individuals behind their "frontal negotiations" with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

NIGHT

ducing' at once between Japan and China. However, the President did not make known what he had in mind."

William D. Mitchell, the committee counsel, put the messages into the record as the committee moved haltingly through its first open session against a background of glaring Klieg lights for movie men." Surging throngs of spectators and fresh dickering between Republican and Democratic members of the investigating group.

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, who were in command at Pearl Harbor when the attack was launched, were among the audience today.

Translations Exhibited

One exhibit, of 253 printed pages, was comprised of translations from intercepted diplomatic messages sent by Japan between July 1 and Dec. 8, 1941. The earliest was marked translated on Aug. 8, 1941, showing the diplomatic code was "broken" at least by that date.

The other, of 126 typed pages, was comprised of military messages, the earliest dating back to Dec. 2, 1940, and marked translated on Jan. 14, 1941.

As its initial witnesses, the committee heard Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis and Col. Bernard Thielen in what Mitchell termed a "narrative statement" concerning the military dispositions in Hawaii and what happened there on Dec. 7, 1941.

For the most part this was a summary of what had been made public previously in longer form in the reports from the Army and Navy boards which made investigations.

Neither witness was at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack. They prepared their summaries from the records.

But even this non-controversial matter, as most of it was, brought a clash between Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) and the Democrats.

One of Inglis' aides, with a schoolmaster's pointer, was indicating on a big, easel-mounted map the direction from which the raiding Japanese planes came when Ferguson sought to ask a question.

"I raise a point of order," snapped Senator Lucas (D-Ill.)

Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) said Lucas was right, that a question from Ferguson would violate a committee rule that the counsel was to complete his examination before any member asked questions.

Ferguson protested but Barkley stood him down.

At the outset of the hearing, Senator Brewster (R-Maine) had protested its "premature" start, as did Ferguson. They said that it had been a physical impossibility for them to examine the exhibits beforehand and that hence they were not adequately prepared to cross-examine witnesses.

To Shield No One

Brewster insisted, too, that the record contain at its start Senate debate in which Barkley had insisted that he wanted a full investigation which would shield no one and a record of unsuccessful Republican efforts to be allowed to investigate, as individuals, government files.

When Mitchell introduced the translations of coded Japanese messages, Ferguson demanded to know whether they were "supposed to be complete." He and Brewster have contended that certain messages, notably a Tokyo broadcast, "East winds, raining," (described as the code for war with United States) are missing.

"I am not claiming anything is complete," Mitchell replied.

The thread of imminence of war ran through all the intercepted diplomatic messages in the days immediately before the Japanese attack.

Included were communications to and from capitals all over the world.

U.S. Knew Well Before Raid On Pearl Harbor That War Was Near, Documents Show

CODE MESSAGES BROKEN MONTHS BEFORE ATTACK

Translated Notes Exhibited at First Session of Probers.

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Message to Tokyo

These "influential" individuals were not named. An "urgent" message sent to Tokyo stated:

"In addition to carrying out front negotiations with the President and Hull, we have worked directly and indirectly through Cabinet members having close relations with the President and through individuals equally influential (because of its delicate bearing on the State department, please keep this point strictly secret.)"

"On the fourth," this message said, "those engaged in plan 'A' dined with the President and advised him against a Japanese-American war and urged him to do the 'intro-

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One, sent from Rome to Tokyo on Dec. 3, 1941, and translated here on Dec. 6, showed the Japanese ambassador had got down to "brass tacks" in an interview with Mussolini.

The ambassador reported:

"Should Japan declare war on the United States and Great Britain, I asked, would Italy do likewise immediately? Mussolini replied: 'Of course. She is obligated to do so under the terms of the tripartite pact. Since Germany would also be obliged to follow suit, we would like to confer with Germany on this point.'"

There were also communications dealing with instructions to Japanese authorities in the field in Asia.

One from Hsinking to Tokyo mentioned the event of war and said policy instructions were as follows: "On the outbreak of war with England and the United States, after you have at the appropriate time gathered all these nationals together, they are to be returned each to his own homeland at as early a date as possible." This was dated Nov. 28, 1941, and was translated Dec. 2. The nationals referred to were Britons and Americans in Manchuria.

This message added that "nationals of the Soviet or other third powers observed to be obnoxious characters with pro-British and American leanings are to be suitably taken care of."

Hoped Pope Would Intervene

Not translated until Dec. 26 was a Dec. 3 circular from Peking to Japanese commanders in China which showed the Japanese were hoping then that the Pope might intervene to bring a negotiated peace to the war they were planning.

"In order to end this affair in a profitable note for Japan, one need but remember that in the Russo-Japan war it was necessary to have President (Theodore) Roosevelt act as a peace mediator to appreciate that for the expected coming war the only one who can be imagined as an intermediary is the Pope.

"This fact should be kept in mind in any step which is taken in the occupied territory. And for this reason too the enemy's position should be considered and the handling of enemy churches, etc., in China should be carefully studied.

"It can be imagined that the next war is to be a longer one than the China incident, so that in this region the main issue should be the obtaining of materials. For this reason, the question of closed trade and methods of gathering materials should again be thoroughly studied."

As for the military messages, here are instructions sent from Tokyo to the Japanese military attache in Washington on Feb. 15, 1941:

"The information we particularly desire with regard to intelligence involving U. S. and Canada are the following:

"1. Strengthening or supplementing of military preparations on the Pacific coast and the Hawaii area; amount and type of stores and supplies; alterations to air ports (also carefully note the clipper traffic).

"2. Ship and plane movements (particularly of the large bombers and sea planes).

"3. Whether or not merchant vessels are being requisitioned by the government (also note any deviations from regular schedules), and whether any remodelling is being done to them.

"4. Calling up of army and navy personnel, their training, (outlook on maneuvers) and movements.

"5. Words and acts of minor army and naval personnel.

"6. Outlook of drafting men from the view-point of race. Particularly, whether negroes are being drafted, and if so, under what conditions.

"7. Personnel being graduated and enrolled in the Army and Navy and Aviation service schools.

"8. Whether or not any troops are being dispatched to the south Pacific by transports; if there are such instances, give description.

"9. Outlook of the developments in the expansion of arms and the production set-up; the capacity of airplane production; increase in the ranks of labor.

"10. General outlooks on Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, with particular stress on items involving plane movements and shipment of military supplies to those localities.

"11. Outlook on U. S. defense set-ups.

"12. Contacts (including plane connections) with central and South America and the South Pacific area. Also outlook on shipment of military supplies to those areas.

"Please forward copies of this message as a 'minister's instruction' to New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland (Chicago or New Orleans) Vancouver, Ottawa, and Honolulu. Also to Mexico City and Panama as reference material.

"We have decided to de-emphasize our propaganda work and strengthen our intelligence work in the U. S."

Other messages showed Japanese agents were closely following these instructions.

One message from Premier Tojo to spies in Honolulu on Dec. 2 (the exhibit said it was not translated until Dec. 30, three weeks after Pearl Harbor) said:

"In view of the present situation, the presence in port of warships, airplane carriers, and cruisers is of utmost importance. Hereafter, to the utmost of your ability, let me know day by day. Wire me in each whether or not there are any observation balloons above Pearl Harbor or if there are any indications that they will be sent up. Also advise me whether or not the warships are provided with anti-mine nets."

A message sent from Buenos Aires to Tokyo on Sept. 23, 1941, and decoded Oct. 22 showed the Japanese had obtained charts of the Panama Canal Zone—with the help of the Italian ambassador.

"When Minister Yamagata (Minister to Chile) was in Panama," it said, "he was asked by the Italian minister there to deliver some maps and charts of the Panama Canal zone for him, which he did. Since they, we had USUI go to Chile to then, we had Usui go to Chile to upon their arrival here they were delivered to the Italian ambassador. At the same time, we requested that we be given copies of them. Recently these copies were delivered to us."

Evidently, the Japanese did not trust the Italians completely. It was added that the assistant naval attache had ascertained that they were "exact copies of the originals."

Reports released heretofore have told of the destroyer Ward's sinking of a Japanese submarine at 6:45 a. m. (Pearl Harbor time) on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack. Inglis said today that "contact" with that submarine was established at 3:50 a. m.

The mine sweeper Condor, he related, sighted the periscope at the earlier hour when about one and three-quarters miles southwest of the Pearl Harbor buoys.

The Condor reported its discovery to the Ward, which was on patrol duty, and the Ward located the sub and attacked at 6:45 a. m.

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Kurusu-Yamamoto Phone Talks As Reported at the Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Japanese Peace Ambassador Kurusu called President Roosevelt "Miss Kimiko" and spoke of the possible outbreak of war as childbirth in a telephone talk with Tokyo just before the Pearl Harbor attack.

Congressional Pearl Harbor investigators today got the transcript of a "tapped" conversation Nov. 27, 1941, between Kurusu and Yamamoto, chief of the Japanese Foreign Office's American division. Here it is, including parenthetical decoding and comments by the interceptor:

Kurusu: "Hello, hello, this is Kurusu."

Yamamoto: "This is Yamamoto."

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Kurusu: "Yes, hello, hello."

(Unable to get Yamamoto for about six or eight seconds, he said aside, to himself, or to someone near him: "Oh, I see. they're making a record of this, huh?"

(It is believed he meant that the six-second interruption was made so that a record could be started in Tokyo.)

Kurusu: "Hello. Sorry to trouble you so often."

Yamamoto: "How did the matrimonial question get along today?" (Decode: "How did the negotiations go today?")

Kurusu: "Oh, haven't you got our telegram yet? It was sent—let me see—about about six—no, seven o'clock. Seven o'clock. About three hours ago.

"There wasn't much that was different from what Miss Umeko (Secretary Hull) said yesterday.

Yamamoto: "Oh, there wasn't much difference?"

Kurusu: "No, there wasn't. As before, that southward matter—that, south, south—southward matter, is having considerable effect. You know, southward matter."

(Obviously trying to indicate the serious effect that Japanese concentrations, etc., in French Indo-China were having on the conversations in Washington. He tries to do this without getting away from the "Miss Umeko Childbirth Marriage" characters of the voice code.)

Yamamoto: "Oh, the south matter? It's effective?"

Kurusu: "Yes, and at one time, the matrimonial question seemed as if it would be settled." (Decode: "Yes, and at one time it looked as if we could reach an agreement.")

Kurusu: "But—well, of course, there are other matters involved too, but—that was it—that was the monkey wrench. Details are included in the telegram which should arrive very shortly. It is not very long and you'll be able to read it quickly."

Yamamoto: "Oh, you've dispatched it?"

Kurusu: "Oh, yes, quite a while ago. At about 7 o'clock."

(Pause.)

Kurusu: "How do things look there? Does it seem as if a child might be born?" (Decode: "Does it seem as if a crisis is at hand?")

Yamamoto: (In a very definite tone): "Yes, the birth of the child seems imminent."

Kurusu: (In a somewhat surprised tone, repeating Yamamoto's statement):

"It does seem as if the birth is going to take place?"

(Pause.)

"In What Direction?"

Kurusu: "In what direction" . . .

(Stopped himself very abruptly at this slip which went outside the character of the voice code. After a slight pause he quickly recovered, then to cover up the slip, continued:)

Kurusu: "Is it to be a boy or a girl?"

Yamamoto: (Hesitated, then laughing at his hesitation, took up Kurusu's cue to re-establish the voice code character of the talk. The "boy, girl, healthy" byplay has no other significance):

Yamamoto: "It seems as if it will be a strong healthy boy."

Kurusu: "Oh, it's to be a strong healthy boy?"

(Rather long pause.)

Yamamoto: "Yes."

"Did you make any statement (to the newspapers) regarding your talk with Miss Kimiko today?" (Decode: "Did you make any statement regarding your talks with the President today?")

Kurusu: "No, nothing. Nothing except the mere fact that we met."

Yamamoto: "Regarding the matter contained in the telegram of the other day, although no definite decision has been made yet, please be advised that effecting it will be difficult."

"Oh, It Is Difficult, Huh?"

Kurusu: "Oh, it is difficult, huh?"

Yamamoto: "Yes, it is."

Kurusu: "Well, I guess there's nothing more that can be done then."

Yamamoto: "Well, yes." (Pause).

Yamamoto: "Then, today" . . .

Kurusu: "Today?"

Yamamoto: "The matrimonial question, that is, the matter pertaining to arranging a marriage—don't break them off." (Decode: "Regarding negotiations, don't break them off.")

Kurusu: "Not break them? You mean talks?"

(Helplessly:)

Kurushu: "Oh, my."

Pause and then with a resigned laugh:)

Kurusu: "Well, I'll do what I can."

(Continuing after a pause:)

Kurusu: "Please read carefully what Miss Kimiko (President Roosevelt) had to say as contained in today's telegram."

Yamamoto: "From what time to what time were your talks today?"

Kurusu: "Oh, today's was from 2:30."

(Much repeating of the numeral 2.)

Kurusu: "Oh, you mean the duration? Oh, that was for about an hour."

"The Matrimonial Question"

Yamamoto: "Regarding the matrimonial question" (Decode. "Regarding the negotiations.")

"I shall send you another message. However, please bear in mind that the matter of the other day is a very difficult one."

Kurusu: "But without anything—they want to keep carrying on the matrimonial question. They do. In the meantime we're faced with the excitement of having a child born. On top of that Tokugawa is really champing at the bit, isn't he? Tokugawa is, isn't he?" (Decode: "But without anything—they want to keep on negotiating. In the meantime we have a crisis on hand and the army is champing at the bit. You know the army."

(Laughter and pause.)

Kurusu: "That's why I doubt if anything can be done."

Yamamoto: "Well—we can't sell a mountain. (Decode: "Well—we can't yield").

Kurusu: "Oh, sure. I know that. That isn't even a debatable question any more."

Yamamoto: "Well, then, although we can't yield, we'll give you some kind of a reply to that telegram."

Kurusu: "In any event, Miss Kimiko (Roosevelt) is leaving town tomorrow, and will remain in the country until Wednesday."

Yamamoto: "Will you please continue to do your best."

Kurusu: "Oh, yes. I'll do my best. And Nomura's doing everything, too."

Yamamoto: "Oh, all right. In today's talks, there wasn't anything of special interest then?"

Kurusu: "No, nothing of particular interest, except that it is quite clear now that that southward—Ah—the South, the South matter is having considerable effect."

Yamamoto: "I see. Well, then, good by."

Kurusu: 'Good by."

Jap Notes Prior To Sneak Blow Disclosed

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Japanese envoys in Washington reported to Tokyo the day before Pearl Harbor that they had been working with "influential" individuals behind their "frontal negotiations" with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

This was disclosed today in the release by the congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster of intercepted diplomatic messages sent by the Japanese between July 1 and December 8, 1941.

253-Page Copy

Committee Counsel William D. Mitchell officially disclosed the breaking of the Japanese diplomatic code in the summer of 1941 when he placed a 253-page printed copy of intercepted messages into the record.

Hundreds pressed for vantage points as the public hearings into the disaster opened in the Senate Office Building caucus room.

One "urgent" secret message to Tokyo dated December 6 read:

"In addition to carrying on front negotiations with the President and Hull, we have worked directly and indirectly through Cabinet members having close relations with the President and through individuals

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equally influential (because of its delicate bearing upon the State Department, please keep this point strictly secret).

Plans A And B

Up until this moment we have the following to report:

"(1) On the fourth those engaged in Plan (A) dined with the President and advised him against a Japanese-American war and urged him to do the 'introducing' at once between Japan and China. However, the President did not make known what he had in mind. According to these men, the attitude of the President is his usual attitude. Recently, when the President discussed matters with Lewis and settled the strike question, I understand that he did so on the advice of these individuals.

"(2) Those carrying on plan (B) included all of our proposal of November 20 into that of September 25 and after incorporating those sections in the United States's proposal of November 26 which are either innocuous or advantageous to us—(Message incomplete)."

Denied Starting War

Throughout the messages ran the Japanese contention that they weren't starting a war—that the United States and Britain were pushing them into it.

A December 7 message from Budapest to Tokyo said:

On the 6th, the American minister to the Government of this country a British Government communique to the effect that a state of war would break out on the 7th."

The Japanese consul at Honolulu was disclosed in another committee exhibit to have reported to Tokyo on December 6, 1941, that these vessels were in Pearl Harbor on that date:

"Nine battleships, three light cruisers, three submarine tenders, seventeen destroyers and, in addition, there were four light cruisers, two destroyers lying at docks (the heavy cruisers and airplane carriers have all left)."

"No Air Reconnaissance"

The message, intercepted by the Navy, added:

"It appears that no air reconnaissance is being conducted by the fleet air arm."

Notations in the exhibit showed this message was not translated until December 8.

Curiosity-drawn spectators filled seats and pressed for standing room today as a joint Senate-House committee opened public hearings on the disaster.

Available seats were filled long before the 10 A.M. starting hour in the big, ornate caucus room of the Senate Office Building which has a capacity of about 500.

Kleig lights glared over the room as newsreel men filmed the scene.

Kimmell And Short Present

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the naval commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked, arrived early to claim a front-row seat. At a table near the witness chair, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Hawaiian army commander of 1941, found a vantage point.

It was easily the year's biggest congressional show.

As Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) called the inquiry committee into session Senators Ferguson (R., Mich.) and Brewster (R., Maine) protested that they had not had time to read all of the documents before the investigators.

Ferguson and Brewster told their colleagues that it had been "a physical impossibility" for them to read what Ferguson said were "more than 1,000 exhibits" placed in their hands in the last two days.

"All In The Same Fix"

Barkley replied that all committee members were in the same fix, adding that they probably can catch up on their reading as the hearings go along.

Shortly after the call to order, an electric fuse blew out and plunged the room into gloom.

Despite the absence of light and the Republican protests, Barkley ruled that the hearings would go on.

The special ten-man investigating committee—half from the Senate, half from the House—called its first witnesses just three years, eleven months and eight days after the Japanese attack.

First Witnesses

Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis and Col. Bernard Thielen headed the witness list. Inglis is chief of Naval Intelligence; Thielen is on the Army General Staff. Committee aides said neither was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs struck.

An 8-by-10-foot relief map of Oahu Island stood near the committee table at the front of the room.

Special rules have been adopted to expedite the hearing. Mitchell held that each witness should be allowed to deliver his statement without interruption, with later questioning and crossquestioning to be conducted by committee members in turn.

Lucas Urges Patience

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), one of the committeemen asking patience from the public as the investigation unfolds, said:

"I think any honest American who wants to be enlightened is going to be satisfied as to just what happened, if he just keeps his shirt on.

"We want the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

GEN. EISENHOWER SAYS PEACETIME TRAINING VITAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told Congress today there is hope for perpetual peace, but America should keep her young men trained for war lest she be left "defenceless and naked before a future enemy."

A year's peacetime training for every youth of 18 is "imperative" for the safety of the nation, the five-star European commander testified to the House Military committee.

"If I didn't have hope for peace I wouldn't be here—I would have jumped out of my plane over the Atlantic," the general declared.

But, he said, hope isn't enough. The next aggressor will smash first at the United States from far away, he said. "We will not have time to train units before we are faced with the final issue of defeat or victory."

Eisenhower wouldn't say who he thought the next aggressor—if there is one—might be. In answer to questions by Rep. Thomas (R-N.J.), he said:

Britain will never go to war against the United States.

Russia has "not the slightest thing to gain" by attacking this nation and moreover "I'm convinced her policy is one of friendship with us."

Nevertheless, he reiterated, it would be "unconscionable" to gamble that we would have time to prepare after any future war breaks out.

"No one blow will ever force this nation to surrender," he said, "but a trained citizenry should be ready to rally, aid the wounded, put out the fires and fight back.

"It is just as necessary in my opinion to train the citizenry as it is to send them by compulsion to the first grade when they are six years old."

This pool of trained men is a key to world peace, Eisenhower insisted. He said the world would note and remember that the U. S. is ready and that alone would give backbone to the United Nations Organization for peace.

This war might never have happened if America had followed a peacetime military training plan, the general testified.

"I'm sure there wouldn't have been any Pearl Harbor," he said. "And Germany and Japan wouldn't have pursued the policies that drew us into war.

"They wouldn't have challenged us."

Flies From Europe

Eisenhower flew from Europe to testify in behalf of the training bill, now embroiled in controversy, and also tomorrow will tell senators that he favors merger of the Army and Navy into one department of national defense.

His appearance packed the big, roomy Ways and Means committee room. The audience applauded frequently as Eisenhower turned on his famous smile, strode up and down, and drove home his points in biting style. Invited to sit, he said he could think better on his feet and he remained militarily erect almost three hours.

The general said he felt it his "duty" to appear not only for himself but for the men he commanded. Every one of them that he spoke to, he said, wants a peacetime military training program.

"And if the mothers of this country understood the problem as well as I think I understand it, they wouldn't only be for it—they'd demand it," the general said.

Several opponents of the bill contended that the United Nations Organization and atomic warfare, diminished the need for many soldiers. Eisenhower said it was just the contrary.

Other nations fear now that this country may "go back to what they call isolation," he said. A training program would spike that.

As for the world peace organization, Eisenhower commented:

"I don't challenge the good faith of any member of the United Nations but the organization hasn't been set up yet, it isn't ready."

Rep. Harness (R-Ind.) wondered aloud why a year's training was necessary when some men went into combat in 17 weeks in this war.

Eisenhower replied that the war was won by hardened units that had several years training, that the six-months men were simply replacements here and there. The divisions that shot through France, the general said, "were the best the world ever has seen" but they had had a lot of battle experience long before that.

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Eisenhower's Testimony

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The text of General Eisenhower's prepared testimony today before the House Military Committee follows:

Gentlemen, in the interests of conciseness I have prepared a brief statement which I will read; then I would like to make a few extemporaneous remarks. After that, I will be glad to answer any questions.

I understand that the official views and detailed plans of the War Department are being presented to you by others.

I hope you will allow me to speak, not as a representative of the War Department but as a citizen and as a professional soldier to whom has been given a peculiar opportunity to participate in the greatest effort ever made by our citizen-soldiery. My personal views are largely based on that unique experience.

Teamwork Emphasized

The men who won the victories of Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany were able to do so solely because of their individual and unit training—their ability to work as a team.

The long periods spent in training camps in the United States and in England were essential to the perfection of this teamwork. Thereafter, brief battle-hardening, and our teams were suberb! Certain phases of this training are highly technical, involving radar, signal communications, air operations, construction, transportation and ordnance.

All this work is interdependent, and each part is vital to success. All of it was minutely geared to an equally complex schedule of tactical ground-force movements which required perfect unit training and above all—timing.

Time has always been of the essence in warfare but never was it more essential than in our most recent war. With the introduction of atomic and electronic warfare and the astounding advances being made almost hourly in aerial warfare, the tempo is increasing in geometric progression.

'Must Be Prepared'

If war comes to us again, the fact seems inescapable that we will not have time to train units before we are faced with the final issue of defeat or victory. Certainly it would be unconscionable to gamble on a fortuitous recurrence of the time to prepare bought by the blood of our allies in 1917 and in 1942.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

We must be prepared on M-day—the day the enemy strikes—or we may never be prepared to avert defeat at the hands of any aggressor who uses against us the weapons of the future. Our weapons must be better than theirs on that day, our resources must be promptly available and, above all, our manpower must have already been trained.

This training must be given in time of peace. Without a standing army of prohibitive size, this can be accomplished by training our civilian reserve, our citizen army. The most democratic way to do this is by universal military training, in which every able-bodied young man is fitted to discharge his duty to protect our freedom.

Backs Recommendations

This has been the ultimate solution in every major military crisis this country has faced. The only difference now, and the great lesson of World War II, is that it must be done before—not after the first shot is fired.

I understand that to be the issue before this committee. Although I know the general plans, I have not had time to familiarize myself with all the working details of the War Department's plan for universal military training, nor am I familiar with the testimony already presented to this committee.

However, I am familiar with the President's message and with the Woodrum committee report. I cannot state too emphatically my concurrence with the recommendations contained in those documents. On the basis of my obligation to the 3,000,000 Americans that served under me in Europe, I strongly urge their early adoption.

Veterans As Reserve

Upon the expiration of selective service we should be prepared to commence the training of young men who did not form a part of the armed forces in this war.

Although the veterans of this war constitute at this moment a splendidly trained reserve, we must keep it constantly and currently reinforced by younger increments trained in all the most advanced techniques which research and development in the technology of warfare are bringing forth at such a rapid rate.

We must train them to avert World War III, not refight World War II.

I believe that every combat leader in our armed forces agrees that success is possible only when the mass of the Army is composed of the younger men. They are more readily adaptable to combat conditions and possess more vigor and dash.

Certainly, the technical services must comprehend a high proportion of younger men who are capable of mastering the radically new techniques of future warfare.

Alternatives Listed

Therefore, it is a matter of necessity as well as fairness to add increments of currently trained young men to the civilian reserve. The alternatives are the criminal sacrifice of untrained young men, or calling on unfair proportions of older men who have already done their duty.

In either event we would be without the services of trained technical specialists, who will only be found among the younger men.

I have been privileged to represent the United States in a responsible position in the armed forces of the United Nations. In this capacity, I am intimately familiar with the attitude of the leaders of the other nations to the armed forces of the United States.

This familiarity assures me that in their minds there exists no fear of our motivcs in keeping ourselves strong. It is my personal opinion that the greatest single motivating force for world peace today is the organized military potential of the United States—its resources, its technological advancement and its superbly trained manpower.

This organization is being demobilized at an unprecedented rate but its potential for the maintenance of peace will continue so long as the world is convinced of our willingness and ability to vitalize it in time to meet any threat of aggression from any other power.

"Greatest Assurance"

This is our greatest assurance of keeping the peace for which we fought. Far from being contrary to the purposes and intent of the United Nations Organization, I consider it to be essential to the success ofthat organization.

I know of no better or more democratic way to demonstrate our willingness and ability than to adopt now a program of universal military training.

It is eminently fair to our citizen army who fought and won this war, in two ways: First, it is the best way of assuring them that they did not fight in vain; second, it will relieve them in the shortest possible time of continuing to bear the burden, as the current trained civilian reserve, of defending the peace.

Gentlemen—I have heard many arguments about the desirability or undesirability of universal military service from a moral, educational and religious standpoint. These factors have always been of the greatest concern to me in the discharge of my functions of command.

Must Face The Facts

There is no question but that the

sum-total of these values makes up the very essence of the thing we fought to preserve—our American way of life. But the facts of today must be faced.

The preservation of our way of life in a world which twice within a single generation has fought to virtual exhaustion depends squarely upon the national security. That is a truism.

I sincerely believe that the only practicable way to assure the national security is by peacetime military training, and that this must be universal.

No practicable alternative, that I have heard of, has ever been suggested. Therefore, I believe arguments as to the incidental disadvantages or benefits to be foreign to the main issue.

I feel completely confident that the Congress can provide all the necessary safeguards to prevent abuses of a method forced upon us by a necessity which must be faced.

"State Of Helplessness"

I feel sure that no true American would be willing to take on his own shoulders the awful responsibility for actively prohibiting all training and thus leaving our country defenseless and naked before a future enemy armed with the weapons of that day.

But our fighting forces in war are always made up of civilians, so a failure to provide for the training of the civilian reserve amounts to nothing less than condemning us to such a state of helplessness.

A large standing army would certainly be much more objectionable on all of those grounds, even if it were not economically impossible to maintain one of sufficient size without impoverishing the country.

An aspect of this whole problem that deeply concerns me is that of the rights and the best interests of the young men destined to receive the training.

Training Stressed

I wonder whether any honest opponent of peacetime training has any clear conception of the difference between the trained and untrained men on the battlefield?

In terms of the larger issue of victory or defeat, comparison is scarcely possible, because in modern war it is not possible to win without training.

But in the more personal matter of the individual's chances for survival I should say that the trained combat soldier has at least three times the chances of the untrained to live to become a veteran!

I have sincerely searched my mind on this whole problem. Through the past three and a half years the picture of the progressive destruction of civilization which war brings was constantly before me. I keenly felt the burden of the terrible responsibility I bore.

I shuddered particularly at the thought how close our own beloved country came to being afflicted with the same devastation and our own people with the same indescribable sufferings that came to the peoples of Europe.

Praises Nation's Allies

I know that if it had not been for the time given us by the almost superhuman efforts of our allies, we would not have been able to mobilize our resources or to train our men to avert disaster.

I know that the nature of the weapons available to future aggressors make it ridiculous to hope that we will somehow miraculously be given this same time again. Our resources must be already available, our weapons must be second to none in speed and effectiveness.

This means that we must be preeminent in technical research and in industrial mobilization, and we must have a trained force large enough to make our resources and weapons instantly available for our needs.

Thus we will be a potent power to preserve the peace, and in position to act swiftly in our own preservation if the tragedy of war again appears.

I do not see how we can escape the inexorable logic of the fact that if we are to attain and maintain this reasonable and necessary position, we must have a trained reserve of citizens in being. This means that we must train them in peacetime.

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GEN. EISENHOWER SAYS REDS SEEK U. S. FRIENDSHIP

Tells Congress Russia Has Nothing to Gain by Clash of Arms.

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told Congress today that Russia has not the slightest thing to gain by war with the United States and wants to be a friend.

He added: "There will never be a war between Great Britain and the United States."

Testifying in support of President Truman's request for universal military training, Eisenhower told the House Military Committee:

"I believe Russia's policy is friendship with the United States. There is in Russia a desperate and continuing concern for the lot of the common man, and they want to be friends with the United States."

The General said he knew that some Russians are concerned over criticism of the Soviets by the United States press. But he added it is difficult for Russians to understand a free press as it operates in the United States.

Questioned by Thomas.

His references to the possibility of war with Great Britain or Russia were made in response to questions by committee members, principally Representative Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.), who asked:

"Who do we have as potential aggressors?"

Eisenhower would not specify any nation, because he said he could not foretell international developments, adding that years ago none thought we would be at war with Germany or Japan. Right now, he said, "there is no one nation in the world that can challenge a prepared America."

He cautioned that the development of war technics would give the United States no time to prepare if it were attacked again.

"With the introduction of atomic and electronic warfare and the astounding advances being made almost hourly in aerial warfare, the tempo is increasing in geometric progression," Eisenhower asserted.

"If war comes to us again the fact seems inescapable that we will not have time to train units before we are faced with the final issue of defeat or victory.

"Certainly it would be unconscionable to gamble on a fortuitous recurrence of the time to prepare bought by the blood of our Allies in 1917 and in 1942.

"We must be prepared on M day—the day the enemy strikes—or we may never be prepared to avert defeat at the hands of any aggressor who uses against us the weapons of the future."

Urges Constant Training.

Eisenhower contended that trained man power and technological advancement are "our greatest assurance of keeping the peace for which we fought."

Upon expiration of Selective Service, the General said, the nation should be prepared to start training young men who have had no military experience.

Although veterans of this war constitute a trained reserve, he said, "we must keep it constantly and currently reinforced by younger increments trained in all the most advanced technics which research and development in the technology of warfare" are bringing forth.

"We must train them to avert world war III, not re-fight world war II," Eisenhower said. Added the General:

"I feel sure that no true American would be willing to take on his own shoulders the awful responsibility for actively prohibiting all training and thus leaving our country defenseless and naked before a future enemy armed with the weapons of that day."

Eisenhower said that in his position overseas he was intimately familiar with the attitude of other United Nations leaders toward the armed forces of the United States.

U. S. Motives Not Feared.

The readiness of the United States to meet any threat of aggression, said Eisenhower, is "essential to the success" of the United Nations organization.

For the five star general his appearance before the House Military Committee was his first as a Congressional witness since he took command of the Allied forces that crushed Germany.

Big Room Is Provided.

To accommodate the crowd Representative May of Kentucky, the committee chairman, moved the day's session into the big Ways and Means Committee room in the House office building.

In supporting President Truman's request for compulsory peacetime military training for 18- and 19-year-olds, Eisenhower follows in the footsteps of his civilian leader, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The General's position in favor of universal training as the keystone of a national defense program was made clear to Congress last June. He stated his views at that time by letter from the European battlefields to the House Post-war Military Policy Committee.

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Russia's UNRRA Role Under Scrutiny

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Russia's role in the UNRRA program came under scrutiny today in Congress.

The scrutiny was prompted by two Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is holding hearings on a bill to give the agency another $1,350,000,000.

Representatives Chiperfield (Ill.) and Jonkman (Mich.) told a reporter they want to know:

1. More about a purported "secret letter" in which Chiperfield says the Russians "refused to invite" the UNRRA to help out in Soviet-occupied Germany.

2. Why Congress was not consulted about a contemplated program of $250,000,000 aid for two Soviet republics, the Ukraine and White Russia.

Chiperfield's Comment

Chiperfield made the first public reference to the "confidential letter" at a hearing yesterday. He said he would ask further questions today.

Meanwhile, he asserted "it is my understanding that displaced persons from the Russian zone who walk into our zone are not taken care of, but must be sent back to the Russians. I think we should find out about this."

"Debtors Ruling Creditors"

Jonkman added that he planned to question witnesses "about the broad authority assumed by UNRRA without authorization from Congress." He added:

"I particularly want to know more about the voting power in the UNRRA council. It seems to me we have something of a case here of the debtors telling the creditors who shall get the money."

Along the same line, Chiperfield commented:

"It seems odd that even though the Russians refused to ask UNRRA into occupied Germany the agency went ahead and voted money for two Soviet republics."

"No New Obligations"

Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the committee yesterday that "no new obligations have been assumed." He said Congress had the right, if it wished, to vote down additional funds.

Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton testified that Russia at first asked $750,000,000 in UNRRA assistance, but reduced the request after he protested. Clayton said that member governments of UNRRA had determined that the two Russian republics "require the limited assistance requested."

'Iron Curtain of Secrecy' Hampers Worldwide Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP) Calling for a world-wide free press, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) appealed today for a lifting of the "iron curtains of secrecy" which he said make international confidence impossible.

Although his plea, in a speech from the Senate floor, was addressed to all the nations, Vandenberg directed a large portion at Russia.

"The truth," he said, "is that the iron curtain has been one of the greatest obstacles to the Soviet-American liaison upon which so much of the world's hope for peace and progress depends."

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"The mutual disclosure of free information and the liberty of a world-wide free press are becoming increasingly indispensable to the successful operation of an interdependent world society.

"This is no longer just an altruistic theory. It has come to be a matter of grim reality. 'Black-outs' make international confidence impossible."

Was Charter Delegate

Vandenberg's stature within his party and the Senate added weight to his words. He is chairman of the Republican Senate conference, a member of the Foreign Relations committee, and served as a delegate to the San Francisco conference which wrote the United Nations Charter.

"There can be no dark corners in an atomic age," he declared. He noted that "even those" who want to internationalize atomic secrets never fail to assert the necessity for unlimited, world-wide mutual inspection and the unlimited exchange of information on the subject.

"It would be absolutely unthinkable," Vandenberg declared, "that we and our British and Canadian associates would voluntarily or consciously permit any nation to take this so-called 'secret' behind an iron curtain which blacks out all information as to what is being done with it."

Vandenberg said Generalissimo Stalin was reported to have told Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) recently that the Soviet Union should be judged objectively; upon facts, not rumors.

"It seems to me that in this instance Marshal Stalin and I are asking for precisely the same thing," Vandenberg said.

"But how can we judge the Soviets objectively—how can we separate 'facts' from 'rumors'—if the Soviets themselves discourage us from doing so?"

But Vandenberg opposed limiting the use of UNRRA funds to countries which permit free access to news about the relief work.

"The iron curtain is in the control of governments," he observed. "It is the people in these areas who die for want of bread. They do not control the curtain."

In passing a $550,000,000 UNRRA appropriation, now before a Senate committee, the House inserted a restriction against the use of the funds in countries where American reporters are denied free access to news about the relief activities.

While Vandenberg would not agree to the proviso, he said the House had rendered a real service by "bringing this desperately important subject squarely into the open."

Assistant Secretary of State Will H. Clayton told Congress meanwhile he will try to keep UNRRA from being used as "a political tool."

He made this pledge in response to an assertion by Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) that Russian officials are controlling UNRRA aid in some countries. Mundt declared that Russian officials were in charge of UNNRA missions in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The exchange took place at a House Foreign Affairs committee hearing on a second $1,350,000,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Reps. Chiperfield (R-Ill.) and Jonkman (R-Mich.) told a reporter they wanted more information about Russia's role. They said they specifically wanted to know: (1) Why Congress had not been asked about a $250,000,000 aid program for White Russia and the Ukraine; (2) More about a purported "secret letter" in which Chiperfield contended the Russians "refused to invite" UNRRA to operate in Soviet-occupied Germany.

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Sees Atom in Industry Soon

Physicist Says Unhampered Development Could Harness Power Within Decade.

Chicago, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—A nuclear physicist declared today that atomic energy could be available for industrial uses within the next decade provided developments in the atomic field are allowed to flourish unhampered by military restrictions or Government control.

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Clark Goodman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a speech prepared for the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, said that he believed problems affecting utilization of atomic energy could be solved in a reasonably short time.

"The question will then be: Can atomic power compete with petroleum, coal and water power on an economic basis?" Goodman said, adding "too many unknowns are involved to allow other than speculations, but in all likelihood the answer will not be clearcut.

Sees Uranium Competing.

"Inasmuch as coal is the most economical fuel for large installations, it would appear that natural uranium piles may compete with coal, particularly in the generation of electric power. The piles could be located near populated areas, but sufficiently remote to prevent radiation hazards.

"The heat released would be used to produce steam to drive turbo-electric generators. . . . Some of the heat from these large piles also might be used to operate thermal or diffusion plants for separating U235 from uranium."

Goodman asserted that natural uranium and graphite piles, which he said may compete with coal, were far too bulky to be used in units for mobile power.

"But with the decrease in size of power units," he asserted, "the competition with petroleum would probably begin in replacing fuel oil in large transports and naval vessels.

No Immediate Threat.

The M. I. T. physicist said that "within the bounds of available information, it would appear that petroleum and coal will probably continue for at least another generation as the primary sources of energy for transportation and heating.

"Water power and coal," he added, "will probably generate most of the electricity during the next fifty years.

Vice-Admiral Ben Moreel, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, asserted that if another war comes, the Army and Navy would require not less than 2,000,000,000 barrels of oil a year of sustained production, the amount used at the peak of world war II.

In expanding resources at home and abroad, Moreel said, the Government "should lend its aid to industry, and in the field of synthetic fuels it should be prepared to underwrite plants which will insure production on a commercial scale."

'DOUBLE VETO' PLAN ADOPTED

Byrd Triumphs On Reorganization Powers For Truman

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Former Democratic cronies of President Truman scored a 37-to-26 victory in the Senate today on his request for broad powers to reorganize the Federal Government.

They wrote into reorganization legislation an amendment that would allow any presidential plan for revamping the executive branch to become effective after 60 days unless rejected by both the Senate and House.

It was a triumph for Senator Byrd (D., Va.), veteran economy advocate. He was author of the amendment requiring what opponents termed the "double veto" by Congress.

"I have talked this over with Harry Truman," the Virginia Senator said. "He has assured me he favors reorganization for economy and efficiency."

Donnell Leads Opposition

The favorable vote on the Byrd amendment defeated an attempt by Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) to require positive approval by both Senate and House of any Truman plan for reshaping government.

Donnell, with verbal aid of Senator Taft (R., Ohio) and other Republicans, argued for several days that the double-veto idea was unconstitutional and an abdication of the congressional power to legislate.

Byrd and other Democrats replied that Congress for 100 years had been trying to reorganize government with zero results.

Voting against Byrd were two Democrats Wheeler (Mont.) and O'Daniel (Texas); the lone Progressive, La Follette (Wis.), and 23 Republicans.

Radcliffe Wins; Tydings Irked

With this out of the way Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.) won a 30-to-25 roll call for adding the Maritime Commission to the list of fourteen other Federal agencies which the President could not touch under the Senate bill.

This brought a shouting protest from Senator Tydings, Radcliffe's colleague from Maryland.

Tydings said every senator was always criticizing the tremendous bureaucracy but when a vote came on some pet agency "we scuttle like a bunch of rats."

"We ought not to have one exemption," he shouted, swinging his long arms. "We are tying the President's hands and feet, putting blindfolds over his eyes and cotton in his ears."

Tydings And Donnell Clash

Senators Donnell and Taft accused Tydings of being "inconsistent." They read Senate speeches he made in 1939 opposing a similar grant of power to the late President Roosevelt.

Tydings replied that the late President Roosevelt always had favored bigger government, but a different President now was in the White House.

As for Senator Donnell, Tydings said that if the words spoken by the Missouri Senator had been "coined into dollar bills they would have paid the huge war debt."

Tydings suggested the Missouri Senator look in a mirror.

"He will see himself with the cornucopia of plenty in one hand and an empty saucepan of a three hundred billion dollar debt in the other, astride a mule labeled 'waste and extravagance' and trying to go two directions at once," Tydings declared.

Byrd Points To Pay Roll

During the day Byrd, as chairman of the joint economy committee, reported there were 22,213 more people on the Federal civilian pay roll in September than in May, when the European war ended.

The total was 3,491,000, including 733,792 War Department employés outside the continental United States, and 53,277 regular part-time and substitute postal employés whom the Post Office Department previously had not been reporting. A committee member said the additional postal employés were not included in the increase total.

Byrd said the September total was within four per cent of 158,769 names, of the all-time high employment mark in August. He added the force could be cut to 1,000,000 persons without impairing any essential functions.

Government Told It Should Quit Oil Business

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Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—An oil industry representative told a Senate committee today that the Government should get out of the business of operating refineries, pipelines and other Federally owned oil facilities.

All such surplus property commercially usable should be sold, W. Alton Jones, president of War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., told the special Senate committee investigating petroleum resources.

Emergency Pipelines, Inc., operates the Government-owned "big inch" and "little big inch" lines running from Texas to New York and Philadelphia. The question of whether these should be shut down, leased or sold has caused considerable debate in Congress.

"Costs More Than Recovered"

Jones, who also is president of Cities Service Company, suggested that "the money expended by the Government for constructing such lines could well be charged to cost of conducting the war. Their costs have been more than recovered by savings to the Government in cost of moving oil delivered to the East Coast."

Speaking as chairman of an industry committee appointed by the National Oil Trade Association, Jones summarized its recommendations as follows:

1. The Government should discontinue operating surplus facilities because "free enterprise cannot endure with Government as a competitor."

Opposes Leasing

2. Facilities "commercially and economically usable in normal peacetime operations should be sold." Plants should not be leased to private operators because this "would in effect continue the Government in business."

3. Facilities not commercially usable should be closed, but "adequately protected so that they would be immediately available in the event of another emergency."

4. "Sale of surplus facilities should be handled in such a manner as not to disrupt the normal functionings of the industry."

5. "Facilities should not be sold on a basis which would give purchasers unfair competitive advantages."

Would Avoid Monopolies

6. "No sales should be made which tend to create monopolies. For example, if utilized at all for oil transportation, Government pipelines must operate as common carriers, available to all independents as well as to the major companies."

7. "For the most part these Government-built plants and facilities have served their purpose. They are, in a sense, expendables. . . . We try to salvage, to reclaim waste. This is right and proper, but perspective should be preserved. We should not lose sight of the larger peacetime objective, a greater national income, productive work for anyone who wants it, the nation's solvency preserved."

10 PCT. PAY BOOST OFFER IS REJECTED BY AUTO WORKERS

Union Turns Down Compromise, Stands Firm for 30 Pct. Demand.

RENEW DISCUSSIONS

Auto Firm Executive Says Increase Would Be Cited to OPA.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—(AP) The United Auto Workers (CIO) today flatly rejected a general 10 per cent wage increase offered by General Motors as a compromise on the union's demands for a 30 per cent boost.

The action, announced by Walter Reuther, UAW-vice president in charge of General Motors negotiations, came a short while after the company increased its previous offer of eight to ten per cent increases for the majority of the company's workers.

Reuther, terming the latest company offer "a streamlined approach to inflation" declared that if General Motors "raises its auto prices one cent, the UAW will go into court and get an injunction to stop such action."

Harry Anderson, General Motors vice president, commenting on the threat of court action, said, "if the OPA sets up prices, I don't see how any court could take seriously any injunction request from the union."

Anderson said the 10 per cent wage increase would be presented to the OPA as part of the production cost data being compiled to aid the OPA in setting new car prices.

Resume Discussions

The latest exchanges on the General Motors-UAW front came as both sides resumed discussions on the union's 30 per cent demands.

Meanwhile, in another development on the General Motors wage discussions, Neil Brant, international representative of the CIO United Electrical Workers announced the company had offered a similar 10 per cent compromise offer of the UEW's demands for a $2 a day increase. Brant said the union will give its answer next week.

Questioned about reports that the Flint, Mich., General Motors UAW local has made preparations for a strike if the 30 per cent is not forthcoming, Reuther said:

"If there is one thing our locals do not lack it is initiative. However, it is unrealistic not to prepare for any possible developments."

Reuther said final decision on any strike action is vested in the union's special six-man strategy committee which meets in Detroit Monday.

Reuther asserted, however, that "every possible effort will be made to settle this thing across the conference table."

In another major development on Detroit's auto front, the Ford Motor company demanded that the union offer it guarantees against work stoppages and assurances of increased productivity by union workers.

The Ford proposal, made in advance of the opening of similar negotiations next Tuesday, demanded assurances of "company security" equal to that given the union in the four-year-old contract that provides for a union shop and check-off of union dues.

Also contained in the Ford proposals addressed to Richard T. Leonard, UAW-CIO director for the Ford company, was a suggestion that the union be required "to reimburse the company for any damages it may suffer by reason of the provision prohibiting strikes and other interferences with production."

The company also asserted that it does not believe the present "is the time to attempt to settle on general wage increases."

Leonard assailed the Ford statement as a "union-busting and strife-provoking document."

"The company's statement," he said, "makes it clear that the Ford company has joined the conspiracy of profit-swollen corporations to perpetuate present starvation wages or open the gates to inflation through unjustified price increases. x x x

"We had hoped our differences with the company could be peaceably adjusted during negotiations. But the company, without waiting for negotiations to begin or making any attempt whatever to determine if our problems could be settled by collective bargaining, comes out with a wild and threatening attack upon the union.

"This is certainly not bargaining in good faith. The only interpretation we can put on the statement is that the company is anxious to provoke a strike. x x x

"The company claims its security has been injured by work stoppages since 1941. There is a very simple way to avoid work stoppages. That is to stop provoking them. Every work stoppage in Ford plants has been provoked by unfair practices of management. We also challenge the statement that there have been 773 stoppages since 1941. That is the greatest kind of exaggeration. The company must have blamed on the union every occasion in which management closed down a department, a section of a department, a plant, or sent a handful of workers home.

Other Labor News Included

Two strikes were added to the national list yesterday (Thursday) but settlement of others kept the total number of workers involved around 275,000.

Production was halted at the Eclipse Machine division of Bendix Aviation corporation, Elmira Heights, N. Y., when 800 day shift workers joined 400 others in a strike by the CIO United Automobile workers for a change in shift hours. The strikers want three eight-hour shifts instead of two of ten hours.

About 500 persons were affected by a walkout of Boeing Aircraft supervisors in the Seattle and Renton, Wash., plants. The supervisors were protesting an arbiter's decision that downgraded supervisors were ineligible for jobs under the jurisdiction of the Aero Mechanics un-

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ion when union members are available.

The Alaska steamship company reported schedules for the movement of 1,283 troops southbound and 1,437 northbound had been tied up by a union dispute over overtime and use of passenger dining rooms of ships for meetings at sea. Seventy-one CIO union members were involved.

One ship was tied up and the crew paid off. Five others were idle and one undergoing repairs.

In Battle Creek, Mich., CIO cereal workers ended their two-month strike at General Foods corporation but the company estimated a week would be needed to prepare the plant for resumption of operations. About 1,500 workers were involved in the strike for a 25 cents an hour wage increase. The union accepted the company offer of 15 to 18 cents.

A sympathy strike of about 200 United Cement workers ended at the Dewey-Portland Cement company plant near Davenport, Iowa. They had been out a month in support of strikers at the company's plant in Dewey, Okla.

Most of the nationwide total of inactive workers were involved in big continuing strikes. The numbers involved in these included 60,000 San Francisco bay area factory workers; 27,000 CIO glass workers, and 26,000 CIO textile workers in the east and south.

The CIO Fur and Leather workers union reported "100 per cent support" by 57,000 to 63,000 workers in 16 states of its one-day protest stoppage. The union said employes of about 250 leather plants in 62 cities were involved in the demonstration for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Ford Demands Union Assume Responsibilities

Sees Company's Future at Stake; Rejects Proposal for General Wage Rise

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The Ford Motor Company demanded today that the Congress of Industrial Organization United Automobile Workers give "effective guaranties against work stoppages and for increased productivity" by union workers.

Asserting that four years of a union shop and dues check-off contract had not brought peaceful relations, the management informed the union that unless it recognized and fulfilled "a responsibility of its own, the very future of the Ford Motor Co. is at stake."

The company's position was outlined in a letter addressed to Richard T. Leonard, U. A. W. Ford director. The letter proposed thirty-one modifications in the union contract to be considered at negotiations on the union's 30 per cent wage rate increase opening next Tuesday.

Of the wage demands, the letter said: "We do not believe that this is the time to attempt to settle on general wage increases. They would have to be based on guesses of what our volume of production and our costs are going to be. . . . We feel a general increase such as you propose would amount to a very heavy mortgage on the future of all of us—the Ford Motor Co. and its employees alike."

In another major development on Detroit's automobile front, the U. A. W. flatly rejected today a general 10 per cent wage rate increase offered by the General Motors Corporation as a compromise on the union's demand for 30 per cent.

The action, announced by Walter Reuther, U. A. W. vice-president in charge of General Motors negotiations, came a short while after the company increased its previous offer of 8 to 10 per cent increases for the majority of the company's workers.

Mr. Reuther, terming the latest company offer "a streamlined approach to inflation," declared that if General Motors "raises its auto prices one cent, the U. A. W. will go into court and get an injunction to stop such action."

Harry Anderson, General Motors vice-president, commenting on the threat of court action, said, "if the O. P. A. sets up prices, I don't see how any court could take seriously any injunction request from the union."

Mr. Anderson said the 10 per cent wage increase would be presented to the Office of Price Administration as part of the production-cost data being compiled to aid the O. P. A. in setting new car prices.

The latest exchanges on the General Motors-U. A. W. front came as both sides resumed discussions on the union's 30 per cent demands.

Meanwhile, in another development on the General Motors wage discussions, Neil Brant, international representative of the C. I. O. United Electrical Workers announced that the company had offered a similar 10 per cent compromise offer on the U. E. W.'s demands for a $2-a-day increase. Mr. Brant said the union will give its answer next week.

Questioned about reports that the Flint, Mich., General Motors U. A. W. local has made preparations for a strike if the 30 per cent is not forthcoming, Mr. Reuther said: "If there is one thing our locals do not lack it is initiative. However, it is unrealistic not to prepare for any possible developments."

Mr. Reuther said final decision on any strike action is vested in the union's special six-man strategy committee, which meets in Detroit Monday.

Mr. Reuther asserted, however, that "every possible effort will be made to settle this thing across the conference table."

Also contained in the Ford proposals addressed to the U. A. W.'s Mr. Leonard was a suggestion that the union be required "to reimburse the company for any damages it may suffer by reason of violations of the provision prohibiting strikes and other interferences with production."

Mr. Leonard assailed the Ford statement as a "union-busting and strike-provoking document."

"The company's statement," he said, "makes it clear that the Ford company has joined the conspiracy of profit-swollen corporations to perpetuate present starvation wages or open the gates to inflation through unjustified price increases. . . .

"We had hoped our differences with the company could be peaceably adjusted during negotiations. But the company, without waiting for negotiations to begin or making any attempt whatever to determine if our problems could be settled by collective bargaining, comes out with a wild and threatening attack upon the union.

This is certainly not bargaining in good faith. The only interpretation we can put on the statement is that the company is anxious to provoke a strike. . . .

"The company claims its security has been injured by work stoppages since 1941. There is a very simple way to avoid work stoppages. That is to stop provoking them. Every work stoppage in Ford plants has been provoked by unfair practices of management. . . . We also challenge the statement that there have been 773 stoppages since 1941. That is the grossest kind of exaggeration. The company must have blamed on the union every occasion in which management closed down a department, a section of a department, a plant, or sent a handful of workers home."

Mr. Leonard attacked as "distorted and misleading" the company statement that it had collected a total of $7,799,924.65 in union dues, initiation fees and special assessments from August 1941, through October, 1945.

"The U. A. W.-C. I. O. dues are $1 a month and there are very few assessments, and they are never more than a dollar," Mr Leonard asserted.

Phone, Shipyard Walkouts Are Threatened

[By the Associated Press]

New strike threats affecting communications and shipping arose today. Work stoppages throughout the country were already keeping 275,000 men and women idle.

A strike of more than 7,000 long-distance telephone operators in Illinois, disrupting service in Chicago and about 100 other communities in Illinois and Indiana, was indicated after a breakdown in wage negotiations.

West Coast Phone Trouble

In San Francisco William Burke, of the CIO American Communications Association said the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company had refused to negotiate or arbitrate on the union's demand for a twenty per cent wage increase for long distance telephone maintenance workers. He said there appeared "no hope of averting a walkout," which would cripple long-distance telephone and radio service on the Pacific Coast.

Also in San Francisco, the AFL steamfitters local urged that strike action be taken by November 25 by all AFL shipyard workers on the Pacific Coast. Of the 60,000 persons idle in the San Francisco Bay area because of a strike of AFL and CIO machinists, about 5,000 are steamfitters. The local recommended to the AFL Metal Trades Council that demands be made for 40 per cent wage increases.

Passenger Ships Tied Up

In Seattle, the Alaska Steamship Company's entire passenger fleet was tied up in a union dispute involving issues of overtime and the use of passenger dining rooms for meeting at sea.

The CIO International Woodworkers of America, meeting in Eugene, Ore., voted to cancel the wartime no-strike pledge from all contracts in the United States and Canada. The union also approved a 6-hour day and 30-hour week.

Two new strike votes were reported. Members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Kansas City stockyards voted 222 to 8 to strike if called out by the national union officers in support of an industry-wide demand for a 25-cent-an-hour wage boost.

Typewriter Strike Voted

CIO-organized production workers at the plant of the Royal Typewriter Company in Hartford, Conn., balloted 1,797 to 170 for a general walkout to enforce demands for a closed shop, check off and a $2 a day wage hike. No date was set for the walkout.

Twenty-two independent bakeries in San Francisco that had been closed since Saturday by a walkout of AFL drivers in a wage dispute, resumed operations. Alleviating the city's bread shortage. AFL bakers, who left their jobs in sympathy with the drivers, continued to observe picket lines at other struck plants.

The independent shops closed after the drivers struck at the Langendorf bakery plants for a seventeen per cent wage increase. In Reno, Nev., bakers at all shops remained away from their jobs yesterday to attend a meeting to discuss demands for a 20 per cent wage boost.

Full Price Boost Asked On Steel Is Termed Out

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The labor-management conference today awaited a promised statement by industry on issues facing the delegates, while two related developments attracted attention. They were:

1. An assertion by a reconversion official that the Government "can't possibly" grant at this time the full price increase demanded by the United States Steel Corporation. Wage negotiations in the steel industry are stalemated over the price situation.

2. A suggestion from Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) for a new approach to the entire wage issue—based on industry's earnings and lower prices to consumers.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, have said that management's delegates may have their views ready today.

Knowland's Wage Plan

Knowland's suggestion on the wage issue was submitted to Schwellenbach. It is that labor and management agree to an initial increase of perhaps ten per cent and then negotiate a "leeway" for a possible additional raise. This in the case of the auto workers might be the rest of the 30 per cent they are asking. Any additional raise, however, would be given only as it was earned by industry.

Yearly bargaining conferences would be held to estimate the coming year's business and agree on a division of income among workers, management, stockholders and consumers. The consumer's share, Knowland said, would be "in the form of lower prices." A final wage settlement, based on actual profit, would come at the end of the production year.

Schwellenbach had no immediate comment on Knowland's plan.

The Steel-Price Statement

The statement that the Government cannot accede to the full steel price increase demand came from an official of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He referred to statements by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel, that the CIO steel workers $2-a-day wage increase demand will not be considered unless the OPA simultaneously allows a compensating increase in steel prices.

This position, the OWMR official said, is "exactly contrary" to Administration wage-price policy. That policy requires manufacturers to wait six months before making a government-approved wage increase the basis for a price-rise appeal.

Present Wages The Guide

The OWMR official said that only costs based on the industry's current wage scale will be considered, and even on that basis "we don't know whether we can give them very much."

He said the industry's demand, now before the OWMR on an "informal basis," is for a price increase of "more than $5 a ton."

There have been reports, unconfirmed by the OPA, that increases of around $2.50 a ton may be allowed for some steel products.

U. S. TO BUILD LUXURY LINERS

Two Giant Ships Planned for South American Run.

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission has begun listing plans and specifications for two large liners for operation on the South American run. Disclosing this today, a commission official told reporters that the vessels probably will be only slightly smaller than the America, now a Navy transport ship. This $17,500,000 commercial vessel is the largest ever built in this country.

Tentative plans call for two 700-foot liners, displacing about 33,000 tons each. The America is 23 feet longer, with a displacement of about 35,000 tons.

How soon bids will be asked for the two ships is not known, but it may be early next year. These probably will be the first contracts for liners in the commission's program to improve American flag services throughout the world.

Decision Definite.

The decision to build the two liners for operation to the east coast of South America was described as definite, but the official said that there is a wide variety of opinions within the Commission as to the size and number of liners and combination passenger-cargo vessels needed for other services.

It is believed, however, that the Commission may recommend the construction of as many as a dozen fast, modern liners. The Commission has ample funds to draft plans and specifications for postwar ships, but Congress must provide additional funds to carry out any large building program.

Some members of the Commission want to build liners even larger than the America, but the Commission still is adhering to its longtime policy against building ocean giants such as Britain's Queens, Mary and Elizabeth.

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Army Accidents In Air Up Since Japs' Defeat

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The accident rate for army flying has been edging upward since victory became certain, officials said today, despite advance preparations designed to offset the major factors involved.

Disclosing a 35 per cent increase in the rate from the low reached a year ago of 37 reportable accidents for each 100,000 hours of flying, Army Air Force officials said these general problems are largely responsible:

1. Relaxation of the war tension, which kept morale high.

Personnel Changes

2. Rapid changes in personnel, both flying and ground crews, because of demobilization.

3. A change in the character of the flying, that is, much less time in training planes and the resulting larger proportion in combat types being flown by pilots sometimes unfamiliar with the route.

The accident rate in training craft is much lower than in other flying because of the closer controls exercised and the generally shorter hops.

Extra Attention

While acknowledging the increase, some AAF officials point to still another factor they say may influence public appraisal of the situation, if not the statistics. This, they say, is the extra attention focused on air accidents in peacetime.

One such instance they cited was the recent crash in New York State of a navy plane which took the life of Commodore Dixie Kiefer of aircraft carrier fame.

Yet the Navy says "a check of the latest naval aircraft accident reports showed a 63 per cent decrease in the number of fatal accidents in the United States since V-J day."

This comment, however, is not comparable with the AAF's report for two reasons.

Services Checkup Methods

First, the navy compilation does not take into full account the drop in the amount of flying since Japan surrendered, although an officer said the decrease in the number of flying hours was less than the reduction in fatalities.

Also, while the Navy reported only on fatalities, the Army's report is based on all "major accidents," some of which do not even involve an injury. A "major accident" in the Army's view is one in which any major component of a plane, such as the landing gear or a wing tip, has to be replaced.

STASSEN RETURNS TO PRIVATE LIFE, WILL REST, TRAVEL

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—(AP) Capt. Harold E. Stassen returned to civilian life today with the announcement he would actively participate in public and political affairs and would "endeavor to strengthen the liberal and progressive viewpoint in the Republican party."

The former Governor of Minnesota, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican Presidential candidate, said he would participate in the 1946 Congressional election campaign. He added that he did not have any plans extending to 1948, and did not contemplate running for a Senate seat next year.

Back in a business suit after his discharge at the Great Lakes Naval Training station following 30 months service in the Navy, Stassen told a news conference:

"I intend to return to active public life. I will endeavor to strengthen the liberal and progressive viewpoint in the Republican party. I will seek to make the Republican party the party of the rank and file, of labor and of agriculture, and do what I can to make it representative of the men and women who served in the war and of youth as a whole."

Stassen said that, after resting until the first of the year, he intended to travel around the United States and to confer with leaders of his party and of "all economic groups." Some time next year, he added, hoped to travel to Europe, Russia and South America.

He stated he would get into the 1946 Congressional campaign "in the broad sense—in discussion of the issues."

Asked if the "Progressives" of the party would back Sen. Shipstead (R-Minn.), whose term expires next year, Stassen said, "The Progressives I speak for will not support him."

A number of possibilities were being discussed for the Senate post, he said, but "I do not anticipate running for the Senate."

In response to a question of whether he had any plans extending as far as 1948, he replied, "No."

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Housing Is Community Problem, National Conference Is Told

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—(AP) Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst, declared today that the late President Roosevelt's statement that a third of the nation was ill fed and poorly housed "was a serious understatement of both conditions."

Roper, addressing some 300 city officials attending the American Municipal association conference, said making estimates of housing conditions was difficult because "there are no commonly accepted standards as there are in the field of nutrition."

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing administrator, said a year and a half's study by congressional committees was behind the housing program pending in Congress, but the program "must be made to work in cities."

"Housing is fundamentally a community responsibility," Blandford asserted.

Specific responsibilities of city governments in meeting the housing problems, he said, were: Ascertaining of housing needs; encouragement of local industry to meet these needs; and readiness to "assume responsibility with such federal and state assistance as is required for the low-income families whom private enterprise cannot serve."

Mayor Woodall Rogers of Dallas, Tex., declared that "some of the most vociferous opponents of federal aid to housing are themselves builders of slums, though they live in fine houses."

"I am a believer in private enterprise," he said, "and I want it protected and preserved. But I know it never will be preserved if it doesn't allow federal government assistance in housing."

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URGES PURGE OF RED CROSS

Mrs. Eugene Meyer Would Oust "Reactionary" Element

New York, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington *Post*, said today a "reactionary" element in the Red Cross had as its objective "bureaucratic power rather than service to mankind."

Mrs. Meyer, a writer and lecturer on social problems, told a New York regional Red Cross conference:

"Unless you see to it that your progressive leadership is upheld, the Red Cross can easily become a menace to the progress of democratic ideas and their effective implementation."

Two Elements Cited

She said one faction saw the need for a "revaluation of values in the light of social conditions and evolving contemporary needs" but that "another element clings with desperation to the worship of entrenched power and of certain authoritarian ideas."

Mrs. Meyer said efforts were being made to oust Basil O'Connor, Red Cross director, "on the theory that he is too friendly to labor."

Discussing what she called instances of "the die-hard psychology of leaders who would rather wreck the Red Cross than see it become democratic," she said a distorted version had been presented to the relationship between labor and the Red Cross.

The Union Agreement

She said an agreement whereby the Red Cross paid costs of CIO and AFL labor unions in raising funds for the welfare agency was "an honorable and business-like agreement" which raised $30,000,000 for the Red Cross last year.

"Those relations are based upon an honorable and business-like agree which does credit both to the Red Cross and the labor organizations. Yet for devious purposes this contractual relationship has been painted to the public as a stain on the otherwise untarnished reputation o fthe Red Cross and an unpatriotic act on the part of the labor unions.

She said the AFL and CIO "proved they could act together when the welfare of the country is involved" by agreeing in 1942 with community war chests to collect at least one hour's pay a month from union members.

Collaboration Urged

"Then came the eternal problem of the separate Red Cross drive. The labor unions solved it by allocating four months of their annual intake to the Red Cross and eight months to the (national) war fund.

"It seems obvious to me that the country will never get wholehearted co-operation from the Red Cross, in peace or war, until its separate, expensive, drum-beating financial campaign has been eliminated and combined with the national war fund."

Urging that the Red Cross collaborate with other welfare groups, Mrs. Meyer suggested unification of all national organizations including veterans groups, the Red Cross, Labor welfare agencies, community chests, the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. and other groups in "a council of national welfare agencies."

Good News for the Ladies; Nylon Ceiling Prices Slashed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP) The OPA today unveiled good news for the ladies—a cut of at least 25 per cent in ceiling prices for nylon stockings.

It goes into effect November 20 in retail stores and at all other sales levels.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that by next year, when nylons are produced in volume, the new ceilings "will mean savings of millions of dollars to American women."

The new prices are based on production costs of June, 1941, which Bowles said was the "last normal prewar market for nylons."

Subsequently, Bowles added, military demand for nylon caused prices for hosiery "to skyrocket."

He said ceilings set in 1942 checked this rise, "but these prices still reflected an abnormal supply and demand situation."

"Obviously," he said, "we couldn't continue them in the postwar period."

Here are some examples of the new and old ceilings:

First-quality full-fashioned nylons will range from 95 cents to $2.05. Previously the range was $1.65 to $2.50 a pair.

OPA said the most popular kind of nylons would sell at retail for $1.20 to $1.40, or from 45 to 65 cents a pair below present ceilings. These prices apply to 45-gauge first quality full-fashioned hose.

RENEWS PLEDGE TO PHILIPPINES

Truman's Statement Marks an Anniversary.

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Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—President Truman, on the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, said today that the United States "stands ready to aid the heroes of the Philippines in every way we can."

"November 15, 1945, marks the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth," he said in a formal statement. "Those ten years were set aside by Congress and approved by the Filipino people, as a period of preparation for independence. The Philippines and the Filipinos were to have been given those ten years to prepare their national economy and their national Government to assume the full responsibilities of nationhood.

"Neither we nor they knew, in 1935, what a test the Philippines would be called upon to pass in 1940, the test of war. The Filipino people went through the ordeals of war and of Japanese occupation in a manner to their immortal credit. It was a credit to them, and to us, who led the Philippines along the forty-year road from serfdom under Spain to commonwealth status.

"But more than that it was a credit to those ideals of democracy and human dignity which Americans introduced into the Philippines in 1898, ideals which took root there so firmly as to survive every savage effort of the Japanese to uproot them," the statement continues.

"The Filipino people are spiritually worthy of indeendence. They have won their spurs as a nation. We will honor our promise and our pledges to them. The United States stands ready to aid the heroes of the Philippines in every way we can.

NAZI ATOMIC BOMB EXPERTS IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — (AP) A delegation of trade unionists asserted today that Nazi scientists who experimented with atomic energy in Germany have found refuge in Franco Spain where they are continuing their research.

The assertion was made in a letter which the delegation, claiming to represent 500,000 C.I.O. and A.F.L. workers in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, left at the State department for Secretary Byrnes.

The delegation of about 50 came to Washington under auspices of the American committee for Spanish freedom to urge the United States to sever its ties with Generalissimo Franco's regime.

In the letter, the delegation said it was a fact that "Nazi scientists who were doing atomic research in Germany are now safe in Franco Spain and continuing their researches."

The letter added that Spain has told the world that it possesses one of the world's largest deposits of uranium, a source of atomic energy.

"Is our government waiting until these Nazi scientists have perfected the atom bomb with which American cities can be bombarded" the letter asked.

Taft Predicts Move Favoring Jews

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) expressed confidence today that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will approve a resolution favoring Jewish immigration to Palestine.

"I think the whole question with the committee is one of language to bring it up to date," he said.

By that, Taft went on, he meant

that some members believe the resolution he and Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.) introduced months ago ought to be revised to take recognition of the Anglo-American pronouncement earlier this week on the Palestine issue.

Sent To Subcommittee

The committee discussed the Wagner-Taft resolution for two and a half hours yesterday and then referred it to a subcommittee with instructions that a report be made by next Monday.

The subcommittee will undertake the job of rewriting it to include references to President Truman's acceptance of a British proposal that an Anglo-American committee of inquiry be established to determine the facts as to Palestine and make recommendations.

Truman Idea Rejected

The British suggestion was a counterproposal which in effect rejected a suggestion from Mr. Truman on August 31 that permission be granted for 100,000 European Jews to go to Palestine.

The British proposal was denounced by American Zionists, and Jews in Palestine staged a demonstration of disapproval.

As originally introduced, the Wagner-Taft resolution seeks to put Congress on record as favoring use by the United States of its good offices "to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country."

SPAATZ DEPLORES AIR FORCE BREAKUP

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Carl Spaatz told Senators today that this nation's powerful and victorious air farce is "disintegrating before our eyes."

"We see almost hysterical demobilization," the General told the Senote Military Affairs Committee as he urged unification of all armed forces into a single post-war agency.

This was dangerous, he testified, because "in the atomic age the line of distinction between peace-time and war-time organization for defense will reach the vanishing point."

The air leader said, "The Pearl Harbor of af uture war might well be in Chicago, or Detroit, or Pittsburgh,o r even Washington."

A second four-star Army leader, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, now head of the Veterans Administration, said his experiences as a ground force commander, in both Africa and Europe, convinced him that a single armed forces department is needed.

Nimitz Prepared To Hit Merger

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San Francisco, Nov. 15 (AP)—Admiral Nimitz, on his way to Washington for "temporary duty," is ready to testify in opposition to merger of the armed forces.

The commander of United States Pacific Naval Forces arrived by plane from Pearl Harbor yesterday and said he would continue his flight to the Capital today.

Says He Can Elaborate

"I'm ag'in it," he replied, grinning, when asked about the proposed merger. "If I'm called to testify (before the Senate Military Affairs Committee) I can elaborate on that."

Nimitz said he isn't worried about Japanese ability to get through the coming winter, and added that occupation of the conquered islands is proceding "very well."

"I don't believe there will be any wholesale starvation in Japan," he said, pointing out that the Japanese still have a number of small ships.

Demobilization Speedy

Demobilization of the Navy is proceeding at "a faster rate than had been estimated," the Admiral asserted.

He said he had received no official reports on recent sailor-civilian rioting in Honolulu, adding that he knew nothing of the cause, "but I will."

Nimitz expects to return to his Pacific command after completing his duties in Washington.

'Butcher Of Warsaw' Arrives In California

Hamilton Field, California, Nov. 15 (AP)—"The butcher of Warsaw," Joseph Albert Meisinger, was held under guard in a cell at the army air base today after arriving by air from Japan.

Meisinger, who was head of the German Gestapo in Japan, arrived in army custody, en route to Washington.

He was arrested in Japan after the surrender.

Princeton To Study Needs Of Atomic Age

New York, Nov. 15 (AP)—Princeton University plans to convene the world's leading scholars in a series of thirteen informal conferences next year to reappraise modern knowledge in the terms of the needs of an atomic age.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, announced the program here yesterday as the highlight of plans for the school's bicentennial celebration, which will extend from September 22, 1946, to June 17, 1947.

3,000,000th GI Released

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The three millionth soldier to be discharged since V-E day left the Army last night.

The War Department, announcing this without naming the soldier, gave a month-by-month summary of discharges. It showed that the rate increased from 56,000 in the period from May 12 to May 31 to a peak of 1,270,000 for the month of October.

Study Of U.S. Defense Needs Sought

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The establishment of a commission to inquire into the nation's defense needs will be proposed soon by Senator Capehart (R., Ind.). The commission would issue a "comprehensive report on what type of military establishment we need."

"We do not know today exactly what we need in the way of military and naval defense," Capehart said. "The general military staff itself is in disagreement. If compulsory military training—or any other sacrifice—is needed immediately or at any time in the future for our national defense, the country will willingly support such legislation. But the people of the United States are confused as to the necessity of such legislation."

Byrnes Will Discuss Atom Policy Tonight

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes will discuss the Truman-Attlee-King declaration on atomic energy tomorow night at Charleston, S.C., at a civic dinner given in his honor.

The State Department said the Secretary first had planned to devote his address to international trade. He now has decided, however, to speak on "world co-operation" and will devote a part of the talk to the statement issued today at the White House.

The address will be broadcast at 8 P.M., over the NBC network.

Says Leyte G. I.s Live in Filth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—American soldiers stationed in the Philippines, and particularly on Leyte, are living under conditions of "indescribable filth," Representative Donald L. O'Toole, Democrat, of New York, told the House today. Reporting receipt of many letters from men who "are not gripers," Representative O'Toole asserted he was convinced "an abominable situation" exists and said that if "immediate corrective steps" are not taken he will demand a full investigation.

G. I.'S SCORE STRIKE ON ALASKAN SHIPS

Seattle, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Alaska Steamship Company's entire passenger fleet was tied up today in a union dispute, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association received an open letter from Army men in Anchorage, Alaska, observing that "one week is more than enough time to waste striking over such a trivial matter."

The message, quoting the "opinion of high point Army prospective passengers on the Yukon," was unsigned.

Issues of overtime and the use of passenger dining rooms for meetings at sea were hubs of dispute, which encompassed the company fleet when it spread to the steamship Alaska.

Truman Urges Curbs On Sectionalism

Boston, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Truman said today that the nation would make greater progress toward economic health and interregional harmony "if we decide what each region can give the other . . . for its own economic benefit and for the good of the American community."

In a message to the twenty-first annual conference of the New England Council, a business men's organization, held jointly with a meeting of New England governors, the President said:

"All too often in the past, sectionalism has brought discord and even tragedy into our national life because it was based on a desire to advance the interests of one section by political and economic pressure at the cost of other sections."

So Long, Censor

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Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Office of Censorship closes its doors for the last time today.

Byron Price, wartime censorship director, is scheduled to call on President Truman to make a final report. Price recently returned from a special mission to Germany for Mr. Truman.

Since Japan surrendered the censorship office has been liquidating its records. At its end the office had 75 employés, compared with a wartime peak of 14,500.

Rail Wage Parley Set For November 27

Chicago, Nov. 15 (AP)—Labor-management conferences over wage-hour demands by the country's railroad workers will open in Chicago on November 27, a railroad spokesman said yesterday. Committees representing the Eastern, Western and Southeastern railroad groups and heads of twenty railroad brotherhoods will participate.

Five brotherhoods of operating employés — engineers, trainmen, conductors, firemen and enginemen and switchmen—last summer drew plans for a 25 per cent wage hike, overtime pay, terminal-delay rules and similar requests for their 300,000 members.

Later, the AFL railway employés department, representing 400,000 shopcraft workers, demanded a cut from 48 to 36 hours in their work week without reduction in their present straight-time weekly pay.

Price of Transport Planes Slashed

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Price cuts ranging from 25 to 40 per cent for surplus C-54 transport aircraft were ordered today by the Surplus Property Administration. The agency said the new prices would permit airlines to acquire an additional 103 of these four-engined planes.

The new prices:

C-54 and C-54A, $75,000; C-54B and C-54D, $90,000; C-54E and subsequent models, $100,000.

2 Carriers To Share Honors At Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Nov. 15 (AP)—Two of the Navy's biggest warships—the 27,000-ton aircraft carriers Valley Forge and Princeton—share the spotlight Sunday at special twin ceremonies at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Valley Forge, financed by Philadelphians, who purchased $76,000,000 of war bonds in a three-month drive, will be christened by Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, wife of the commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Princeton, a sister ship, will be commissioned and then turned over to Capt. J. M. Hoskins, of Pineville, Ky., who lost a foot when the first Princeton was sunk last year in the battle of Leyte Gulf.

Vice Admiral Aubrey Fitch, superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be principal speaker at the Princeton exercises. Mrs. Harold A. Dodds, wife of the president of Princeton University, who christened the carrier last July, will be present.

Sgt. Harry A. Truman Leaving Army Sunday

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 15 (AP)—Sergt. Harry A. Truman, 22-year-old nephew of the President, plans to continue his agricultural work, "preferably on the farm," after his discharge from the Army at Fort Robinson Sunday.

He told the Arkansas *Gazette*:

"I'm interested in growing things and you might say that I will grow crops and raise good beef for the market."

Young Truman, now in the field artillery, said he studied farming at the University of Missouri for a year and a half.

Veterans Returning Today Total 34,000

[By the Associated Press]

Twenty-three transports, carrying 13,000 service men, are due today at three East Coast ports. At five West Coast ports, 23 vessels are to disembark 21,000 troops.

The ships and units arriving:

At New York—United States hospital ship Meany, from Bremen: 553 patients.

Joaquin Miller, from Le Havre: 626 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 502d Port Battalion, 272d Port Company.

Thomas Hyde, from Le Havre: 586 troops, including 3,227th Quartermaster Service Company, 817th Military Police Company, 901st Air Engineering Squadron.

John Milledge, from Le Havre: 572 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company 387th Bomb Group, 200 re-enlisted men for furlough.

The following carry miscellaneous troops:

Daniel Hill, from Naples: 484.

James Turner, from Leghorn: 586.

Benjamin Goodhue, from Antwerp: 520.

Virginian, from Southampton: 130.

Charles M. Hall, from Swansea: 22.

De Sota, from Antwerp: 7.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston — Marshall Elliott, from Barry, Wales: 574 troops, including 444th Anti-Tank Battalion headquarters and headquarters batteries and Batteries A and B.

Tristam Dalton, from Antwerp: 629 troops, including 321st Fighter Control Squadron.

John Sergeant, from Antwerp: 661 troops, including headquarters and Base Service Squadron, 502d Air Service Group, 452d Anti-Aircraft Air Warning Battalion.

Brandon Victory, from Antwerp: 1,970 troops, including 562d Air Warning Battalion and high-score personnel.

Alex Wilson, from Barry, Wales: 25 Office of Strategic Service personnel.

Jonathan Elmer, from Marseille: 575 troops, including 991st Field Artillery Battalion, headquarters and headquarters battery, 113th Anti-Aircraft Group.

The following carry miscellaneous personnel:

Stage Door Canteen, from Barry, Wales: 25.

Irvin McDowell, from Antwerp: 560.

John Mitchell, from Naples: 236.

Roger Griswold, from Antwerp: 107 high score.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Milford Victory: 1,957 troops, including 400th Anti-Aircraft Air Warning Battalion, 487th Ordnance Evacuation Company, 148th Ordnance Motor Vehicle Company, 301st Postal Company.

Stevens Victory, from Marseille:

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1,932 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 472d Field Artillery Group, 23d General Hospital.

Kerkyra: Five casuals, also civilian Greek passengers.

West Coast Arrivals

AT PORTLAND, ORE.—Florence Nightingale, from Yokosuka: 1,800 navy personnel, mostly for discharge.

Selinur, from Okinawa: 297 navy personnel. Originally scheduled to arrive Wednesday.

AT SEATTLE—John W. Weeks, from Attu: 652 army personnel.

Mormacuren, from Okinawa: 1,311 army personnel.

U.S.S. Gen. W. H. Gordon, from Korea: 73 navy, 5,388 army personnel.

U.S.S. Devosa, from Subic Bay: 512 navy personnel.

At Los ANGELES—Army casuals aboard following:

Guildford: 1,837.

Harry Y. Barber: Undetermined number.

At SAN DIEGO—Assault Transport Bollinger: 2,275 Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

Miscellaneous service passengers aboard the following ships:

Griggs: 1,981

Sanborn: 1,843.

Destroyer Minesweeper Hopkins: 68.

Escort Carrier Lunta Point: 400, including six war correspondents.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous service passengers aboard the following ships:

Lakeland Victory: 10.

Renato: 310.

Cowanesque: 71.

Solace: 429.

Dupage: 1,388.

Hope: 775.

Jefferson City Victory: 9.

Azurlite: 34.

Santiago: 35.

North Platte Victory: 39.

NIGHT LEAD AGRICULTURE (470)

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, NOV. 15-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED A PLAN FOR PERMANENT CONTROLS OVER AGRICULTURE--INCLUDING GUARANTEED PRICES, ASSURED MARKETS AND GOVERNMENT-DICTATED CROP PLANNING.

THE PROPOSED PLAN WOULD ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO CONFISCATE AND CONVERT TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP THE LANDS OF ANY FARMER WHO DISREGARDED THE GOVERNMENT'S ADVICES OR DIRECTIVES "TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE NATIONAL INTEREST."

THE PROGRAM WAS DISCLOSED, ALTHOUGH ONLY IN BROAD OUTLINE, IN A STATEMENT READ IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONNS BY TOM WILLIAMS, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. LEGISLATION TO PUT IT INTO EFFECT IS EXPECTED TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

WILLIAMS SAID THAT "AS THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE PASSES" THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO LEAVE FARMERS NORMALLY TO GROW THE CROPS WHICH THEIR EXPERIENCE, SUPPLEMENTED BY GUIDANCE FROM THE ADVISORY SERVICES, INDICATES ARE MOST SUITED TO THEIR OWN LAND."

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"THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS, HOWEVER," WILLIAMS ADDED, "TO SEEK PERMANENT POWERS TO SERVE COMPULSORY DIRECTIONS ON ANY FARMER WHENEVER NECESSARY. BUT THOSE POWERS WILL NORMALLY BE USED ONLY X X X TO SUPPLEMENT METHODS OF STEERING PRODUCTION X X X SHOULD AN OVERRIDING NEED IN NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES OR NATIONAL DIET RENDER THIS NECESSARY."

THE PLANNED AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY, WILLIAMS SAID, WOULD ENTAIL GOVERNMENT-FIXED PRICES ON CEREALS, POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS 18 MONTHS IN ADVANCE OF HARVESTS. FARMERS WOULD KNOW MINIMUM PRICES ON LIVESTOCK, MILK AND EGGS "THREE OR FOUR YEARS IN ADVANCE, AND ACTUAL PRICES SOME THREE TO 15 MONTHS IN ADVANCE."

ASSERTING "THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS." WILLIAMS SAID THE GOVERNMENT, FOR THE TIME BEING, WILL ISSUE "COMPULSORY DIRECTIVES," REQUIRING THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS AND POTATOES, AND THE PLANTING OF GRASS TO "KEEP IN STEP WITH AN ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK."

WILLIAMS' STATEMENT DREW IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, WHICH SAID IT WELCOMED A PLAN TO GUARANTEE PRICES AND MARKETS BUT OPPOSED THE PLANNING DIRECTIVES.

THE UNION, AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION SET UP BY THE FARMERS TO NEGOTIATE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, SAID "IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THE MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO ALLOW NORMAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE TO DICTATE INDIVIDUAL POLICY ON THE FARM WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE."

HJ935PES

LONDON, NOV 15-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS' EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE TODAY RECOMMENDED THE USE OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND FILM INDUSTRY TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLES OF THE WORLD TO HELP MAINTAIN PEACE.

THE CONFERENCE ADOPTED A UNITED STATES-SPONSORED RESOLUTION INSTRUCTING THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION, SCHEDULED TO MEET HERE NOV. 26, TO PROVIDE FULL OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION AT THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JJ1252PES

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LONDON, NOV 15-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD MANUFACTURERS TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIES MUST BE DE-CENTRALIZED. "THERE ARE A NUMBER OF QUITE UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS AS TO WHY WE CANNOT ALLOW NEW INDUSTRIES OR FACTORIES IN AND AROUND LONDON," CRIPPS SAID.

HE TOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS, THAT "THE BROAD PRINCIPLE WHICH LIES BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IS THAT WE SHOULD TAKE THE WORK TO THE PEOPLE AND NOT THE PEOPLE TO THE WORK."

THE WAR EMPHASIZED, HE SAID, THAT HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES IN THE LONDON AREA WAS STRATEGICALLY DANGEROUS.

JJ22PES

LONDON, NOV. 15-(AP)-LORD LLEWELLYN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF BRITAIN'S BOARD OF TRADE, AC USED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT TONIGHT OF "FUMBLING" TH JOB OF RECONVERSION AND DEMOBILIZATION.

THE CONSERVATIVE PEER SAID IN A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT BRITONS WERE "STILL QUEUING" FOR GCODS, BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES BROUGHT ON BY LACK OF FACTORY LABOR, WHILE MORE THAN 2,000,000 PERSONS REMAINED IN THE ARMED FORCES AS A SURPLUS "ARMY OF PAID

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UNEMPLOYED."

"THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE DEMOBILIZING AND GETTING BACK TO PEACETIME PRODUCTION FAR QUICKER THAN WE ARE," HE SAID.

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LONDON, NOV 15 --(AP) AN AMERICAN GI IS TAKING HOME TWO SMALL KANGAROOS, A FAMILY OF HEDGE HOGS AND SEVERAL CASES OF RARE WATERFOWL.

THE SOLDIER IS FIRST SERGEANT FREDERICK A. ULMER (PHILADELPHIA STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

FORMER ASSISTANT CURATOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, AND HIS MINIATURE MENAGERIE IS A SHIPMENT BEING EXCHANGED BY THE LONDON ZOO WITH THE PHILADELPHIA ZOO.

ULMER, WHO STAYED IN ENGLAND TO WORK AT THE FAMOUS REGENT'S PARK ZOO WHEN HIS ORIGINAL OUTFIT WENT HOME, WILL SAIL FOR AMERICA WITH HIS CHARGES IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

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LONDON, NOV. 15--(AP)--HAROLD MACMILLAN, FORMER AIR MINISTER IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CARETAKER GOVERNMENT, EDGED OUT HIS LABORITE OPPONENT IN A BYELECTION IN BROMLEY AND THUS BECAME THE FIRST OF THE GROUP OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES TO RETURN TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SINCE THEIR POLITICAL DEFEAT IN JULY.

MACMILLAN, DEFEATED IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, POLLED 26,367 VOTES TO 20,810 FOR BY ALEXANDER BAIN, HIS LABOR OPPONENT. THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE, MAJ. J.C. SAYER POLLED 5,990.

APR PARRIS 01343 CCC 845A

ADD "HOSPITALITY IN OUR HOMES," HE SAID, "HAS BECOME IMPOSSIBLE AND THE HOUSEWIFE HAS HAD TO ACQUIRE SOME OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PRIMITIVE HUNTER." HE ADDED THAT FEW PEOPLE COULD REFUSE "LITTLE EXTRAS" WHEN THEY HAD THE CHANCE TO GET THEM, AND THAT OVER A LONG PERIOD THIS "FORM OF MORAL ATTRITION" WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PETTY THIEVING. LDN food xxx lost culturally

SW210PES

PARIS, NOV. 15-(AP)-U.S. ARMY FORCES SAID TODAY THAT THE 75TH INFANTRY DIVISION IS SHIPPING FROM MARSEILLES, THE 8TH ARMORED IS ON THE HIGH SEAS, THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION IS NOW AT CAMP PITTSBURG, IN THE OISE SECTION, AND THE 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION IS IN THE LE HAVRE STAGING AREA, DUE TO SAIL NOV. 28.

UNITS AWAITING SHIPMENT HOME ARE THE 29TH, 100TH, 79TH AND 90TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION, THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION AND THE 16TH ARMY CORPS.

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PARIS, NOV 15-(AP)-A CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SOURCE SAID TODAY PRESIDENT DE GAULLE HAD TOLD THE COMMUNISTS HE PLANNED TO FORM A CABINET FROM THE COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST AND POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT PARTIES AND THAT IF THE PORTFOLIOS OFFERED THE COMMUNISTS WERE REJECTED, HE WOULD RESIGN.

DE GAULLE CONFERRED DAY WITH MAURICE THOREZ, COMMUNIST SECRETARY GENERAL, AND NUMEROUS OTHER POLITICOS. SOCIALIST LEADER LEON BLUM SAW DE GAULLE YESTERDAY.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT POSTS WERE OFFERED THE COMMUNISTS, BUT CLOSE OBSERVERS PREDICTED THE PARTY WOULD GET ONE OF THREE TOP MINISTRIES, PROBABLY JUSTICE.

SW212PES

BERLIN, NOV. 15--(AP)--NEW SCHOOL BOOKS WERE FLOWN HERE TODAY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO 100,000 SCHILDREN IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION. MORE WELCOME TO BERLIN CHILDREN WAS AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY ONE FIRM THAT 1,000,000 TOYS WILL BE PRODUCED IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS

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BERLIN, NOV. 15-(AP)-THREE NEW PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN LICENSED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN BERLIN.

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THEY ARE "SIE" (SHE) FOR WOMEN, "ULENSPIEGEL" FOR THE LITERARY SET AND "HORIZONT" FOR GERMAN YOUTHS. SIE WILL HAVE 100,000 CIRCULATION AT FIRST AND THE OTHERS WILL HAVE 50,000 EACH. THE MAGAZINES WILL BE SOLD ONLY IN BERLIN AT PRESENT BUT EVENTUALLY MAY CIRCULATE NATIONALLY.

THE INFORMATION CONTROL SECTION GRANTED LICENSES TO THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF BERLIN TO RESUME PUBLICATION OF RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES WHICH HITLER BANNED.

HEINZERLING PW 01830 1445

BERLIN, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF SAXONY IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE EXPROPRIATION OF [redacted] PROPERTIES OF [redacted] FRIEDRICH FLICK, INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE.

ITS DECREE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, DEUTSCHES VOLKSZEITUNG, WHICH DENOUNCED FLICK AS A MONOPOLIST AND WAR CRIMINAL. THE NEWSPAPER SUGGESTED SIMILAR ACTION IN OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY.

NO COMPENSATION WAS GIVEN AND NO APPEAL WAS ALLOWED FLICK. THE DECREE SAID THE PROPERTIES WOULD BE USED TO "THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE."

"GERMAN MONOPOLY-CAPITALISTS TWICE LED GERMANY INTO WORLD WARS AND

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THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT A THIRD ATTEMPT IS TO TAKE AWAY THEIR PROPERTIES."

THE COMMUNIST PAPER SAID, "THIS ACTION WAS TAKEN TO SECURE DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.

THIS IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP AND SIMILAR ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN BRANDENBURG AND BERLIN."

FLICK WAS PRESIDENT OR DIRECTOR OF A SCORE OF COMPANIES WITH GREAT INTERESTS IN THE RUHR IN ESSEN, DUESSELDORF, DORTMUND AND COLOGNE. HIS LAST KNOWN VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES WAS IN 1934 WHEN HE CONSULTED NEW YORK BANKERS. EXPROPRIATED PROPERTIES IN SAXONY INCLUDED THE MIDGERMAN STEELWORKS IN RIESA; MOTOR WORKS IN BAUTZEN; AND A FACTORY IN DUESSELDORF.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15 (AP)-[redacted] E.I.DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY SAID TODAY IN A STATEMENT THAT "RECURRING REPORTS FROM GERMANY GIVING THE IMPRESSION THAT THE DU PONT COMPANY IS A SUBSTANTIAL STOCKHOLDER IN THE I.G. FARBEN-INDUSTRIE ARE ENTIRELY INCORRECT."

"THE DU PONT COMPANY HAS NO INVESTMENTS WHATEVER IN I.G. OR

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ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"THE LATEST OF THESE REPORTS," THE DU PONT [illegible] SAID WAS A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED [illegible] TO COL. EDWIN S. PILLBURY, OF BERKELEY, CALIF., FARBEN INDUSTRY CONTROL OFFICER, WHO SAID [illegible] AT KAUFBEUREN, GERMANY THAT DUPONT OWNED SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT OF THE STOCK OF THE $45,000,000 NITROCELLULOSE PLANT AT EBENHAUSEN WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY TNT TUESDAY.

THE PLANT WAS BUILT BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT IN 1939 AND OPERATED ON A LEASE BY DYNAMIT A.G., OF WHICH THE FARBEN CONCERN OWNED 60 PER CENT. COL. PILLBURY SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THE PART OF THE STOCK OWNED BY FARBEN AND DU PONT IMPERIAL CHEMICALS,LTD., OF BRITIAN OWNED SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT.

THE DU PONT STATEMENT SAID:

"the only stock interest du pont ever had in i. g. farben, in 1930, came as the result of an investment of $1,785,582 made in 1925 in the stock of two german explosive firms, dynamit a. g. and koln-rottweil, which later were merged with or came under the control of I. G. the koln-rottweil shares were converted into i. g. shares

the investment was later increased by exercise of purchase rights, by a total of $2,395,316 which was approximately one-half of one percent of the issued shares of that company.

du pont began disposing of its investments in I. g. in 1933 the sale of its whole remaining i. g. investment was authorized by du pont in 1934. this proved difficult because of currency regulations and blocked mark requirements. the i. g. stock was, however, fully disposed of in 1940 as at a loss of $671,406 and the dynamit a. g. shares, sold at the same time, were liquidated at a loss of $534,359.

BY DON DOANE

DACHAU, NOV. 15-(AP)-AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT WHO SPENT 13 MONTHS IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS TODAY HAD THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING ONE OF THE DACHAU GUARDS WHO BEAT HIM GO ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE -- AND OF KNOWING HE AIDED IN BRINGING THE GUARD TO JUSTICE.

LT.ALFRED LAURENCE, 34, OF (INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 3905 SPRUCE ST.) PHILADELPHIA, LIVED IN GERMANY UNTIL 1937. NOW HE IS A MEMBER OF THE WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATING TEAM WHICH COMPILED EVIDENCE FOR THE TRIAL OF 40 MEMBERS OF THE DACHAU STAFF ACCUSED OF TORTURING INMATES.

WHEN LAURENCE FIRST ENTERED DACHAU WITH U.S. TROOPS LAST APRIL, HE MADE A SPECIAL SEARCH FOR THE BURLY, BLOND SS MAN NAMED SCHOETTL WHO HAD BEEN "FUEHRER" OF HIS CELLBLOCK IN 1937.

"HE WAS ONE OF THE MOST BRUTAL MEN IN CAMP," LAURENCE RECALLED. "HE KILLED SEVERAL OF MY COMRADES AND BEAT ME REPEATEDLY."

SCHOETTL WAS DISCOVERED AT A SUBSIDIARY CAMP. CONFRONTED BY

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LAURENCE, INVESTIGATORS SAY HE RECALLED THE BEATINGS.

LAURENCE IS NOT ABLE TO TESTIFY AGAINST SCHOETTL BECAUSE THE OFFENSES OCCURRED BEFORE THE 1942-45 PERIOD COVERED BY THE INDICTMENT.

"BUT I'M GLAD TO SEE THE MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR SO MUCH MISERY AMONG THE ACCUSED ANYWAY," LAURENCE SAID.

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THE U.S. ARMY LIEUTENANT, WHOSE PARENTS TOOK THEIR OWN LIVES TO AVOID NAZI PERSECUTION, FOUND SOME FORMER COMPANIONS STILL ALIVE IN THE CAMP.

"I PROMISED THEM I WOULD RETURN IF I LIVED," LAURENCE DECLARED. "I DID."

A LAWYER AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER, LAURENCE WAS RELEASED IN OCTOBER, 1937, AFTER HE PROMISED TO LEAVE EUROPE. HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED BOTH AT SACHSENHAUSEN AND DACHAU.

JJ820AES

INS Dachau (Dodne after 5pm

THE PROSECUTION IS HEADED BY LT. COL. WILLIAM DENSON OF (39 5TH AVE.) NEW YORK. ASSISTED BY CAPT. RICHARD G. MCCUSKEY OF CANTON, OHIO. AIDING IN THE DEFENSE WILL BE CAPT. JOHN A. WAY OF (42 GLENDALE RD.) HOUSTON, TEX.; MAJ. MAURICE J. MCKEOWN OF (1 LENOX PL.) MAPLEWOOD, N.J.; AND CAPT. DALWIN J. MILES, OF)1917 MAYFAIR RD.) SCHENECTADY, N.Y.

400

A BRITISH SOURCE SAID AFTER THE COURT ADJOURNED THAT IT STILL WAS 50-50 CHANCE WHETHER THE TRIBUNAL WOULD START THE TRIAL ON SCHEDULE NOV. 20, OR ADD ALFRIED KRUPP TO THE LIST OF DEFENDANTS AND GRANT HIS COUNSEL A 30-DAY DELAY. THE BRITON SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY THAT THE SUGGESTION FOR A 12-DAY DELAY TO DEC. 2 WOULD BE GRANTED. November 8 (DAY) DeLuce xxx be declared

U.S. PROSECUTOR JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON DISCLOSED HE HAD ESTABLISHED A PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED STATES TRIAL COUNSEL, HEADED BY COL. ROGER G. STOREY AND INCLUDING MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, SIDNEY S. ALDERMAN AND THOMAS J. DODD.

THE FOUR JUDGES OF THE COURT GAVE NO INDICATION WHEN A DECISION WOULD BE REACHED ON THE U.S. MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE ALFRIED KRUPP AS A DEFENDANT IN PLACE OF HIS FATHER, 75-YEAR-OLD GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, WHO IS REPORTED NEAR DEATH. KRUPP'S ATTORNEYS HAVE INDICATED THAT SHOULD THE SUBSTITUTION BE APPROVED, THEY WOULD MOVE FOR A 30-DAY DELAY IN THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE TOLD THE GERMAN LAWYERS:

"YOU WILL NOT BE ASKED TO STATE WHAT EVIDENCE YOU WISH TO SUBMIT UNTIL THE PROSECUTION CASE IS CLOSED," HE SAID. #

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NIGHT LEAD SWISS

BERN, NOV. 15--(AP)---SWISS GOVERNMENT CIRCLES SAID TODAY 3,000 PROPERTY REPORTS WERE BEING EXAMINED FOR POSSIBLE CONCEALMENT OF GERMAN ASSETS, BUT THAT THE TOTAL WAS "NOT AS HIGH AS REPORTED ABROAD."

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THE COMMENT WAS MADE AFTER GOVERNMENT SOURCES HAD DENIED EVIDENCE PLACED BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE BY SENATOR KILGORE (D-W.VA.) THAT SWISS GOVERNMENT AND [redacted] BANKING OFFICIALS HAD COLLABORATED WITH GERMAN BANKERS IN AN EFFORT TO CONCEAL GERMAN FUNDS IN SWITZERLAND EARLY IN 1945.

THE SWISS INQUIRY IS ABOUT TO BE CONCLUDED, IT WAS SAID, AND THE ALLIES WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS.

MOSCOW, NOV 15-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH OCCUPIED THIRD PLACE IN THE PRE-WAR WORLD AS A COTTON PRODUCER, HAS DISCLOSED PLANS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ABOVE THE PRE-WAR-LEVEL TO PROVIDE RAW MATERIAL FOR AN EVER-GROWING TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A MOSCOW NEWS ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT SAID ONE OF THE CHIEF TASKS OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS WILL BE TO TAKE THE LEADERSHIP IN COTTON PRODUCTION, AND TO STEP UP PRODUCTION OF RUBBER-BEARING PLANTS, TEA, FLAX, HEMP, TOBACCO ANI SUGAR BEETS.

M645AES

WARSAW, NOV 15-(AP)-A POLISH ECONOMIC MISSION LEFT FOR WASHINGTON YESTERDAY TO SEEK AMERICAN CREDITS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POLAND AND TO PRESENT POLISH REQUIREMENTS TO UNRRA OFFICIALS.

LUDWIG RAJCHMAN HEADED THE MISSION, WHICH INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COAL, TEXTILE, STEEL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND THE RAILROADS. EXPERTS OF THE FOREIGN AND FINANCE MINISTRIES ALSO ARE MAKING THE TRIP.

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WARSAW, NOV. [redacted] 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-COL. WALTER A. PASHLEY, U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE, ASKED AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN TODAY FOR AID IN DETERMINING THE WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] ROBERT RICE BREWER, 25, A PARACHUTIST FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO WAS CAPTURED IN THE FIRST D-DAY COMBAT JUMP IN THE NORMANDY INVASION.

BREWER, SON OF MRS. F. G. BREWER OF (708 SOUTH 77TH WAY) [redacted] BIRMINGHAM, WAS A MEMBER OF THE [redacted] 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION. HE WAS LIBERATED BY THE RUSSIANS FROM A NAZI PRISON CAMP MARCH 31. A WOUNDED MAN, HE WAS LEFT BEHIND AT FIRST WITH A DOZEN OTHER WOUNDED AT A [redacted] HOSPITAL AT KUESTRIN ON THE ODER. LATER HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED EASTWARD.

A CHECK OF ALL SOURCES IN POLAND FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT HIM. PASHLEY SAID HE WOULD SEEK AN INVESTIGATION FROM THE DISPLACED AND MISSING PERSONS UNIT IN BERLIN.

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, NOV. 15-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PAUL HOFFMANN, "HANGMAN OF THE INFAMOUS EXTERMINATION CAMP [redacted] MAJDANEK," WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH AT LUBLIN IN POLAND. NBC RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

NBC 8 RM 1027

FLORENCE, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE FLORENCE STUDY CENTER FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WHICH HAD AN ENROLLMENT OF 2,500 DURING THE FOUR MONTHS OF ITS EXISTENCE, CLOSED TODAY.

ONE OF ITS FINAL PROJECTS WAS A LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE MODELED AFTER THE ONE BEING HELD IN WASHINGTON. AIR AND SERVICE FORCES, NEGRO TROOPS AND NISEI PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, AT WHICH RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED CALLING FOR:

ACCEPTANCE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR SETTLEMENT OF ALL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT LABOR RELATIONS PANEL APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT; ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO DETERMINE COST OF LIVING INDICES; CREATION OF LABOR'S OWN "SUPREME COURT" TO SETTLE JURISDICTIONAL QUARRELS; EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, AND AN END TO RACIAL OR OTHER DISCRIMINATION.

SPEAKERS INCLUDED LT.COL.JOHN H.HOUGEN, FORMER DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA LAW SCHOOL, WHO PRESIDED; AND DR.FLOYD REEVES, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

JJ812AES

NOV 16 1945

30.24 — 31669

ROME, NOV. 15--(AP)--PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED NEW RIOTS TODAY IN SOUTHERN ITALY WHICH HAS BEEN SWEPT BY POLITICAL DISORDERS FOR A MONTH THE PAST MONTH.

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID "NUMEROUS" PERSONS WERE WOUNDED IN CLASH BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND WAR VETERANS AT BRINDISI CAUSED WHEN AFTER REPATRIATES FROM RUSSIA LEAPED ON THE SPEAKER'S STAND DURING A LEFTIST RALLY AND PROTESTED AGAINST PRO-RUSSIAN ORATORY.

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AT GORIGLIANO CALABRO IN CALABRIA MONARCHISTS RAIDED A COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND A CHAMBER OF LABOR, IT WAS REPORTED. WORKERS WERE SAID TO HAVE GONE ON A GENERAL STRIKE AT BITONTO NEAR BARI IN PROTEST AGAINST RECENT RAIDS AGAINST COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS.

MEANWHILE, ALLIED AND ITALIAN POLICE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ARRESTED 180 PERSONS AND SEIZED MANY WEAPONS IN A RAID IN THE NAPLES AREA.

APR/BRIASO1115/THO/935A

LIMA, NOV.15-(AP)-- THE LIMA PRESS EXPRESS DISSATISFACTION TODAY WITH A NEW LAW APPROVED BY THE SENATE LAST NIGHT TO REPLACE A 1939 DECREE SHARPLY RESTRICTING THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

MOST OF THE CRITICISM WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE NEW LAW WHICH SPECIFIED THAT "ANYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH ANY PUBLICITY ORGAN WHICH IS NOT CONTRARY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE THE BASIS OF THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC X X X"

THE NEWSPAPER EL ECOMERCIO SAID EDITORIAL THAT THE ARTICLE WAS A VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BECUUSE IT "PRETENDED THAT THE PARTY DOMINATING CONGRESS IS IDENTIFIED WITH DEMOCRACY AND THAT CRITICISMS BEING MADE AGAINST THAT PARTY ARE HARMFUL TO DEMOCRACY."

LA PRENSA AND A JORNADA ALSO CRITICIZED THE BILL AS INADEQUATE. LA TRIBUNA, ORGAN OF THE APRISTA (PEOPLES) PARTY WHICH SPONSORED THE BILL, ALONE CAME TO ITS DEFENSE.

AQ 11900 THRU NINTH--JA--347A

SYDNEY, NOV. 16-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF AUSTRALIAN WIVES OF U.S. SERVICEMEN AWAITING PASSAGE TO AMERICA FOUND THEIR PRIORITIES SHUFFLED TODAY BY A NEW U.S.ARMY REGULATION REGARDING VISAS. IT GIVES PRIORITY OF TRANSPORTATION ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THE HUSBANDS HAVE BEEN BACK IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER OVERSEAS SERVICE. CANCELLING THE OLD SYSTEM OF PRIORITY BY DATE OF VISA.
WE107PES

NOV 16 1945

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE BRITISH TO THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY. AUSTRALIANS FLIERS NOW IN THE BRITISH ~~XXXX~~ AIR FLEET/ARM WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET AIR ARM AT THE SAME TIME AS THE CARRIERS.

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PALESTINE
BY GEORGE PALMER
TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, NOV 15-(AP)-PARATROOPERS OF THE COMBAT-TESTED BRITISH 6TH AIRBORNE DIVISION PATROLLED THE DEBRIS-LITTERED STREETS OF TEL AVIV TODAY AFTER QUEELING RIOTS WHICH LEFT TWO DEAD AND MORE THAN 40 INJURED LAST NIGHT.
THE "RED DEVILS" WERE CALLED OUT AFTER A MEETING PROTESTING THE STATEMENT ON PALESTINE WHICH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY EXPLODED INTO WILD DISORDER.
AFTER THE MEETING A CROWD OF JEWISH CIVILIANS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 400 AND 500 BY BRITISH OFFICERS MARCHED THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY AND REPULSED POLICE EFFORTS TO DISPERSE THEM.
DURING THE DEMONSTRATION THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE WAS SET ABLAZE WITH TORCHES, AND THE CENTRAL POSTOFFICE AND TWO OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WERE ATTACKED. POLICE WERE STONED IN STIFF FIGHTING AROUND COLONY SQUARE IN THE MAIN BUSINESS DISTRICT.
THE BRITISH PARATROOPERS APPEARED JUST IN TIME TO FRUSTRATE A MOB EFFORT TO TOUCH OFF GASOLINE WHICH HAD BEEN POURED INTO THE POSTOFFICE.
THE "RED DEVILS" -- WEARING CAMOUFLAGE SUITS AND ARMED WITH TOMMY GUNS AND RIFLES -- HOISTED BANNERS WHICH SAID, IN HEBREW, ARABIC AND ENGLISH, "DISPERSE OR WE FIRE."
THE CROWD CONTINUED TO THROW STONES SAID THE BRITISH COMMANDER, MAJOR JOHN SHOPEE, AND AFTER THREE BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED, HE ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO FIRE. HE SAID ONE SOLDIER FIRED TWO SHOTS AND ONE RIOTING CIVILIAN WAS WOUNDED.
THE CROWD CONTINUED TO THROW ROCKS, SHOPEE SAID. HE DECLARED HE GAVE A SECOND ORDER. TWO MORE ROUNDS WERE FIRED AND ANOTHER DEMONSTRATOR WAS WOUNDED.
BY 11 P.M. THE RIOTERS HAD BEEN DISPERSED. OTHER CIVILIANS HAD VIRTUALLY DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE 11 P.M. CURFEW. MILITARY AND POLICE CASUALTIES -- FROM EIGHT TO 10 OF EACH -- WERE EVACUATED. TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS BEGAN TO PATROL THE CITY WHILE BRITISH AND POLICE ARMORED CARS RINGED THE TROUBLE SPOT.
A 12-HOUR STRIKE PROTESTING BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM PRECEDED THE OUTBREAK.

A11
(TWELVE PERSONS WERE INJURED WHEN YOUTHS STONED BUSES AND TAXIS IN A SMALLER-SCALE OUTBREAK IN JERUSALEM YESTERDAY AFTER A MASS PROTEST MEETING AGAINST THE BRITISH PROPOSALS DREW AN AUDIENCE OF THOUSANDS.
(REUTERS QUOTED AN OFFICIAL POLICE BULLETIN WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT ONE ARAB AND ONE PALESTINIAN CONSTABLE WERE INJURED IN FIGHTING BETWEEN YOUNG JEWS AND ARAB SHEPHERDS NEAR HAIFA, WHERE ANOTHER MEETING WAS HELD. THE BULLETIN SAID THAT A U.S. ARMY SERGEANT AND ONE OTHER PERSON WERE CUT BY GLASS SPLINTERS IN THE TEL AVIV OUTBREAK.
(IN JERUSALEM THE PALESTINE ARAB PARTY, WHICH CLAIMS TO REPRESENT THE MAJORITY OF ARABS IN THE TROUBLED NATION, ECHOED JEWISH DISSATISFACTION WITH BEVIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE WOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE JEWISH PROBLEM. THE ARAB PARTY SAID THAT BRITAIN HAD BROKEN HER PROMISE TO GIVE PALESTINE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES "HAS NO BUSINESS IN THE AFFAIRS OF PALESTINE.")
MK313ARS

ADD BATAVIA (Erickson) NL1XX remaining

"BEYOND LIES THE GOVERNMENT PAWNSHOP OFFICE AND THE MAIN FIRE STATION, BOTH BATTERED BY ARTILLERY AND NOW OCCUPIED BY THE INDIANS.
"ON OUR LEFT IS THE COTA STATION, THE MAIN RAIL TERMINAL, TAKEN AFTER STIFF FIGHTING.
"BEHIND IT, TO THE REAR AND JUST BEYOND THE BRITISH PERIMETER, ARE FOUR COLUMNS OF THICK, BLACK SMOKE, WHERE THE INDONESIANS FIRED RUBBER AND OIL DUMPS AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSES IN A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY.
"THERE HAVE BEEN SUCH FIRES BY DAY AND NIGHT SINCE THE FIGHTING BEGAN."
INDONESIANS SUPPORTED BY MORTARS AND MACHINEGUNS KEPT ASSAULTING BRITISH POSITIONS, AND KEPT INDIAN TROOPS BUSY MOPPING UP REAR AREAS UNDER CONTINUOUS SNIPING AND MORTAR FIRE.
SW&G237PES

NOV 16 1945

CHINA SITUATION (350)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
PEIPING, NOV. 15-(AP)-THREE MONTHS AFTER JAPAN'S CAPITULATION, THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA IS DESCRIBED POLITELY AS "DELICATE."
CHINESE COMMUNIST AND NATIONALIST FORCES JOCKEY FOR POSITION AND OCCASIONALLY CLASH FOR CONTROL OF TERRITORY WHICH BELONGS NO LONGER TO A FOREIGN ENEMY.
THE JAPANESE WAIT FOR THEIR ARMIES TO BE DISARMED AND SENT HOME BUT THE PROCESS STILL IS FAR FROM COMPLETE.
AMERICAN MARINES WAIT IMPATIENTLY FOR ORDERS TO RETURN HOME AND FREQUENTLY WONDER WHAT BROUGHT THEM TO CHINA IN THE FIRST PLACE.
SOME 100,000 KOREANS IN NORTH CHINA ARE WAITING REPATRIATION.
SMALL NUMBERS OF GERMAN NATIONALS KNOW THAT EVENTUALLY THEY WILL BE SENT TO THE REICH. THEY AWAIT THE DAY WITH MIXED EMOTIONS.
OVER ALL, HANGS THE THREAT OF FULL SCALE CIVIL WAR. THUS FAR THE CHINESE CIVIL STRIFE HAS BEEN MORE A BATTLE OF WITS AND MANEUVER, MORE A PAPER OFFENSIVE OF RUMORS AND REPORTS T.T.I.

30.24 — 31671

THE CHINESE CIVIL STRIFE HAS BEEN MORE A BATTLE OF WITS AND MANEUVER, MORE A PAPER OFFENSIVE OF RUMORS AND REPORTS THAN ACTUAL PITCHED ENGAGEMENTS.

BUT ALL ELEMENTS OF A LONG AND BLOODY CAMPAIGN ARE HERE. THE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAVE A STRONG HOLD ON SIX PROVINCES, FEEL THEY MUST FIGHT TO SURVIVE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES FEEL THEY MUST EXTERMINATE ALL OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF A UNIFIED CHINA. HOW FAR THESE TWO FORCES WILL GO IN SETTLING THEIR DIFFERENCES BY ARMS DEPENDS UPON NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL MEET IN CHUNGKING NOV. 20.

EACH DAY IN THE VERNACULAR PRESS THERE ARE LONG REPORTS OF TROUBLE THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCES OF SHANTUNG, HOPEH, SHANSI, HONAN, SUIYUAN AND CHAHAR. IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE COMMUNISTS SEIZED THE INITIATIVE AND HAD THEIR ARMIES IN MOTION BEFORE THE NATIONALIST TROOPS WERE FULLY DEPLOYED TO THE NORTH.

DESTRUCTION OF VITAL LINKS IN EVERY MAJOR RAILROAD FROM CENTRAL TO NORTH CHINA BY COMMUNIST TROOPS AND VILLAGERS IN THE AREAS THEY FREED FROM THE JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY WORKED TO THE GREATEST DISADVANTAGE OF TROOPS OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. NATIONALIST TROOPS ON THE OTHER HAND HAVE THE MORAL VALUE OF 60,000 AMERICAN MARINES PRESENT IN THE PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND TSINGTAO AREAS OF NORTH CHINA AND THE ASSISTANCE OF A UNITED STATES TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON IN FLYING TWO ARMIES NORTH FROM HANKOW AND SHANGHAI. IN ADDITION, THE U.S. 7TH FLEET PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION TO MORE NATIONALIST TROOPS FOR LANDINGS IN NORTH CHINA.

NOV 7 6 1945

A17FX

THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THE GREAT DELAY IN DISARMING JAPANESE TROOPS IN PEIPING HAS PROVIDED THE NATIONALIST FORCES WITH ADDITIONAL POWER IN OPPOSING THE COMMUNISTS. WHILE ACCURATE FIGURES ARE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, IT IS RELIABLY ESTIMATED THAT NO MORE THAN 10,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DISARMED IN THE PEIPING REGIONAL AREA, WHICH FORMERLY WAS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR JAPAN'S NORTH CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION, IT WAS VERIFIED BY THIS CORRESPONDENT, JAPANESE TROOPS AND AMERICAN MARINES STOOD GUARD DUTY TOGETHER ON PEIPING'S WEST AIRFIELD WHEN IT WAS REPORTED THAT 300 CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE APPROACHING. THE COMMUNISTS NEVER PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ELSEWHERE. THEIR MOVEMENT HAS BEEN FROM SOUTH TO NORTH AND TO THE NORTHWEST IN A GENERAL RETIREMENT FROM CENTRAL CHINA TO THE NORTHERN PROVINCES. A LINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ALONG THE GREAT WALL. RECENT ACTIVITY FROM KALGAN TO KWEISUI AND PAOTOW IN SUIYUAN PROVINCE APPARENTLY HAS BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE RIGHT FLANK AND HOLD OPEN AN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM INNER MONGOLIA TO MANCHURIA.

THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE DIRECT OR RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM INSIDE MANCHURIA. ONE REPORT, UNCONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES, WAS PROVIDED BY TWO CHINESE PILOTS WHO FLEW MAO TEH-HUI, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR MANCHURIA, AND HIS PARTY TO RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED CHANGCHUN. ON THE RETURN TO PEIPING, THE FLIERS SAID THE CHINESE OFFICIALS AND THEMSELVES VIRTUALLY WERE CONFINED TO THEIR HOTEL QUARTERS BY SOVIET OFFICIALS. THEY SAID THAT WHEN THEY WENT FOR A STROLL TO LOOK OVER THE CITY, RUSSIAN TROOPS STOPPED THEM, SEIZED THEIR CAMERA AND TOLD THEM NOT TO LEAVE THE HOTEL WITHOUT AN ESCORT.

THE FLIERS ADDED THAT ALL MOTOR CARS AND HORSE DRAWN CARRIAGES HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN AND THAT MAO WAS OBLIGED TO RIDE IN A RICKSHAW BECAUSE NO OTHER TRANSPORTATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE.

ALSO WITHOUT CONFIRMATION WAS A REPORT THAT THE CHINESE DELEGATION'S RADIO TRANSMITTER WAS SEIZED AND IT WAS UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH CHUNGKING FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

A1SFX

COUNTERING THIS WAS THE RECENT STATEMENT OF GEN. HO YING-CHIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CHINESE ARMIES, THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE PROVING FULLY COOPERATIVE IN ARRANGING FOR THE TRANSFER OF MANCHURIA FROM RUSSIAN TO CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL. SUBSEQUENT REPORTS HAVE INDICATED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHDRAWING ON A LARGE SCALE WHILE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS KEEP ACCESS TO MANCHURIA LOCKED AND BARRED TO NATIONALIST TROOPS.

THERE ARE INNUMERABLE REPORTS OF COMMUNIST TROOPS OCCUPYING SMALL VILLAGES THROUGH SHANTUNG, OF COMMUNIST FORCES INFILTRATING ACROSS THE TIENTSIN-PEIPING RAILROAD TOWARD MANCHURIA AND OF COMMUNISTS CAPTURING TWO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT GENERALS. BUT VERIFICATION OF MANY OF THESE REPORTS IS LACKING.

OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE CONCILATION MEETING IN CHUNGKING NEXT TUESDAY, WITH ORDERS GIVEN ON BOTH SIDES TO CEASE FIRE AND WITHDRAW FROM THE RAILROADS WHICH WILL BE PLACED UNDER POLICE PROTECTION, WILL BE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SETTLE CHINA'S LARGEST PROBLEM WITHOUT A SHOWDOWN BATTLE.

IF IT FAILS, IT IS ALTOGETHER POSSIBLE THAT WAR AND BLOODSHED WILL CONTINUE TO BE THIS NATION'S WAY OF LIFE, AS IT HAS BEEN FOR SO MANY YEARS.

HW1255APS NM

HONG KONG, NOV. 16-(AP)-A CHINESE REPORT FROM THE BOUNDARY OF BRITISH-LEASED TERRITORY ON THE MAINLAND TOLD TODAY OF 19 JAPANESE DISGUISED AS CHINESE TRYING TO REACH CANTON BY TRAIN. THE REPORT SAID 16 WERE CAPTURED AND THREE ESCAPED THROUGH A TRAIN WINDOW.

THE REPORT SAID MANY JAPANESE HAD ORGANIZED ARMED GANGS WHICH CONCEALED THO VES IN

THE REPORT SAID MANY JAPANESE HAD ORGANIZED ARMED GANGS WHICH CONCEALED THEMSELVES IN CHINESE VILLAGES.

JP834AES

NIGHT LEAD INDOCHINA

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, NOV. 16-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS REOCCUPYING AREAS OF INDOCHINA HAVE RESTORED ORDER IN RUBBER PLANTATIONS FROM 70 TO 80 MILES NORTH OF SAIGON AND "MOST COOLIES HAVE RETURNED TO WORK AND FACTORIES ARE STARTING UP," AN ANGLO-FRENCH STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

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THE NATIONALIST VIET MINH MOVEMENT HAS COLLAPSED IN THAT AREA, IT ADDED.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED NEW "INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM" BROKE OUT YESTERDAY IN SOUTHERN SAIGON, AND "THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE REBEL ACTIVITY AROUND CHO JAO AND GOCONG," 40 AND 30 MILES SOUTH OF SAIGON. "IMPORTANT MOPPING UP OPERATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS IN THE AREA OF VINH LONG," 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, IT SAID.

THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED CASUALTIES OF 27 KILLED, 32 WOUNDED, AND ONE MISSING IN SKIRMISHES WITH ANNAMESE NATIONALISTS SINCE THE REOCCUPATION BEGAN, AND THE BRITISH REPORTED BRITISH AND INDIAN LOSSES OF 19 KILLED, 80 WOUNDED AND FOUR MISSING.

AN IMPORTANT VIET MINH HEADQUARTERS WAS CAPTURED ABOARD A RADIO-EQUIPPED, ARMED JUNK IN THE CANTHO AREA, ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

WD1209PES

TOKYO.NOV.15-(AP)-EDWIN S.PAULEY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REPARATIONS REPRESENTATIVE WHO ARRIVED IN TOKYO TUESDAY, SAID TODAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE HE BELIEVED JAPAN WOULD BE UNABLE TO PAY THE COST OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION, LET ALONE "RECURRING REPARATIONS."

"THE COST OF OCCUPATION IS STAGGERING, IT'S SO BIG," PAULEY SAID.

PAULEY EXPLAINED THAT UNITED STATES POLICY IS TO USE JAPANESE WEALTH:

1. FOR OCCUPATION.
2. FOR THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS WHICH ARE THE MINIMUM TO ASSURE SURVIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
3. FOR REPARATIONS.

"I AM NOT OPTIMISTIC THAT THERE WILL BE ANYTHING LEFT FOR REPARATIONS OF A RECURRING NATURE AFTER PAYING THE COST OF OCCUPATION," HE SAID.

THEN, LATER, IN ANSWERING A DIRECT QUESTION, HE SAID HE DID NOT THINK JAPAN WOULD BE ABLE EVEN TO PAY OCCUPATION COSTS.

EXPLAINING "RECURRING REPARATIONS," PAULEY SAID THEY WERE REPARATIONS WHICH MIGHT BE PAID AFTER THE REMOVAL OF TANGIBLE ASSETS SUCH AS GOLD, SILVER AND MACHINERY WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

FJ613ACS

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 15-(AP)- NOV 6 1945 NEWLY-ORGANIZED ARGENTINE LABOR PARTY TODAY PLEDGED ITS SUPPORT TO COL.JUAN PERON, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF WAR, IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT FEBRUARY.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED IN AN APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER IN WHICH IT WAS STATED THE GROUP ALREADY HAD 52,000 REGISTERED MEMBERS.

LINED UP AGAINST PERON, WILL BE THE NATION'S THREE RANKING POLITICAL PARTIES--THE RADICALS, THE LARGEST POLITICAL GROUP IN THE COUNTRY, AND SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS. ANNOUNCEMENT OF A POPULAR FRONT AGAINST PERON WAS MADE LAST NIGHT BY THE THREE GROUPS.

SN1146PES

WASHINGTON.NOV.15-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE NEWS CONFERENCE WHICH PRODUCED THE THREE-POWER DECLARATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY WAS THE MOST SOLEMN ONE PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS CONDUCTED.

THERE WAS NONE OF THE PRELIMINARY BANTERING WHICH USUALLY GOES ON BETWEEN MR.TRUMAN AND NEWSMEN IN THE BRIEF SECONDS BEFORE THE WHITE HOUSE AIDE CALLS: "ALL IN, MR.PRESIDENT."

INSTEAD, THE PRESIDENT SAT QUIETLY BETWEEN UNSMILING CLEMENT ATTLEE OF BRITAIN AND W.L.MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA.

MR.TRUMAN HAD A HALF-SMILE ON HIS FACE AS HE AROSE TO ADDRESS THE CONFERENCE. HE FIRST TOLD REPORTERS THAT ANY QUESTIONS ON THE DECLARATION WOULD HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THEY HAD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH IT.

THEN, GRAVELY, HE PLUNGED INTO A RAPID READING OF THE 1,000-WORD TEXT IN A SLIGHTLY HUSKY VOICE. HE HELD THE MANUSCRIPT IN HIS RIGHT HAND AND GESTICULATED SLIGHTLY WITH HIS LEFT.

ATTLEE, ON THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT, SAT WITH HIS HANDS FOLDED, LISTENING. KING OCCASIONALLY SENT HIS FOREFINGER COURSING UP AND DOWN HIS FACE.

THE PRESIDENT RAISED HIS VOICE DURING THE READING ONLY SLIGHTLY TO DRIVE HOME THE CLIMACTIC POINTS OF THE DECLARATION. PARTICULARLY, HE EMPHASIZED THE WORDS RECIPROCAL AND EXCHANGE IN REFERENCES TO ATOMIC ENERGY INFORMATION.

THE CONFERENCE LASTED LESS THAN 10 MINUTES. WHEN THE PRESIDENT HAD FINISHED READING, REPORTERS SHOUTED THE USUAL "THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT," AND BOLTED FROM THE ROOM TO TELEPHONE THE DECLARATION TO THEIR OFFICES.

FR1243PES

WASHINGTON,NOV.15-(AP)-A MARINE PLATOON SERGEANT AND A NAVY COMMANDER WERE AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL.

MR. AND MRS. ADELARE JULIAN, FISKDALE, MASS., ACCEPTED THE AWARD FOR THEIR SON, SGT. JOSEPH R. JULIAN, WHO WAS KILLED ON IWO JIMA MARCH 9.

MRS. SHELAGH J. DAVIS, 2212 CARLETON ST., BERKELEY, CALIF., ACCEPTED THE DECORATION AWARDED HER HUSBAND, THE LATE CMDR. GEORGE F. DAVIS. HE WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE DESTROYER WALKE (CG) AND DIED OF INJURIES WHEN HIS SHIP WAS ATTACKED IN JANUARY, 1945.

SGT. JULIAN WAS CITED FOR "CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY" WHILE SERVING WITH THE FIRST BATTALION, 27TH MARINES, FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, ON IWO JIMA.

HIS CITATION RELATED THAT WHEN HIS COMPANY WAS HALTED BY FIRE FROM A JAPANESE PILLBOX SGT. JULIAN, ADVANCING ALONE, "HURLED DEADLY DEMOLITIONS AND WHITE PHOSPHOROUS GRENADES INTO THE EMPLACEMENT, KILLING TWO OF THE ENEMY AND DRIVING THE REMAINING FIVE OUT INTO THE ADJOINING TRENCH SYSTEM. SEIZING A DISCARDED RIFLE, HE JUMPED INTO THE TRENCH AND DISPATCHED THE FIVE BEFORE THEY COULD MAKE AN ESCAPE. X X X IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, HE LAUNCHED A BAZOOKA ATTACK UNASSISTED, FIRING FOUR POUNDS INTO THE ONE REMAINING PILLBOX AND COMPLETELY DESTROYING IT BEFORE HE FELL, MORTALLY WOUNDED BY A VICIOUS BURST OF ENEMY FIRE."

COMDR. DAVIS' CITATION DISCLOSED THAT HE REFUSED TO BE TAKEN BELOW DESPITE SERIOUS INJURIES UNTIL HE SAW ALL FIRES ON HIS SHIP UNDER CONTROL AND THE SHIP'S SAFETY ASSURED AFTER SHE HAD BEEN HIT BY JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES. HE DIED SEVERAL HOURS LATER.

AB1PES

30.24 — 31673

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., NOV. 15-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 6,657 VETERANS, INCLUDING SEABEES FROM OKINAWA AND MARINES AND SAILORS FROM PACIFIC FORWARD AREAS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD FIVE NAVY SHIPS. THREE CIVILIAN NEWS CORRESPONDENTS ALSO RETURNED.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE JAMES LINDSLEY, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND JULIAN HARTT, LOS ANGELES, AND JOHN HENRY, NEW YORK, BOTH OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE. THEY ARRIVED ON THE ESCORT CARRIER LUNGA POINT, WHICH ALSO CARRIED 490 VETERANS.

LEADING THE PARADE OF SHIPS WAS THE DESTROYER HOPKINS WITH 65 SERVICEMEN. NOT UNTIL THE SHIP TIED UP AT THE PIER DID THE CREW LEARN THEY HAD RECEIVED THE NAVY COMMENDATION FOR ACTION PRECEDING LANDINGS AT LINGAYEN GULF. LT.R.L.JACOBS, SAN FRANCISCO, IS SKIPPER OF THE HOPKINS.

OTHER SHIPS AND THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WERE: ASSAULT TRANSPORTS BOLLINGER, 2,275; GRIGGS, 1,981; AND SANBORN, 1,843.

JQ11PCS NM

A83

NEW YORK, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE VERY REV. HEWLETT JOHNSON, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, DESCRIBED RUSSIA TODAY AS A LAND OF INCREASING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND A FERTILE FIELD FOR CHRISTIANITY.

"I CAN SEE NO MOREFRUITFUL SOIL FOR CHRISTIANITY THAN IN THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION," DEAN JOHNSON TOLD CLERGYMEN AT A CALVARY CHURCH RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR. "I CAN SEE ELEMENTS OF A GRAND NEW FAITH RISING UP IN THOSE COMMUNISTS."

DEAN JOHNSON RECALLED THAT ON A RECENT TRIP TO RUSSIA HE HAD SEEN AS MANY AS 10,000 PERSONS IN SOVIET CHURCHES, WHICH HE SAID NOW WERE FREE TO PRINT RELIGIOUS MATTER, TRAIN YOUNG CLERGYMEN AND CONDUCT WHATEVER RELIGIOUS RITES THEY DESIRED.

HE SAID THAT RUSSIAN BAPTIST LEADERS HAD TOLD HIM THAT "FRIENDLINESS HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF HOSTILITY" BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE.

HJ950PES

Chinese Nationalists Drive into Manchuria

Chiang's Forces Punch Through Great Wall in First Ground Penetration; Yanks Threaten Air Attacks After Shooting Incident.

CHINWANGTAO, Nov. 16—(AP) Chinese Nationalist troops punched through the Great Wall of China into Manchuria today, Nationalist army headquarters announced.

Headquarters said this first ground penetration of Manchuria by the Nationalists followed withdrawal of the Communist Eighth Route army forces from the city of Chanhaikwan, coastal terminus of the wall.

Light Skirmishing

The entry was reported achieved with only light skirmishing.

The report added there had been no heavy fighting at any time. (Earlier there had been reports the Communists were massed in strength at Shanhaikwan and were prepared to wage a large scale battle.)

The announcement came from Gen. Tu Li-Ming, commander of Nationalist forces for Manchuria.

The abrupt end of the armed stalemate along the Great Wall came three days after it had been reported in Chungking that Shanhaikwan had fallen to the Nationalists, actually at that time, the Communists had pushed down from the gate city and had reached within seven miles of Nationalist headquarters at Chinwangtao, the Nationalist commander said.

Tu explained that his forces recovered their former positions after one division was sent on a wide enveloping movement, passing through the wall at the virtually undefended town of Chiumen, six miles west of Shanhaikwan, and then sliced down to threaten the rear of the Communists.

"We have driven 10,000 Communist bandits out of Shanhaikwan and have taken the city," said General Tu, beaming in obviously good spirits.

Suddenly the short, young general broke into laughter and added that apparently the Communists thought American combat planes flying over the area were going to make strafing runs "so they withdrew from their positions." American planes have been in the area for several weeks but none has been used in support of the Nationalist operation.

Tu said a narrow escape lane was left open conveniently to the Communists and they used it on finding they virtually were surrounded.

The Nationalists began the entry this morning. By noon, most of the city was under control, the general added.

Later he acknowledged that he and his party went only as far as the suburbs because "things are very confused" in the center but he emphasized that there was no heavy fighting at any time and casualties on both sides were very light.

Shots fired from a Communist-held village upon a train bearing a U. S. Marine general brought a stern Marine threat of punitive air attack today as Chinese Communists and government forces maneuvered for possession of Manchuria and the rich northern provinces.

U. S. China theater headquarters announced that the shots were fired yesterday at the train of Maj. Gen. DeWitt Peck, commander of the First Marine division, from a village near Lwanhsien, on the line between Tangshan and the port of Chinwangtao on the goulf of Chihli.

Three hundred yards of track and roadbed were destroyed by land mines which caused several casualties among Chinese workers. No American injuries were reported.

U. S. headquarters declined to confirm reports that the Marines had returned the gunfire, but Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of the Third amphibious corps, said he had directed an emissary to inform the Communists that "if firing continues I will order an air strafing mission against the village."

Takes Cautious Tone

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. Army forces in China, took a more cautious tone, directing Rockey to give "considerable" warning to the village, including air-borne leaflets, and only then to take "appropriate military action."

Wedemeyer said he was informing both Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Communist Leader Chou En-Lai of the incident, which is the latest of several in recent weeks.

A spokesman at Chiang's field headquarters in Peiping said meanwhile that Nationalist troops "quite soon" would begin a mass movement into Manchuria aboard planes obtained from the Americans.

Principal destination of these forces will be Changchun, Manchurian capital, which is said in unconfirmed reports to have fallen into Communist hands after withdrawal of the Russians who took it from the Japanese.

The Communists themselves announced without confirmation that they had "liberated" all of the big northern provinces of Jehol and Chahar except for one town which they were attacking.

Coupled with the acknowledgement by a government source that the Communists held 80 per cent of Suiyuan province, this would mean that virtually all of Inner Mongolia was in Communist hands and would imply that if Nationalist armies wanted to get to Manchuria by land they would have to fight their way.

Marines Warn Chinese Reds On Endangering U.S. General

Shanghai, Nov. 16 (AP)—Shots fired from a Communist-held village upon a train bearing a United States Marine general brought a stern Marine threat of punitive air attack today as Chinese Communists and Government forces maneuvered for possession of Manchuria and the rich northern provinces.

United States China theater headquarters announced that the shots were fired yesterday at the train of Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck, commander of the 1st Marine Division, from a village near Lwanhsien, on the line between Tangshan and the port of Chinwangtao on the Gulf of Chihli.

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Wedemeyer Is Cautious

United States headquarters declined to confirm reports that the Marines had returned the gunfire, but Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of the 3d Amphibious Corps, said he had directed an emissary to inform the Communists that "if firing continues I will order an air strafing mission against the village."

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States Army forces in China, took a more cautious tone, directing Rockey to give "considerable" warning to the village, including airborne leaflets, and only then to take "appropriate military action."

Wedemeyer said he was informing both Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist Leader Chou En-lai of the whole incident, which is the latest of several in recent weeks.

Chungking dispatches said that Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province, still was holding out against Communist besiegers, as was Hsingyi in Chahar.

In the continuing war of nerves throughout China, the Communist spokesman in Chungking hotly asserted that United States Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley's statement of Tuesday night in Santa Fe, N.M., served "no other purpose than to spread and prolong civil war."

Hurley had said the Communists were seeking Japanese arms "to set up a separate government in China or destroy the Government of the Republic of China."

Parleys Still On Calendar

General Wedemeyer, questioned by correspondents in Shanghai about reported participation of Japanese in the Chinese civil strife, said he felt it was his definite responsibility to prevent such activity but "American forces can't be everywhere."

Wedemeyer said he was checking reports that the Russians had permitted Chinese Communists to enter Port Arthur and Dairen and take over Japanese weapons. He said two thirds of the 1,091,000 Japanese troops in China had been disarmed but that some of the remaining third were being permitted to keep their arms "to preclude disorders."

The peace conferences of the Chinese factions still were on the calendar, meanwhile, but with a new delay until December, Chungking's Ministry of Information said the Communist leader Chou was going back to Yenan for advice but would return. There was speculation, however, that he might decide to stay in Yenan.

General Peck's Train Fired On In North China

Shanghai, Nov. 16 (AP)—The United States China theater headquarters reported today that a train bearing Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck, 1st Marine Division commander, was under fire from a Communist-occupied North China village yesterday.

General Peck, uninjured, requested that United States planes strafe the village if the firing con-

tinued, headqu[illegible] disclosed.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding United States forces in China, in a careful reply authorized "appropriate military action," but only after "considerable" warning to the village and adequate precautions to avoid endangering innocent persons.

Reports Marines Fired Back

Headquarters was unable to confirm Tientsin reports that Marines aboard the train returned the fire.

The report of the attack was received by Wedemeyer from Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of the 3d Amphibious Corps. Rockey's message said the train was en route from Tangshan to the coal port of Chinwangtao, and that the small-arms fire was coming from a village 600 yards north of Lwanhsien.

Will Warn Communists

Rockey instructed Peck to send an emissary to the village to inform the Communist leader that "if firing continues I will order an air strafing mission against the village."

Rockey's message also reported that 300 yards of track and roadbed of the railway had been destroyed by mines, causing several casualties among the Chinese workers. No American casualties were reported.

Chiang, Chou Informed

Wedemeyer said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader in Chungking, had been informed of the exchange of messages.

Correspondent Olen Clements, at Tientsin, said travelers reported the Marines aboard the train returned the fire, but Marine headquarters remained silent.

"Travelers said that the fight took place at a spot between Tangshan and Chinwangtao, where Communist troops have been giving the Nationalists trouble for days," Clements reported. He said it was not known whether Communists knew General Peck was aboard the train.

Not The First Time

This is not the first time Marines have been fired on while riding North China's trains, but the shots thus far have been scattered. Only one Marine has been reported wounded seriously.

Rail lines of North China are vital for shipments of coal from northern mines to Chinwangtao, but they still are suffering damage from attackers, especially the line on which General Peck was riding.

Clements also reported a brisk skirmish occurred on the fringe of Tientsin last night when "bandits" attacked outposts of Nationalists guarding the city. Machine-gun and mortar fire was heard, he said, and at least one Government soldier was killed and one wounded.

Marines' Task Two-Thirds Done

There was no identification of the "bandits," although some Nationalists said they might have been part of the Communist forces ringing Tientsin.

Is Checking up on Russians.

Wedemeyer told a news conference today that the task for which Marines entered China—disarming 1,091,000 surrendered Japanese—was two-thirds completed. Asked why the remaining one-third still carried arms, he said that it was due partly to the fact that Central Government forces were insufficient in certain remote areas, and also to the fact that some Japanese had been purposely allowed to retain arms to preclude disorders.

Wedemeyer said that he feels it is definite responsibility to prevent the Japanese from taking part in any political, military or economic activity in China, but such things are possible because "American forces cannot be every where." His staff, he said, is checking reports that Russians permitted Chinese communists to enter Port Arthur and Dairen, Manchuria, and take over weapons and equipment laid down by the Japanese. The staff also is working on unconfirmed Chinese reports that 12,000 Japanese in North China surrendered to Communists a week ago and have been reorganized under the name "Liberty Japanese Volunteers," he said.

Mass China Moves Soon Forecast

Peiping, Nov. 16 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops will begin a mass movement "quite soon" into Manchuria in air transports turned over to China by the United States, a spokesman at Chiang's field headquarters said today.

Their destination will be the main airfield at Changchun, capital of Manchuria, which unconfirmed reports say is in the hands of Chinese Communists following a withdrawal of the Russians.

[An official Chinese Government dispatch received at Chungking yesterday said Russians had yielded control of Changwan's postal and telegraph facilities to a handful of Chinese Government authorities, and indicated that the Russians have not yet completed their planned withdrawal.]

Communist Opposition

Chiang's men are opposed in a ground movement toward Manchuria by Chinese Communists. The presence of the Communists in two Manchurian ports evacuated by the Russians recently caused ships of the United States 7th Fleet to pull away without putting ashore the Nationalists on board.

American air crews ferrying unmarked C45 transports here from Kunming protested to command ing officers of the 10th Air Force, that flying without the United States insignia increased the hazards of being shot if forced down of flying low.

The Generalissimo's spokesman said that conflict with Chinese Communist forces throughout North China is becoming "more and more serious." He voiced a need for more Nationalist troops.

Disposition Of Forces

The 92d Army is in Peiping, the 94th in Tientsin and the 13th at Chinwangtao pending landings in Manchuria.

A full-scale war of nerves is in progress throughout the country.

In Chungking, a Communist spokesman took heated exception to a statement made at Santa Fe, N.M., Tuesday by United States Ambassador Patrick Hurley. Hurley said that the Communists sought Japanese arms "to set up a separate government in China or destroy the Government of the Republic of China."

The Chungking Communist spokesman said Hurley's comment served "no other purpose than to spread and prolong civil war."

Peiping Report Denied

In Peiping, Chiang's spokesman denied published reports that this city has at any time been under direct assault by the Communists. Once within two miles, they are now seven miles from the city, he said.

Some attempts have been made to halt the influx of foodstuffs and fresh produce into the city. In time this might become serious, the spokesman acknowledged. However, great stockpiles of food had been collected within the city by the Japanese and there is enough to last two years.

Railroad lines from Peiping to Tientsin are open. Trains also are operating between Peiping and Hankow Pass, 30 miles to the northwest; to Paoting, 110 miles to the south on the Hankow line, and to Tsangchow, 35 miles south of Tientsin on the Pukow line.

Briton Assails U.S. 'Economic Dominance'

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Conservative Robert Boothby urged the Government in Commons today to cut the import of American films, asserting that Great Britain is suffering "complete economic domination by the United States."

"If the Government has decided to borrow a large sum at a considerable rate of interest from the United States," Boothby said, "and to go back to the gold standard and multilateral free trade without discrimination as to price, then I suppose that the film industry will have to be included in the sell out of Great Britain."

Boothby said Great Britain was spending $80,000,000 a year on American movies and declared the country, in its present financial position, could not "afford to do this indefinitely."

He said if the current talks in Washington produce the $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 loan to Great Britain, it would be "well advised to make immediate application for entry as the forty-ninth state of the U.S.A. and move ourselves over to Washington in order to get some of the advantages, instead of only the disadvantages of complete economic domination by the United States."

"The dilemma which confronts the Government is inescapable," Boothby said, "on the one hand, it is trying to build up a planned internal economy. It is, we know, under very heavy pressure from the United States to revert to an unplanned external economy. In the situation in which we find ourselves, one thing is certain: You cannot have a planned production and an unplanned trade."

44 Nations Joining 'Unheeded' UNO Unit

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Forty-four nations will sign the constitution of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization today, but—in the opinion of the head of the United States delegation—"no one seems to care what has been done."

"Some of us have felt that we have been holding our conference seven or eight miles underground on dark nights and that no one cares very much what we say," Archibald MacLeish, chief American representative, told a news conference.

Upon MacLeish's suggestion, the UNESCO conference opened an extraordinary plenary session at which the delegates will tell how the war affected their homelands. MacLeish hopes the descriptions will "arouse the conscience of mankind."

Brendan Bracken Elected To Parliament

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, intimate of Winston Churchill and First Lord of the Admiralty in his last Cabinet, was elected to Parliament in a by-election in Bournemouth today.

Bracken, a Conservative, polled 22,980 votes to 6,454 by his Labor opponent, Wing Commander E. A. M. Shackleton, and 9,548 by the Liberal, Basil Wigoder. Bracken had been defeated in the July general election.

Richard MacMillan, Conservative and former Air Minister, was elected to Commons earlier this week in a Bromley by-election.

Boy Scouts Group Received by King

London, Nov. 16. (A. P.)—King George VI received today a delegation of the Boy Scouts International Committee, including Dr. James E. West of the United States, and Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden.

SCOTTISH SCIENTIST LITTLE FEARS A-BOMB

GLASGOW, Nov. 16—(AP) Scottish Scientist Sir James French said today that if the United States experiments with atomic bombs on naval targets, he would be willing to board one of the ships and record its reactions.

Sir James, chairman of the governors of the Royal Technical college in Glasgow, told the Glasgow Publicity club that he did not believe the bomb could cause "disintegration" of the world, and urged listeners not to be terrified until they had all the facts.

He added, however, that the atomic bomb was "only the beginning," and said "we may be taking a really serious view of it in about 50 to 100 years."

DE GAULLE'S MOVE STIRS PARIS CRISIS

He Offers To Quit Over Deadlock With Communists

Paris, Nov. 16 (AP)—A political crisis stirred France tonight after General de Gaulle's office announced he had decided to resign as interim president due to a deadlock with the powerful Communist party over his new Cabinet.

Sources close to the French leader, however, said his letter of resignation, as yet not made public, indicated a willingness to continue efforts to form a government. There was an immediate flurry of political conferences through the day.

Communist Demand Cited

The Communist party, which won the most seats in the Constituent Assembly in the last election, had demanded "political posts," including one of the three top ministries—Foreign Affairs, War, or Interior—as its price for participating in a coalition Government.

De Gaulle's letter was delivered tonight to Felix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, which elected de Gaulle Tuesday to serve as president during creation of the Fourth Republic.

The decision whether to accept or reject the resignation rests in the hands of the Assembly, which will convene again on Monday.

Text Not Disclosed

Gouin read the letter and announced immediately that the text would not be made public until it is placed before the Assembly.

One source, who said he heard the letter read, reported de Gaulle said in it that he was unable to form a government, and had requested a full-dress assembly debate on the Communist demands, with the assembly then to decide whether de Gaulle or someone else should try to form a government.

An announcement by the Ministry of Information said: "Negotiations are under way between the president of the provisional government of the French Republic and the president of the Constituent Assembly. The text of this letter will not be published."

Intimates of de Gaulle said he had failed to agree with the Communists on organization of a Cabinet, but added that he stated in the letter that if the Assembly wishes him to try further he is ready to undertake the task.

Action By 3 Parties At Hand

Shortly after the letter was delivered it became apparent that France's three major parties—the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican Movement—would take action to meet the situation created by de Gaulle's move.

Political quarters predicted that an agreement in which the Communist position could be reconciled was probable.

A Communist spokesman said a meeting of the three parties was called for tonight to permit his party to present a proposal for forming a Communist-led Cabinet, presumably without General de Gaulle.

Other parliamentary sources said, however, that another meeting might be held tomorrow of the "most representative personalities" of the three parties.

Communist Unit Meets

The political bureau of the Communist party met tonight under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Maurice Thorez, to "examine the political situation created by General de Gaulle's decision to renounce the accomplishment of the mission with which he was charged by the Constituent Assembly," a party communiqué said.

"The political bureau reaffirmed the will of the party to assume, in a government which conforms to decisions of universal suffrage, all responsibilities it received as a result of the October 21 elections," the communiqué added.

One source de Gaulle had offered all economic and social posts in the Cabinet to the Communists, but that the Communists remained adamant in demands for one of the top Cabinet positions.

Meets With Soustelle

The Information Minister, Jacques Soustelle, held a lengthy conference with de Gaulle late tonight and said afterward the General had completed his political negotiations "for the moment."

Soustelle declined to say when they might be resumed.

As he entered the General's War Ministry office, an envoy from Gouin was ushered out. The envoy's errand was not disclosed.

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Soustelle's announcement capped a day of tense political wrangling that saw the resignation of de Gaulle first rumored, next announced by his office, then apparently withheld pending general negotiations to solve the deadlock with the Communists.

FRENCH LEADER RESIGNING OVER ROW WITH REDS

Frantic Efforts Under Way to Keep De Gaulle in Presidency.

GENERAL OPPOSES DEMANDS

Communists Insisting on Key Posts in Cabinet—Assembly Head Has Chief's Letter.

Paris, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Gen. de Gaulle's office announced today that he had decided to resign as interim President of France because of a deadlock with communists over formation of a Government, but frantic negotiations in the capital indicated a last-minute effort was being made to prevent the General's retirement.

Harried officials and members of the Assembly were engaged in frantic negotiations throughout the afternoon after De Gaulle's decision was disclosed by his aids.

A press conference called at the Ministry of Informaion was jammed by reporters expecting to hear a communique announcing the General's resignation. Instead an official of the Ministry read a brief statement which said: "No letter has been presented by Gen. de Gaulle to the President of the Chamber. No official comunique has been issued by the President of the Government."

This was at 11:30 A. M., New York time.

Previously, De Gaulle's office had announced that his resignation would be placed in the Chamber's hands at noon Eastern standard time. The Assembly was expected, on the basis of that announcement, to meet tomorrow to act on the resignation—either to accept it and elect a new President or reject it.

A few minutes after 1 P. M. (Eastern standard time) a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said a letter from the General had been delivered to Felix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, by that the latter official did not disclose the contents.

Both Communist and Socialist deputies held meetings this afternoon. The Communists voted confidence in their leaders and their stand, while the Socialists reaffirmed their willingness to join only a three-party government in which the Communists, Socialists and the Catholic Popular Republican party would be linked in executive responsibility.

De Gaulle's decision grew out of a demand of the Communist party, most important single political group in the newly elected Constituent Assembly, for key Cabinet posts.

De Gaulle was elected unanimously by the Constituent Assembly Tuesday to serve as President during the creation of the Fourth Republic. The General then shed his uniform for civilian clothing.

He became head of the Free French movement after escaping from his homeland to London in mid-June, 1940, and won undisputed control of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers in November, 1943, when Gen. Henri Giraud resigned as its co-President after a bitter dispute with De Gaulle over the composition of the administration.

The deadlock developed when the Communists in two letters to De Gaulle said their price of participation in the Government coalition alongside the Socialists and Popular Republican movement was one of the "three big Ministries"—Foreign Affairs, Interior or War.

The first letter said De Gaulle's reasons for refusing to grant them one of these posts "cast doubt on the national character of our party and its policy."

In the second letter the Communists reiterated their demands for a "large part of responsibility in the Government."

Archduke Otto Arrives Secretly in Austria

Hapsburg Pretender in Tyrol; Renner Would Let Him Stay

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP).—The French News Agency reported today that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne, had arrived secretly in the Austrian Tyrol. He has been for several months in Lisbon, where associates were quoted as saying he believed the Hapsburg dynasty would be restored to the Austrian throne.

His presence in the Tyrol was discovered by French occupation authorities, who were asked by Chancellor Karl Renner to permit him to remain so long as he did not engage in subversive activities, the news agency said.

Abetz Taken To Paris

Paris, Nov. 16 (AP)—Otto Abetz, Nazi Ambassador to Vichy, France, captured recently in the French zone in Germany, arrived today in Paris by train from Strasbourg. He was taken to national police headquarters for preliminary questioning before being conducted to the Cherche-Midi prison.

Petain Is Transferred

Ile d'Yeu, in the Bay of Biscay, Nov. 16 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain arrived at this island today from the mainland for imprisonment this winter.

He was brought from his snow-bound fortress-prison of Portalet, high in the Pyrenees, when officials decided it was to cold there for the aged prisoner, serving a life term for treason.

Military Court Will Sentence Group Today; Fourteen Acquitted.

LUENEBURG, Germany, Nov. 16 —(AP) A British military court today convicted Josef Kramer, the "Beast of Belsen," and 28 of his specialists in human misery of committing atrocities at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps, but acquitted 14 defendants, including five women.

Sixteen of the convicted were women.

Tonight the 29 sullenly awaited sentences of death by hanging or shooting, or of imprisonment and fines, to be announced tomorrow afternoon after defense lawyers finish pleas.

Major defendants convicted with the brute-faced, 29-year-old Kramer were Irma Grese, 22, the blonde "queen" of the Belsen gang, and Dr. Franz Lothi, gray-haired physician who, witnesses said, picked victims for the Oswiecim gas chamber.

Each of the 29 showed no emotion as their verdicts were translated into German.

But later two of the women, Hilde Lobauer, 27, and shapely Stanislawa Staroska, 28, burst into tears.

Comes as Surprise

Acquittal of such a large number as 14 was the only surprise. The court said that, after making an impartial survey of the evidence, it was obliged to rule in their favor.

The convicted, charged with conducting a camp where starvation was rampant and rivers of fat ran from human funeral pyres, arose individually in the prisoners' dock as the president of the court, Maj. Gen. H. P. M. Berney Ficklin, read the findings in a loud, husky voice.

The innocent were removed and the defending attorneys then began the pleas of mitigation which will not be concluded until sometime tomorrow.

Specifically, the charges were committing mass murder and ill treatment of Allied nationals at the two camps. Thirteen were tried on charges of committing crimes at both Oswiecim and Belsen.

German civilians and British soldiers filled the court to capacity and civilia s blocked the roadway in front to get a glimpse of the accused when they where taken back to the Lueneburg jail.

Military police searched all Germans before they entered the court gallery as a special precaution against any show of violence.

During the nine weeks of the trial 113 persons gave evidence, including accused. The testimony required translation from English to German to Polish. Submitted during the trial were 120 affidavits.

List of Those Convicted

The convicted, in addition to Kramer, Klein and Grese, were:

Peter Weingartner, 32, former member of the Yugoslav Army.

Hilde Lobauer, 27, unmarried German mother of two, sent to the Belsen camp as a social outcast.

Frank Hoeszler, 34, SS guard since 1934, guilty of crimes at Oswiecim, innocent at Belsen.

Juana Borman, 42, who gave up mission society work to join the SS; guilty at Oswiecim, innocent at Belsen.

Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26, chief of SS women and former hairdresser in Silesia.

Herta Ehlert, 40, SS guard and former bakery saleswoman in Berlin; guilty at Belsen, innocent at Oswiecim.

Ilse Forster, 22, SS cookhouse supervisor at Belsen.

Gertrude Fiest, 27, SS guard and former Silesian munitions worker.

Gertrude Sauer, 39, SS guard, wife of a missing soldier.

Hilde Lisiewicz, 23, SS guard and former Silesian farm girl.

Johanna Roth, 32, German arrested for having cohabited with a Polish slave worker, and appointed a camp functionary.

Anna Hempel, 45, former seamstress, who left her husband and two children to join the SS.

Heinrich Schreier, 22, son of a wealthy Rumanian flour mill owner, guilty at Belsen, innocent at Oswiecim.

Wilhelm Dorr, 24, SS guard and farmer's son.

Eric Zoddel, 32, German functionary and former Berlin milkman.

Otto Kulessa, 53, SS guard who fought in World War I as a sergeant.

Karl Francoih, 33, SS guard and former Silesian coal miner.

Ansgar Pichen, 32, SS guard and butcher shop employe who changed his nationality from Danish to Polish and then to German.

Franz Starfle, 33, SS guard and former Berlin dairyman.

Herta Bothe, 25, domestic servant who joined the SS.

Frieda Walter, 24, SS guard and former textile worker.

Irene Harschke, 24, textile mill worker and SS guard.

Stanislawa Staroska, 28, former Polish stenographer arrested for underground activity and made a prison functionary.

Helena Kopper, 35, Hungarian Jewess, married and the mother of two, who became an SS spy at Oswiecim and Belsen.

Vladislaw Ostrowski, 30, Polish.

Medislaw Burgraf, 26, Polish,

Antoni Surdsiej, 27.

Those acquitted were:

George Kraft, 27, SS guard and son of a Rumanian miller.

Ilse Lothe, 31, German prisoner at Belsen named as a camp functionary.

Ignatz Schlomowicz, Austrian Jew who was an inmate of ten concentration camps and won a position as a camp functionary.

Ida Foerster, 43, reported dying with a heart ailment and wife of missing German soldier.

Klara Opitz, SS guard.

Hildegard Hahnel, 27, SS guard and former Silesian barmaid.

Eric Barsch, 42, SS medical orderly.

Fritz Mathes, 52, SS conscript.

Karl Egersdorf, 43, SS guard from Bavaria.

Oscar Schmitz, 29, Cologne engineering apprentice and Communist Youth Organization member.

Walter Ott, 39, SS electrician.

Charlotte Klein, 23, SS guard and former Saxony laboratory assistant.

Antoni Polanski, 31, Polish.

Josef Kuppel, Yugoslav conscripted for SS service.

The original list of defendants totaled forty-five, but during the trial charges were dropped against Ladislaw Gura, 27-year-old Czechoslovak.

The accused arose individually and listened without visible emotion as the president of the court, Major-Gen. Berney Ficklin, read the findings. The fourteen found innocent were then removed and defending officers began pleas in mitigation.

Forty-five defendants were on hand at the start of the trial. However, the charge against Ladislaw Gura, a 27-year-old Czech, was dropped and he was discharged after he collapsed October 23 and was removed for an emergency operation.

Other findings of the court: Peter Weingartner, 32, formerly in the Yugoslav Army, guilty of two charges; George Kraft, 27, an SS guard and son of a Romanian miller, not guilty.

Ilse Lothe, 31, a German prisoner at Belsen, who was named as a camp functionary, not guilty; Hilde Lobauer, 27, an unmarried German mother of two, sent to a camp as a social outcast, guilty of two charges.

Franz Hoeszler, 34, SS guard since 1934, formerly a photographer for a German winter resort, guilty of crimes at Oswiecim, innocent at Belsen; Juana Borman, 42, who gave up mission society work to join the SS, guilty at Oswiecim, innocent at Belsen.

Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26, chief of the SS women and a former hairdresser in Silesia, guilty of both charges; Herta Ehlert, 40, SS guard and former bakery saleswoman at Berlin, guilty at Belsen, innocent at Oswiecim.

Ignatz Schlomowicz, 27, an Austrian Jew who was an inmate of ten concentration camps and won a position as camp functionary, innocent; Ilse Forster, 22, S. S. cookhouse supervisor at Belsen, guilty; Ida Foersten 43, reported dying with a heart aliment, the wife of a missing Wehrmacht soldier, innocent; Klara Opitz, 36, an S. S. guard, innocent.

Gertrude Fiest, 27, an S. S.

30 Guilty of Camp Atrocities

Belsen-Oswiecim Commandant and Most of His S. S. Aids Are Convicted.

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—A British military court today convicted Josef Kramer, the "beast of Belsen," and twenty-nine other S. S. defendants of committing atrocities and brutalities at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps.

Fourteen others, including five women, were found not guilty at the climax of the nine-week trial.

Two of the major defendants convicted with Kramer, who had commanded both the Belsen and Oswiecim camps, were Dr. Fritz Klein and Irma Giese, 22-year-old guard.

The court is expected to sentence the three tomorrow. Sentences may range from fines and imprisonment to death by hanging or shooting.

Kramer, 29 Others Guilty Of Nazi Camp Atrocities

guard and former Silesian munitions worker, guilty; Gertrude Sauer, 39, S. S. guard, wife of a missing soldier, guilty; Hilde Lisiewicz, 23, S. S. guard and former Silesian farm girl, guilty.

Johanna Roth, 32, a German arrested for cohabitating with a Polish slave worker and appointed a camp functionary, guilty; Anna Hempel, 45, a former seamstress who left her husband and two children to join the S. S., guilty; Hildebard Hahnel, 27, S. S. guard and former Silesian barmaid, innocent.

Romanian on List.

Heinrich Schreier, 22, son of a wealthy Romanian flour mill operator, innocent at Oswiecim, guilty at Belsen; Wilhelm Dorr, 24, an S. S. guard and farmer's son, guilty; Eric Barsch, 42, S. S. medical orderly, innocent; Eric Zoddel, 32, a German functionary and formed Berlin milkman, guilty.

Fritz Mathes, 52, an S. S. conscript, innocent; Otto Kulessa, 53, an S. S. guard who foght in world war I as a sergeant, guilty; Karl Egersdorf, 43, an S. S. guard from Bavaria, innocent.

Oscar Schmitz, 29, an Cologne engineering apprentice and communist youth organization member who was sent to the camp for draft dodging, innocent; Karl Francoih, 33, an S. S. guard and former Silesian coal miner, guilty.

Ansgar Pichen, 32, an SS guard and butcher shop employes, who previously changed his nationality from Danish to Polish and then to German, guilty; Walter Otto, 39, an SS electrician, innocent; Franz Starfle, 33, an SS guard and former Berlin dairyman, guilty.

Charlotte Klein, 23, an SS guard and former Saxony laboratory assistant, innocent; Terta Bothe, 25, a domestic servant who joined the SS, guilty; Frieda Walter, 24, an SS guard and former textile worker, guilty; Irene Harschke, 24, a textile mill worker and SS guard, guilty.

Stanislawa Staroska, 28, a former Polish stenographer, arrested for underground activity and made a prison functionary, guilty at Oswiecim; Antoni Polanski, 31, Polish, innocent; Helena Kopper, 35, a Hungarian Jewess, married and the mother of two, who became an SS spy at both Oswiecim and Belsen, guilty.

Vladislaw Ostrowski, 30, Polish, guilty; Medislaw Burgraf, 26, Polish, guilty; Antoni Surdsiej 27, Polish, guilty.

Nazis Bleached Human Heads For Souvenirs, Says Witness

DACHAU, Germany, Nov. 16—(AP) An inmate who survived Dachau concentration camp today accused guards and officials of tortures and murders, of bleaching human heads for souvenirs, and skinning human bodies to make handbags for their women.

The Czechoslovak Dr. Franz Blaha, identified 17 of the 40 Dachau war crimes defendants in six hours of testimony which frequently evoked gasps from the packed courtroom.

The slight Czechoslovakian physician, first former Dachau inmate to testify, charged that:

Fifteen thousands persons died of typhus, but prison doctors were forbidden to report an epidemic because officials 'didn't want a quarantine."

Naked prisoners were made to stand in line in front of the hospital for hours in all kinds of weather, while doctors examined them to see if they were able to work. This lineup was called the "slave market."

Scores of inmates were given nothing but salt water for five days to see what effect it would have on them.

Prisoners and priests were injected with chemicals in painful experiments which caused many deaths and amputations.

The heads of inmates killed in malarial experiments were chopped off, boiled and bleached as trophies for the SS guards.

Human skin was obtained for the most part from gas chamber victims. Blaha and other inmates were forced to flay bodies, treat the skin with chemicals and cut it into patterns provided by the SS. Handbags, gloves, saddles and slippers were made from the human hide, and "tattoes were most popular."

Prisoners were immersed in ice water for as long as 38 hours while blood was drawn periodically from their necks for examination. "Very many died," but some victims were taken out alive and warmed up by being put in bed between two women prisoners.

Eight thousand Russian prisoners of war were executed in the spring of 1942.

As Blaha testified, he pointed a finger of accusation at the various defendants whom he identified, but for the most part the accused showed no change in expression.

Wilhelm Wagner smiled slightly, however, when Blaha accused him of administering 25 lashes to prisoners while a band played a German march which the inmates called "25 March."

Josef Jarolin, who rose to the rank of commandant of the prisoners compound, stared back unblinking when Blaha accused him of being present when "I was hung by the wrists with my hands tied behind my back for an hour."

Court Told Nazis Killed 8,000 Dachau Reds

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 16 (AP). A former inmate of Dachau concentration camp told a United States military court today that 8,000 Russian prisoners of war were executed en masse there.

He pointed an accusing finger at four of the 40 defendants and named them as perpetrators of the atrocities.

The accused men reddened as the Czechoslovak, Dr. Franz Blaha, a political prisoner at Dachau, near Munich, from 1941 to 1945, told of gassings, painful medical experiments, beatings, starvings, lashings and torture.

Audience Stirred

Dr. Blaha's recital of the tortures caused emotion even among the eight war-hardened United States Army officers trying the case. The courtroom audience frequently echoed with audible gasps as Blaha demonstrated in tortuous poses some of the cruelties.

He told of experiments in which prisoners were immersed in ice water as long as 38 hours while blood was drawn periodically from the necks of the victims for examination.

BRITISH SEIZE KRUPP PLANTS

Symbol Of German Armed Might To "Cease To Exist"

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 16 (AP)—The huge, once-powerful Krupp munitions empire was seized by the British today, and an official declared this kingpin of German armed might would "cease to exist."

"There will be an end for all time to the traditions and influences so long associated with it," the military government officer said.

The British took possession and control of all property owned by the firm of Friedrich Krupp, of Essen, its subsidiaries and affiliated undertakings, and appointed a controller with headquarters in the main Krupp office at Essen. The Krupp plants are in the British occupation zone.

Chemical Trust Seized

Last month the Allies confiscated the entire holdings in Germany of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the great chemical and industrial trust.

Expropriation of properties of the German industrial tycoon, Friedrich Flick, was announced yesterday by the provincial government of Saxony in the Russian zone.

Acting against the Krupp empire in another step to obliterate the German war potential, the British said the present management would be dissolved.

In the Hitler regime, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach was the boss of the giant arms and steel works. He was indicted as a war criminal.

The international war-crimes tribunal at Nuernberg postponed his trial indefinitely after a medical commission reported he has senile softening of the brain.

Son Substituted

Substitution of his son, Alfried Krupp, as a defendant is sought by the United States, Russia and France.

The Krupp firm grew to power under Friedrich Krupp, and Gustav, his son-in-law, was permitted by Kaiser Wilhelm II to add "Krupp" to his name after he married Bertha Krupp, Friedrich's daughter, in 1906.

A senior British officer explained that the firm of Friedrich Krupp, by Hitler's order in 1943, was reconstituted as a family undertaking after operating 40 years as a limited liability company.

The Krupp firm "was founded in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, but its earlier activities were purely of a commercial nature, developing later into feverish efforts to produce steel of the quality that was produced in England," he continued.

Came Near Bankruptcy

"But the efforts of the firm ruined the original founder and came near bankrupting the business as well.

Friedrich Alfried Krupp was a business man first and a German citizen next, and he sold guns to anyone who would buy them.

"When Kaiser Wilhelm II refused offers of mediation which might have prevented war in 1914, and when Hitler rushed to war in 1939, each knew that they could rely not only on the products of the mighty Essen plant, but also on the effect on the minds of the German people of the tradition which the Krupps had done so much to foster.

"It is one of the tasks of the military government to eliminate that tradition.

The seizure order was based on an Allied Military Government law in accord with the Potsdam agreement, which set as occupation goals the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and removal of all Nazi party members from public offices and private jobs.

British Take Over Krupp Plants

Lueneburg, Germany, Nov. 16 (AP)—The British Military Government took over possession and control today of all property owned by the German armaments and steel producing firm of Friedrich Krupp, of Essen; its subsidiary and affiliated undertakings.

The military government has appointed a controller with headquarters in the head Krupp office at Essen. He was placed in immediate control of all assets of the Freidrich Krupp plants which are in the British occupation zone.

Management Dissolved

The present management will be dissolved. Persons holding managerial positions will be required to place themselves at the disposal of the controller and carry on their duties until further notice.

Only yesterday, the provincial government of Saxony in the Russian occupation zone announced the expropriations of the properties in Saxony of the German industrial magnate, Friedrick Flick.

Gustav Krupp Spared.

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, guiding head of the great arms and steel works during Hitler's early years, is under indictment as a war criminal, but the international military tribunal at Nuernberg postponed his trial indefinitely yesterday because the industrialist has "senile softening of the brain." A United States motion to substitute Alfred Krupp, present head of the firm, as a defendant, still is pending. Alfred Krupp is interned by the British Army of the Rhine.

Frederich Krupp, who first brought the firm into prominence, was the father-in-law of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. Gustav was permitted by Kaiser Wilhelm II to prefix Krupp to his name when he married Bertha Krupp, daughter of Friedrich and heiress to the industrial dynasty in 1906.

The order for seizure was based on a law enacted by the Allied Military Government in accord with the Potsdam agreement, which lists among Allied purposes the demilitarization of Germany and the removal from public office and private undertakings of all members of the Nazi party.

KRUPP INDICTMENT RULING DUE TODAY

NUERNBERG, Nov. 16—(AP) Decisions on motions for indictment of Alfried Krupp, the Krupp munitions heir, as far as a war criminal, and for a delay in the trial of top Nazis now set for Nov. 20, will be announced tomorrow by the International War Crimes tribunal.

The United States, backed by France and Russia, has asked that Alfried Krupp be substituted as a defendant for his father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, whose trial was postponed because of illness.

Attorneys for the aged Gustav Krupp have insisted they should be given a 30-day postponement of the trial if Alfried is indicted "at this late hour."

British legal sources, who opposed Alfried's indictment, agreed that a 30-day postponement would "only be just," but the United States, asked for only a 12-day delay, until Dec. 2, if Alfried is substituted.

Chief U. S. War Crimes Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson filed a "reminder" with the tribunal today, asserting that the United States is not committed to any additional international trials after Nuernberg. He said the United States seeks to establish now the criminal character of German organizations such as the Krupp concern; so that 130,000 Germans under American army arrest can be tried "expeditiously" in American military courts on the basis of evidence presented here.

Meanwhile, one Allied source said that the odds against Rudolph Hess going to trial were about 100 to one. This source said it was virtually certain that a board of psychiatrists would rule that Hess was afflicted with "true amnesia."

Fatal Plane Accident Also Destroys Mail

Frankfurt, Nov. 16 (AP)—Four thousand pounds of mail en route to American soldiers in Germany from the United States was destroyed last Saturday when a C-47 transport plane crashed and burned near Chateau Thierry, United States Army officials announced today. Another 800 pounds of mail was salvaged.

All four crew members died in the crash.

Frankfurt Relaxes Ban on Visitors

Frankfurt, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The ban on American business men visiting Germany has been relaxed to permit approximately 100 monthly to come here, it was learned today from an official source.

'Herring-Flavored Bread' For Berliners

Berlin, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Berlin press published this recipe today as one of a series of helpful hints to harassed housewives:

"Herring-flavored bread: Take herring head, remove eyes; boil head with bones, strain off liquid and mix with flour, adding salt and vinegar to taste. This should be served with onion rings or chopped turnip to get the full effect.

30.24 — 31677

Baby Added to Hitler Mystery

Pictures of Blond Child Found With Eva Braun's Huge Personal Treasure.

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Pictures of Eva Braun, Adolf Hitler and a baby girl identified only as "Uschi," discovered in an album tucked away with Eva's fabulous personal treasure, posed an interesting mystery today for American intelligence officers, who hinted that the full story of the treasure was yet to be told.

The treasure chest was found yesterday. Precisely where it was found was a secret.

The announcement called Eva Hitler's supposed wife. There had been reports that the couple had at least one child, although British intelligence investigators had concluded that Hitler and Eva were married only the day before they were believed to have died together in the chancellery of burning Berlin.

Thousands of U. S. Bills.

Besides thousands of dollars in American bills, valuable jewelry and a hoard of extremely valuable silver, there was a diary, evidently Eva's, which referred frequently to her "undying love" for Hitler.

Her pictures showed herself, Hitler and the blonde baby girl in many poses, from the child's infancy until she appeared to be about 3 years old in the last snapshots dated 1944. Often the line written under the picture would read: "And here is Uschi again." But there was no further identification.

Also in the find was the uniform worn on July 20, 1944, when an attempt was made on his life. It was blood-stained and tattered. The coat was the clew which led to the discovery. A German officer had told a friend he knew where the uniform was, and questioning of this officer resulted in the finding of Eva's treasures.

SWISS DENY HIDING FUNDS

Kilgore's Suggestion of Aid to Nazis Rejected by Official

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Swiss Government denied today that it had helped Germany hide her assets in Switzerland.

"We have nothing to hide regarding Nazi assets," Dr. Walter Stucki, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said. He commented on a statement made by Senator Harley M. Kilgore before a Senate Finance subcommittee in Washington on Wednesday, that he had found evidence of collaboration between the Swiss Government and banking officials and the Nazis" early in 1945.

In a written statement in German, Stucki asserted that the accusations raised before the subcommittee "are rejected as completely groundless."

SWISS SEE NEED TO JOIN UNITED NATIONS

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—(AP) The Swiss government commission appointed to study the United Nations charter reported today that Switzerland "could not afford to remain out of a world-wide organization which has for its purpose the maintenance of world peace."

Switzerland's position as a neutral would have to be maintained, however, the report said. It was prevented by the Swiss foreign secretary, Dr. Max Petitpierre.

Objections to Swiss membership in the United Nations had been raised earlier on the ground the pledge of UNO members to maintain world peace by force of arms if necessary could not be reconciled with Switzerland's traditional neutrality.

Dutch May Ask Trial Of Seyss-Inquart

Amsterdam, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The newspaper Het Parool said today that the Netherlands will demand that Arthur Seyss-Inquart stand trial before a special tribunal at the Hague for his acts as Nazi gauleiter for Holland, after he has stood trial with other Nazi leaders in Nuernberg before the International War Crimes Tribunal.

Churchill Wants To See United States Of Europe

Brussels, Nov. 16 (AP)—Winston Churchill told the Belgian Senate today that he would like to see a United States of Europe bound together "in prosperity, justice and peace," and added that "the tragedy of Europe shocks me entirely."

The second world war might have been prevented "if the United States had taken part in the League of Nations, or if the League of Nations, without the United States, had used force on a European basis alone," the former British Prime Minister said.

Churchill received the freedom of the city and was enthusiastically cheered by Belgian crowds.

Churchill said he would call the last war "the unnecessary war," Hitler, he said, "could have been stopped in the early days of his aggression."

Moscow Hears That Big 3 Plan A New Meeting

Embassies Are Believed Making Arrangements; Stalin May Return Soon

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP).—Diplomatic sources reported tonight that preliminary discussions were believed under way for another meeting of President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee, as a means of solving current deadlocks on high policy.

Usually well informed sources said the discussions, plus the American-British-Canadian proposal on atomic energy, kept the United States and British embassies working nearly all last night.

There were indications in Moscow that if Stalin has not already returned from vacation, he is shortly to do so.

At Washington, high officials said they knew of no plans under way now for another Big Three meeting.

Scientists Urge Bid to Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Scientists recommended today that President Truman immediately invite Russia to sit in with Britain and the United States at a new conference on ways of controlling use of atomic weapons.

Hundreds of names were signed to a resolution urging the parley in the hope that a system could be devised for submission to the United Nations Organization.

The action was announced by Dr. J. H. Rush, of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Dr. Francis D. Bonner, of the Army's so-called Manhattan Project, who worked on the atomic bomb.

Dr. Rush told a news conference in the office of Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California, that every scientist who worked on the bomb "was scared" the minute he found out what lay ahead. That is what prompted so many to take on "for the first time in history this civic responsibility," he added.

Dr. Rush said they were "supplementing" the stand taken by Mr. Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada. The three have decided to retain atomic bomb secrets until control measures are worked out, at the same time releasing scientific knowledge that does not bear on destruction.

That position is proper, Dr. Rush said, "if this is the first step in a series of negotiations leading to world-wide development of controls in which all major powers participate."

Avoids "Political" Discussion

Asked if he thought Russia should be given atomic secrets, Dr. Rush said that was "political," and scientists do not want to enter that discussion.

The resolution reiterated that atomic energy is "the most destructive force known to mankind" and warned against "an atomic armaments race." Such a race, it said, would lead to "a world of fear and hatred" in which all nations face sudden destruction.

Therefore, it was resolved that: "The President of the United States immediately invite to a conference the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union, in order to discuss the common danger created by atomic weapons, and to plan for the joint approach by these three nations to the other members of the United Nations Organization to the end of establishing a system of international co-operation and control of atomic energy which will prevent a competitive armament race, safeguard world peace, and make available to all peoples the peacetime benefits of atomic energy."

Signing it were 90 percent of the men who worked on the atomic bomb, numbering between 1,000 and 1,500; 1,100 Philadelphia scientists, and a number of independent physicists, not affiliated with organizations.

May Test Bomb on Ships

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the Army Air Forces hopes to use the gigantic B-36 in tests of the atomic bomb on such targets as naval vessels.

The B-36, which will dwarf any aircraft now flying, is now well along in construction. It is described as having range and bomb-carrying capacity far greater than the B-29 Superfortress.

A. A. F. officials told newspaper men today they believe their organization is the logical group to make tests with the atomic bomb. Their argument is this: The only two atomic bombs used so far—on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—were carried by B-29s; the experience gained and the planes used, the Superfortresses, are ready for immediate tests, the B-36 and other world-ranging type of giant bombers are on the way.

Soviet Writer Assails Trieste 'Semi-Fascists'

Moscow, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Russian journalist, Ilya Ehrenburg, charged today that "reactionary" newspapers and "semi-Fascists" in Trieste were attempting to stir up trouble in the Yugoslav zone of occupation in the Istrian Peninsula.

Writing in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* after a trip in which he visited the zone occupied by the Yugoslavs, but not the Allied zone, Ehrenburg said:

"The Yugoslav administration (in its zone) is doing everything in order to avoid disagreement, while the reactionary press of Trieste is doing everything to set the Italians against the Yugoslavs."

He charged that the Catholic newspaper *Vira Nuova* editorially is "making a laughing stock of the idea of Italian-Yugoslav fraternity." He asserted that "semi-Fascists" in Trieste scattered leaflets urging a boycott of Yugoslavs.

In the Yugoslav zone, he added, workers earn three times as much as they do in the Trieste zone.

Pravda Says Vote Will Be Held

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP)—Pravda, chief Communist party organ, declared in an editorial today that the Bulgarian elections would be held Sunday as scheduled.

The paper's declaration, strongly supporting the Fatherland Front, was made while Mr. Ethridge conferred with United States and Soviet officials here on his observations in Bulgaria.

Moscow Paper 'Shocked.'

Moscow, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The trade union newspaper Trud said today that "progressive democratic classes" in many countries "are shocked and protesting over the fact that British and Dutch troops and American arms are being used to suppress a national liberation movement of an oppressed people."

Early Hitler Pact Denied

Mannerheim denied that any agreement existed between Finland and Hitler before the outbreak of the war with Russia providing for a joint attack.

Concerning Russian peace offers in the spring of 1944, Ryti said no counteroffers were made because the Russians at all times were relentless in their demands.

FINNS ASK MORE TIME

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16.—(AP) The Soviet and Finnish government have opened negotiations at Helsinki on Finland's request for a two-year time extension for payment of $300,000,000 in war reparations to the Russians. A promise to extend the time for payment from six to eight years was reported given to a Finnish group which visited Generalissimo Stalin five weeks ago.

Finn Refusal To Quit War In 1941 Revealed

Helsinki, Nov. 16 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim rejected "for military reasons" an appeal from Winston Churchill in November, 1941, that Finland quit the war, according to testimony today at the trials of eight former Finnish leaders on charges of war crimes.

Mannerheim is not on trial. The former commander in chief and present President of Finland recently went to Portugal for his health. Depositions made by Mannerheim and by former President Risto Ryti, a defendant, were read into the record at this second day of the hearing.

Severe Winter Cited

Churchill's letter to Mannerheim urged him to cease military operations, citing the severe winter as an adequate reason for quitting. The Marshal said, however, that at the time he was close to his military objective and that Churchill, as a soldier, must have understood that primary strategic objectives must be secured.

The depositions said Ryti and Mannerheim agreed between them, without advising Parliament, to seek German military aid in the critical spring of 1944. Ryti said he signed the pact with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop without advising Parliament in order that the pact could be declared illegal when he resigned the Presidency some months later.

ITALY TO CONTROL ARMY

Allies Impose 'Reservations,' Retain Advisory Role

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Allies have taken another step toward restoring Italy to full membership in the family of nations by giving her virtually complete control of her army, it was learned today.

Members of the Allied Military Commission confirmed an announcement by the Italian War Ministry that administrative control of the army had been returned subject only to "certain reservations."

They declined to specify the nature of the reservations, but other military sources said they had to do with supplies, maintenance and broad supervision of future army policies.

The Allied Mission is expected to act in an advisory capacity.

Italian Students Strike

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—Strikes of students protesting, among other things, continued occupation of some university buildings by Allied forces, prevented the opening yesterday of the universities of Bari and Pisa.

New Hungarian Cabinet Takes Over

Budapest, Nov. 16 (AP)—The new coalition government formed by Zoltan Tildy, leader of the Smallholders party, took the oath of office in Parliament yesterday.

Tildy, becoming premier in place of Col. Gen. Bela Miklos, made a short appearance at the routine ceremony, despite an illness induced by five days' exertion in resolving a deadlock over the Interior Ministry, which finally was given to a Communist.

Bulgaria Tense As Election Nears

Sofia, Nov. 16 (AP)—The turbulent Bulgarian political campaign moved toward its climax in an atmosphere of explosive tension today, with the Fatherland Front and opposition groups making last-minute appeals for support in the National Assembly election to be held Sunday.

Thousands of election posters bearing caricatures were plastered upon walls, newspapers were filled with charges, and both sides ordered their followers out for a final house-to-house campaign.

Opposition groups were appealing for Bulgarians to abstain from voting in protest against the single Fatherland Front slate. Fatherland Front supporters fought to win an overwhelming popular indorsement for the Government slate.

Charge On Communists

Anti-Government leaders such as Nikolai Petkov charged that the Fatherland Front has been taken over by Communists.

Communist Leader Georgi Dimitrov replied this week that the election results would strengthen the Fatherland Front and pave the way for the other groups to be taken into the Government in order to broaden its base. Dimitrov admitted the Government had made some errors but said they were being corrected.

Soviet Link Denied

Opposition charges that "after the election Bulgaria will be included in the Soviet Union are nonsense." Dimitrov declared.

He said that future co-operation with opposition parties would be possible if they:

1. Recognized accomplishments of the anti-Fascist movement made before September 9, 1944.
2. Guaranteed there will be no future movement to bring criminal charges against the present Government for acts committed in liquidating Fascist elements.
3. Terminated connections with "foreign reaction."
4. "Show by deed that they are for a democratic regime" and "fight against foreign interference."

Dimitrov added that if the bonds of friendship between Slavic nations are strengthened they will be a strong force for peace.

BRITISH LAND 3000 TROOPS ON SUMATRA

Force Put Ashore at Padang and Palembang With No Opposition.

London, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The Hilversum radio, quoting the Dutch News Agency Aneta, said today that 3,000 British and Indian troops have landed on the island of Sumatra without resistance from the Indonesians. The troops were brought ashore at Padang and Palembang and the few remaining Japanese gave no trouble and are being disarmed, the broadcast said. It reported a political split among Sumatra Indonesians and said, "It is hoped a second Java will be prevented."

INDONESIANS HINT WILLINGNESS TO TALK WITH DUTCH

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 16—(AP) Acting Governor General Hubertus van Mook tonight summoned the new Indonesian Nationalist cabinet to meet with him in an effort to save Java from economic ruin and starvation, and cabinet leaders indicated they would comply, perhaps by tomorrow night.

A government survey released at the same time said 2,000,000 persons in western Java were in danger of starvation because of lack of transportation facilities for food.

British Extend Control

While the British reported they were extending their control in embattled Soerabaja against diminishing Indonesian resistance, van Mook told newsmen that further delay in attempting to end strife in Java "would be most harmful."

"On our side we have been trying to make contact with Nationalist leaders for some time, because we believe cooperation between the Dutch and Indonesians is the only way out of the present difficulty," von Mook added. "Java by itself cannot come out of the economic spiral it is in."

The new Nationalist premier, Sutan Sjahrir, and his minister of information, Amir Sjarifuddin, "moderate" leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian public, said they hoped members of the new cabinet would arrive in Batavia from the interior tomorrow in time to hold their first cabinet meeting.

Van Mook declared it was imperative that both sides cooperate to solve the pressing problems of keeping law and order and forestalling economic disaster. He said the safety of thousands of people in the interior was at stake and "the economic situation is deteriorating rapidly."

He expressed disappointment over the failure to hold a conference last night at the home of Lt. Gen. Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies. Nationalist leaders said their cabinet, with some members absent, was unprepared for it.

The governor general said the task of arranging a compromise with Nationalist leaders was difficult because of pressure from extremists against conferences with the Dutch, but took a favorable view toward the new cabinet, through which President Soekarno was pushed out of the limelight.

"I know several of the new cabinet well," Van Mook said. "Some of them are men of well balanced intelligence and good character."

Van Mook promised that the Dutch would not use food and medicine as a bargaining lever in negotiating with the Indonesians, who seek independence from Dutch colonial rule.

Insist In Safety

He said the Dutch government wanted to distribute food and medicine, but insisted upon safety conduct and restoration of order to guard against their falling into German hands of bandits.

A survey made by the Netherlands Indies government's department of economic affairs declared that 2,000,000 persons in western Java were threatened with starvation during the coming months. Total population of the island exceeds 40,000,000. The principal problem, it said, is lack of transportation to move food into hungry areas between now and April, when the rice crop—principal source of native food—will be harvested.

The military situation in Java appeared quiet for the moment. This afternoon the British said there was "nothing to report" in Soerabaja.

Earlier the British said the Fifth Indian division had made some gains against diminishing resistance, particularly in the direction of the Sidotopo rail marshalling yards on the eastern edge of Soerabaja.

(The Hilversum radio quoted Aneta today as reporting the landing of 5,000 British and Indian troops at Padang and Palembang in Sumartra without resistance from the Indonesians.

(The Amsterdam newspaper Algemeen Handelsblad said W. F. L. van Bylandt had gone to the Netherlands East Indies to act as diplomatic and political advisor to van Mook. At the Hague, government officials denied London newspaper reports that Prince Bernhard would go to the Indies as Queen Wilhelmina's personal representative in negotiating with the Nationalists.)

Indonese Asked To Parley By The Dutch

Batavia, Nov. 16 (AP)—Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, called upon the new Indonesian Nationalist Cabinet tonight to meet him in an informal discussion at the earliest possible moment; in an effort to save Indonesia from further bloodshed and threatened famine.

Van Mook spoke at a press conference at a time when Indonesian resistance at Soerabaja was officially reported to be slackening before the slowly advancing British Indian troops.

He expressed disappointment that the Indonesians had been unable to attend a meeting last night under the chairmanship of Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Nei, and said it was imperatve in the interests of Indonesia as a whole that both sides co-operate to keep order and prevent the economic ruin of Java.

British Expand Control

An official British summary today said there was "nothing to report" on the situation at Soerabaja. A summary of yesterday's fighting said the resistance of the 15,000 Indonesians "decreased" as the Indian troops expanded the area under their control. Indonesian sniping and sporadic mortar fire continued.

[The Hilversum radio quoted a dispatch of the Dutch news agency Aneta as saying 3,000 British-Indian troops landed on Sumatra without Indonesian opposition and began rounding up Japanese at Padang and Palembang. The dispatch said "it is hoped a second Java will be prevented."

[In Amsterdam the newspaper *Algemeen Handelsblad* reported that W. F. L. van Bylandt had left for Indonesia on orders of the Dutch Government to serve as diplomatic and political adviser to van Mook.

[At The Hague, high Government officials denied reports that Prince Bernhard would go to the Indies for negotiations on behalf of the Crown.]

Christison had called a meeting of leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic and Dutch representatives, but it was reported that the new Indonesian Cabinet was not yet prepared to talk with the Dutch.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir is reported to have taken the view that the Dutch in their recent statement of policy offered nothing definite enough for consideration by the Indonesians, although he is committed to efforts to end the conflict.

Long-Range View Indicated

It was believed that British diplomacy, now geared to a temporary settlement of the dispute, contemplates in its long-range view a regional commission of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States to serve either as arbitrators or trustees.

The new Dutch information service reported officially today that 216 persons, including 144 Dutch, had disappeared in the Batavia area between October 1 and November 15, and said all were believed to have been kidnapped by Indonesian Nationalists.

Seventeen of the 216 were released by the Indonesians, the report said.

BRITISH TO EASE TEL AVIV CURFEW

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 — (AP) British authorities announced tonight that the military curfew would be eased tomorrow in riot-scarred Tel Aviv, where a sixth Jew died of injuries.

All inhabitants of the city went to their homes at 4 p.m. today in observance of the curfew, which had been lifted for nine hours. Tomorrow the curfew will be lifted between 5:30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Six RAF Spitfires flew reconnaissance missions over Tel Aviv during the day, while Mayor Israel Rockach urged the populace to heed a military warning that anyone violating the curfew "does so at his own peril."

An RAF Liberator dropped flares in Tel Aviv last night as violence ended after two days of rioting that caused property damage totalling $800,000. The riots broke out during a strike protesting the new British policy on Palestine.

(Earlier today in London British Colonial Undersecretary Arthur Creech Jones told Commons five Jewish rioters were killed and 56 injured, together with 13 Palestine police and 10 soldiers. He said home-made grenades were thrown at British troops, who had been compelled to fire on threatening crowds after police were unable to disperse them.

The pro-Zionist Palestine Post, expressing disapproval of the rioting, declared:

"It would be wicked to identify this shoddy episode with the expression of Jewish resistance to a policy which deprives Jewish people of the right to enter the country assigned to them as their national home."

British Tighten Palestine Control Of Immigration

Jerusalem, Nov. 16 (AP)—British authorities took new precautions to halt illegal immigration into Palestine today as Zionist leaders deplored a two-day reign of violence in Tel Aviv, estimated to have caused more than 100 casualties and $800,000 property damage.

With quiet at last reported restored, Isaac Ben-Tsevi, chairman of the Jewish National Council, issued a statement attributing the riots to "irresponsible youths" and declaring they were "highly detrimental to the Jewish cause."

He added that Jewish leaders had urged self-discipline and nonviolence.

Outbreaks Disapproved

At the same time the pro-Zionist Palestine *Post* declared editorially that all responsible Jews strongly disapproved the outbreaks in Tel Aviv. Describing the rioting as "a shoddy episode," the *Post* said:

"There is no Jew worthy of the name but will dissociate himself from Fascist terrorism which swoops and strikes where the victims are few and defenseless.

"That British firms should have been singled out for destruction and plunder is a stain which every Jew of decent feeling will long carry in shame."

City Declared Quiet

Dispatches from Tel Aviv declared the city was quiet last night as British armored cars and troops of the reinforced British 6th Airborne Division patrolled the streets, enforcing a strict curfew. Maj. Gen. P. L. Bols, commander of the 6th, said the curfew probably would be lifted today.

Several hundred persons were reported arrested, however, before the termination of the disturbances, which were variously estimated to have caused three to five deaths and resulted in injuries to approximately 100. The dead were all Jews.

Regulations Strengthened

New emergency regulations, published last night in the official gazette, put new teeth in the Brit-

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ish campaign to halt illegal immigration. The regulations empower any British soldier, Palestine police officer or village headman to arrest any person they reasonably suspect of being an illegal immigrant and gave police officers power to board and inspect ships or planes suspected of carrying smuggled immigrants.

Publication of the regulations followed the issuing of a "punishment by death" warning to rioters yesterday.

RAF Mutiny Revealed

New Delhi, Nov. 16 (AP)—RAF headquarters disclosed today that 700 Royal Air Force personnel at Jodhpur refused to go on parade and participated in a technical state of mutiny October 13 in protest against food and discipline conditions.

RAF public relations officials said no action had been taken against the men and the incident was considered closed.

Pro-Japan Indians Executed

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 16 (AP).—Indian Army headquarters announced today that seven members of the pro-Japanese Indian National Army have been executed after trial, but formally denied press reports that "large numbers" have been sentenced to death.

Japanese in Peiping Area Armed

PEIPING, Nov. 16 (AP)—No Japanese soldiers have been disarmed in the Peiping area, a Chinese Nationalist field headquarters' spokesman said today, but he added that their weapons would be collected "in the near future." The spokesman estimated the Japanese strength in and near the city at two divisions and three brigades, or about 60,000 men.

TO REPATRIATE JAPANESE

100 American LST's Will Take 100,000 Soldiers Monthly

CHINWANGTAO, China, Nov. 16 (AP)—One hundred landing ships have been allocated by the United States Navy to begin transporting Japanese soldiers home from China at a rate of 100,000 monthly.

Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the Seventh Amphibious Forces, said that repatriation operations from North China began yesterday under command of Rear Admiral Albert Noble of Preston, Tex.

The 100 LSTS (landing ship tanks), operated by American Navy personnel, will pick up repatriates at Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai and other ports and carry them to the nearest Japanese ports.

Flyer Gets China Post

Shanghia, Nov. 16 (AP)—Major W. R. Dunn, Royal Air Force ace who is credited with shooting down fifteen planes, has been appointed China Wing operations officer for the Army Transport Command in Shanghai.

ARMY GOVERNED ALL MANILA AREA, SAYS NIP ADMIRAL

MANILA, Nov. 16—(AP) A Japanese Admiral testified today at the war crimes trial of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that the Japanese army—not the Navy—was responsible for all armed forces ashore during the period of alleged atrocities against Filipino and American civilians early this year.

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okoochi, making an elaborate bow to the court before taking the witness stand, said that on Jan. 6 he turned over to Yamashita all naval personnel and ground troops in the islands. He estimated these numbered at least 20,000 in the Manila area at the time he relinquished them to the erstwhile "Tiger of Malaya."

In previous sessions defense counsel has repeatedly objected that many of the atrocities attributed to Yamashita's men actually were committed by naval personnel outside his jurisdiction.

During the admiral's testimony Yamashita took notes furiously, occasionally scowling across the room at his sea-faring compatriot.

Before announcing that he hoped to finish the prosecution's case by tomorrow, Chief Prosecutor Maj. Robert Kerr called to the stand the governor of Batangas province, who said that according to his records more than 25,000 civilians were killed by the Japanese in that area.

The court took under advisement a defense objection to these statistics as information not falling within the personal knowledge of the witness.

Meanwhile the question whether a Philippines supreme court order can be allowed to halt the trial was referred to General MacArthur.

The Commonwealth court earlier this week issued an order calling on Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commander of army forces in the Western Pacific, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted. Such a writ would remand Yamashita to the custody of the Philippines Commonwealth and take the case from the military commission now handling it.

Styer so far has not accepted service of the Philippine court summons.

The army court today admitted as evidence the documentary film "Orders from Tokyo," containing Japanese-photographed evidence of atrocities, despite defense arguments that the very title of the film pointed the finger of guilt away from Yamashita.

TRIAL END NEAR FOR YAMASHITA

Filipino Court Order Put Up to MacArthur.

Manila, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The prosecution's war-crimes case against Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita entered its final phase today with a Japanese admiral on the stand.

Whether a Philippines Supreme Court order can be allowed to halt the trial meanwhile was referred to Gen. MacArthur.

Lieut.-Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commander of Army forces in the Western Pacific, continued to ignore a Commonwealth court order that he show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued on Yamashita's behalf. The effect of such a writ would be to take the case from the hands of the military commission now hearing it.

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okoochi, commander of Japanese naval forces in the Southwest Pacific areas a year ago when the battle for the Philippnes entered its climactic stages, testified today that the Japanese Army—not the Navy—issued tactical orders at Manila while atrocities for which the prosecution blames Yamashita occurred.

Chief Prosecutor Major Robert Kerr said that he hoped to finish his case Saturday. Defense testimony is expected to require several weeks.

Styer has been unavailable for comment and so far has not accepted service of the Philippines court summons.

From a legal standpoint, Styer contends the Philippines court is without jurisdiction over the United States Army, a spokesman said. However, decision on the action has been referred to Gen. MacArthur, it was learned here, because the Allied commander himself turned over the civil functions of the Commonwealth Government to President Sergio Osmena.

HUNGRY JAPANESE STAGE FOOD RIOTS

TOKYO, Nov. 16—(AP) Riotous food raids by citizens of Hokkaido and a Japanese government admission that it had lost all control over the sale of fish and vegetables gave point today to the hunger situation of conquered Japan.

The newspaper Asahi said that on two successive days a total of 2,800 residents of the Hokkaido coal mining district invaded the village of Tone and took food away from farmers, mills and storehouses. Some of the raiders left money for what they took, but fearful storekeepers formed a defense corps for future action, the paper said.

The government informed Allied headquarters that its system of controlling prices on fish and vegetables was "in a state of complete collapse."

Military authorities immediately ordered abolition of retail price controls, as was suggested by the Japanese themselves.

This was expected to cause price increases but to provide more food at less than black market levels. Controls were retained on wholesalers, however.

Japanese government spokesmen admittedly were concerned over the possibility of future violence on the food front, and the metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, industry and economics called upon the public to collect all civilian art works such as pictures, sculpture, jewelry, porcelain and antiques to trade for future food importations.

Allied headquarters authorized the Japanese to manufacture 1,119 tons of dynamite and fuses for use in coal mining to meet the grave shortage of fuels. The explosives, first authorized in Japan since the surrender, must be used only for mining.

HUNGRY JAPS IN FOOD RIOTS ON HOKKAIDO

2300 Take Part in Raids—Tokyo Hears Some Paid for Produce.

FARMS AND MILLS ATTACKED

Government Spokesmen Worried Over Sequel in Foodless Winter Ahead.

Tokyo, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Twenty-three hundred hungry residents of Hokkaido, northernmost Japanese home island, seized food from farmers, storehouses and mills on two successive days, the newspaper Asahi reported today. Some of them left money in payment.

The food rioters split into small bands for their forays, the newspaper said. Miners of Shigejiri and Akshira districts paid for the food they seized in a 1,000-person foraging raid November 13. Similar raids by groups totalling 1,300 persons occurred that next day, Asahi said. Nineteen thousand pounds of milled foods were seized.

Sixty policemen have been assigned to guard the vicinity, and civilians joined to form a volunteer defense corps.

The rioting was the first reported for many weeks, but Government spokesmen here are openly concerned over the possibility of violence in the foodless, fuelless winter ahead.

The Japanese Government today admitted its control over the sale of fresh vegetables and fish was in "a state of complete collapse" and Allied headquarters immediately ordered into operation the Japanese plan to abolish price controls on perishables.

This is expected to increase prices beyond the current ceilings but keep them under black market prices. It also should result in substantial gains in perishable foods for city dwellers who have been unable to obtain vegetables.

The Government already has appealed to farmers to sell their produce at legal prices, but the lure of black market profits is strong.

Meantime there were growing indications that American-prompted political changes are forcing careful, detailed conversations within the palace clique; that the highly influential Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, may resign next Tuesday, and that former Premier Fumimaro Konoye may have his constitutional revision plan ready the same day.

Kyodo News Agency reported that full rights of collective bargaining and striking will be included in a labor union bill to be introduced in the Diet at its extraordinary session on November 26. There has been no major effort to strike in Japan since 1931.

Gen. MacArthur's information and education section announced today that a war guilt information program, to acquaint all Japanese with the true facts of the war since the beginning of Nipponese aggression in China, will be started shortly.

The section also is making a widespread investigation of Shintoism, studying particularly its use by Japanese militarists as a tool to achieve their own purposes. Results of the investigation will be made public soon.

Announced too, was an advisory council of leading American educators and a corresponding council of Japanese, to perfect a long-term plan for liberalizing Nippon's educational system. Top-notch American educators will be named.

1,500 U. S. FLIERS ARE STILL MISSING

TOKYO, Nov. 16—(AP) More than 1,500 American airmen still are listed as missing after combat missions over Japan, it was disclosed today, and army investigators have begun a vigorous search for information regarding their fate.

Between 2,200 and 2,300 B-29 pilots and crewmen alone were entered as missing during the flaming air war which preceded Japan's capitulation. Of these, 837 have been recovered alive from prison camps on the main islands.

The fate of an unannounced number of Navy pilots and crewmen also is unknown.

Since the occupation the graves of only about 20 American fliers have been found in Japan. As the tragic search continues more graves may come to light, but the investigators held out little hope of finding any more of the men alive.

A force of 25 investigators, working with the cooperation of local police in areas where planes are known to have fallen, is engaged in the country-wide search.

Jap Women To Seek Diet Posts

Toyko, Nov. 16 (AP)—The new Japan Women's League announced today it would attempt to run 50 women candidates for the Diet in January's general election.

Jap Keeper Of Seal May Resign Tuesday

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Nov. 17 (AP)—*Asahi* said today the reported decision to abolish the office of lord keeper of the privy seal—the office which in past years has made and broken Premiers—was reached on the personal initiative of the Emperor.

The present holder of the office, Koichi Kido, whose critics have linked him with the elevation of Hideki Tojo as war Premier, may quit Tuesday.

The newspaper also reported that steps are under way to reform the peerage system so as to permit renunciation of privileges at will and to revise drastically the system of transmitting titles by heredity.

NAVY USED CONVOYS BEFORE DEC. 7, '41; REPORT FOE SEEN ON WAY TO ATTACK; HEARING MARKED BY PARTY CLASHES

Tojo Believed O.K. For Washington Trip

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Nov. 17 (AP)—Omori prison officials said today that Hideki Tojo, Premier when Japan went to war with the United States, is physically able to make the trip to Washington to testify before the Pearl Harbor committee if he should be summoned.

They said the onetime dictator, presently awaiting trial as a war criminal, probably would find living conditions in the United States preferable to the rugged conditions under which he is living now.

Bridgeport Man Decorated.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Three officers have received the Bronze Star from Rear-Admiral William Blandy, commander of cruisers and destroyers in the Pacific, for wartime service on Blandy's staff. Among them was Capt. Carl A. Peterson, of Bridgeport, Conn.

BRAZIL RED IS NOMINATED

Yeddo Fiuza Becomes Fourth Candidate for Presidency

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Yeddo Fiuza, civil engineer, has been presented as a candidate for the Brazilian Presidency by Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Communist party, it was learned today. The election will be held Dec. 2.

Senhor Fiuza, former Mayor of Petropolis and national highway director, is the fourth candidate in the field. Maj. Gen. Eduardo Gomes, Government opposition candidate, and Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, designated as Government candidate, are already registered and Rollim Telles of the Agrarian party claims candidacy, although he is not yet officially in the race.

BONUS BILL ADVANCES

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 16—(AP) The Senate approved and sent to the Chamber of deputies today a bill under which employers would be required to pay a bonus to all workers in celebration of victory in World War II. Salaried employes would receive a bonus of a month's pay; day laborers, 15 days.

CRUISER INVOLVED

Boise Said to Fail to Report Enemy Because of 'Radio Silence'

STARK ORDERED ESCORTS

MacArthur Was Told Not to Fire Until Attacked, Gearhart Suggests at Hearing

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The cruiser Boise's pre-Pearl Harbor movements became a top question for Congressional investigators tonight after Republicans suggested that it sighted at sea the Japanese fleet which attacked the Hawaiian stronghold, but failed to report it because of orders for "radio silence."

No more than hints came out at the joint committee's hearings on the disaster. Representative Gearhart, Republican of California, told a reporter, however, that he had information that the Boise, on convoy duty, had seen the four Japanese carriers and escorting vessels which attacked Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Later, on being questioned again by reporters, Mr. Gearhart said that it was possible the Boise had sighted another Japanese task force, not the one that carried out the raid.

"My information is that there was a fight aboard the Boise over whether they should break orders for radio silence and report it and the captain decided they should not," he said.

The Californian added that he expected witnesses who would bear out his report to be called later.

Days Before Raid, Brewster Says

Mr. Gearhart mentioned no dates, but another Republican member, Senator Brewster of Maine, suggested that if the Boise saw the Japanese force it was several days before the Pearl Harbor raid.

Mr. Brewster said at a press conference that he understood the Boise arrived at Manila on Dec. 6.

The Boise angle was brought up after Democrats and Republicans clashed vigorously over procedure during the second day of testimony which also brought the following developments:

Disclosure that the Navy had ordered the convoying of merchant vessels in the Pacific twelve days before the Japanese attack.

A suggestion by Mr. Gearhart that General MacArthur was ordered in the Philippines not to fire on the Japanese until they fired first.

A further suggestion by the Californian that it was "strangely significant" that radar on the Hawaiian island of Oahu was ordered shut down at 7 A. M., an hour, he said, which was recognized as the most propitious for attack.

Testimony that the carrier Enterprise launched eighteen scout bombers 200 miles west of Pearl Harbor almost two hours before the Japanese struck the base.

Inglis Tells of Convoy Order

Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, developed from Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis, a witness, that the Navy on Nov. 25, 1941, ordered merchant ships in the Pacific convoyed.

Under Mr. Ferguson's questioning, Admiral Inglis read an order which he said was issued on that date by Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, directing that trans-Pacific shipping follow a southern route and that the fleet "provide necessary escort."

Admiral Inglis, a naval intelligence officer, took the stand yesterday at the hearing's opening to present a 'factual statement" of what happened at Pearl Harbor, as shown by naval records.

He said that he believed there were two convoys in the Pacific at the time of Pearl Harbor. The cruiser Pensacola was convoying eight ships west bound, he said, adding that he did not know the make-up of the other convoy.

Mr. Ferguson, suggesting that the Boise also was on convoy duty, asked that the admiral supply later information on the Boise's whereabouts at the time.

When Mr. Gearhart took over the questioning, he demanded that Admiral Inglis make an investigation to determine "whether the officers and crews of the Boise sighted the attacking Japanese fleet during the first week of December."

The admiral agreed to both requests.

Representative Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, demanded that the Dec. 7, 1941, log and action report of the Enterprise be laid before the committee.

He brought out by questioning Admiral Inglis that the Enterprise had launched the armed scout bombers at 6 A. M. on the day of the attack.

"Do you deduce," Mr. Keefe asked, "that the commander of the task force had any knowledge at 6 o'clock that there was likely to be an attack on Pearl Harbor at 7:50?"

The admiral said that he thought the flight represented routine operations of the task force, which was commanded by Admiral W. F. Halsey Jr.

Mr. Keefe also asked about an order setting aside Hawaiian waters as a prohibited area for merchant shipping and foreign men-of-war. Admiral Inglis said his recollection was that the Navy's order came after a Presidential order was issued.

The Navy was directed to prevent any traffic of this sort, he said, adding that the destroyer Ward was under these orders when it sank a Japanese submarine soon before the air attack on Pearl Harbor.

As on its opening day, the investigation again drew a packed gallery of spectators. Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Army and Navy commanders when Pearl Harbor was attacked, sat with their counsel.

Mr. Gearhart asked Col. Bernard Thielen of the Army General Staff a series of questions about why various orders were issued, to all of which Colonel Thielen replied that he had no knowledge.

Finally, the Californian asked if Colonel Thielen knew whether orders had been issued that American forces were not to fire on Japanese vessels or installations until fired on.

"Don't you know that such an order was issued to General MacArthur?" he demanded.

Colonel Thielen said that he did not.

Mr. Gearhart also attempted to develop what he said was the significance of orders to turn off the Oahu radar machines at 7 A. M. He noted that the attacking Japanese planes flew into the scope of one of the machines still operating at 7:02 A. M.

"Don't you think it was possible somebody was exerting a tremendous influence over the writing of orders either in the headquarters in Honolulu or headquarters in the United States?" he asked the witness.

Colonel Thielen said that he did not know anything about that.

Referring to the arrival of a flight of B-17 American planes from the mainland during the Japanese attack, Mr. Ferguson asked:

"Do you know whether the B-17's were equipped with radar? Do you know whether they had radios?"

Colonel Thielen said that he did not know but presumed they had radios but not radar.

"Do you know whether a radio station played Hawaiian music all night so that the B-17's could home on it and that the Jap planes homed on it, too?" Senator Ferguson asked.

"No, sir, I do not know that," Colonel Thielen replied.

Mr. Gearhart inquired of Admiral Inglis whether he did not consider the whole circumstances of Pearl Harbor "strangely significant."

The admiral said that he did not.

Mr. Gearhart brought out from the witness that the American fleet in the Pacific was numerically inferior to the Japanese when the transfer of some ships to the Atlantic was ordered in May, 1941.

The Californian said three battleships, one aircraft carrier, four cruisers and nine destroyers were transferred from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Under Mr. Gearhart's direction, Admiral Inglis calculated that even if those transfers had not been made, the United States would have had in the Pacific sixty-three ships of the categories down to destroyers in the Pacific, compared with Japan's 109.

Hit, Inglis Says

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Navy ordered the convoying of merchant shipping in the Pacific twelve days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a Senate-House inquiry committee learned today.

Admiral T. B. Inglis put into the record a copy of an order issued November 25, 1941, by Admiral Harold E. Stark, then chief of naval operations. Stark instructed naval officials at San Francisco to route all merchant shipping on a southern route and to "provide necessary escort."

Inglis testified that copies of the order went to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the fleet at Pearl Harbor, and others.

Two Convoys On Pacific

In a series of questions, Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) established that at least two convoys were on the Pacific in the week before the Japanese attack. He asked Inglis if any German submarines or surface vessels were in those waters, and the admiral said he thought not.

Inglis testified that the heavy cruiser Pensacola was convoying eight ships westbound. He did not mention the makeup of the other convoy.

Ferguson asked Inglis to obtain information on the whereabouts at that time of the cruiser Boise, which the Michigan Senator indicated he thought was convoying a number of ships, including the merchantman, American Leader.

Convoys Ordered 12 Days Before Japs

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Paragraph Deleted

Ferguson questioned Inglis about the preparation of his statement before the committee yesterday. Inglis gave then what he described as a factual account of the actual Japanese attack.

It developed that some portions of the original draft of the testimony had been deleted by Inglis at the suggestion of the Navy Judge Advocate General's office and after consultation with counsel for the investigating committee.

Inglis testified that as a result of these suggestions he had cut out a paragraph which he said suggested "that the nation as a whole was not unified before Pearl Harbor." He said he thought this had contributed to lack of preparedness on the part of the Army and Navy.

Questioned About Blame

"Do you think the people were to blame for Pearl Harbor?" Ferguson demanded, noting that President Truman had made a somewhat similar statement in releasing Army and Navy reports on their investigations of the disaster.

"My opinion is that that did contribute somewhat to Pearl Harbor," the witness replied.

A Japanese message to Tokyo intercepted nearly a month before Pearl Harbor described the late President Roosevelt as believing then that Japan would be "on the move soon."

The message, sent by Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura on November 10, 1941, quoted "a certain Cabinet member" as having told Nomura that Mr. Roosevelt and the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, did not believe the impending "peace" conferences would alter the tense diplomatic situation.

Refers To Cabinet Member

The peace conferences were shortly to begin with Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu representing the Japanese Government.

In a message that was decoded by United States Army Intelligence two days after it was sent, Nomura said that on November 9 a Cabinet member had talked to him. Without naming him, the Japanese Ambassador quoted the official as follows:

"You are indeed a dear friend of mine and I tell this to you alone. The American Government is receiving a number of reliable reports that Japan will be on the move soon. The American Government does not believe that your visit on Monday to the President or the coming of Mr. Kurusu will have any effect on the general situation."

"Boss Believes Those Reports"

When Nomura protested that neither the Japanese Government nor its people desired a war with the United States, the Cabinet member was quoted as replying:

"Well, our boss, the President, believes those reports and so does the Secretary of State."

The Nomura message, sent after the Ambassador had been advised by Tokyo that November 25 was the deadline for concluding negotiations with the United States, was one of a series made public by the probers.

From January, 1941, eleven months before the attack, the United States armed forces had been intercepting and decoding Japanese military messages.

They had broken the Japanese diplomatic code by August 8, 1941, and Tokyo's instructions to its representatives in the world's capitols were being read by Americans.

Japs Reported On U.S. Fleet

It was in this flood of messages that Nomura's report on his conversation with the Cabinet officer stood out, among these others:

The Japanese were reporting in detail the movements of the United States Pacific Fleet and continued to do so until the day before the attack.

They ordered their code books machines destroyed December 2.

They apparently believed that the United States and Great Britain were preparing to occupy the Netherlands East Indies and they were prepared too attack in that area.

The Japanese told their Axis allies as early as the last week in November that negotiations with the United States were broken off and got German and Italian promises to join with them if they went to war against Americans.

Among the messages were many which indicated that Tokyo had instructed its "peace" ambassadors to play for time while the Japanese task force already was steaming toward Pearl Harbor.

Honolulu Parley Sought

Nomura and Kurusu were told by Tokyo in a November 28 message the Navy translated the same day that the negotiations with the United States actually were being broken off, but told them not to give that impression here.

On December 1, the Japanese here asked Tokyo whether it would be possible to arrange a conference at Honolulu between Vice President Wallace or Harry Hopkins, representing the United States, and former Premier Konoye for Japan.

"We realize, of course," their mesage said, "that an attempt to have President Roosevelt and former Premier Konoye meet, failed."

Tokyo told Berlin in November 30, 1941, in a message translated here December 1, that negotiations with the United States "now stand ruptured—broken."

"In the face of this our empire faces a grave situation and must act with determination," said the message, which asked the Japanese Ambassador to arrange for talks with Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Clarification Requested

On December 3, 1941, Nomura sent a message to Tokyo urging the Japanese Government to make its reply to an American inquiry about the increase in Japanese forces in Indo-China clear as to "our peaceful intentions."

"There is no saying but what the United States Government will take a bold step, depending upon how our reply is made," the message said.

In the same message in which Nomura told of his conversation with the unnamed Cabinet officer, the Ambassador also reported he had sent Frederick Moore, legal adviser to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, to interview both Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Secretary Hull.

"U.S. Isn't Bluffing"

Moore brought back this report, Nomura said:

"The United States is not bluffing. If Japan invades again, the United States will fight with Japan. Psychologically, the American people are ready. The Navy is prepared and ready for action."

The late Frank Knox, then Secretary of the Navy, had previously made a speech which Nomura and other Japanese officials had interpreted in messages to Tokyo as indicating an aggressive attitude on the part of some American officials that Nomura said did not seem to be born out in diplomatic conversations.

After he had sent his telegram about the conversation with the Cabinet member, Senator Thomas and Hull, Nomura reported in an "extremely urgent" message the gist of talk he had had with President Roosevelt, which he said "was held in a private room in the White House to avoid publicity."

Quotes Roosevelt

Nomura outlined at length the views of his Government with respect to American demands for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and French Indo-China and other matters then under discussion. Then he quoted Mr. Roosevelt as follows:

"It is my earnest wish that the preliminary talks relative to this question would have good results which would serve as a basis of future negotiation. I will, just as the Japanese Government hopes, do my best in order to help carry on these negotiations successfully.

"I wish that the Japanese Government would clearly set forth its intention of following a peaceful course in this policy and not an opposite course. This is the way to attain the results toward which both you and we are working."

Indo-China Crisis

When Japanese in Canton informed Tokyo July 14, 1941, that an expeditionary force was to be sent to occupy French Indo-China, the Army Intelligence Service was able to lay the full message before officials here five days later.

Sumner Welles, then Under Secretary of State, called Minister Wakasugi, of the Japanese Embassy, before him two days later and said he had advices that Japan would take the southern portion of Indo-China by force within a few days.

By "a reliable source of information," Wakasugi asked, did the Under Secretary mean the United States Embassy in Japan? Wakasugi's report to Tokyo said Welles avoided a clear answer.

U.S. Froze Jap Assets

The Japanese occupied Indo-China and the United States retaliated by freezing Japanese assets in this country.

As a result of the increasing tension, Tokyo asked its Washington Embassy August 7 to try to arrange a meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Premier Konoye.

The Japanese spent nearly three months attempting to arrange this meeting before the Konoye Cabinet fell early in November.

Meanwhile, on October 16, Tokyo sent a message to the Washington Japanese Embassy that the Germans had demanded that the Japanese send a message to the United States along this line:

"If the Roosevelt Administration continues to attack the Axis power increasingly, a belligerent situation would inevitably arise between Germany and Italy on one hand and the United States on the other and this . . . might lead Japan to join immediately the war in opposition to the United States."

Delayed Message

The Japanese delayed sending any such message because they still had hopes of a conference between Konoye and Mr. Roosevelt.

When the Konoye Cabinet fell, a new government decided on November 4, 1941, to make one more try for an agreement with the United States. Tokyo told Nomura in a message that was promptly translated here that if a quick accord could not be reached relations between the two countries would be "on the brink of chaos," adding:

"In fact, we gambled the fate of our land on the throw of this die."

Pearl Harbor Questions Awaiting Answers

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Here are some of the questions asked yesterday at the Pearl Harbor attack investigation by committee members and left hanging in the air for later witnesses:

Why did the United States Navy on November 25, 1941, order American ships to stop using the northern or Great Circle route in the Pacific?

Exactly how many Japanese planes took part in the attack?

Why were there no guns on a group of B-17 bombers which left California on the night of December 6 and arrived at Hawaii during the attack?

Why were three naval reconnaissance planes more than an hour late taking off on a routine flight early in the morning of December?

Had any inspection order been issued at Pearl Harbor that might have caused the Navy ships to be unprepared at the time of the raid?

When were the admirals in command at Pearl Harbor notified that the United States destroyer Ward attacked an enemy submarine outside the harbor early in the morning of December?

BYRNES DISCLAIMS THREAT IN OUR DIPLOMACY ON ATOM; AIMS TO AVERT ARMS RACE

SECRECY MINIMIZED

UNO Bomb Rule Can Be Implemented in 60 Days, Secretary Says

POLICY CALLED GENEROUS

Loans, Lower Tariffs and Ban on Other Trade Curbs Urged to Remove Menaces to Peace

By The Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes predicted tonight that the United Nations atomic energy commission proposed in the British-American atomic control program could be set up within sixty days and denied any suggestion that an attempt was being made to use the atomic bomb as a "diplomatic or military threat against any nation."

He called the program the first step "in an effort to rescue the world from a desperate armament race."

The Secretary spoke at the Mayor's dinner in celebration of "Jimmy Byrnes homecoming day." His speech was broadcast nationally.

Mr. Byrnes summed up the program announced yesterday by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada. He said:

"It is our purpose and grave duty to act in our relations with other nations with the boldness and generosity that the atomic age demands of us.

Pledges World Safety

"No officials of government have ever been called upon to make a decision fraught with more serious consequences. We must act. But we will act in a manner that will not undermine our safety or the safety of the world.

"Our declaration of willingness to exchange immediately the basic scientific information and our plans for the setting up of a commission under United Nations sponsorship have been sent by me to members of the United Nations Organization. We look forward to their cooperation."

Mr. Byrnes said that the decision to release the production know-how of atomic materials only after "effective safeguards" could be set up was in line with President Truman's previously declared policy of holding the atomic bomb as a "sacred trust, a trust in the exercise of which we are already under definite international obligation."

"Under the Charter of the United Nations," he continued, "we have pledged ourselves not to use force except in support of the purposes and principles of the Charter. The suggestion that we are using the atomic bomb as a diplomatic or military threat against any nation is not only untrue in fact but it is a wholly unwarranted reflection upon the American Government and people."

Secrecy Period Minimized

While it is necessary, in the Anglo-American-Canadian view, to hold atomic production secrets for a time, Mr. Byrnes said that "this period need not be unnecessarily prolonged."

He cited bacteriological weapons as another kind of warfare that

could be "an even more frightful method of human destruction" than atomic energy, adding that it was not enough to rub out any one kind of warfare.

"We must banish war," he said. "To that great goal of humanity we must ever rededicate our hearts and strength."

Secretary Byrnes said that the job of banishing war meant that "we must guard not only against military threats to world security but economic threats to world well-being."

He believed that many countries needed to borrow money to restore war-shattered economies. Whatever loans the United States makes, he declared, will increase the market for American goods, "for in the long run the dollars we lend can be spent only in this country."

"We cannot play Santa Claus to the world," Mr. Byrnes asserted, "but we can make loans to Governments whose credit is good, provided such Governments will make changes in commercial policies which will make it possible for us to increase our trade with them."

He then outlined a long list o proposed changes, including reduc tion in tariffs and abandonment o other trade restraints, in which th United States and Britain had bee reported in agreement, for submis sion to an international trade con ference next summer. One aim o this conference, Mr. Byrnes said will be to arrange for creation o an international trade organizatio under the United Nations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16 (AP).—Following is the complete text of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's speech to a "Jimmy Byrnes Homecoming Day" gathering here tonight:

WORLD CO-OPERATION

When I accepted Charleston's very gracious invitation to return to the city of my birth and the scenes of my younger days, I thought that nothing I could say here would interest you more than world trade.

Charleston, being one of the oldest ports in America, certainly has a vital interest in the restoration of world commerce.

Since accepting this invitation to be with you, I have participated in a conference in Washington which concerns every human being and civilization itself.

Therefore, before expressing some views on international trade, I wish to comment briefly on the efforts we are making to control atomic energy so that it may be used, not for war and destruction, but for the peace and happiness of the world.

The full significance of the release of atomic energy is not quickly or easily comprehended. As it happened, in my capacity as Director of War Mobilization, I was well aware of the awesome character of the great experiment that we then referred to as the Manhattan Project.

Later, during the short period I was out of the government service, it became clear to the scientists that an atomic bomb was an immediate practical possibility. At that time I was asked to serve as the President's representative on the committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary of War Stimson, which laid the plans for the New Mexico experiment.

Despite this experience, I know that I cannot presently evaluate the true impact of this discovery upon the future of the world.

But from the day the first bomb fell on Hiroshima, one thing has been clear to all of us. The civilized world cannot survive an atomic war.

This is the challenge to our generation. To meet it, we must let our minds be bold. At the same time, we must not imagine wishfully that over night there can arise full-grown a world government wise and strong enough to protect all of us and tolerant and democratic enough to command our willing loyalty.

If we are to preserve the continuity of civilized life, we must work with the materials at hand, improving and adding to existing institutions until they can meet the stern test of our time.

Accordingly, the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada—the partners in the historic scientific and engineering undertaking that resulted in the release of atomic energy—have taken the first step in an effort to rescue the world from a desperate armament race.

Willing to Exchange Information

In their statement, they declared their willingness to make immediate arrangements for the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful purposes. Much of this kind of basic information essential to the development of atomic energy has already been disseminated. We shall continue to make such information available.

In addition to these immediate proposals, the conference recommended that at the earliest practicable date a commission should be established under the United Nations Organization. This can be done within sixty days.

It would be the duty of this commission to draft recommendations for extending the international exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful purposes, for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes, and for the elimination from national armament of atomic weapons and of all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

The commission would recommend safeguards by way of inspection or other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

Such protection would be afforded by having the work proceed by stages.

As a starting point, the commission might recommend the wide exchange of scientists and scientific information. The next step might be the sharing of knowledge about the raw materials necessary to the release of atomic energy.

The successful completion of each stage would develop the confidence to proceed to the next stage.

A very serious question arises, however, when we reach the stage of exchanging detailed information about the practical industrial application of atomic energy. The thought to be borne in mind here is that, up to a certain rather advanced point, the so-called know-how of production is the same, whether atomic energy is to be stored in bombs or harnessed as power for a peaceful industrial purpose.

Safeguards Are Necessary

And so it was necessary for the conferees to determine, in the light of this fact, how soon information concerning the practical application of atomic energy should be disseminated.

Only one answer was possible. Until effective safeguards can be developed, in the form of international inspection or otherwise, the secrets of production know-how must be held, in the words of the President, as a sacred trust—a trust in the exercise of which we are already under definite international obligation.

Under the Charter of the United Nations, we have pledged ourselves not to use force except in support of the purposes and principles of the charter. The suggestion that we are using the atomic bomb as a diplomatic or military threat against any nation is not only untrue in fact but is a wholly unwarranted reflection upon the American government and people.

It is one of the inherent characteristics of our democracy that we can fight a war only with the genuine consent of our people. No President in the absence of a declaration of war by the Congress could authorize an atomic bombing without running the risk of impeachment.

No one who knows the peace-loving temper of our people can believe that our Congress would adopt a declaration of war contrary to our solemnly undertaken obligations under the United Nations Charter.

The history of 1914 to 1917 and of 1939 to 1941 is convincing proof of the slowness of Congress to declare war. There is surely no reason to believe that it would be more eager to engage in a future war more terrible than any we have known.

While we consider it proper and necessary, therefore, to continue for a time to hold these production secrets in trust, this period need not be unnecessarily prolonged.

As experience demonstrates that the sharing of information is full and unreserved, it is to be hoped that the exchange for peaceful purposes can be extended to some and eventually to all the practical applications of atomic energy and of other scientific discoveries. This is the objective we seek.

It is our purpose and grave duty to act in our relations with other nations with the boldness and generosity that the atomic age demands of us. No officials of government have ever been called upon to make a decision fraught with more serious consequences. We must act. But we will act in a manner that will not undermine our safety or the safety of the world.

Our declaration of willingness to exchange immediately the basic scientific information and our plans for the setting up of a commission under United Nations sponsorship have been sent by me to members of the United Nations Organization. We look forward to their co-operation.

No one appreciates more keenly than those who have advanced these proposals that they represent a very modest first step in what is certain to prove a long and difficult journey. I wish to emphasize our conviction that the creation and development of safeguards to protect us all from unspeakable destruction is not the exclusive responsibility of the United States or Great Britain or Canada. It is the responsibility of all governments.

All Nations Must Co-operate

Without the united effort and unremitting co-operation of all the nations of the world, there will be no enduring and effective protection against the atomic bomb. There will be no protection against bacteriological warfare, an even more frightful method of human destruction.

Atomic energy is a new instrument that has been given to man. He may use it to destroy himself and a civilization which centuries of sweat and toil and blood have built. Or he may use it to win for himself new dignity and a better and more abundant life.

If we can move gradually but surely toward free and unlimited exchange of scientific and industrial information, to control and perhaps eventually to eliminate the manufacture of atomic weapons and other weapons capable of mass destruction, we will have progressed toward achieving freedom from fear.

But it is not enough to banish atomic or bacteriological warfare. We must banish war. To that great goal of humanity we must ever rededicate our hearts and strength.

To help us move toward that goal, we must guard not only against military threats to world security but economic threats to world well-being.

Political peace and economic warfare cannot long exist together. If we are going to have peace in this world, we must learn to live together and work together. We must be able to do business together.

Nations that will not do business with one another, or try to exclude one another from doing business with other countries, are not likely in the long run to be good neighbors.

Trade blackouts, just as much as other types of blackouts, breed distrust and disunity. Business relations bring nations and their peoples closer together and perhaps more than anything else, promote good will and determination for peace.

Many of the existing restrictions on world trade result from present-day conditions and practices, largely growing out of the war.

Many countries, and not least Great Britain, had to sacrifice their foreign earning power to win the war. They have sold most of their foreign stocks and bonds, borrowed heavily abroad, let their foreign commerce go, and lost ships and factories to enemy attack.

Their needs for foreign goods are great and pressing, but they lack foreign exchange, that is, purchasing power to buy abroad. Without aid, they cannot see their way to buy as they used to abroad, not to speak of the additional things they need from abroad to rehabilitate their shattered and devastated economies.

In a situation of this kind, what can a country do? It can seek to borrow the foreign currencies it needs, which will enable it to apply the liberal principle, of trade which must be the basis of any permanent prosperity.

Can Cut Living Standards

Or it can draw in its belt. It can reduce the standard of living of its people, conserve in every way the foreign currencies that it finds hard to get, and transfer its foreign trade by government decree to countries whose currencies are easier to obtain.

In the latter way lies increased discrimination and the division of the commerce of the world into exclusive blocs. We cannot oppose exclusive blocs if we do not help remove the conditions which impel other nations, often against their will, to create them.

We must not only oppose these exclusive trading blocs, but we must also co-operate with other nations in removing conditions which breed discrimination in world trade.

Whatever foreign loans we make will, of course, increase the markets for American products, for in the long run the dollars we lend can be spent only in this country.

The countries devastated by the war want to get back to work. They want to get back to production which will enable them to support themselves. When they can do this, they will buy goods from us. America, in helping them, will be helping herself.

We cannot play Santa Claus to the world, but we can make loans to governments whose credit is good, provided such governments will make changes in commercial policies which will make it possible for us to increase our trade with them.

In addition to loans, lend-lease settlement and the disposal of our surplus war materials, we have been discussing with Great Britain the principle of commercial relations—principles we want to see applied by all nations in the post-war world.

These are the same liberal principles which my friend and predecessor, Cordell Hull, urged for so many years.

They are based on the conviction that what matters most in trade is not the buttressing of particular competitive positions but the increase of productive employment, the increase of production and the increase of general prosperity.

The reasons for poverty and hunger are no longer the stinginess of nature. Modern knowledge makes it technically possible for mankind to produce enough good things to go around. The world's present capacity to produce gives it the greatest opportunity in history to increase the standards of living for all peoples of the world.

Trade between countries is one of the greatest forces leading to the fuller use of these tremendously expanded productive powers. But the world will lose this opportunity to improve the lot of her peoples if their countries do not learn to trade as neighbors and friends. If we are going to have a real people's

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peace, world trade cannot be throttled by burdensome restrictions.

Some of these restrictions are imposed by government decree, others by private combination. They must be removed if we are to have full employment.

U. S. Trade Proposals

To do this it will be necessary to agree upon some general rules and to apply them in detail. We shall shortly submit to the peoples of the world our views about these matters.

We intend to propose that commercial quotas and embargoes be restricted to a few really necessary cases and that discrimination in their application be avoided.

We intend to propose that tariffs be reduced and tariff preferences be eliminated. The trade agreements act is our standing offer to negotiate to that end.

We intend to propose that subsidies, in general, should be the subject of international discussion and that subsidies on exports should be confined to exceptional cases, under general rules, as soon as the period of emergency adjustment is over.

We intend to propose that governments conducting enterprises in foreign trade should agree to give fair treatment to the commerce of all friendly states, that they should make their purchases and sales on purely economic grounds, and that they should avoid using a monopoly of imports to give excessive protection to their own producers.

We intend to propose that international cartels and monopolies should be prevented by international action from restricting the commerce of the world.

We intend to propose that the special problems of the great primary commodities should be studied internationally, and that consuming countries should have an equal voice with producing countries in whatever decisions may be made.

We intend to propose that the efforts of all countries to maintain full and regular employment should be guided by the rule that no country should solve its domestic problems by measures that would prevent the expansion of world trade and no country is at liberty to export its unemployment to its neighbors.

We intend to propose that an international trade organization be created, under the Economic and Social Council as an integral part of the structure of the United Nations.

We intend to propose that the United Nations call an international conference on trade and employment to deal with all these problems.

In preparation for that conference, we intend to go forward with actual negotiations with several countries for the reduction of trade barriers, under the reciprocal trade agreements act.

Just when these negotiations will commence has not been determined. They will be announced in the usual way, as required by the act, and due notice will be given in order that all interested persons may be heard before the detailed offers to be made by the United States are settled.

Success in those negotiations will be the soundest preparation for the general conference we hope will be called by the United Nations Organization.

U. S. Is Backing United Nations

By proposing that the United Nations Organization appoint a commission to consider the subject of atomic energy and by proposing that the organization likewise call a conference to enable nations to consider the problems of international trade, we demonstrate our confidence in that organization as an effective instrumentality for world co-operation and world peace.

After the first world war we rejected the plea of Woodrow Wilson and refused to join the League of Nations. Our action contributed to the ineffectiveness of the League.

Now the situation is different. We have sponsored the United Nations Organization. We are giving it our whole-hearted and enthusiastic support. We recognize our responsibility in the affairs of the world. We shall not evade that responsibility.

With other nations of the world we shall walk hand in hand in the paths of peace in the hope that all peoples can find freedom from fear and freedom from want.

UNIFIED COMMAND VITAL TO SECURITY, SAYS EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that "the era of atomic weapons" makes unification of the armed forces a must.

Not only is "unity of concept, indoctrination and training more necessary than ever," he told the Senate Military committee. But "only through a single department can coordinated development of new weapons be assured."

Unless unification is achieved, and quickly, the general foresaw separate army, navy and air forces going their separate ways.

"They will no more fit together than a bulldog and a tomcat on a team," he added.

Nimitz to Testify

Acting Chairman Johnson (D-Colo) announced that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who flew here from his Pacific command, would testify tomorrow forenoon in an unusual Saturday session. Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal supplied names of more than 20 admirals and civilian navy leaders to testify against the unification proposal.

Eisenhower drew frequently from his experiences in directing 5,000,000 fighters assembled from several nations and all arms to crush Nazism in Europe to argue for two hours for unified command.

His first example was the capture of the tiny island of Pantelleria, in the jumpoff from Africa to Italy. The ground forces regarded this "as suicide," the general said, while the air and navy knew it could be done.

Instead of referring these questions back to some joint staff in London or Washngton, the general had the Air Forces drop 6,000 tons of bombs and the "actual operation was a good one."

Similarly he credited teamwork under a single command for success in the cross-channel operation into Normandy, the break-through at St. Lo and the pursuit of the enemy into the heart of Germany.

"Perfected teamwork," he said, results as much from friendly association over a period of years as it does from the more obvious reasons of combined tactical training and doctrine."

Senator Johnson said he feared that under the detailed Army-Navy merger plan proposed some time ago by the War department, the professional military organization would be too strong. He said the civilian secretary might be left to "pass out pencils" and "be completely impotent."

Sees No Danger

"I see no such implication of danger in this," the general came back quickly.

Earlier he had said bluntly that he would fire any officer who sought to disturb the traditional civilian control over the military.

Johnson asked Eisenhower to comment on a suggestion that top military officers "sit in on all cabinet meetings;" the senator did not mention the author of the suggestion.

"I don't know much about cabinet meetings," Eisenhower replied, "but I don't think it's the proper place for a military man."

"I'm very glad to hear you say that," Johnson commented.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was quoted last week as having said, "I believe that the professional heads of the services should be exofficio members of the cabinet. They should be present at all cabinet meetings without power of voting, but permitted to express their opinion x x x." The suggestion was contained in a transcript of testimony from top army and navy officers on unification proposals taken by a committee of the joint chiefs of staff and made public by the military committee.

Eisenhower on Unification

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The complete text of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's statement today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on proposed unification of the armed forces:

Gentlemen: I am acutely sensible of the responsibility you bear to the Senate and to the nation in carefully considering, and ultimately recommending, whether to establish a single executive department, at the seat of government, to co-ordinate and administer our three great fighting arms—the land, naval and air forces. These three forces constitute the nation's security establishment, and they, in combination, have but a single mission—to discourage or to repel aggression. You are necessarily, therefore, confronted with the important task of exploring the subject fully before you arrive at your conclusions in the matter. I am therefore honored that you have asked me to appear before you to express my views on this vital subject.

I come before you as a soldier to whom was entrusted the command of the greatest combined force ever brought to bear against an enemy—a force composed of more than 5,000,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen brought together from the men and women of several nations, united in a common enterprise. More than 3,000,000 of those who made up the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe were men and women of the United States Army, Navy and Air Forces. I, therefore, prefer to speak to you as one who has been privileged to know such a singular experience, and I should like to speak also as one who has experienced with them the successful conclusion of a great enterprise based on unity of command.

As Allied commander of land, sea and air forces, employed against our enemies, first in the Mediterranean and next in northwest Europe, I know that our efforts would have met with failure without unity of direction. No system of joint command could possibly have brought victory to our cause.

Not Easily Achieved

But that unity of command in the field, so vital to our successes, was not easily achieved. When war came, at Pearl Harbor, we had joint command. It was not until we surprised the enemy in North Africa that the first large-scale example of unified command emerged. But it was a new device and there were many difficulties which yet remained to be overcome. All of these had to be met and surmounted during actual operations when lives were at stake. In my opinion, those difficulties grew directly from the traditional separation of the Army and Navy which is the inevitable outcome of the present organization of our military departments. Separation at the top necessarily fosters separation all along the line.

By the time we were ready to assault Sicily we had achieved unified command in that theater. We had achieved it by learning as we went—the hard way.

I will not relate here in this formal statement the fascinating account of the amphibious assault under air cover on the beaches of Normandy. Neither will I detail the magnificent teamwork of the land, naval, air and supply forces, which combined under single command to break through the crust of enemy resistance at Saint Lo and finally to destroy him in a pursuit to the very heart of Germany. It took timing, co-ordination and balance. And until final victory was achieved, all three of the great coequal arms were continuously employed. It will not surprise the members of this committee to recall that the skill and knowledge of the naval arm was not alone employed on the seas but was brought to bear in the successful crossings of the Rhine.

After long and careful consideration, I cannot perceive the logic behind the objections which are voiced against the proposal before you.

I am told that the task of the civilian secretary, who would preside over such a department is beyond the capacity of any man. If this were true, then it follows that no man has the capacity to assume the Presidency of the United States. It was my responsibility to lead the Allied Expeditionary Forces through the European campaign. The force employed in this single theater of war far exceeds the total peace-time establishment which this nation would ever need. And my responsibilities did not alone relate to military operations. Tnere were, in addition, enormous problems involving military government, displaced persons and first aid to the oppressed peoples of liberated countries. Surely such an objection cannot stand in the face of experience.

There is another objection, too, which I have heard expressed. Some have voiced the fear that the creation of such a single department would subordinate one fighting service to another. Gentlemen, that is rather an old story to me. Both in Africa and Europe, it fell to my lot to organize a fighting team of ground, sea and air. Doubtless these same fears were present in the minds of one or more of the services involved. But the matter was urgent and decisions had to be made under the press of circumstances. I submit that the result proved such fears to be groundless and each of these services is now proud of the part it played in the unified, balanced force which decisively defeated what was considered the most formidable force we and our Allies had ever encountered. I have no doubt that once the step is taken here, the same result will follow.

At one time I was an infantryman, but I have long since forgotten that fact under the responsibility of commanding combined arms.

The German Example.

I have heard it said, too, that Nazi Germany had a single military department and that it brought her defeat. The facts are that Germany never had such a single department or even unity of direction except in the Fuehrer himself. On the contrary, the Luftwaffe was commanded by Reichsmarshal Goering, who was second only to Hitler, and the successive chiefs of the German general staff were never able to achieve anything approaching unity of direction of the three components of the Nazi fighting machine.

One of the major contributing factors to the Nazi defeat was the utter lack of unified direction over the Luftwaffe and the Wehrmacht, both in the Mediterranean and in Europe.

I have carefully considered this problem, both from the basis of my experience as chief of operations of the War Department, and as an allied commander of combined forces. I am convinced that unless we have unity of direction in Washington through the years of peace that lie ahead, we may enter another emergency, in a time to come, as we did at Pearl Harbor. It is in time of peace that this nation must preserve a

balanced, adequate measure of our land, sea and air power lest we lose the peace we have so dearly bought.

We have learned by hard experience that the nation's security establishment is, in fact, a single fighting team composed of three services each supplementing the other in proper balance. It must mean that it is now necessary to so organize that we can obtain a well-rounded annual program. The need is for efficiency, economy, simultaneous over-all consideration of the requirements and the maximum pooling of talent. What is required of us in war we must prepare to do in peace.

Summarizes Reasons

In conclusion, I should like to summarize for you the reasons which impel me to conclude that we must now establish a single executive department to preside over three coequal and autonomous fighting arms:

1. It is essential in order that there may be a well rounded military program which insures for us the maximum protection for each dollar appropriated.

2. It is not feasible to arrive at the size or composition of each arm without simultaneously considering the others. Each arm supplements the other, and no single service can be independently considered.

3. The national security is safeguarded only if the security establishment is fashioned, trained and administered under single direction—by a single department.

4. The era of atomic weapons, pilotless missiles makes unity of concept, indoctrination and training more necessary than ever.

5. The pooling of talent in the field of scientific research and development is an absolute necessity. Only through a single department can co-ordinated development of new weapons be assured.

6. There is the absolute need for economy in administration if we are, as a nation, to afford an adequate security establishment. So long as there are two executive departments in Washington, instead of one, we will continue to be harassed with the needless extravagance of double administration, overlapping duplications, differing standards and competitive procurement.

"Perfected Teamwork"

7. If we do not integrate the exectutive management of the three members of our fighting team, our post-war security establishment will become the patch-work improvisation that is inevitable where independent departments, at different times compete before separate Congressional committees. With integration we can buy more security for less money. Without it we will spend more money and obtain less security.

8. One of the most important and least understood factors in modern war is that it is essentially a matter of perfected teamwork. Perfected teamwork results as much from friendly association over a period of years as it does from the more obvious reasons of combined tactical training and doctrine. By unification at the top we emphasize to our soldiers, sailors and airmen the essential truth that each wears the uniform of the nation's fighting forces and that his natural friends and trusted associates are the others who wear that uniform, regardless of its color or design.

9. Finally, there is no such thing as a separate land, sea or air war; therefore we must now recognize this fact by establishing a single department of the armed forces.

A-BOMB SESSION WITH REDS URGED

Scientists Advocate Truman Invite Russia to New Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) Scientists recommended today that President Truman immediately invite Russia to sit in with Britain and the United States at a new conference on ways of controlling use of atomic weapons.

Hundreds of names were signed to a resolution urging the parley in the hope that a system could be devised for submission to the United Nations organization.

The action was announced by Drs. J. H. Rush, of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Francis D. Bonner of the Manhattan Project, who worked on the atomic bomb.

Rush told a news conference in the office of Representative Douglas (D-Calif.) that every scientist who worked on the bomb "was scared" the minute he found out what lay ahead. That is what prompted so many to take on "for the first time in history this civic responsibility," he added.

Rush said they were "supplementing" the stand taken by Mr. Truman, British Prime Minister Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The three have decided to retain atomic bomb secrets until control measures are worked out, at the same time releasing scientific knowledge that does not bear on destruction.

That position is proper, Rush said, "if this is the first step in a series of negotiations leading to world-wide development of controls in which all major powers participate."

Red Inclusion Political

Asked if he thought Russia should be given atomic secrets, Rush said that was "political" and the scientists do not want to enter that discussion.

The resolution reiterated that atomic energy is "the most destructive force known to mankind" and warned against "an atomic armaments race." Such a race, it said, would lead to "a world of fear and hatred" in which all nations face sudden destruction.

Therefore, it was resolved that:

"The President of the United States immediately invite to a conference the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union, in order to discuss the common danger created by atomic weapons, and to plan for the joint approach by these three nations to the other members of the United Nations organization to the end of establishing a system of international cooperation and control of atomic energy which will prevent a competitive armament race, safeguard world peace, and make available to all peoples the peacetime benefits of atomic energy."

Signing it were 90 per cent of the men who worked on the atomic bomb, numbering between 1,000 and 1,500; 1,100 Philadelphia scientists, and a number of independent physicists, not affiliated with organizations.

Attlee visited the White House again today. He told reporters he was just saying goodbye to Mr. Truman.

Fate Of Atomic Plan Seen In Russ Hands

By John M. Hightower

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Russia holds the key today to success or failure of the Anglo-American atomic-control program. American officials say the next move is up to Moscow.

Hence the immediate future is viewed as an extremely critical period by those who regard the existence of the atomic bomb as probably the foremost problem of diplomacy in the world.

Test Of Co-Operation

During this period the ability of the great powers to work together in the United Nations for the prevention of war is bound to undergo a severe test. The outcome of the test may well determine whether the United Nations will be a strong and effective organization.

This in turn may have much to do with whether the world wakes up some morning to find itself in an atomic war with several of its major cities already blasted out of existence.

Comes To Head In January

President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada laid the groundwork for the test yesterday with their proposal that the United Nations Organization create a special commission on atomic energy.

Russia's reaction may either be made known quickly or withheld until the United Nations holds its organization meeting in London during the first week in January.

That is where the issue will have to come to a head.

Byrnes Talking Tonight

Meanwhile, the world probably will learn something more about American thinking on the subject tonight from Secretary of State Byrnes. The State Department said he would devote part of his speech to the three-power declaration when he appears at a testimonial dinner in Charleston, S.C.

The job for the United Nations presumably will be proposed formally by the United States as soon as the Security Council is organized.

While no details have been disclosed officially, it is expected by officials here that the proposed atomic commission will be set up under the Security Council and that it will include as members America, Britain, Russia, France and China. Those are the five permanent members of the council.

Commission's Job

The commission's job will be to make recommendations for a step-by-step exchange of scientific information, including atomic energy data, and for creation of controls for atomic energy uses. The problem, involving all member countries, is one for the United Nations, but there is little expectation here that the United Nations can solve it unless Russia co-operates to the hilt.

Several reasons are advanced for this by top officials. Russia is the only great power that does not have atomic energy and atomic explosives now. Russia, on the other hand, has a degree of secrecy about what she does possess and about her plans and activities which no other nation possesses. Also Russia has a veto in the United Nations Security Council by means of which she could block any plan she disliked even though all other members backed it.

Offer Considered Generous

However, in their uncertainity about Russia's reaction United States officials appear reasonably optimistic. They regard the joint offer of the President and Prime Ministers yesterday as a "generous" one in view of the anglo-American investment of effort and the American investment of money —$2,000,000,000—in the atomic bomb project.

In some respects the offer may be summed up as a willingness on the part of the United States and Britain to trade all they know about atomic force for a drastic Russian cut in secrecy. Mainly they ask the Russians to share all sorts of basic information and to agree to a revolutionary system of inspection of all atomic installations in all countries.

Soldier with Large Family Can Forget About Points

Eligible for Release After Dec. 1, Regardless of Service Score.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) The soldier with a big family will be eligible to get out of the army after Dec. 1, regardless of his point score.

The War department announced today a series of modifications to the present discharge system, including a reduction of point scores, which it said would add 783,000 men and women to the number eligible for release.

Navy Revises Points

Later, the Navy announced point revisions for officers and enlisted men in previously "frozen" classifications which it said would qualify nearly 10,000 for release by Jan. 1.

By Dec. 1, the Army estimates it will have either discharged or have eligible for release approximately 5,000,000 men. This figure will include more than 3,500,000 actually discharged and 1,483,000 eligible for discharge.

This will mean that of the 8,300,000 men in the Army on V-E day, 3,300,000 will be in service. The army, however, is larger than that because of inductions and enlistments.

Men with three or more dependent children under 18 years of age will be eligible for release. Length of service doesn't matter. Previously 12 points were allowed for each child up to a maximum of three.

The new point score for enlisted men will be 55, instead of the present 60.

In addition, a soldier with four years of honorable service can ask for discharge regardless of his age. Retained are the present provisions under which a soldier with two years' service and who is 35 to 37 years old can be discharged or if he is 38, regardless of length of service.

WACS to Benefit

WACS also benefit under the new order. If they are married, regardless of when, and enlisted before May 12 of this year they can apply for discharge. This applies to both WAC officers and enlisted personnel. The point score for WAC enlisted women will be reduced from 34 to 32, but remain unchanged at 37 for officers.

Male officers, except those in the Medical department, will be able to ask for release if they have four years and three months' service. Their point score will be cut from 75 to 73. The Army said it would have an announcement before the middle of next month regarding discharged requirements for both men and women medical officers.

In addition to revising points for officers and enlisted personnel in critical classifications, the Navy announced that certain officers who heretofore were ineligible for release except on approval of the chief of naval personnel, would automatically be eligible for discharge Jan. 1.

Approximately 3,435 officers and 20,375 enlisted personnel are affected by the revisions. Of these, the Navy said, 2,350 officers and 7,392 enlisted personnel will have sufficient points to qualify for release or discharge by Jan. 1.

Enlisted personnel of the following classifications, heretofore ineligible for demobilization under the point formula, will become eligible Jan. 1 on the basis of point scores effective o nthat date:

Specialists, shore patrol, 38 points; storekeeper, disbursing, male, 44 points, female, 29 points; specialists, key punch operator, male, 38 points, female, 23 points; specialists, punch card accounting machine operator, male, 44 points; female, 29 points; hospital corpsmen with specialty in occupational or physical therapy, assigned to duty in continental United States naval hospitals or U. S. naval special hospitals, male, 44; female, 29; specialists, transportation, male, 44; female, 29.

Officers of the following categories automatically will become eligible for release on Jan. 1, upon acquiring sufficient points:

Shore patrol officers; officer specialists IBM or other electric tabulating machines; postal officers; officer graduates of naval schools of Oriental languages; officers, officer candidates, and enlisted personnel studying for commissions in naval schools of Oriental languages; officers of cost inspection service; and officers specializing in physical or occupational therapy in continental naval hospitals.

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Navy Couldn't Fight A Major Battle Now, Says Its Chief

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Its ranking officer says the United States Navy has been so weakened by demobilization that it couldn't fight a major battle now.

This remark was made on Capitol Hill today by Admiral of the Fleet, Ernest J. King, who went there to indorse peacetime training for all youths of 18.

Questioning by members of the House Military Affairs Committee about demobilization led to the Admiral's appraisal of the Navy's situation as of now.

The chief of naval operations was talking about how fast the Navy is releasing key men, breaking up combat teams and disintegrating the units that smashed the Japanese fleet.

"Disintegrated," Word For It

Representative Leroy Johnson (R., Cal.) asked if the demobilization was of such character that the fleet was unable "to fight a major battle" now if necessary.

Said King:

"I'm afraid I will have to say 'yes' to that question."

He added that the Navy isn't the "going concern" he hoped it would be during the reduction process. "Disintegrated" is the word for it, King said.

He went on to explain that the Navy still has a lot of men and a lot of ships, but the combat teams are broken.

Navy For Peacetime Training

King told the committee the Navy joins the Army in full support of peacetime training for young men. He said the Navy is "sure" it can recruit its 666,000 officers and men for the immediate postwar fleet strength.

But, the Admiral emphasized:

"If there would be enemy action, the Navy would be the first to be called on. It is essential that our fleet be capable of prompt expansion from peace strength to war strength. There is no way to accomplish that save through the existence of a trained reserve. I do not think a sufficient and efficient reserve is possible save under universal military training."

King said he was basing his testimony on conditions "as they exist rather than on the future of firm peace which we hope to see in due time."

Atom Bomb And The Navy

The atom bomb "may require us eventually to build stronger ships quite different from those we have now," he said.

He said some of the questions of the future may be cleared up "when we are ready to make tests of the effect of the atomic bomb on ships. We will then strive to work out countermeasures."

The present atomic bomb, he said, cannot prevent fleets from operating.

"Ships," King said, "can withstand a greater shock than buildings. . . . In the recent war we had to spread out the formations of ships to meet the conditions of air attack. We can readily arrange our formation to insure that not more than one or two ships would likely be lost through attack with an atomic bomb. Such a result would not pay the attacker in view of the great cost of these bombs and the small amount of material available in the world for making them."

AAF Flying Gigantic B-36 Seeks To Drop A-Bomb on Naval Vessel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—(AP) The Army Air Forces hopes to use the gigantic B-36 in tests of the atomic bomb on such targets as naval vessels.

The B-36, which will dwarf any aircraft now flying, is now well along in construction. It is described as having range and bomb carrying capacity far greater than the B-29 Superfortress.

Air Force officials told newsmen today they believe their organization is the logical group to make tests with the atomic bomb. Their argument is this: The only two atomic bombs used so far—on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—were carried by B-29s; the experience gained and the planes used, the Superfortresses, are ready for immediate tests; the B-36 and other world-ranging type of giant bombers are on the way.

The Air Force wants to test both its new aircraft and the bombs. One official explains that when a new weapon is developed it is desirable to exploit the use of it to the utmost. In doing this, they said, the possibilities of the planes to carry the bombs must be determined quickly.

One airman phrased it this way: "We want to know as much as we can as soon as we can."

They added, however, that they assume all the services—the Navy, the ground forces and the Air Forces — will participate in the atomic experiments. Each of those services, they explain, will have its own lessons to learn.

In the opinion of air force men naval ships, such as captured German or Japanese craft, are only one of the targets which should be given a trial. The two bombs used against the Japanese cities provided valuable information on blast effect against structures, on heat and ray activity against humans. Airmen still would like to know the result of atomic bomb blasts against other man-made installations, such as the deep, subterranean factories found in Germany.

The B-36 which they hope to use in the tests can take off with 20,000 gallons of fuel and with what is described as a "normal" bomb load. It is powered with air-cooled engines presently capable of developing 3,000 horsepower, and equipped with 3-bladed, 19-foot propellors.

An indication of the B-36 range is shown by the fact that the B-29 had a normal gasoline load of only about 8,000 gallons.

WAR WITH RUSSIA HELD UNTHINKABLE

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—(AP) The Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church declared today war between the United States and Russia was "unthinkable," and asserted friendship between these two nations "would hold the promise of security and peace for all mankind."

A resolution adopted at the commission's annual meeting stated:

"Fear and mistrust between nations must be removed. In particular there is need for the most urgent efforts to provide understanding and friendly relations between the United States and Russia. War between these two great powers is unthinkable; it would mean mutual annihilation.

"This is not a time for angry, irresponsible speech and writing. It is time for patient, persistent efforts to find the answer to crucial international problems. Friendship between the U. S. and Russia would hold the promise of security and peace for all mankind."

Another section of the resolution said:

"We urge the government of the U. S. to instruct our delegates in both the General Assembly and the Security Council promptly to seek through international agreement reduction and regulation of armament and universal abolition of peacetime compulsory military training.

"This," the resolution added, "is necessary to prevent a race in armaments whose end might well be the destruction of civilization and possibly mankind itself.

"Specifically we urge the establishment of international control over atomic power."

A resolution adopted by the commission urged the United States to open its doors to Jews as an aid to these "long suffering and now despairing people."

RUSSIA, U.S. SEEK KOREA ISSUE END

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—(AP) The United States is conferring with Russia over the difficulties which have arisen from the splitting of Korea for occupation purposes into American and Soviet zones, the State department announced today.

Because of the distribution of Allied forces at the time of the Japanese surrender, the Allies directed Japanese forces in Korea north of the 38th parallel to surrender to Soviet troops and those south of that line to surrender to Americans, the announcement said.

Although the line was intended to be only temporary during the immediate surrender, it was recognized that it might jeapardize the "fundamental unity" of Korea, the announcement added.

Hence, the United States commander, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, was given "complete authority" to settle any local problems with the Russian commander.

Despite this, the announcement said, "practical difficulties" had arisen and hence the U. S. was conferring with Moscow.

This government suggested that the difficulties be solved either through negotiations between the two occupational commanders or on a government level, the announcement said.

It said the practical problems faced included reintegration of communications and the economic unification of the country.

In consultation with Russia, the U. S. is making "every effort" to improve the Korean situation and hopes that communications, trade and free passage between the north and south zones will be resumed shortly, thus facilitating the ultimate establishment of an independent and unified Korea, the State department said.

REPORTS ITALY IN DIRE NEED

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Lehman Says All of Europe Faces Grim Winter.

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Congress heard today that Italy has 3,500,000 persons suffering with malaria and "many thousands more" with tuberculosis. The statement came from the UNRRA's director-general, Herbert H. Lehman, in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He said the figures are typical of the need for an additional $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The committee is considering a bill to provide the funds.

"Europe and the Far East face a grim winter, perhaps the worst in modern history," Lehman added. "Nearly everywhere in liberated Europe and Asia there is the threat, and in too many instances the actuality, of starvation, disease, economic disorganization and chaos."

He asserted that the financial cost to America "will be less" than the amount asked, and explained:

"Most of the American contribution will be spent by UNRRA to purchase American supplies and services, thus stimulating United States industry, labor and agriculture.

"In addition, we are most anxious to make large purchases of American Army and Navy surpluses, which are immediately available both here and overseas.

"The American taxpayer already has bought these stocks. . . . So the accounts will be credited accordingly and the purchases used to meet the UNRRA commitment."

Lehman declared that the UNRRA problem presents a challenge—"To decide whether that same spirit of international cooperation which made military victory possible, will continue to bind the nations together to meet and conquer the problems of peace."

Bulgaria

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—The United States was trying in both Moscow and Sofia tonight to bring about basic political changes in Bulgaria which would allow establishment of American diplomatic relations with that country.

This was reported by officials here in connection with the release of a note delivered to the Government at Sofia today by the United States representative, Maynard Barnes.

The text of the note was made public at the State Department. It denounced conditions leading up to the election in Bulgaria Sunday and said "there is no reason to believe" that the voting will result in a "representative democratic government."

Ethridge Still In Moscow

Simultaneously it was disclosed in response to inquiry that Mark Ethridge, a special investigator for the Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, in Bulgaria and Romania, is still in Moscow, where presumably he has been making a first-hand report on conditions he found in those countries.

Meanwhile, the Louisville publisher's findings on Bulgaria have been reported to Washington and also to the Bulgarian Government and the British Government.

Bulgaria is ruled at the moment by a coalition government under Premier Kimon Georgiev, whose political support rests on a "Fatherland Front" organization of all political parties.

Occupied By Red Army

Bulgaria is one of the countries which has been occupied by the Red Army, and, together with Romania, is probably the hottest spot involved in negotiations among London, Washington and Moscow over Soviet domination of eastern European governments.

Secretary Byrnes recently defined American basic policy there as being to recognize the Soviet Union's special security interests and right to friendly neighboring governments but to reject any conditions denying to the people of those countries the right to choose their own leaders.

Last summer the United States raised the question of recognizing a government in Bulgaria so that a peace treaty might be concluded with it.

Election Postponed

At that time the one-party system was criticized and it was said that an election scheduled for August 26 could not possibly result in a government qualified as democratic.

That election was postponed and a new one finally scheduled for Sunday. In the meantime, the note delivered by Barnes said "an opportunity has been given for freer political expression."

Making clear that its complaints were based on Ethridge's findings, the note continued:

"However, no steps have been taken since August to reorganize the present Bulgarian Government to make it truly representative of democratic opinion.

Single List Of Candidates

"From the elections now scheduled for November 18, 1945, important democratic elements are excluded through the operation of a single list of candidates.

"Moreover, there are indications that the free expression of popular will is being further restricted by threats of coercion and later reprisals.

"There is no reason to believe the results of an election conducted under such conditions will reflect the Bulgarian peoples' choice of a representative democratic government."

Wheelbarrows Spied Upon

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Japanese spies operating in the Philippines used everything from loose talk by United States sailors to observation of wheelbarrow concentrations in rounding out their reports to Tokyo.

This was shown today in a study of Japanese radio messages intercepted in 1941 before war broke out. They were released by the congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster.

An August 4, 1941, spy message from Manila told Tokyo it had been learned from crew members of the U.S.S. Coolidge that the ship had just brought in 600 American soldiers.

The Wheelbarrows

An August 22 report from Davao cited the concentration of 400 or 500 wheelbarrows as bearing out evidence of the imminent construction of a new United States airbase there.

Tokyo asked on September 1 for a report on warship arrivals and departures at Manila. Such reports followed regularly, sometimes in great detail. Tokyo also got from its Manila spies information on troop movements and strength, as well as airplane distribution.

Panama Canal Data

As Pearl Harbor day drew closer, Tokyo called for a "reconnaissance of the new defense works" on the coasts of Luzon. In reply went the apology that "strict guard is being maintained, and hence the gathering of information is extremely difficult."

The messages released by the committee included a number supplying Tokyo with data on ship movements through the Panama Canal.

One, on October 18, told of rapid construction of hangars, etc., at the Pacific end of the canal. It concluded: "Naturally, they do not allow us to inspect the forts."

A June 23 message from Tokyo to Mexico, apparently to an envoy there, directed that an attaché go to Panama on an official visit and get maps of the vital Panama Canal zone.

A parenthetical note read: "(American surveillance will unquestionably be vigilant. There are also some suspicions that they read some of our codes. Therefore, we wish to exercise the utmost caution in accomplishing this mission.)"

Two West Coast Japanese agents were identified only as Muto at San Francisco and Sato at Seattle.

Muto reported to Tokyo on September 18 that the British warship Warspite was at Bremerton, Wash., for repair.

This was confirmed two days later by Sato. Also, on December 6, Sato reported that the United States aircraft carrier Saratoga had sailed the day before.

SCIENCE FORESEES CHEAP PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC BOMB

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—(AP) Atomic bombs cheap enough so that tens of thousands of them may be dropped in the next war were predicted today by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the scientist who headed the making of atomic bombs at Los Alamos, N. M.

Dr. Oppenheimer spoke at the first postwar atomic energy conference held jointly by the American Philosophical society and the National Academy of Sciences.

"We have made a thing," said Dr. Oppenheimer, "that has altered abruptly and profoundly the nature of the world.

"The atomic bomb is a very ordinary thing in some ways but—in a world of atomic weapons wars will cease.

"Because it is known that the project cost us two billion dollars, and we dropped just two bombs, it is easy to think that they must be expensive. But for any serious undertaking in atomic armament—and without any elements of technical novelty whatever, just doing things that have already been done, that estimate of cost would be high by something like a factor of one thousand. Atomic weapons, even with what we know today, can be cheap."

He said that except for the protecting hills the second bomb, at Nagasaki, would have "taken out" ten square miles or a little more. Great steel girders of factories were twisted and wrecked, he declared, and some of these wrecked factories were miles apart.

New medical discoveries from the atomic bomb were reported by Dr. Robert S. Stone, University of California. They were made in studying the rays emitted by 30 common chemical elements which are transformed into substances like radium.

Beta Raye, streams of electrons, were produced so powerful that a single overexposure of this radiation caused skin cancer in animals. These rays have long been known to cause cancer, but never in a single shot.

Some of the radioactive byproducts, he said, if absorbed into the body, will cause Sarcoma (cancer) of the bone. Plutonium, the new metal that makes bombs, is just as dangerous as radium if taken into the human body.

AUTO WAGE ROW WORSENS

G.M. Offer Is Refused; Strike Preparations Hinted

Detroit, Nov. 16 (AP)—The automobile industry's bristling wage row moved nearer a showdown today as negotiations between General Motors Corporation and the CIO auto workers' union were in recess until after two important union meetings next week.

A full report on the wage negotiations will be made Monday by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, to a conference here of 200 union delegates from G.M. plants throughout the nation.

Also scheduled for next week, before any further meetings with the management, is a session of the union strategy committee, empowered by the UAW-CIO executive board to take strike action at its discretion.

10 Per Cent Offer Refused

Both union and management insisted the negotiations have not broken down. Thus far, however, they have brought recriminations and rejections of varying proposals from each side.

The union, which is demanding a 30-per-cent wage-rate increase throughout the car industry, yesterday turned down a new offer by General Motors of a ten-per-cent wage increase and assurances of from five to eight hours overtime weekly at time-and-one-half pay.

In New York today the CIO-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America announced rejection of a ten per cent wage-increase offer for 30,000 of its members employed by General Motors.

Wage conferences with Chrysler Corporation were resumed today and the UAW-CIO was preparing for the opening of similar meetings next Tuesday with the Ford Motor Company. Demands for 30 per cent wage increases have been made upon both companies and rejected by the managements.

"Strike-Provoking Document"

There were no further exchanges today between Ford and the union following the company's demand yesterday for "effective guarantees" against work stoppages and for increased worker productivity. A union statement assailed the Ford proposal as a "union-busting and strife-provoking document."

Commenting on General Motors' latest ten-per-cent increase offer, Reuther asserted it was "definitely tied in with an attempt to get higher automobile prices which would bring inflation."

Anderson, following yesterday's wage conferences, said the ten-per-cent increase, if accepted by the UAW-CIO, would be submitted to the OPA as a cost factor toward higher automobile prices.

Truck Production Cut

The price row popped up in another quarter today. The Ford Motor Company, announcing a cut in its truck production from 660 to 220 units a day, said the action was forced by decision of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company here to ship no more wheel parts because of OPA delay in setting prices on them.

The cut in truck production, Ford announced, would affect 2,000 workers in Ford truck plants throughout the country, and probably another 12,000 workers in industry feeder plants.

Although Reuther insisted no strike action would be taken in General Motors plants until all efforts at an agreement had been exhausted, he said "it would be unrealistic not to prepare for any possible developments." This was prompted by reports that General Motors locals in Flint, Mich., already have completed preparations for a strike.

Management Announcing Its Stand On Bargaining

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Industry delegates to President Truman's labor-management conference promised to make known today their stand on the collective-bargaining issue.

Indications were it might take the form of a counterproposal or amendment to a request by CIO President Philip Murray that the conference approve bargaining within the framework of the Administration's broad wage-price policy: Raise wages generally without increasing prices.

Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told newsmen that management's "100 per cent" view would be presented to the conference executive committee at its closed meeting today.

Objection To CIO Idea

Presidents William Green of the AFL and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers have objected to the CIO resolution if it can be construed as holding collective bargaining within the boundaries of the Administration wage-price policy.

Green told reporters no labor representative could object to the idea of indorsing collective bargaining on wages as a principle.

Speedup Move Made

Many management delegates also seemed willing to concur on a general statement of that sort. Some suggested amending the Murray resolution to cut out the reference to the President's policy.

The executive committee decided yesterday to speed up the conference by insisting on final reports by Saturday night from the six working committees.

One group studying how to minimize disputes over existing contracts had finished its report. Another, which investigated ways of strengthening the United States Conciliation Service, worked on a final draft of its findings today.

The executive committee will coordinate the six reports and submit the results to the full conference.

Voting Decision

The rules committee yesterday turned down, 6 to 2, a proposal by Lewis and the AFL that all final action by the conference require a unanimous vote. The committee held that a vote of 15 of the 18 representatives on each side would suffice. Its recommendation to that effect will be put to a simple majority vote of the conference, Chairman Walter P. Stacy told newsmen.

Meanwhile, although twice rebuffed by the United States Steel Corporation in his attempt to bring about conciliation conferences with the CIO steelworkers, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach still appeared to have an idea for heading off a strike. This time, he said, he would not "broadcast or telegraph" his proposal. A strike vote among the half-million workers is scheduled November 28. The union is demanding a $2-a-day increase.

50,000 Mid-West Truck Men Threaten To Strike

[By the Associated Press]

A walkout of some 50,000 AFL truck drivers in a dispute over a new contract, halting over-the-road trucking between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains appeared imminent today.

At St. Paul, Lou Hosking, secretary of the Mid-West Truck Operators Association, said 1,500 drivers and helpers employed by Minneapolis and St. Paul long distance trucking firms walked out last midnight.

Hosking said the mass walkout would affect 125 long-haul firms in the mid-West group as well as several small firms in communities throughout the affected area.

Hosking said about 60 locals of the AFL General Drivers Union called the walkout for last midnight after a meeting in Chicago. Spokesmen for trucking firms in Chicago said the walkout was planned for midnight tonight.

Back Pay Is Issue

Hoskins said there had been no discussions between the union and the operators, the unions refusing to meet to negotiate any differences. In Omaha, a union leader said the stoppage involved back pay which was ordered paid by the War Labor Board in 1943.

The Government seized control of mid-West lines after a previous stoppage, but as each firm was released the union petitioned for strike votes.

Elsewhere along the country's labor front disputes kept idle some 275,000 workers. In Eugene, Ore., the CIO International Woodworkers of America voted to take "any and all steps" to force the AFL lumber workers into its affiliate. Some 60,000 AFL lumber workers have been on strike in the Pacific Northwest for seven weeks in a wage dispute and bitter interunion conflict has arisen.

Agree To Negotiate

Striking AFL machinists in San Francisco agreed to resume wage negotiations which broke down last week. CIO machinists, also on strike for nearly three weeks, continued negotiations but made no report of progress. About 50,000 workers in the San Francisco Bay area are idle because of the walkout by 12,000 machinists.

One small strike was settled, 300 employés of the Nicholson File Company in Philadelphia, idle since September 24, voting to return to work Monday. An agreement provides for the reinstatement of a discharged employé, a modified union shop and a 9-cent-an-hour wage boost, retroactive to September 1.

YULE PARTY MUSIC STIRS LABOR ROW

Hartford Utility Head Says AFL Local Insists That 12 Men Be Paid at Children's Event

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16 (AP)—The question of music for a children's Christmas party caused a disagreement today between the heads of a public utility company and the local union of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL).

Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, asserted in a letter to Representative Herman P. Kopplemann, that "Mr. Petrillo's union insists" that unless a twelve-piece orchestra were engaged for the party at Bushnell Memorial Hall no vaudeville artist could appear and the affair would have to get along without an organist for the carol singing.

Henry Zaccardi, president and business agent of Local 400, American Federation of Musicians, challenged Mr. Ferguson's version of the situation, and asserted that James C. Petrillo, head of the national union, had nothing to do with it.

In his letter to Mr. Kopplemann, who represents this district in Congress, Mr. Ferguson said:

"Inasmuch as the pit is filled with children's presents, the orchestra does not insist on playing, but is willing to sit back of the scenes in silence and receive their pay.

"Do you advise the committee to surrender their self-respect and pay the required tribute or will you aid in freeing us and others in our supposedly free nation?"

Mr. Zaccardi asserted that neither Mr. Ferguson nor any other company official had discussed the matter with him, but said he had talked about it with Mrs. Beverly Joyce, local booking agent. He told her, he said, that a local union rule required that no less than twelve men had to play at the hall with a vaudeville show.

"However," he added, "the union always takes into consideration the people putting on the show and we have often relaxed this figure for charitable and other organizations."

Mr. Zaccardi asserted that if the company did not want music for its party, it did not have to have it. He added:

"They can have an organ for the

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children coming in and for the caroling, but not for the vaudeville show."

The local union, which Mr. Zaccardi said was autonomous and made its own rules and regulations, will meet Sunday to discuss the situation.

Mr. Zaccardi said he would not ask the union to relax its twelve-man rule because, he asserted, Mr. Ferguson had been "unfair."

LANDLORDS OPEN BATTLE WITH OPA

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16—(AP) Owners of apartments in Los Angeles, where the housing situation long has been critical, today opened a fight against Office of Price Administration rent control by filing 95 eviction petitions.

OPA officials also met today with a citizens committee to discuss accusations of maladministration and inefficiency in setting and enforcing rent ceilings.

The petitions were filed with OPA by Fred R. Richman, an attorney, and one of them called for the eviction of Ben C. Koepke, Los Angeles area rent control executive who resides in one of Richman's apartments. The Apartment Owners association indicated that 21,000 families might be evicted by landlords withdrawing their properties from the rental market.

The petitioning was the result of a meeting of 1,500 landlords Thursday who were told that owners of 21,474 units had voted to withdraw their rentals. Eighty-five per cent, however, said they'd rent to veterans.

Richman said when the evictions are processed he will do one of three things: offer the vacant homes to returning servicemen at usual rentals, allow returnees to occupy the homes rent free, or keep such places unoccupied indefinitely.

The Citizens' committee, appointed by the county board of supervisors, brought to the attention of OPA officials the complaints which landlords made at the committee's meeting last week.

Members of the committee told Koepke and Paul Barksdale D'Orr, OPA district director, that the landlords objected principally to the administration and enforcement of rent ceilings, and the lack of decision by local rent officials.

SOLDIER CHECKED AS ENEMY AGENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) The War department said today that Staff Sgt. Frederick Bauer, held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, "has been under investigation for several months upon suspicion of being an enemy agent."

The Army made the announcement in a formal statement concerning published reports that Bauer had been held incommunicado for several weeks.

Bauer's wife, Mrs. Wilma Bauer, said yesterday at Indianapolis that she had appealed to President Truman on behalf of her husband. She said she believed that Bauer, a native of Germany who became a naturalized citizen in 1935, was being held because of nude photographs he made at a stag party given for some visiting South Americans at Fort Harrison last summer.

She said he made the photographs under orders, explaining that he was a Signal corps photographer.

A War department officer, in a verbal addition to the formal statement, said tonight that "photographs had nothing to do with the case."

The Army announcement said:

"As a result of information received from overseas sources, Sgt. Bauer has been under investigation for several months upon suspicion of being an enemy agent. The investigation will be completed in the very near future when appropriate action will be taken. During this investigation, Sgt. Bauer has been represented by qualified military counsel."

Zionist Fears World War III In Middle East

Dr. Felix Levy Tells 1,000 Atlantic City Delegates Allies Betray War Aims

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 16 (AP).—The situation in the Middle East is "an ominous shadow of a third world war," Dr. Felix Levy, of Chicago, said today. Addressing 1,000 delegates at the opening of the forty-eighth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, Dr. Levy, who is chairman of the Committee on Unity for Palestine, declared:

"The spectacle of double-talk and double-dealing we are now witnessing in the Middle East is a complete betrayal of the purposes for which the United Nations avowedly fought this war. And make no mistake about it—it is an ominous shadow of a third world war."

Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, of New York, executive director of the Unity Committee, said that a "small and unrepresentative clique of anti-Zionist Jews" are "spreading the falsehood that Jews are divided on the question of Palestine."

Only 5 per cent of American Jews oppose the Zionist demand for a Jewish homeland, Lelyveld said.

Attlee Leaves for Ottawa With Mackenzie King

Truman Later Discusses Atomic Problem With Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Prime Ministers Attlee and Mackenzie King left aboard a train for Ottawa at 4:16 p. m. today, ending a historic seven-day stay in the capital during which the two and President Truman shaped the American-British-Canadian policy on atomic energy.

Mr. Attlee called at the White House earlier in the afternoon to say good by to President Truman. Shaking hands with White House reporters, the Prime Minister said of his call: "I'm just saying good by. Every one has been extremely kind, and I've enjoyed my visit to Washington."

Mr. Attlee is scheduled to spend a quiet week end at Government House, Ottawa, preparing the address he will deliver Monday before a joint session of the Canadian Parliament. Tentative arrangements call for him to leave for London either that night or Tuesday morning.

The two four-motored American-made C-54 transport planes that brought him and his aids to the United States will be used for the return trip, British officials said.

After saying good by to Mr. Attlee, President Truman discussed the atomic problem with his Cabinet.

Members would not go into details with reporters as they left the White House. But Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson commented he thought yesterday's three-power statement "was a good one."

WILL PLEAD DAILY TO GET G. I.'S HOME

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—If one man filibusters were possible in the House—where they are not—Representative Kunkel (R.-Pa.) says he would be right in the midst of one today. He wants the return of service men from overseas hastened.

He told a reporter that since he can't filibuster, he will continue making speeches on the issue every day the House is in session and he can be present.

Kunkel started his daily campaign Wednesday with a speech protesting that American ships are available to carry French colonial troops to Indo-China and Japanese war prisoners back to Japan.

"Yet thousands and thousands of service men, already eligible for discharge, as well as men with long periods of overseas service, are stranded in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters," he said.

England-Bound Plane Forced Back To U.S.

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—Motor trouble forced a Pan American plane to return to LaGuardia Field today shortly after it took off for Hurn, England.

Eleven minutes after his takeoff Capt. Daniel W. Pippinger notified the field that he was returning. As a safety measure, gasoline was dumped from the plane before it landed.

The 21 passengers aboard the four-motored ship included a Chicago delegation bound for London to offer Chicago's bid as capital of a United Nations Organization; a committee of the American League for Free Palestine headed by former United States Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, and Michael Quill, president of the CIO-Transport Workers Union.

Marine Corps League Opposed To Merger

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16 (AP)—The Marine Corps League annual national convention today expressed opposition to the proposed merger of the armed forces into a single administrative department.

Delegates adopted a resolution contending unification would impair United States military efficiency, and might result in discontinuance of the Marine Corps as a separate institution. Another approved resolution recommended peacetime military training.

Lieut. Col. James P. Devereux, former commander of the garrison at Wake Island, said he considered unification of the armed services "a very foolish thing."

GEN. ARNOLD IS HONORED

Receives Hubbard Geographic Medal From Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Hubbard Medal, bestowed by for outstanding accomplishments in the field of geography and allied sciences, was presented by President Truman at the White House today to Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Force.

Representing the society at the ceremony were Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, its president, and other officers.

Marines Retain Bar on Nisei

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Enlistment of Japanese-Americans in the Marines is still prohibited despite removal of the Navy's ban against accepting them. "The Navy's removal of the ban does not apply to the Marine Corps," a Marine Corps spokesman said today. In barring the Japanese-Americans early in the war, the Navy said that it was a matter of "general expediency" and security, and was not to be construed as reflecting on the loyalty of any applicant.

French General Brings Salute To The Legion

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Pierre Joseph Koenig, commander in chief of the French forces in Germany, arrived by air tonight from Paris to keep a date with the American Legion in Chicago.

Asked for a statement, Koenig said:

"I have come to bring the salute of the French Army to the American Legion."

He will be guest of honor at a Legion dinner in Chicago Tuesday night at which General of the Army Eisenhower will speak. Tomorrow he will go sight-seeing in New York.

White House Gets Bill To Aid Veterans' Sons

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—The House approved minor Senate amendments and sent to the White House today legislation making sons of service men who died in action or who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor eligible for entrance to service academies.

The eligibility is subject to the applicant's ability to meet West Point or Annapolis entrance requirements.

Youths entering the academies under provisions of the legislation would not be charged against the existing quotas of the various states. These are based on congressional representation.

Kelly Plans London Flight To Invite UNO

Chicago, Nov. 16 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Kelly announced today he would fly to London Monday on the first Chicago-London airline flight and remain there to urge selection of Chicago as capital of the United Nations.

A committee of civic leaders representing industry, labor and culture already has departed for England. The Mayor said he would assist this group in demonstrating the city's facilities for establishment of permanent headquarters of the United Nations Organization.

Kelly said he planned to attend a luncheon with the Mayor of Westminster.

88 A-BOMB EXPERTS ARRIVE FROM GERMANY

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—(AP) Eighty-eight German civilian scientists, who Army officers said were atom bomb experts, arrived today from Europe aboard the troopship Argentina.

The War department surrounded the German scientists with the greatest secrecy. Newsmen and photographers were not allowed to approach them.

Also aboard the Argentina were 4,342 soldiers, Army nurses and WACS, mostly high point veterans returning home for discharge.

CLOTHES SHORTAGE CALLED SCANDAL

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The shortage of men's clothing is a "national scandal," Morris R. Myers, president of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, declared today. He said returning service men are finding it almost impossible to buy civilian clothing, and suggested that the Government call a national conference to study the situation.

The suggestion was made in a telegram to reconversion boss, John W. Snyder. Myers said the Government's low cost clothing program has been a dismal failure. Unless something is done at once, he added, millions of returning service men must remain in khaki and navy blue for months."

The OPA and the civilian production administration have acknowledged a shortage of men's clothing but have predicted that it would be relieved next year. They have said that even though military requirements have been cut drastically, it will take some time to build up retailers' inventories of civilian clothing.

The shortage has been aggravated, according to the agencies, because many returning veterans need completely new wardrobes. The OPA has asked retailers to give veterans preference in sales of clothes.

FIRST LEAD COMMONS (WITH JERUSALEM)

LONDON, NOV 16-(AP)-COLONIAL UNDERSECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT "THOSE WHO HAVE THE JOB OF ENFORCING LAW AND ORDER IN PALESTINE CAN BE ASSURED THEY HAVE THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CARRYING OUT THEIR HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY."

"THE FOREIGN SECRETARY MADE IT CLEAR LAST TUESDAY THAT THERE COULD BE NO QUESTION OF ALLOWING THE ISSUE TO BE FORCED BY VIOLENT CONFLICT," DECLARED JONES IN A REPORT ON THE RIOTING WHICH HAS SURGED THROUGH TEL AVIV FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS.

JONES SAID THAT BRITISH TROOPS WERE COMPELLED TO FIRE ON THE RIOTERS WHEN THE LATTER FAILED TO DISPERSE. FIVE JEWS WERE KILLED AND 56 INJURED DURING THE RIOTING, HE REPORTED.

IN ADDITION, 13 MEMBERS OF THE PALESTINE POLICE AND 10 SOLDIERS WERE INJURED, JONES DECLARED. HE ADDED THAT HOMEMADE GRENADES HAD BEEN USED AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

THE UNDERSECRETARY DECLARED THE SITUATION IN TEL AVIV WAS "IN HAND", BUT SAID THE RIOTING HAD CAUSED CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY DAMAGE.

MK7AES

NIGHT LEAD

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION WAS SIGNED FORMALLY TODAY, FOLLOWING ITS UNANIMOUS APPROVAL BY DELEGATES FROM 44 NATIONS.

FOUNDED UPON INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENC THE ORGANIZATION'S PREPARATORY COMMISSION, MADE UP OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH SIGNATORY NATION, WILL MEET IN LONDON UNTIL PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS ARE ESTABLISHED IN PARIS.

RW1150PES

LONGON, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ... IT HAD LEARNED THAT WILLIAM JOYCE--LORD HAW HAW--HAD ... TO APPEAL HIS DEATH SENTENCE FOR TREASON TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GRANTED A CERTIFICATE FOR THE APPEAL--JOYCE'S LAST RECOURSE AFTER A LOSING FIGHT IN THE BRITISH CRIMINAL COURTS.

JOYCE, WHOSE JEERING VOICE EARNED HIM BRITISH HATRED AS ONE OF HITLER'S ACE RADIO PROPAGANDISTS, WAS CONVICTED AT OLD BAILEY OF TREASON SEPT. 19, SIX YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER HIS FIRST BROADCAST FROM GERMANY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION, PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID, WHEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WOULD CONSIDER THE CASE.

TA936PES

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, IN ITS FIRST MENTION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON, TONIGHT CARRIED WITHOUT COMMENT THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED THURSDAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

ONE BROADCAST WAS DIRECTED TO THE PROVINCIAL PRESS. ANOTHER, CONSISTING OF A SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNIQUE, WAS IN ENGLISH, ALSO WITHOUT COMMENT. BOTH BROADCASTS QUOTED TASS AGENCY DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

1113PES

LONDON, NOV 16-(AP)-TWO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE HANGED AT PENTONVILLE PRISON TODAY FOR THE MURDER LAST MARCH OF A FELLOW PRISONER WHOM THEY ACCUSED OF DISCLOSING THEIR PLANS TO ESCAPE.

THE MEN, CONVICTED BY A MILITARY COURT SITTING IN LONDON LAST AUGUST, WERE EMIL SCHMITTERDORF AND ERICH KUEHNE.

--DASH--

LONDON, NOV.16--(AP)--PROF. HAROLD J. LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, DECLINED TO COMMENT TONIGHT ON A STATEMENT BY FRANCIS J. ROWLAND, A FORMER ARMY SERGEANT FROM PHILADELPHIA, WHO ASKED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TO ALLOT HIS ENGLISH WIFE LASKI'S SPACE ON A TRANSATLANTIC PLANE

LASKI, SCHEDULED TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK DEC. 3, SAID ONLY "I SHALL STAY IN AMERICA ABOUT A WEEK, AND WILL MEET FRIENDS WHOM I HAVE NOT SEEN FOR MANY YEARS."

ROWLAND SAID LAST NIGHT HE HAD TELEGRAPHED AN APPEAL TO BYRNES THAT HIS [redacted] "CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE" ENTITLED HIS WIFE TO THE PLANE PRIORITY HELD BY LASKI, WHOM HE TERMED "A NON-AMERICAN DISRUPTIONIST."

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UNRRA

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER TOLD [redacted] COMMONS TODAY THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WOULD ASK FOR A $300,000,000 CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA TO PREVENT "GRAVE DISASTER" IN EUROPE THIS WINTER. HE SAID GREAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAS CONTRIBUTED $320,000,000 AND HAD PROMISED THE ADDITIONAL $300,000,000.

30.24 — 31689

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, NOV. 16-(AP)-- ANTHONY EDEN SAID TODAY [redacted] UPON HIS INSTALLATION AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM THAT THE UNITED NATIONS "MUST LEARN THE LANGUAGE OF CONFIDENCE OR THEY WILL LOSE WHAT THEY WON IN THE WAR."

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THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID, "MUST CONVINCE EACH OTHER THAT THEY MUST NOT ABUSE THE FORCES THEY CONTROL BEFORE THE WORLD CAN DEMAND THE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH ARE WITHIN ITS REACH."

EDEN SUCCEEDS VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER AND FORMER BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

PARIS, NOV. 16--(AP)--THE PARIS POST, EUROPEAN AFFILIATE OF THE NEW YORK POST, AND A EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COPIES OF THE TWO NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE [redacted] AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA THROUGH ARMY FACILITIES.

THE TWO PARIS-PUBLISHED CIVILIAN NEWSPAPERS SAID DISTRIBUTION OF A DAILY MAXIMUM OF 50,000 COPIES EACH WOULD BE HANDLED BY THE ARMY'S INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD-TRIBUNE, A MORNING NEWSPAPER, IN EUROPE WAS ESTABLISHED AS THE NEW YORK HERALD IN 1887. THE PARIS POST, A [redacted] TABLOID-SIZE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER, IS IN ITS FIRST YEAR.

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV 16-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WILL HOLD A PUBLIC SESSION AT 10 A.M. SATURDAY (4 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) AND ANNOUNCE A DECISION ON THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO INDICT ALFRIED KRUPP AND GRANT A 12-DAY POSTPONEMENT TO DEC. 2.

JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON PROPOSED THAT ALFRIED BE SUBSTITUTED FOR HIS AGED AND AILING FATHER, GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, ONE OF THE ORIGINALLY INDICTED NAZI LEADERS.

NT12:PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV 16 --(AP) MILITARY GOVERNMENT PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS SAID TODAY THAT DISEASE [redacted] MAY [redacted] COST MORE LIVES THIS WINTER THAN WERE CAUSED BY THE ENTIRE WAR.

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THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE [redacted] HERE WITH HEALTH OFFICERS FROM THE BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPATION AND THE AMERICAN [redacted] AUSTRIA. THEY DECLARED THAT THE SERIOUS OVERCROWDING IN BADLY BOMBED GERMAN CITIES IS CAUSING GRAVE CONCERN OVER THE DANGER OF EPIDEMICS OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES NOTABLY INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA, SCARLET FEVER, PNEUMONIA AND TUBERCULOSIS.

"ALTHOUGH [redacted] INFLUENZA HAS NOT INCREASED MARKEDLY ITS OCCURRENCE PRESENTS A CONSTANT THREAT OF OUTBREAK WHICH WOULD

OVERSHADOW ALL OTHER MATTERS OF CONCERN," THE REPORT SAID.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE BEING IMMUNIZED AGAINST INFLUENZA BUT THE SHORTAGE OF VACCINE PREVENTS EXTENDING THE PROGRAM TO GERMAN CIVILIANS.

OFFICERS ATTENDING THE SESSIONS SAID THAT DENAZIFICATION HAS ALREADY REMOVED 95 PERCENT OF THE EXPERIENCED GERMAN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, [redacted] AND NEARLY 85 PERCENT OF THE DOCTORS FROM PRIVATE PRACTICE.

A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THE FIRM OF FRIEDRICH KRUPP WAS RECONSTITUTED AS A FAMILY UNDERTAKING AFTER 40 YEARS AS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY BY AN ORDER OF HITLER IN 1943.

THE OFFICIAL, TELLING OF THE HISTORY OF KRUPP, SAID:

"FRIEDRICH ALFRED KRUPP WAS A BUSINESS MAN FIRST, AND A GERMAN NEXT, AND HE SOLD GUNS TO ANYONE WHO WOULD BUY THEM. WHEN KAISER WILHELM II REFUSED OFFERS OF MEDIATION WHICH MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED WAR IN 1914 AND WHEN HITLER RUSHED TO WAR IN 1939, EACH KNEW HE COULD RELY NOT ONLY ON THE PRODUCTS OF THE MIGHTY ESSEN PLANT, BUT ALSO ON THE EFFECTS ON THE MINDS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE OF THE TRADITION WHICH THE KRUPPS HAD DONE SO MUCH TO FOSTER. IT IS ONE OF THE TASKS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO ELIMINATE THAT TRADITION."

HE ADDED: "THE CONCERN OF FRIEDRICH KRUPP WILL CEASE TO EXIST. THERE WILL BE AN END FOR ALL TIME TO THE TRADITIONS AND INFLUENCES SO LONG ASSOCIATED WITH IT."

J1116AES

BY JAMES KING

FRANKFURT, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE BAN ON AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN VISITING GERMANY HAS BEEN RELAXED TO PERMIT APPROXIMATELY 100 MONTHLY TO COME HERE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY FROM AN OFFICIAL SOURCE.

THIS MOVE IMMEDIATELY TOUCHED OFF SPECULATION AS TO JUST WHAT IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS THIS DEVASTATED COUNTRY HAS FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS.

UNDER THE POTSDAM DECLARATION IT WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE NONE, FINANCIAL EXPERTS POINTED OUT.

GERMANY TODAY FOR A FOREIGN-CONTROLLED CORPORATION IS MORE OF A GAMBLE THAN A ROULETTE WHEEL.

ALL FUNDS AND FIRMS OF ABSENTEE OWNERS ARE FROZEN--AND THIS INCLUDES AMERICAN FIRMS IN THE U.S. ZONE. NO MONEY CAN BE BROUGHT OR SENT INTO GERMANY.

REICHSMARKS--THE ONLY MOMENTARY TRADING MEDIUM--HOLDS NO MORE VALUE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET THAN THE PAPER IT'S PRINTED ON. FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY, THE ARMY PLACED A VALUE OF APPROXIMATELY 10 TO A DOLLAR ON THE REICHSMARK BUT NO INTERNATIONAL RATE OF EXCHANGE HAS BEEN SET UP. EXPORTS ALSO ARE BANNED.

ALTHOUGH THE AVERAGE GERMAN SEEMS TO HAVE PLENTY OF REICHMARKS AND IN THE AMERICAN ZONE BANKS EVEN OPERATE WITH THE COUNTRY FINANCIALLY BANKRUPT, IT'S EASIER TO GET A GERMAN TO WASH A COUPLE OF SHIRTS OR DO OTHER CHORES FOR A CHOCOLATE BAR OR A COUPLE OF CIGARETTES THAN BY OFFERING AS MANY AS 50 REICHSMARKS.

AMERICAN ARMY MESS HALLS AND BILLETS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP GERMAN HELP--REGARDLESS OF SALARY--UNLESS AT LEAST ONE MEAL OR SOME OTHER RATION GOES WITH THE JOB.

AMERICANS OR ANY OTHER FOREIGNERS WHO OWN PROPERTY IN GERMANY WOULD FIND IT OF LITTLE VALUE TODAY UNLESS THEY CHOSE TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

KEY MEN OF SOME GIANT AMERICAN CORPORATIONS NEVERTHELESS HAVE BEEN MAKING VISITS HERE AND MORE WANT TO COME. ALL HAVE BEEN GITH-LIPPED ON THEIR PLANS. SPACIOUS BUILDINGS OF MANY OF THESE CORPORATIONS ARE STILL STANDING--VIRTUALLY THEIR ONLY ASSETS UNDER PRESENT CONDITION OUTSIDE OF REICHSMARKS.

THE AMERICAN PROPERTY CONTROL COUNCIL HAS TAKEN OVER ALL THESE PROPERTIES NOW ALONG WITH THOSE OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND IN NEUTRALS.

FREEZING OF THEIR FUNDS, AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINED, WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO PROTECT THEM AGAINST AN UNSCRUPULOUS GERMAN MANAGER WHO COULD IMPERIAL THE ASSETS.

IT'S POSSIBLE FOR AN AMERICAN-OWNED CONCERN TO OPERATE--THE SAME AS SOME GERMAN INDUSTRIES ARE GOING--AS LONG AS THEY COMPLY WITH MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. THESE FIRMS, HOWEVER, CAN'T TAKE ANY PROFITS OUT OF THE COUNTRY. IN ADDITION PROFITS CAN BE ONLY IN REICHSMARKS.

AS ONE RANKING AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERT EXPLAINED: "YOU COULD OWN I.G.FARBEN BUT IT IS NOT WORTH A DAMN UNLESS YOU WANT TO LIVE HERE."

THE OFFICIAL OF ONE AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY CITED THE EXAMPLE OF HOW HIS FIRM HAD PILED UP THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF ALLIED OCCPATION REICHSMARKS FOR TRANSATLANTIC CABLES SENT BY G I'S. THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES ARE LIMITED FROM SENDING HOME MORE THAN 10 PER CENT ABOVE THEIR CASH DRAWING.

UNDER PRESENT REGULATIONS, ONE AMERICAN FINANCE OFFICER SAID THE CABLE COMPANY WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TRANSFER THE MARKS INTO DOLLARS FOR SHIPMENT OUT OF GERMANY.

COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS." A.P. Bern (Stucki) xxx groundless

HE REMARKED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT HAVE A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE EVIDENCE REFERRED TO BE KILGORE, WHO SAID IT CONSISTED OF LETTERS WRITTEN EARLY THIS YEAR FROM SWITZERLAND BY EMIL PUHL, THEN GERMAN REICHSBANK VICE PRESIDENT, TO DR.WALTER FUNK, THEN REICHS-BANK PRESIDENT.

BUT MUCH OF THE CORRESPONDENCE, STUCKI SAID, WAS DEVOTED TO PUHL'S EFFORTS TO OFFSET THE RESULTS OF AN AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSION, HEADED BY LAUGHLIN CURRIE, WHICH GOT AN ASSURANCE FROM SWITZERLAND EARLY IN 1945 THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT WOULD UNCOVER AND IMMOBILIZE GERMAN ASSETS IN SWITZERLAND.

"ONE COULD HAVE AT LEAST EXPECTED," STUCKI CONTINUED, "THAT THE LETTERS WOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS ITSELF. THIS SEEMS TO BE SO MUCH MORE THE RIGHT THING TO DO INASMUCH AS THE ACCUSATIONS ARE BASED ON A SOURCE WHICH OTHERWISE IS NOT GIVEN MUCH CREDENCE IN AMERICA."

HE SAID THE FREEZING OF GERMAN FUNDS IN SWITZERLAND FEB. 16, 1945, WAS DONE TO ASSURE THE SATISFACTION OF SWISS CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY, AND SECOND, TO GIVE THE ALLIES ASSURANCE THAT GERMAN FUNDS IN SWITZERLAND WOULD NOT BE USED TO FINANCE ANOTHER WAR.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE CURRENT PROMINENCE OF FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV IN THE SOVIET STATE INDICATES A POSSIBLE RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT SETUP BEFORE THE WAR.

FROM DECEMBER, 1939 TO MAY 6, 1941, MOLOTOV WAS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES' COMMISSARS, WHICH IS THE SAME THING AS PREMIER OF THE SOVIET UNION. THEN, AS NOW, HE WAS THE PEOPLES' COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GENERALISSIMO STALIN, WHO HAS BEEN OUT OF THE LIMELIGHT SINCE HE WENT ON VACATION FIVE WEEKS AGO, WAS VOTED INTO THE PREMIERSHIP TO SUCCEED MOLOTOV IN 1941 WHEN THE GERMAN INVASION APPEARED IMMINENT. MOLOTOV BECAME FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES' COMMISSARS.

MOLOTOV'S POSITION TODAY MAY BE SAID TO APPROXIMATE CLOSELY THAT OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD.

IT IS UNCERTAIN YET WHETHER HE IS MERELY ACTING AS PREMIER DURING THE VACATION OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN, MANY PERSONS IN INFORMED QUARTERS, HOWEVER, EXPRESS BELIEF THAT, WITH THE HOSTILITIES OVER, THE MOST NATURAL THING WOULD BE A REVERSION TO THE PRE-WAR SETUP.

STALIN AT THAT TIME WAS SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND A MEMBER OF THE PARTY'S POLITICAL BUREAU. HIS HIGHEST GOVERNMENT JOB WAS DEPUTY TO THE SUPREME SOVIET FROM THE STALIN DISTRICT OF MOSCOW.

DURING THE WAR STALIN WAS ELECTED BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET TO THE POST OF MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION AND LATER TO GENERALISSIMO OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THERE STILL IS NOTHING DEFINITE ON WHETHER STALIN WILL CHOOSE AGAIN TO ACCEPT NOMINATION AS A DEPUTY TO THE SUPREME SOVIET, THOUGH MANY DISTRICTS HAVE SOUGHT PERMISSION TO ENTER HIS NAME FOR THE ELECTIONS NEXT FEB. 10.

NT1017AES

MOSCOW, NOV. 16-(AP)-WEDDING RINGS--SOMETHING OF A RARITY IN THE SOVIET UNION SINCE THE 1917 REVOLUTION--ARE BACK ON JEWELRY COUNTERS, AND WOMEN ARE RUSHING TO BUY THEM.

CUSTOMERS ARE PACKED 10 DEEP IN FRONT OF THE COUNTERS IN SOME MOSCOW STORES. SOME OF THE PURCHASERS ARE YOUNG GIRLS WHO AREN'T MARRIED, BUT WHO JUST LIKE THE IDEA OF A WEDDING RING, NOW THAT THE CUSTOM OF WEARING THEM HAS BEEN REVIVED.

SM737PES

MOSCOW, NOV. 16--(AP)--FORMER SUBJECTS OF THE OLD RUSSIAN EMPIRE RESIDING IN MANCHURIA ARE OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME SOVIET CITIZENS BY A DECREE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET PUBLISHED TODAY.

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FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MANY RUSSIANS WENT TO MANCHURIA WHERE THEY WERE KNOWN AS WHITE RUSSIANS.

[redacted]

NIGHT LEAD CABINET (260)

ROME, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE FATE OF THE SIX-PARTY COALITION CABINET OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI HINGED TONIGHT ON A DECISION BY RIGHTWING LIBERALS AS TO WHETHER THEY WILL RESIGN FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF MOUNTING POLITICAL TENSION, LIBERAL PARTY SECRETARY LEONE CATTANI PROMISED A DECISION "WITHIN 48 HOURS" BY THE LIBERALS' EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. OTHER PARTIES WENT INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION TO PONDER THEIR OWN COURSE SHOULD THE LIBERALS WITHDRAW.

THESE THREE FACTORS APPARENTLY WERE BACK OF THE NEAR-CRISIS:

A STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN CONTROLLING GENERAL ELECTION MACHINERY; DISSENSION OVER A NEW FASCIST PURGE DECREE, WHICH THE LIBERALS FEAR WILL STRIKE AT INDUSTRIALISTS AND LAND OWNERS, AND DEMANDS BY MIDDLE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES FOR A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD GAIN CONFIDENCE--AND INCREASED ECONOMIC AID--FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

PLEASE FOR UNITY IN THE GOVERNMENT WERE MADE BY THE COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS AND ACTIONISTS, WHO HOLD KEY POSTS IN THE CABINET.

FRANCESCO SAVERIO NITTI, 77-YEAR-OLD FORMER Ppremier AND BITTER FOE OF FASCISM THROUGHOUT BENITO MUSSOLINI'S REGIME, WAS WIDELY MENTIONED AS HEAD OF A NEW "MODERATE" GOVERNMENT IN EVENT THE PARRI CABINET COLLAPSES. NITTI RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A LONG EXILE. HE WAS RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY STONE, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN ROME, BUT THE NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

MEANWHILE, THE ROME PRESS QUOTED AMERICAN BANKER A.P.GIANNINI AS TELLING A PRESS CONFERENCE IN NAPLES YESTERDAY THAT: "ITALY NEEDS A STRONG GOVERNMENT MADE UP OF MEN OF LONG EXPERIENCE. ITALY CANNOT EXPECT ANYTHING FROM PRIVATE AMERICAN FINANCE UNTIL SHE PUTS HER HOUSE IN ORDER AND GIVES A CLEAR IMPRESSION OF SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE.

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A97

ROME--FIRST ADD ARMY X X X ADVISORY CAPACITY.

WAR MINISTER STEFANO JACINI SAID THE RETURN TO ITALIAN CONTROL OF THE ARMY OF 300,000 MEN, FORMED AFTER ITALY BECAME A COBELLIGERANT, "CONSTITUTED RECOGNITION OF THE ARMY'S CONTRIBUTION OF COURAGE AND BLOOD TO THE ALLIED VICTORY."

HE PROMISED THE ARMY WOULD BE AN "EFFECTIVE ELEMENT OF PEACE, ORDER AND PROGRESS IN EUROPE."

MAJ. GEN. BROWNING, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED MISSION, SAID THE "NEW ARMY" WOULD BE FAR SMALLER THAN THE FASCIST FIGHTING MACHINE OF 1939 AND THAT IT MUST BE "ENDOWED WITH A NEW SPIRIT, CONFORMING TO THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY."

TA958PES

MILAN, NOV. 16 --(AP) GIAMPIERO PELLEGRINI, FORMER FINANCE

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MINISTER IN MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST REPUBLIC, ESCAPED FROM PRISON TODAY

AFTER AN ACCOMPLICE HAD DRUGGED GUARDS WITH KNOCKOUT DROPS.

PELLEGRINI IS UNDER SENTENCE OF 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

30.24 _ 31693

ATHENS, NOV 16 --(AP) HECTOR MCNEIL, BRITISH UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TONIGHT RECOMMENDED SREEDY GREEK ELECTIONS AND ASSERTED [redacted] BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO SUPPRESS ANY ATTEMPT BY EITHER THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT TO STAGE A POLITICAL COUP [redacted] D'ETAT.

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MCNEIL MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER BEING TOLD BY THE GREEK PROGRESSIVE LEADER GEORGE CAFANDARIS THAT THERE WAS NO ORDER OR PEACE [redacted] IN GREECE AT PRESENT AND THAT ELECTIONS COULD NOT BE HELD. CAFANDARIS ADDED THAT THE PRESENCE OF ALLIED OBSERVERS WOULD NOT ALTER THE SITUATION.

MCNEIL ASSERTED THAT OBSERVERS WOULD BE PRESENT AND ADDED THAT THEY WOULD BE EXPERIENCED IN ELECTORAL MATTERS.

NEW DELHI, NOV 16-(AP)-INDIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE PRO-JAPANESE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY HAD BEEN EXECUTED AFTER TRIAL BUT FORMALLY DENIED PRESS REPORTS THAT "LARGE NUMBERS" HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT SINCE THE FALL OF RANGOON ALL FORMER NATIONALIST TROOPS HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH CLEMENCY UNLESS "THERE IS EVIDENCE OF MURDER OR OF GROSS BRUTALITY AGAINST INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR." MANY NATIONALIST SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED, THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE SEVEN SOLDIERS EXECUTED ALL HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN BATTLE.

Z733AES

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV. 16-(AP)-CARGO HAULING OVER THE HUMP, THE MOST CONGESTED AIR ROUTE IN THE WORLD, ENDED OFFICIALLY YESTERDAY BUT THE ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND (ATC) WILL CONTINUE TO FLY THE RUGGED HIMALAYAS WITH DAILY PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

THE FLYING OF 776,532 TONS OF WAR MATERIALS TO CHINA SINCE DEC. 1, 1942 WAS COSTLY IN MEN AND AIRCRAFT, PARTICULARLY AT THE OUTSET, BUT PROVED THE VALUE OF MASS TRANSPORT BY AIR IN AN EMERGENCY.

A FLEET OF 1,000 FOUR-ENGINE TRANSPORTS COULD MOVE ON A SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL BASIS 10,000 FULLY EQUIPPED TROOPS DAILY OVER A DISTANCE OF 4,000 MILES.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR ALL WEATHER ATC CARGO FLIGHTS WERE MADE OVER SIX HUMP ROUTES RANGING FROM 12,000 TO 20,000 FEET ALTITUDE. SOME WERE THROUGH FEARSOME GORGES WHERE AT ONE TIME AN ACTUAL TRAIL OF CRASHED PLANES WAS VISIBLE.

THE OVERALL HUMP ACTIVITY COST THE LIVES OF 910 CREWMEN AND 130 PASSENGERS. FIVE HUNDRED NINETY-FOUR PLANES WERE LOST. HUNDREDS OF PERSONNEL WERE RESCUED BY SPECIAL SEARCH UNITS WHICH BROUGHT 75 PERCENT OF THE CRASH SURVIVORS OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS AND JUNGLES.

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OVER THE HUMP WENT THE HEAVIEST SUSTAINED AIR TRAFFIC IN THE WORLD AND CARGO NEVER BEFORE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE FOR AIR TRANSPORT. FOUR TYPES OF PLANES HAULED JEEPS, TRUCKS, HORSES, BULLDOZERS, TRACTORS, BOMBS, STEAM ROLLERS, MINES AND ENTIRE ARMIES WITH THEIR ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

BRIG.GEN.CHARLES W.LAWRENCE, 1233 SPRINGLAKE DRIVE, ORLANDO, FLA., IS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ATC'S INDIA-CHINA DIVISION, IN CHARGE OF HUMP OPERATIONS. THE DIVISION'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS COL.RICHARD F.BROMILEY, 5205 CASTOR ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

GG849ACS

[redacted] AND PEIPING [redacted] WERE REPORTED. after 7th AF (DAY)

[redacted] REPLY SAID, IN PART: "IF

[redacted] THAT YOU INFORM THE MILITARY LEADER OR RESPONSIBLE

[redacted] VILLAGE IN WRITING, BOTH THROUGH A CAREFULLY

[redacted] AND THROUGH DROPPED LEAFLETS THAT FIRE FROM THAT PARTI-

[redacted] ENDANGERING AMERICAN LIVES AND THAT SUCH FIRING MUST

[redacted] ING THAT YOUR WARNING TO SAID MILITARY LEADER OR

[redacted] ORITY HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND UNDERSTOOD, AND SHOULD

[redacted] JEOPARDIZES AMERICAN LIVES CONTINUE, YOU ARE AUTHORIZED

TO TAKE [redacted] OPRIATE MILITARY ACTION.

"YOUR [redacted] NING AND ACTION SHOULD INCLUDE NECESSARY MEASURES TO INSURE THE SAFETY [redacted] OF INNOCENT PERSONS."

#PD SHANGHAI-NL-Xx-Zin Yenan

A SPOKESMAN AT CHIANG'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING SAID MEAN-WHILE THAT NATIONALIST TROOPS "QUITE SOON" WOULD BEGIN A MASS MOVEMENT INTO MANCHURIA ABOARD PLANES OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICANS.

PRINCIPAL DESTINATION OF THESE FORCES WILL BE CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, WHICH IS SAID IN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS TO HAVE FALLEN INTO COMMUNIST HANDS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIANS WHO TOOK IT FROM THE JAPANESE.

THE COMMUNISTS THEMSELVES ANNOUNCED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT THEY HAD "LIBERATED" ALL OF THE BIG NORTHERN PROVINCES OF JEHOL AND CHAHAR EXCEPT FOR ONE TOWN WHICH THEY WERE ATTACKING.

COUPLED WITH THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY A GOVERNMENT SOURCE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HELD 80 PER CENT OF SUIYUAN PROVINCE, THIS WOULD MEAN THAT VIRTUALLY ALL OF INNER MONGOLIA WAS IN COMMUNIST HANDS AND WOULD IMPLY THAT IF NATIONALIST ARMIES WANTED TO GET TO MANCHURIA BY LAND THEY WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY.

A159KX

THE NATIONALIST SPOKESMAN AT PEIPING ADMITTED THE NORTH CHINA CONFLICT WAS BECOMING "MORE AND MORE SERIOUS" AND SAID MORE NATIONALIST TROOPS WERE NEEDED THERE.

THE ONLY ACTUAL NEW OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED FROM TIENTSIN, WHERE A FORCE WHICH THE NATIONALISTS DESCRIBED AS "BANDITS" ATTACKED NATIONALIST OUTPOSTS IN THE SUBURBS THURSDAY NIGHT. THE ATTACK WAS BEATEN OFF AFTER AT LEAST ONE NATIONALIST SOLDIER WAS KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

AMS IN

PEIPING,FRIDAY,NOV.16-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN AT FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAID TODAY THAT AERIAL MOVEMENT OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS TO CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA, WOULD BEGIN "QUITE SOON."

HE VOICED THE INTENTION IN THE FACE OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS, EVACUATING MANCHURIA, HAVE PULLED AWAY FROM CHANGCHUN AIRFIELD AND THAT IT NOW IS IN THE HANDS OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

DS1131PPS NM 95

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, NOV.16-(AP)-CONCILIATION RATHER THAN CONCENTRATION AND CONTROL APPEARS TO BE THE PREVAILING POLICY TOWARD JAPANESE TROOPS AND CIVILIANS IN THIS SECTION OF TROUBLED NORTH CHINA.

NO JAPANESE SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN DISARMED IN THE PEIPING AREA, BUT A CHINESE NATIONALIST FIELD HEADQUARTERS' SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THEIR WEAPONS WOULD BE COLLECTED "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

THE SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THE JAPANESE STRENGTH IN AND NEAR THE CITY AT TWO DIVISIONS AND THREE BRIGADES--APPROXIMATELY 60,000 MEN.

UNITED STATES MARINES, GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DISARMING JAPANESE AT TIENTSIN, TANGSHAN AND CHINWANGTAO IN NORTH PROVINCE AND AT TSINGTAO IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE WERE NOT REQUESTED TO ASSIST IN THE DISARMING OF JAPANESE IN THE PEIPING AREA.

ONE EXPLANATION FOR THE LONG DELAY HERE IS LACK OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF GENERALISSIMO CHAING KAI SHEK'S NATIONALIST TROOPS. THIS IN TURN IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DISRUPTION OF RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FIGHTERS.

DEPLOYMENT OF NATIONALIST TROOPS HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPEDED BY THE DEMOLITION OF RAILROAD LINKS FROM CENTRAL TO NORTH CHINA, AND BY THE GREAT DEMANDS FOR THE SERVICES OF NATIONALIST UNITS IN THE TROUBLE SOMESOVER CHINA.

UNTIL THE NATIONALIST TROOPS WERE FULLY DEPLOYED THE OFFICIALS WERE PREPARED TO RELY ON THE JAPANESE TO HOLD STRATEGIC POINTS.

IN MID-OCTOBER I VISITED THE JAPANESE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT NEW PEIPING WHERE AN ESTIMATED 50,000 JAPANESE CARPETBAGGERS WHO HAD FOLLOWED THEIR VICTORIOUS ARM

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AT THAT TIME, HOWEVER, THE TOTAL POPULATION OF NEW PEIPING WAS 12,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. I RETURNED TO THAT CAMP TODAY AND FOUND THAT IN THREE AND A HALF WEEKS THE POPULATION HAD INCREASED BY ONLY 1,600.

NEW PEIPING, INCIDENTALLY IS MARKLY WHAT THE WORLD HAS LEARNED TO REGARD AS A CONCENTRATION CAMP. THERE ARE NO BARBED WIRE FENCES; THERE IS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND A SUFFICIENCY OF FOOD, WARMTH AND CLOTHING.

THE JAPANESE LAID OUT NEW PEIPING FIVE MILES OUTSIDE OLD PEIPING, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JAPANESE. IT REPRESENTED THE MOST EXTENSIVE CIVILIAN BUILDING PROGRAM IN CHINA.

MODEL BRICK DUPLEX HOMES WERE ERECTED IN NEAT ROWS IN NEW PEIPING. SCHOOLS, BARRACKS, POSTOFFICES, A RAILWAY STATION AND MARKETS WERE CONSTRUCTED.

IT IS NO WONDER THAT SOME JAPANESE IN THIS "CONCENTRATION CAMP" ARE LOATH TO RETURN TO THEIR BOMBED-OUT HOMELAND.

JQ1004PCS

CHUNGKING,NOV.16-(AP)-MRS.HERMAN LIU, MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE (CAP D. L.), ASSERTED TODAY THAT CHINESE COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITIES REFUSED TO ACCEPT A TELEGRAM APPEALING TO AMERICAN CHURCH AND W.C.T.U. LEADERS TO URGE U.S. COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA AND NON-INTERVENTION IN CHINA'S INTERNAL STRIFE.

SHE SAID THAT SHE AND MADAME FENG YU-HSIANG, PRESIDENT OF THE W.C.T.U. OF CHINA AND WIFE OF THE ONCE-FAMOUS "CHRISTIAN GENERAL" FENG, HAD ADDRESSED THE TELEGRAM TO MRS.ELLA BOOLE, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD W.C.T.U.; THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES; AND DR.DANIEL POLING, EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY.

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TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM:

"CHINA IS THREATENED WITH LARGE-SCALE CIVIL WAR. APPEAL TO YOU TO URGE YOUR GOVERNMENT. FIRSTLY, TO RECALL ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IMMEDIATELY; SECOND, DON'T GIVE LOANS (TO CHINA) FOR THE PURCHASE OF WAR SUPPLIES UNTIL THE CRISIS IS SETTLED; THIRDLY, DON'T SEND A MILITARY MISSION UNTIL PEACE IS RESTORED; FOURTHLY, COLLABORATE WITH RUSSIA TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT PEACE IN THE FAR EAST."

HW532APS NM

SAIGON, NOV. 16-(AP)- ALL ALLIED OFFICERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO CARRY SIDE ARMS AFTER A SNIPING ATTACK AGAINST AN AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER INCIDENTS.

A FRENCH DRIVER WAS RIDING ALONE IN THE PERSONAL CAR OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION CHIEF HERE WHEN THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED. ONE PUNCTURED A TIRE, BUT THERE WAS NO OTHER DAMAGE. THE ATTACK TOOK PLACE SEVERAL NIGHTS AGO ON A SUBURBAN ROAD LINED WITH ANNAMESE HUTS.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS HAVE BEEN AMBUSHED WITH HAND GRENADES RECENTLY

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BUT BOTH ESCAPED. BRITISH PERSONNEL NOW TRAVELS IN PAIRS AND GUARDS ESCORT OFFICERS TO THEIR QUARTERS AFTER DARK.

LIGHT SNIPING IN THE HANOI DOVKS SECTION MARKED THE ONLY MILITA ACTION REPORTED IN TROUBLED INDOCHINA LAST NIGHT.

HONOLULU, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE STAR-BULLETIN SAID TODAY IT HAD LEARNED FROM A RELIABLE BUT UNOFFICIAL SOURCE THAT THE FORCED LANDING NOV. 3 OF AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE IN THE OCEAN, COSTING 18 LIVES, WAS DUE TO A MIXUP AT HICKAM FIELD WHICH RESULTED IN THE PLANE EXHAUSTING ITS SUPPLY OF GASOLINE.

THE STAR-BULLETIN SAID THE PLANE, A CONSOLIDATED LIBERATOR TRANSPORT, LEFT HICKAM WITHOUT BEING REFUELED BECAUSE OF A CHANGE IN GROUND CREWS. EACH CREW THOUGHT THE OTHER HAD PUT IN THE GASOLINE, THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED.

THE TRANSPORT, BOUND FOR THE UNITED STATES, WENT DOWN 450 MILES NORTHEAST OF OAHU AND BROKE IN TWO. EIGHT PERSONS WERE RESCUED.

RA931PCS

THIRD NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA

MANILA, NOV. 11-(AP)-A BLUNT ORDER TO "KILL ALL PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES" WAS ATTRIBUTED TO LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA TODAY AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL BY A FILIPINO WITNESS.

THE WITNESS SAID HE WAS TOLD BY A JAPANESE CAPTAIN THAT SUCH AN ORDER FROM YAMASHITA TO GENERAL TAJIMA, COMMANDING THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON BATAN ISLAND, FIGURED IN THE EXECUTION OF THREE AMERICAN AIRMEN.

IN CROSS-EXAMINATION, THE WITNESS REPEATED THE ALLEGED ORDER IN JAPANESE AND THE INTERPRETER SAID THE WORDING INCLUDED "AMERICAN SOLDIERS."

(THE DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE WITNESS BY NAME.)

PRIOR TO TESTIMONY ON THE AIRMEN, THE CASE OF A TORTURED SOLDIER WAS DETAILED.

STATEMENTS PRESENTED THE MILITARY COMMISSION HEARING THE CASE DESCRIBED TORTURE MARKS FOUND ON THE BODY OF PVT. WADE GENSEMER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPER CAPTURED NOV. 1, 1944, WHILE ON PATROL NEAR CARAGARA.

A MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT SAID THE BODY BORE BAYONET WOUNDS, A LEFT-HAND FINGERNAIL HAD BEEN REMOVED AND THE FEET SHOWED EVIDENCE THEY HAD BEEN BURNED. THE OFFICER BELIEVED GENSEMER DIED OF TORTURE.

RAFAEL PUNO, A FILIPINO, SAID HE SAW A DOWNED AMERICAN AIRMAN, CAPT. WILLIAM BURGH, BLINDFOLDED, TIED TO A TREE AND BAYONETED TO DEATH AFTER HE WAS CAPTURED ABOUT NOV. 20, 1944, ON BATAN ISLAND, NORTHERNMOST ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR, INTERPRETER ON THE ISLAND, TOLD THE COMMISSION BURGH PLEADED WITH THE JAPANESE LIEUTENANT WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE EXECUTION PARTY, BUT WAS BRAVE AND MADE NO SOUND WHEN THE SOLDIERS THRUST THEIR BAYONETS INTO HIS BODY.

PUNO TESTIFIED THAT THE CAPTAIN WAS STILL MOVING WHEN THE JAPANESE DRAGGED HIM TO A SHALLOW GRAVE AND KICKED DIRT OVER HIM.

THE PROSECUTION SAID THREE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE EXECUTED AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME. THE NAMES OF MAURICE MARTIN AND ONE SAMUELS WERE PRESENTED IN EVIDENCE.

A JAPANESE ADMIRAL YESTERDAY PLACED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALLEGED ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST FILIPINOS AND AMERICAN CIVILIANS IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY -- NOT THE NAVY.

VICE ADM. DENSHICHI OKOOCHI, ETC., X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

JQ1048PCS NM

MANILA, SATURDAY, NOV. 17-(AP)-NINETY-SIX OFFICERS AND 1,312 ENLISTED MEN OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION--WHICH HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 41 MONTHS--DEPARTED FOR HOME TODAY ABOARD THE DUTCH TRANSPORT VELTEVREDEN.

THIS WAS THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE VETERAN OUTFIT, KNOWN AS THE BUCKEYE DIVISION UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER.

OTHER CONTINGENTS WILL FOLLOW SOON ABOARD SIX SHIPS ALREADY ASSIGNED THE DIVISION.

JQ1018PCS

HDD MANILA (J. Grover) DAY xxx Osmena

DENT SERGIO OSMENA. BOILED DOWN, THE ARMY HAS TWO CHOICES:

1. CONTINUE TO DENY THE JURISDICTION OF PHILIPPINE COURTS--A DIFFICULT POSITION TO MAINTAIN IN THE FACE OF MACARTHUR'S SPECIFIC ORDER AND PRECEDENTS ALREADY ESTABLISHED BY THE ARMY.

2. ATTEMPT TO FIGHT THE PETITION FOR THE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT IN A FORMAL COURT HEARING -- WHICH WOULD AUTOMATICALLY ADMIT THE JURISDICTION OF THE PHILIPPINES COURTS AND WOULD FORCE THE ARMY TO ABIDE BY THE COURT'S DECISION, EVEN IF ADVERSE.

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THE ARMY TRIAL COURT ITSELF TODAY ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE THE FILM "ORDERS FROM TOKYO," A CONFISCATED JAPANESE MOTION PICTURE OF ATROCITIES. DESPITE DEFENSE ARGUMENTS THE VERY TITLE OF THE FILM POINTED THE GUILTY FINGER AWAY FROM YAMASHITA. IT WAS SHOWN LAST NIGHT.

WW232APS NM

TOKYO, NOV 16 (AP)-THE METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS HAS CALLED FOR THE PUBLIC TO TURN IN PICTURES, SCULPTURES, LACQUERWARES, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, GOLD, SILVER, JEWELS, IVORYWORK, GLASSWARES, SCREENS, ARMOR AND FIREARMS TO HELP PAY FOR THE NATION'S FUTURE IMPORTS OF FOOD AND PROVISIONS.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOV. 17-(AP)-THE 43RD ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION BATTALION, A VETERAN ARMY UNIT IN THE PACIFIC, ARRIVED TODAY FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, FOR DUTY AT KRUMAGAWA A

RFIELD NEAR TOKYO.

THE BATTALION SERVED IN THE EAST INDIES AND IN THE PAPUAN, NEW GUINEA, AND PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGNS.

RA933PCS NM

TOKYO, NOV 16 (AP)-THE ALLIED COMMAND HAS AUTHORIZED JAPANESE MANUFACTURE OF 1,112 TONS OF DYNAMITE PLUS FUSES, BLASTING CAPS AND DETONATORS TO BE USED FOR "PRODUCTION OF COAL AND NO OTHER PURPOSE." THEY WILL BE THE FIRST EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED IN JAPAN SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOV.17-(AP)-U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY SAID 30 PLAYERS OF THE NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE WERE SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE IN A "TOKYO ROSE BOWL" GAME NEW YEAR'S DAY. NAMES OF THE PLAYERS, WHO WILL TOUR THE PACIFIC AREA AFTER THE TOKYO GAME, WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

JO903PCS

KYOTO, NOV 16 (AP)-GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY, ADDED HIS VOICE TODAY TO THOSE FAVORING UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED SERVICES AND UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

THE FAMED LEADER OF FORCES WHICH FOUGHT ALL THE WAY FROM NEW GUINEA THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES, WILL WIND UP 47 YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE WHEN HIS COMMAND IS COMBINED WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY ON JANUARY 26--HIS 64TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

66 111 SACS NH

UNDATED EDITORIAL COMMENT ATOMIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AMERICAN PRESS TODAY ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY HAILED THE THREE-POWER COMMUNIQUE ON THE SHARING OF THE SECRET OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AND ATOMIC ENERGY AS ESTABLISHING THE BASIS AND INCENTIVE FOR THE CONCEPTION OF PERMANENT PEACE.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTERS ATTLEE AND KING DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO MAKE THE WEAPON WOULD BE KEPT SECRET FROM ALL OTHER NATIONS--INCLUDING THE SOVIET UNION--UNTIL "EFFECTIVE, RECIPROCAL AND ENFORCEABLE SAFEGUARDS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL NATIONS" WERE DEVISED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, AFTER DECLARING THE STATEMENT "PRESENTS NO FINAL SOLUTION OF THE AWESOME PROBLEM THRUST UPON THE WORLD BY THE DISCOVERY" OF THE ATOM BOMB, SAID:

"BUT THE AGREEMENT GOES AS FAR AS IS POSSIBLE IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD TO AVERT THE FURTHER USE OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND SIMILAR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, AND TO RELEASE ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL AND HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES.

"FOR THAT REASON IT MERITS THE SUPPORT OF ALL HUMANITARIAN AS WELL AS PATRIOTIC CITIZENS."

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TERMING THE AGREEMENT "ESSENTIALLY TEMPERATE, REASONABLE AND CONSTRUCTIFE WITHIN PRESENTLY PRACTICABLE LIMITS," EDITORIALIZED THAT THE STATEMENT "WOULD HAVE BEEN OF ADMIRABLE EFFECT IF IT HAD BEEN ISSUED TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO."

"BUT INSTEAD THE WEEKS WERE FRITTERED AWAY WITH MR.TRUMAN'S ILL-CONSIDERED PRONOUNCEMENTS, WITH THE GROTESQUE MAY-JOHNSON BILL, WITH THE IGNORANT OUTGIVINGS OF LOCAL CHAUVINISTS, WITH THE INABILITY TO GRASP THE FACT THAT THE BOMB WAS POISONING OUR RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS AS WELL AS THE REST OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE X X X."

MEMPHIS, TENN., COMMERCIAL APPEAL: "BY THAT HISTORIC DECISION THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CMBINE PROVIDES IMPETUS AND COMPULSION FOR THE IDEA OF PERMANENT PEACE. IF IT IS ACCEPTED, MANKIND'S MOST FERVENT WISH FOR FREEDOM FROM WAR CAN COME TRUE. IF IT IS REJECTED, THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT, IS DOOMED."

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B12 (CEGS)

LOS ANGELES TIMES: "THE WASHINGTON DECLARATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY POLICY X X X IS SENSIBLE AND COMMENDABLE. ANY OTHER WOULD HAVE POSED GREATER DIFFICULTIES AND ADDED TO THE CONFUSION OF A WORLD ALREADY STRUGGLING AGAINST CHAOTIC CONDITIONS SPAWNED INTHE BACK-WASH OF THE WAR."

ATLANTA, GA., CONSTITUTION: "CERTAINLY, THE OFFER TO SHARE THE ATOMIC SECRET WILL COME TO NAUGHT UNLESS THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING SOVIET RUSSIA, DEMONSTRATE THE SAME SPIRIT OF COOPERATION LOOKING TOWARD THE GOAL OF UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING."

PROVIDENCE, R.I., JOURNAL: ""THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB MAY PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY, ON THE BASIS

OF THE GREATEST URGENCY, TO TRY AGAIN TO ACHIEVE THE COOPERATION AND TRUST IN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA THAT THE WORLD MUST HAVE TO SURVIVE THE DANGERS WITH WHICH THE DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE HAVE CONFRONTED IT."

KANSAS CITY STAR: "THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ATOMIC BOMB REPRESENTS PERHAPS THE BEST ATTEMPT THAT CAN BE MADE AT PRESENT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM THAT IS INSOLUABLE UNLESS WAR CAN BE PREVENTED."

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE: "WE MAY EXPECT SHARP CRITICISM OF THIS THREE POWER COURSE AT HOME AND ABROAD. BUT THE DANGERS OF RELEASING THE SECRET BEFORE THE POSTWAR WORLD ORGANIZATION IS SET US AS A GOING CONCERN AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARE STABILIZED SEEM FAIRLY OBVIOUS."

PORTLAND OREGON JOURNAL: "IT (THE STATEMENT) X X X REVEALS SOME SMART THINKING ON THE PART OF THE TWO PRIME MINISTERS AND THE PRESIDENT. NOT EVEN RUSSIA--CAN REASONABLY COMPLAIN AT SUCH A CONCLUSION."

JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION: "THE PROPOSAL IS NOT EXACTLY WHAT SOME PROPONENTS OF PLANS TO SHARE THE SECRET WITH EVERYBODY HAVE ADVOCATED, BUT THERE CAN BE NO JUSTIFIABLE OBJECTION TO IT BY ANY NATION THAT IS MOTIVATED BY ASPIRATION TOWARD WORLD PEACE AND IMPROVEMENT OF MAN'S LOT ON THIS TROUBLED GLOBE."

BALTIMORE SUN: "THE STATEMENT IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION BECAUSE A BOMB POLICY CAN HARDLY BE DEVISED UNTIL WE HAVE A PROCEDURE FOR DEVISING IT."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE: "THE DECLARATION IS USEFUL IN THAT IT RESTATES THE WORLD DILEMMA; IT SERVES NOTICE THAT THE WORLD CANNOT BE SAVED THROUGH THE MAGIC FORMULA OF THREE STATESMEN."

JP121AES

30.24 - 31697

WASHINGTON-FIRST ADD BULGARIAN (A194)

THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT:

"AS THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS AWARE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO CONCLUDE A TREATY OF PEACE WITH BULGARIA WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY AND WITH THAT IN VIEW HAS HOPED TO BE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE AND ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AN APPROPRIATE PROVISIONAL BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AT AN EARLY DATE.

"IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT SUCH A BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT BE ADEQUATELY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC OPINION AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN WHICH ALL DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS OF THE COUNTRY MAY EFFECTIVELY PARTICIPATE, FREE FROM THE FEAR OF FORCE AND INTIMIDATION, IN ORDER THAT THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE CAN BE DETERMINED AND THE PLEDGE GIVEN TO THEM AT YALTA BE FULFILLED.

"THE ANNOUNCED OBJECT OF THE RECENT VISIT OF MR.MARK ETHRIDGE, THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS IN FACT TO INVESTIGATE THIS SITUATION. MR.ETHRIDGE'S FINDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE KNOWN TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS TO THE SIGNATORIES OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT.

B29WX

"SINCE THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTIONS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 26, 1945, AN OPPORTUNITY HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR FREER POLITICAL EXPRESSION. HOWEVER, NO STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN SINCE AUGUST TO REORGANIZE THE PRESENT BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAKE IT TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

"FROM THE ELECTIONS NOW SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 18, 1945, IMPORTANT DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS ARE EXCLUDED THROUGH THE OPERATION OF

A SINGLE LIST OF CANDIDATES. MOREOVER, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE FREE EXPRESSION OF POPULAR WILL IS BEING FURTHER RESTRICTED BY THREATS OF COERCION AND LATER REPRISALS.

"THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THE RESULTS OF AN ELECTION CONDUCTED UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS WILL REFLECT THE BULGARIAN PEOPLES' CHOICE OF A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."

LH VX715PES

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., NOV.16-(AP)-COL. L.E.SEEMAN, A 39-YEAR-OLD WEST POINTER WHO FORMERLY WAS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED MILITARY COMMANDER AT THE LOS ALAMOS ATOMIC BOMB INSTALLATION.

NN645PCS

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE WITH 469 NAVY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, AND THE CARGO VESSEL THOMAS F.HUNT WITH 23 ARMY MEN ARRIVED TODAY FROM SAIPAN.

THE NAVY ASSAULT CARGO SHIP ARRIVED, WITH 47 NAVY MEN, THE FREIGHTER C.W.POST WITH 40 NAVY PERSONNEL, AND THE GAINESVILLE VICTORY WITH 15 ARMY MEN WERE DIE LATER IN THE DAY.

RA646PCS

NIGHT LEAD

NEW YORK, NOV. 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON, REVIEWING THE MILITARY PENAL SYSTEM, SAID TONIGHT THE NUMBER OF GENERAL PRISONERS HANDLED BY THE ARMY DURING THE WAR WAS 60,000.

"THIS IS A LARGE NUMBER," HE TOLD THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, "BUT IT IS THE GRIST OF OVER THREE YEARS OF WAR AND OF THE LARGEST ARMY THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER HAD."

PATTERSON SAID THAT THE ARMY WAS REVIEWING THE SENTENCES OF ALL GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL PRISONERS NOW IN CONFINEMENT.

"A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE PLACES THE NUMBER OF CASES TO BE REVIEWED AT A MINIMUM OF 27,500," HE SAID.

OF THE 60,000 GENERAL PRISONERS HANDLED, 21,000 WERE RESTORED TO DUTY AND MEDICAL DISCHARGES OF OTHER TYPES OF RELEASE GIVEN TO ANOTHER 6,000, PATTERSON CONTINUED.

"THE TOTAL INTAKE IS ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN HALF OF ONE PER CENT OF THE MEN WHO PASSED THROUGH THE ARMY, AND THE TOTAL IN CONFINEMENT ON V-J DAY WAS LESS THAN HALF OF ONE PER CENT OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY."

RW1117PES

NEW YORK, NOV. 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A MESSAGE TONIGHT TO THE SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS URGED MEMBERS TO SEE THAT THE ADVANCE IN THE SHIPBUILDING ART "MADE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS IS CONTINUED IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE."

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER, READ AT THE SOCIETY'S 53RD ANNUAL BANQUET, SAID:

"YOU MUST KEEP THE UNITED STATES IN THE LEAD BY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS, BY RESEARCH AND NEW DESIGNS, BY PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY, BY EVER BEING ON YOUR TOES SO THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO LEAD THE WORLD."

THE DAVID W.TAYLOR GOLD MEDAL FOR NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, WAS AWARDED TO VICE ADMIRAL EDWARD L. COCHRANE, CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S BUREAU OF SHIPS.

A CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE AWARD SAID:

"IT IS NOW HISTORY HOW, UNDER ADMIRAL COCHRANE'S DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION, THOSE PROGRAMS (WARTIME SHIPBUILDING) WERE BROUGHT TO THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF COVERING THE FIVE OCEANS AND THE SEVEN SEAS WITH THE SHIPS OF THE MIGHTIEST NAVAL POWER THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN."

THE SOCIETY ALSO PAID TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE DIXIE KIEFER, COMMANDER OF FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT AIR BASES, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH NOV. 11. HE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT THE BANQUET.

A MESSAGE FROM ADMIRAL E.J.KING, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, EXPRESSED THE NAVY'S GRATITUDE FOR THE "MAGNIFICIENT SUPPORT" OF THE MERCHANT MARINE DURING THE WAR.

ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION, SPOKE AT THE BANQUET.

RW1212AES

NEW YORK, NOV 16-(AP)-INMATES OF AMERICAN PRISONS PARTRIOTICALLY PUT THEIR SHOULDERS TO WAR TASKS JUST AS ENERGETICALLY AS THE REST OF THE COUNTRY, PRISON OFFICIALS ATTENDING THE 75TH ANNUAL "CONGRESS OF CORRECTION" AGREED TODAY.

PRISONERS DONATED BLOOD, BOUGHT WAR BONDS, HELPED MANUFACTURE WAR SUPPLIES, GAVE TO THE RED CROSS AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT IN OTHER WAYS, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

A NUMBER OF PRISON WARDENS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY SAID THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE DROP IN RESTLESSNESS AND AN INCREASING DESIRE TO WORK AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

THERE ALSO WERE FEWER ESCAPES AND ATTEMPTED ESCAPES, THEY ADDED.

"THERE WAS LESS TROUBLE IN PRISONS DURING THE WAR THAN BEFORE IT," SAID WARDEN ROY BEST OF THE COLORADO STATE PRISON, CANON CITY. "THE PRISONERS ARE AMERICAN, AFTER ALL, AND THEY'RE PATRIOTIC."

AMONG THOSE REPORTING SIMILAR EXPERIENCES WERE WARDEN JOSEPH W. SANFORD OF THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA, GA., DR. WALTER

MARTIN, WARDEN OF THE ATTICA, N.Y., STATE PRISON AND DR. GARRETT HEYNS, DIRECTION OF CORRECTIONS, LANSING, MICH., AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION, WHICH SPONSORS THE CONGRESS OF CORRECTION.

DR. HEYNS SAID WAR WORK IN PRISONS GAVE INMATES VALUABLE TRAINING FOR MAKING LIVELIHOODS AFTER THEY COMPLETE THEIR SENTENCES.

"A GOOD MANY MEN RELEASED ALREADY-HAVE GONE INTO INDUSTRY," HE SAID. "IT SHOWS THAT PRISONS CAN TRAIN THEM FOR SUCH WORK."

M7A8AES

30.24 — 31699

REDS ASKED KEY POST IN CABINET, DEGAULLE CLAIMS

Refused Demands, President Says, to Hold Equilibrium Between Big Powers.

DECISION TOMORROW

Assembly Will Decide Course with DeGaulle Favored to Regain Presidency.

By ROBERT C. WILSON

PARIS, Nov. 17.—(AP) Gen. DeGaulle tonight declared he resigned as interim president of France because the Communists had demanded one of three key cabinet p[illegible] he had refused the demand because of France's interest in maintaining an "equilibrium" between the world's "two very great political powers."

Taking the dispute directly to the people in a radio broadcast, DeGaulle did not mention the two powers by name, but a spokesman in his office said he meant the United States and Russia.

DeGaulle said one of France's major parties—the Communists—had demanded "as a categorical condition" either the ministry of foreign affairs, war, or interior in the cabinet he tried to form.

"I have not been able to accept this condition," he declared, calling these ministries "the diplomacy that expresses" France's foreign policy, "the army that supports it, and the police which enforces it."

Equilibrium Endangered

To accede, he said would be to endanger "the French policy of equilibrium between the two very great political powers, a policy which I believe absolutely necessary for the interest of the country and even for that of peace."

DeGaulle said in his letter of resignation, made public earlier, that the demands of one party for specific posts were "incompatible with the conditions of independence, cohesion and authority" essential for the government. He referred to the Communists, but did not name them in the letter.

In his broadcast, he declared that he was leaving to the constituent assembly the decision whether he should keep trying to form a government, or turn the task over to someone else. He stated he would give up the presidency "without bitterness" if the assembly so decided.

All efforts during the day failed to solve the crisis.

The Communist party, largest of the three major parties in the assembly, refused earlier today to join the Socialists and the popular Republican movement (MRP) in an appeal to DeGaulle to reconsider his resignation, and was reported refusing to alter its position.

Deny Demands

Tonight the Communists issued a statement denying they had made any "imperative demands" for specific cabinet posts, and saying they desired "to arrive rapidly at the formation of a government conforming to the will of universal suffrage, and in which the Communist party will take all its responsibilities."

On Thursday, however, Communist Secretary General Maurice Thorez said that the general had refused a Communist demand for one of the three prime posts.

The executive committee of the Socialist party and its deputies to the assembly announced after a joint meeting tonight that they would support a Communist candidate "if an agreement was reached between the three parties for a constitution of a tripartite government."

"The Socialist party warns of the danger in going before the assembly without previous agreement (among the three parties) for a prolongation of the crisis would gravely menace national unity . . . ," the Socialists said in a communique.

However, MRP balked at the suggestion of a Communist-headed government, sticking to their position: de Gaulle or no one.

The assembly, which will meet Monday, must decide whether to renew De Gaulle's mandate to form a government, with or without Communist participation, or to choose a new interim president. He was elected by the assembly last Tuesday.

De Gaulle is expected to go personally before the assembly for a showdown. "One will see about that Monday," he told reporters when asked if he hoped for a quick solution of the deadlock.

De Gaulle has two important factors in his favor. One is his wide personal popularity among the people. The other is the fact that no other candidate has been put forward for the job. Efforts were expected to be continued over the week-end to find a solution before the assembly meets.

Communists Aroused

The Communists were reported aroused at what they claimed was De Gaulle's intention of giving seven cabinet posts to the Socialists, five to the MRP and four to the Communists. De Gaulle, it had been predicted, would give each of the three parties an equal number of portfolios, and it is known he offered the Communists all posts concerned with industrial and social matters.

In his radio address, De Gaulle said:

"I intended to distribute the ministerial departments x x x x on the one hand according to the aptitudes of each and, on the other, according to the policy that the men evidently represent within and outside of the party from which they come. If the chief of a government cannot proceed in that manner, what does his position signify?"

DE GAULLE BARS FOREIGN CONTROL POST TO ANY RED

Tells France He Must Keep Equilibrium Between Two Great Powers.

J. DYNAN

Paris, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. De Gaulle told the nation in a broadcast tonight that he could not grant the Communist party any ministerial posts controlling foreign affairs because of France's interest in maintaining an "equilibrium between the two great political Powers" of the world.

Going to the people to explain his resignation as interim President in the deadlock with the Communists over formation of a government, De Gaulle firmly stood his ground. The Communists, too, were standing firm in their demands and earlier today refused to join in a three-party appeal to De Gaulle to reconsider his resignation.

Powers Not Named.

De Gaulle did not mention the names of the "two great political Powers." The Communists, he said, had presented him the "categoric demand" for a portfolio of either the Foreign, War or Interior ministries. He said these three ministries directed the "diplomacy that expresses" France's foreign policy, "the army that sustains it, and the police that protect it."

He declared he was leaving the decision to the Constituent Assembly as to whether he should go on trying to form a new government or turn the task over to some one else, and that he would turn the government over to some one else "without bitterness" if the Assembly so decided.

The deadlock in formation of an Interim French Government continued today with the Communist party refusing to join in a three-party appeal to General de Gaulle to reconsider his resignation as President.

De Gaulle, whose ace card, according to his associates, is that he does not "especially want the job," prepared to state his case to the country in a radio address tonight at 8 P.M.

The crisis was precipitated by Communist demands for one of the three key posts in the government that will rule for the next seven months while the Constituent Assembly drafts a constitution for the Fourth Republic. As the largest single party in the newly elected Assembly, the Communists insisted they were entitled to the Foreign Affairs, War or Interior portfolio.

Demands "Incompatible"

De Gaulle, in his resignation, declared the demands were "incompatible with the conditions of independence, cohesion and the authority" essential for the Government.

The Assembly, which unanimously elected de Gaulle President only last Tuesday, will meet Monday to act.

No other candidates have come forward for the presidency and, unless week-end negotiations produce a compromise, the Assembly faced the possibility of being forced to accept de Gaulle's resignation and then reelect him, since he has no equal in French popularity.

Three-Party Conference

Such a compromise was attempted this morning at a meeting of 30 representatives of the three principal parties in the assembly—the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican Movement.

But the Communists at this meeting refused to budge.

Delegates of the Christian Democratic Popular Republican Movement (M.R.P.) restated their party's determination to accept only de Gaulle as President.

Socialists were trying to mediate the dispute.

"Isn't Playing Politics"

"The General isn't bluffing—isn't playing politics," a long-time associate of de Gaulle reported. "He would just as soon retire to private life."

De Gaulle submitted his resignation in a letter to Assembly President Felix Gouin.

He said he found it impossible to form a government, adding, "I have the honor to return for a decision by the National Constituent Assembly the mandate that it confided to me."

The reply from Gouin said he would convoke the assembly without delay to inform it of de Gaulle's decision, adding that "it will learn, no doubt, wth extreme regret that no formaton of a government has followed the unanimous designation conferred on you."

Remarks On Communists

By all indications, if any concessions are made they will have to come from the Communists. De Gaulle is reported to have told Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist party, that he considers that the Communists' first loyalty is to Moscow and not Paris.

De Gaulle then offered the Communists an alternative — their choice of the Ministries of Industrial Production, National Economy, Finance, Food Supply and Transport. They refused.

Some observers believe the Communists anticipated De Gaulle's reaction and went ahead in order to assume the role of opposition party. This would free De Gaulle to form a cabinet of Socialist and M.R.P. followers. Between them, the two parties control almost two thirds of the Assembly.

Texts of de Gaulle Letter and Speech

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—The texts of President Charles de Gaulle's letter of resignation as interim President of France and his broadcast to the French nation follow:

Responding to the call of the National Constituent Assembly last Nov. 13, I have tried to form a Government. The unanimous vote of the Assembly appeared to me to indicate that the Government must be constituted on a base of national unity, with par-

ticipation of representatives of each of the three principal political parties essential, an indication that I considered, moreover, as conforming to necessities of the reconstruction and rebuilding of France, as well as to the gravity of circumstances abroad.

In addition, I considered it indispensable that the Government, being responsible to the entire Assembly, should enjoy independence, cohesion and the authority necessary for its duties in dealing with all others.

Says Demands Prevent Unity

Certain demands presented imperatively by one of the parties and concerning the selection of one of its members for this or that specific Cabinet post seemed to me to be incompatible with these conditions of independence, cohesion and authority of the Government.

In such a situation, and given the impossibility, as I found it, of constituting a Government of national unity conforming to the indication furnished by the Assembly and in line with its real intentions, I have the honor to return for decision by the National Constituent Assembly the mandate which it confided to me.

I must insist to the Assembly, knowing every fact, on the extreme urgency of forming a Government of the French Republic.

Text of the Broadcast

In these grave circumstances, I find it necessary to explain to all what it is about.

The National Constituent Assembly, in whose hands I had placed by powers last Nov. 6, as you know, elected me unanimously President of the Government Nov. 13 by virtue of the law that you voted in the Oct. 21 referendum. I had thus to form the Government of France.

My desire was to form it in the image of the same unanimity that was shown over my name and which seemed necessary for the vital task of reconstruction and renovation that we have to carry out together. In the choice of Ministers, as in the common national task, I did not intend to exclude any of the main currents of opinion and notably one of the three parties that obtained by far the most votes in the elections and the most seats in the Assembly.

But, naturally, I intended to distribute the ministerial departments, or, as some say, the portfolios, myself, on the one hand, according to the aptitudes of each and, on the other, according to the policy that the men evidently represent within and outside of the party from which they come. If the chief of a Government cannot proceed in that manner, what does his position signify?

Cites Communist Demand

However, I find myself with the demand of the chief of one of the three principal parties which posed a categorical condition for the participation of its men in the Government. This party demanded that I give one of its members one of the three following Ministries: Foreign Affairs, War, Interior. I could not accept that condition.

As much as I was disposed to associate in a wide measure with the economic and social work of the Government the men belonging to the party concerned and to accord them those Ministries, just as much I did not believe it possible to confide to them many of the levers that command foreign policy: the diplomacy that expresses it, the army that sustains it and the police that protects it.

In acting otherwise, in today's world situation, I would have risked not following, if only in appearance and in our tense universe appearances count for much, the French policy of equilibrium between the two very great political powers which I believe absolutely necessary for the interests of the country and even for peace. It happened, moreover, that this question which was posed coincided by pure chance, but nevertheless coincided, with a difficult moment in the relations between these two very great powers, particularly grave for the future of peace.

In my negative attitude toward what was demanded of me, there was, as you can see, nothing injurious to anyone but simply an interest of State. I ask all French men and women to study this carefully. As for myself, I would consider myself incapable of being Chief of the Government of France if I failed to recognize, to accommodate a combination, this necessity of supreme national interest.

Puts Issue Up to Assembly

Whatever may happen, I find myself, as a result of the specific demands of one party, unable to form, as I would have liked to, a Government of national unanimity. In this situation the judge is clearly constituted. It is the National Constituent Assembly. It, in fact, charged me with forming and directing the Government of France and it indicated, by its unanimous vote, the character it wanted me to give it.

That is why, in conformity with the principles of the representative regime that we wanted to see reborn and which has the right and duty of assuming its responsibilities, I now turn to the nation's representatives and place at their disposal the mandate they confided to me.

If their decision is to call someone other than me to direct the affairs of the fatherland, I will leave without any bitterness the post which, through the gravest perils of her history, I have tried to serve well for five years and five months.

If, on the contrary, the Assembly confirms me in my mandate, I will still try to carry it out to the best interests and honor of France.

Russians Angered By De Gaulle

Moscow, Nov. 17 (AP)—Usually well informed foreign sources here said today, that General de Gaulle's clash with the Communists, whether justified or not, had unquestionably made enemies for him in the Soviet Union.

The comment was made following publication of an exchange of letters between de Gaulle and Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist party.

Some of these sources said that even should the situation straighten itself out, it would be difficult to see how de Gaulle would be able to inspire any great admiration among the Russian Communists, after certain reflections he is alleged to have made in his letter to Thorez.

French officials here followed the situation closely for first hints of official reaction. No official Moscow reaction was forthcoming today, but it was expected later.

Laski Calls British Radio And Press 'Big Business'

Says Papers Distort Facts, Criticizes B. B. C. Policy

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Harold J. Laski, chairman of the executive committee of the Labor party, attacked the British press and radio today as "a part of big business."

Speaking before the London Co-operative Society, Laski declared the press "distorted facts" and added: "It is the business of the press to discover facts, but they give the answers before they discover the facts."

The "major propaganda" of Britain, he asserted, is "under the control of a few people who are able to shape the mind of the individual."

The British Broadcasting Corporation, he continued, was stunted by adopting a policy of, "for heaven's sake, let no one of any importance be offended to the slightest degree."

FIFTEEN WARSHIPS TO TAKE G. I.'S HOME

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The United States Navy announced today that fifteen warships, including the aircraft carrier Enterprise and the battleship Washington, have been converted for the redeployment of troops from Europe. Each will make at least four westward passages before February 1, 1946.

Use of the ships, supplementing regular transports, is expected to provide transport home for more than 145,000 soldiers during the next three and one-half months, Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of United States Naval Forces in Europe, said in a press conference.

The program, however, will slow demobilization of Navy personnel, he said.

The thirteen other fighting ships to be used in returning troops are: Aircraft carriers Randolph, Wasp and Lake Champlain; cruisers Savannah, Philadelphia, Reno, Augusta, Boise and Portland; medium carriers Bataan, Langley and Monterey, and the baby flattop Croatan.

Reparations Factors: Effort, Sacrifice

Paris, Nov. 17 (AP)—The seventeen delegations to the Inter-Allied Reparations Conference appeared today to have settled down to the task of weighing "national war sacrifices" against "national war effort."

Delegates referring to sacrifices refered principally to sufferings under Nazi occupation or as battle arenas, although uninvaded countries like the United States and Britain also claim sacrifices such as shipping losses or bomb damage.

By military effort, the delegates mean what was expended in men and material in conquering Germany. All formerly occupied countries, particularly France and Yugoslavia, have put forth claims based on military effort.

Difference In Emphasis

Eight delegations—the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Egypt—stress effort. The other nine place emphasis upon sacrifice. They are France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Luxembourg.

A comparative table of claims in every field was being prepared for the conference, which has now rounded out its first week of discussions of reparations from western Germany. Russia and Poland, already allotted 25 per cent of the reparations decided upon from the western zone, are not participating in the talks.

11 NAZIS TO DIE FOR ATROCITIES

Josef Kramer, Irma Grese Among Members of Camp Staffs to Be Hanged.

LUENEBURG, Germany, Nov. 17 —(AP) Josef Kramer and Irma Grese, the monarchs of Belsen, and nine of their staff were sentenced today to be hanged for murders and atrocities in the Belsen and Oswiecin concentration camps.

Three women in all were ordered to the gallows. The trio heard the verdicts quietly, but later the blonde, pistol-toting Grese, 22, broke into sobs and another woman wept quietly.

Dr. Fritz Klein, SS doctor, also was among the 11 sentenced to death.

Others Get Prison Terms

The high British military court—which yesterday convicted 30 of the Nazi torture specialists on war crimes charges—sentenced one man to life imprisonment, and five other men and 13 women to prison terms of from one to 15 years, totaling 179 years.

Tonight defense counsel was preparing appeal petitions. The notices must be served within 48 hours. All the death sentences are expected to be appealed to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery.

The court, which could have decreed death before firing squads, decided upon hanging in the traditional manner of dealing with felons.

The courtroom was packed with German civilians and British soldiers witnessing the climax to the nine-week-old trial.

The two other women sentenced to death were Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26-year-old former hair dresser who was chief of SS women, and Juana Borman, 42, a religious fanatic who gave up mission work to join the SS.

The other men sentenced to die were Peter Weingartner, 32, former member of the Yugoslav army; Franz Hoeszler, 34, SS guard since 1934; Karl Francich, 33, SS guard; Wilhelm Dorr, SS guard; Ansgar Pichen, SS guard and butcher shop employe; Frank Starfle, 33, S.S. guard.

Eric Zoddel, 33, German camp functionary, received the life term.

The men were sentenced first.

Kramer Shows No Emotion

Kramer, the brute-faced commandant at Belsen, showed no trace of emotion as he learned his fate from Maj. H. P. M. Berney Ficklin tribunal president.

Most of the men retained their composure, but Otto Kulessa, a boxer who became a functionary among the prisoners, turned pale and collapsed upon being sentenced to 15 years.

After sentences were pasesd, the men were herded out of the room by military police and the women were brought in.

Irma Grese, "queen" of the Belsen gang, looked straight at the bench. Elizabeth Volkenrath studied the ceiling. Juana Borman stared at the floor.

Once outside the room, Grese, who had swaggered at the camp with a pistol strapped to her waist and a whip in her hand, broke into violent sobs.

The ashen-faced Volkenrath wept quietly, and the wizened Borman, who had found sport in setting her wolfhound at the throats of the camp prisoners, walked as if in a dream.

The only outburst during the sentencing came from Helena Kopper, 35-year-old mother of two sons who had worked as a camp spy, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

"Why don't you let me hang" she shouted in Polish.

Then she threw herself on the floor. Four military police carried her, twisting and squirming in their grasp, from the court.

German civilians and British soldiers had flanked the roadway to the court house earlier to watch the prisoners as they were brought from the jail in two British trucks, led and followed by armored cars with Tommies manning turret machine guns.

Sentenced to 15 years imprisonment were Kopper, Herta Ehlert, 44, SS guard; Kulessa, 52, SS guard; Heinrich Schreir, 22; Vladislaw Ostrowski, 30.

Sentenced to 10 years were Hilde Lobauer, 27; Ilse Forster, 22; Herta Bothe ,25; Irene Harschke, 24; Gertrude Sauer, 39; Johanna Roth, 32; Anna Hempel, 45; Stanislawa Starcska, 28; Antoni Surdsiej, 27.

Gertrude Fiest, 27, and Midislaw Burgraf, 26, were sentenced to five years, Frieda Walter, 24, to three years and Hilde Lisiewicz, 23, to one year.

Father Sends Plea In Belsen Case

Lueneberg, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—The father of small, sour-faced Ilsa Forster, S.S. cookhouse supervisor and convicted war criminal, cannot imagine how his daughter could do such things," he said in a letter read to the court today.

The letter, addressed to the "chief prosecutor," was read during pleas for mitigation of sentences which are expected to be imposed on 30 members of the "Belsen gang" late today. It was read by Capt. A. H. S. Neave, of the defense staff.

The father said he had not heard from 22-year-old Ilsa for nearly a year until he read in the German press that she was on trial for her life.

Broke Into Tears

Ilsa, whose shaven head was covered by a blue-white bandeau, broke into tears when she heard her father protest that her family was ardently anti-Nazi and that Ilsa "was forced to join the SS in August, 1944."

"She had always been a fine girl at home," the father wrote of the girl who was convicted of beating a young Jewish girl to death in the Belsen cookhouse.

Consideration of the youth of the accused was requested generally in other pleas. Defense counsel asked the court to remember that Heinrich Schreier, black-haired "Don Juan" of the gang, and seven others were in their early twenties and "educated and brought up under the spell of Nazism."

In Closed Session

The court went into closed session. It was expected to deliberate six or seven hours before passing sentences.

30.24— 31701

Beast of Belsen and 10 Aids to Die

19 Other War Crime Defendants Sentenced to Prison for Camp Atrocities.

CHAMBERLAIN

Lueneburg, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—British military judges today sentenced ex-commandant Josef Kramer and ten others of the Belsen gang, including three women, to be hanged for atrocities committed at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps.

One of the nineteen additional defendants convicted was sentenced to life imprisonment. The remainder drew terms ranging from one to fifteen years.

Kramer, married and the father of three children, received without emotion the sentence which grew out of his career as Oswiecim overseer and the Beast of Belsen.

Hundreds of German civilians and British soldiers flanked the roadway to the Lueneburg courthouse as the prisoners were moved from jail to the court by two three-ton trucks under armored escort.

Germans Surprised.

German civilians, inured for years to Nazi ideas of justice, expressed surprise that the death penalty was imposed on only eleven. They had expressed belief that all of the convicted would be executed.

The British military court convicted Kramer, the ex-commandant known as the Beast of Belsen, and twenty-nine of his aids and guards at the end of the nine-week trial yesterday. Fourteen others were acquitted.

Irma Grese, blond 22-year-old queen of the Belsen gang, and Dr. Fritz Klein, gray-haired physician who chose victims for the Oswiecim gas chamber, were among those condemned to die.

Others to Die.

Others to be hanged were:

Peter Weingartner, 32, former member of the Yugoslav Army.

Franz Hoeszler, 34, an SS guard since 1934.

Karl Francoih, 33, SS guard and former Silesian coal miner.

Ansgar Pichen, 32 SS guard of Danish extraction.

Franz Starfie, 33, SS guard and former Berlin dairyman.

Wilhelm Dorr, 24, SS guard and a farmer's son.

Juana Borman, 42, who gave up mission society work to join the SS.

Elizabeth Volkenrath, chief of SS women.

Eric Zoddel, 32-year-old camp functionary who formerly was a Berlin milk man, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the regime of brutalities and starvation which cost thousands of lives among internees.

Fifteen-year sentences were drawn by:

Herta Ehlert, 40, SS guard and former bakery saleswoman in Berlin.

Otto Kulessa, 53, SS guard who served Germany as a sergeant in the first world war.

Heinrich Schrier, 22, son of a wealthy Romanian flour mill owner.

Helena Hopper, 35, Hungarian Jewess who served the SS as a spy at both Oswiecim and Belsen.

Vladislaw Ostrowski, 30-year-old Pole.

Ten-year sentences were imposed upon:

Hilde Lobauer, 27, unmarried mother of two children who was sent to Belsen as a social outcast.

Ilse Forster, 22, Belsen cook house supervisor.

Herta Bothe, 25, who quit domestic service to join the SS.

Irene Harschke, 24, SS guard and former textile worker.

Gertrude Sauer, 39, SS guard and wife of a missing soldier.

Johanna Roth, 32, a German who became a camp functionary after being arrested for an affair with a Polish slave laborer.

Anna Hempel, 45, SS guard and former seamstress.

Stanislawa Staroska, 28, a former Polish stenographer who was arrested for underground activity and became a prison functionary.

Antoni Surdsiej, 27-year-old Pole.

Two of the defendants were sentenced to five years imprisonment. These were Gertrude Fiest, 27, SS guard and former munitions worker, and Medislaw Burgraf, 26-year-old Pole.

Frieda Walter, 24-year-old SS guard, was sentenced to three years in prison and Hilde Lisiewicz, 23, another guard, to one year.

Russia Expected To Request Delay In Trials Of Top Nazis

TUCKER

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—The International War Crimes Tribunal ruled today that the trials of erstwhile kingpin Nazis would open as scheduled Tuesday without the addition of Alfried Krupp as a defendant, but indications tonight were that the Russians would request a postponement.

United States Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson said he believed the Russians would ask for a delay on the ground that their chief prosecutor, [illegible], was ill in Moscow and would be unable to come here by Tuesday.

Bormann To Be Tried In Absentia

The tribunal's action in rejecting an American-French-Russian plea to indict Alfried Krupp as a major war criminal brought quick protests from the French and Russian deputy prosecutors. Jackson declined to comment.

The trial of Alfried's father, the ailing munitions king Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, has been postponed indefinitely, and the three powers want a Krupp included in the mass trials of Nazis charged with war conspiracy. The British opposed the motion.

The court earlier today announced that Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy, would be tried in absentia.

French Accuse Alfried Krupp

The French prosecution staff made a written demand for a public hearing Monday by the court on the question of adding the younger Krupp to the list of defendants. Charles Dubost, French deputy prosecutor, complained that the tribunal had opened the brief afternoon session before he and his Russian colleagues had entered the courtroom. A written request earlier to the court for permission to speak was ignored, he added.

The sharply worded French note accused Alfried Krupp of inciting German troops to pillage industrial material from western countries and dispatch it to Germany ahead of the Allied advance, and of exploiting slave laborers in war factories, "against international conventions."

Dubost said "the prosecutors' committee representing Russia, France and the United States were legally empowered by charter to name Alfried Krupp a defendant and the tribunal over-reached itself in denying the motion."

Soviet Deputy Prosecutor, Col. Yuri Pokrovsky, declared that "it is my personal belief and the stand of my country that Alfried Krupp is a major war criminal and must be brought to trial in the immediate future, if not now. We are not asking the court to bring an indictment against a son substituting for his father, but against a war criminal of the first magnitude.

Mr. Jackson said: "I have not read the copy of the French request and therefore I can't say what action the United States shall take."

In addition to the French demand for a hearing, there were indications they, too, might ask for a delay in the trial opening, on grounds that their chief prosecutor, Francois de Menthon, a members of the French Constituent Assembly, was in Paris because of the de Gaulle political crisis and would be pressed for time.

Krupp Attorney Jubilant

The decision on Alfried Krupp was announced this afternoon in a statement that took only twenty-one seconds to read, and one Krupp family attorney jubilantly declared:

"I don't believe Herr Alfried will ever be brought to trial."

British Chairman Justice Geoffrey Lawrence said only:

"The motion to amend the indictment by adding the name of Alfried Krupp has been considered in all its aspects, and is rejected. The tribunal will now adjourn."

The Krupp attorneys planned to ask permission to attend all court sessions as observers, because of the prosecution's intention of introducing evidence concerning Krupp interests.

The trial of Bormann, in absentia, will be conducted with court-appointed German attorneys, the tribunal ruled this morning.

No attempt was made by the tribunal to decide between conflicting Nazi stories that Bormann had perished or was merely wounded when a Russian hand-grenade exploded in a tank in which he was trying to flee across the Spree River in the center of Berlin on May 1.

Bormann had been in the besieged Chancellery with Hitler the previous day. Notices of his indictment have been published the past four weeks in Berlin newspapers and carried over the German radio.

In the continued examination of Hess, two of his former women secretaries were presented to him unexpectedly yesterday, but they failed to produce any marked reaction from the man who once startled the world with his flight from Germany to Britain.

The first said: "Hello! I used to work for you." Hess only replied, "Good."

When the second secretary entered the room, Hess asked: "Did you used to work for me, too?" Then he continued: "Good. You can work for me again. I'll give you both jobs the next time I become a high official of the Third Reich. Any German is trustworthy and I'll be glad to hire you."

Krupps's Switch Out: Bormann To Be Tried

TUCKER

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—The international war crimes tribunal today ruled against the indictment of Alfried Krupp as a substitute for his senile father and ordered the trial of other Nazis to start next Tuesday as scheduled.

Under another ruling Martin Bormann, missing since he left Hitler's side during the battle for Berlin, is to be tried *in absentia* with court-appointed German attorneys to defend him.

The fate of Rudolf Hess, one of the 24 top Nazis originally indicted, remained in question. Two of his former secretaries were ushered into his presence today by authorities studying his story of amnesia, but Hess professed not to know them.

Jackson Made Request

The request of Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, that 38-year-old Alfried Krupp be tried in place of his father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, was disposed of in a session that lasted just 21 seconds.

Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, the British chairman, said: "The motion to amend the indictment by adding the name of Alfred Krupp has been considered in all its aspects and is rejected. The tribunal will now adjourn."

The decision means that no family representative of the Krupp armament and steel empire, taken over yesterday by the British Military Government, will be in the dock at the initial hearing.

Russian Judge Arrives

The decision was not reached until after the Russian Judge, Gen. I. T. Nikitchenko, arrived by air from Moscow today.

Jackson was not in the court at the time.

Gustav Krupp headed the giant arms and steel works in the Hitler regime. He is the son-in-law of Friedrich Krupp, under whom it expanded from a commercial company.

Indicated as a war criminal, Gustav Krupp was given an indefinite postponement after an Allied medical commission reported that he was paralyzed and suffering from "senile softening of the brain."

Krupp Attorney's Comment

Two Krupp family attorneys who heard the tribunal's ruling expressed great elation and one said: "I don't believe Alfried will ever be brought to trial."

Both, however, planned to ask permission to attend the court sessions as observers because of the prosecution's announced intention of introducing evidence concerning Krupp interests in Germany's era of aggression.

Doubt Of Bormann's Death

The decision to try Bormann, Hitler's deputy and closest henchman during the final hours of Nazi Germany, was made upon recommendation of Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, deputy to the British prosecutor. The British report said there was doubt whether he was dead.

Hess's Amnesia Story Unshaken

Nuernberg, Nov. 17 (AP)—Two of Rudolf Hess's former secretaries, Misses Fahr and Speer, were ushered into his presence unexpectedly yesterday, but if the meeting was a trap to shake his amnesia story it fell flat.

Hess sat at a table in the center of an interrogation room in the palace of justice, handcuffed to two guards. He lasped into something akin to bovine vacuity and scarcely seemed to notice that, staring at him from distant parts of the room were:

Col. John H. Amen, chief interrogator;

Senator Pepper (D.,Fla.), an interested spectator;

Gordon Dean, public relations counsel for the office of chief counsel; and

Major Douglas Kelley, chief psychiatrist.

Walks To His Table

Presently a door opened and a dark-haired woman of about 35 entered. She hesitated a moment. Then she walked slowly to Hess's table and stood looking down at her former employer.

Hess arose and bowed.

"Hello," said the visitor, Miss Fahr, in a choked voice.

"Hello," said Hess.

"I used to work for you, Miss Fahr said.

"Good," Hess replied.

They stood looking at one another. Hess seemed mildly surprised and once or twice he glanced questioningly about the room.

Promises Jobs

The door opened more and Miss Speer, somewhat younger than her predecessor, came in.

"And did you used to work for me, too?" Hess inquired.

"Yes, I did."

"Good," Hess said. "You can work for me again. I'll give both of you jobs the next time I become a high official of the Third Reich. Any German is trustworthy and I'll be glad to hire you."

The women went away. The guards led Hess back to his cell.

Von Papen's Son Released

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—Franz von Papen Jr., son of the German politician, has been released as a prisoner of war to serve as consultant counsel to his father at the war trials here.

German Time Made Uniform

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Clocks will be turned back an hour in Berlin and the occupation zone at 2 a. m. tomorrow, making time in the arears uniform with the remainder of Germany, which is on central European standard time [six hours "later" than New York time]. This schedule will be effective until March 1, 1946, when the whole country will "advance" again one hour, to summer time.

Saxony Mines Nationalized

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP)—The coal mining industry of Russian-occupied Saxony has been placed under State control, a Provincial Government announcement said today. A State Mining Administration was set up to administer the industry, which employs 20,000 miners. The nationalization was effected at a conference of workers and owners and Government representatives, it was stated.

Three More Germans Face Atrocity Counts

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—A young German engraver who spent three years in the Dachau concentration camp demonstrated to a United States military court today how a guard kicked the shins of prisoners with heavy boots until the bone was bared.

Karl Wolf, hatred in his eyes, identified three additional defendants charged with atrocities at the camp, bringing to twenty the number of defendants singled out by name in the first three days of the trial. The accused total 40.

Wolf added the names of Engelbert Niedermeyer, Johann Kick and Otto Schulz to the list of those named by witnesses.

He said Kick, as head of the "political department," selected invalids and cripples for "recovery trips" from which they never returned.

Artificial Limbs Brought Back

"The only thing that came back was their artificial limbs," Wolf said. He said Schulz took food from prisoners and that Niedermeyer operated a crematorium.

Wolf told the court that Friedrich Ruppert, former commander of the camp, "could beat people without changing expression—just like a blacksmith hammering iron."

The witness termed Christof Knoll, another defendant, a "Jew-killer" who would "often brag how many Jews he killed on his work detail."

Tells of Dachau Beatings.

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—A United States military court was told today that Friedrich Ruppert, former commander of the Dachau concentration camp, "could beat people without changing expression—just like a blacksmith hammering iron." The witness was Rudolf Wolf, a young German engraver, who spent nearly three years in the prison. He also singled out others by name among the forty defendants.

Wolf dubbed Christof Knoll "the Jew-killer," saying: "Knoll would brag about how many Jews he killed on his work detail."

Portuguese Given No Choice In Voting

Lisbon, Nov. 17 (AP)—Portugal's voters go to the polls tomorrow with no alternative but to indorse the strong-arm regime of the peasant-born Premier, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

In an election proclaimed as free and obviously a bid for the return of Portugal to the good graces of the United Nations, not a single candidate opposes the 19-year-old dictatorship.

Intellectuals The Opposition

The opposition has come chiefly from the thus-far politically impotent intellectual class, in the form of a campaign to persuade the voters to stay away from the polls in silent protest against the administration.

The extent of the success of this campaign cannot be measured until the votes are counted. Of Portugal's approximately 7,000,000 population, the registrars carry the names of 943,274 voters.

Postponement Denied

There has been little semblance to pre-election procedure of Britain or the United States in the Portuguese election campaign, which began early in October. At the outset the opposition lost its court battle to postpone the election. The opposition had contended the constitutional provision for advance notice before elections had been violated.

Officially there have been seven arrests thus far in the campaign, all in the university city of Oporto. Two of those arrested were professors, charged with refusing to disclose the identity of those who signed a petition supporting the opposition.

Roosevelt to Be Honored.

Brussels, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The late President Roosevelt will be honored with a degree from Brussels University today. United States Ambassador Charles Sawyer has been delegated to accept the award.

Sawyer May Run for Senator

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 (AP)—Ambassador Sawyer said tonight he was not certain whether he would cast hi shat in the ring for Senator from Ohio.

As his last official act as Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Sawyer accepted a doctor's degree from Brussels University on behalf of the late President Roosevelt.

A long-time friend of President Roosevelt, Mr. Sawyer said that after his resignation he would practice law in Cincinnati, his home town.

"I am not sure of the political aspirations with which my name has been mentioned," he said. "I handled Roosevelt's campaigns in Ohio and I know what campaigning means."

Greece Unfreezes Foreign Exchange

Athens, Nov. 17 (AP)—Minister of Finance Gregory Kassimatis said today the Greek foreign exchange reserve is no longer frozen and can be used unrestrictedly. An agreement will be signed, he said, unfreezing private Greek deposits with British and American banks.

As a result and in accordance with the Government's economic plan, 4,000 applications have been submitted for import of raw materials and manufacturer goods, mainly from the United States and Britain.

Finnish War Trial Delayed

Helsinki, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Finnish war crimes trial was adjourned today until December 10 to permit the eight accused former officials time to prepare their defense.

Former President Ryti and three of his fellow defendants remained in prison by court order. The others were released on their own recognizance.

Believe Duce's Gold Found

Italian Police Hold Two Men Who Sought to Sell Ingots

VICENZA, Italy, Nov. 17 (AP).—The mystery of Benito Mussolini's missing treasure was believed to have been partly solved today when police announced they had arrested two men who had been hunting a purchaser for 60 kilograms (132.28 pounds) of gold ingots.

Police said they were convinced the gold was part of Mussolini's private fortune. They recalled published reports that a large fortune, supposedly captured when partisans trapped Mussolini near Dongo last spring, later disappeared. Part of the 60 kilograms of ingots has been recovered and the remainder is being sought.

Nazis Reported In Spain Seeking Atomic Secret

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 17 (AP). The newspaper *Expressen* said today it had been informed by a reliable source that twenty German scientists were working feverishly in Spain to solve the secrets of production of the atomic bomb.

The paper declared the experiments were being conducted with the approval of Generalissimo Franco.

There was no confirmation of the report from any other source.

Swiss Try to Halt Smuggling

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Nov. 17 (AP).—All furloughs of Swiss customs officials were canceled today and demobilization of military police in the Swiss-Italian border area was postponed, in a further effort to halt smuggling.

GI's Too Eager—WAC Gets Frisking Job

Vienna, Nov. 17 (AP)—The word leaked out that some women employés of the post exchange were looting stores and carrying the stock home under their dresses.

The 505th Military Police Battalion called for volunteers to frisk the women—and created a stampede of willing GI's.

P.S.—A WAC got the job.

SOFIA SLIGHTS U.S. MESSAGE

Bulgaria Votes Today Despite American Disapproval

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 17 (AP)—Bulgarians will ballot tomorrow for a single slate of Fatherland Front candidates in their first National Assembly elections since the war, de spite protests from the United States Government disapproving the elections and a new appeal from the opposition for postponement.

Ignoring the note, which was based upon findings by Mark Ethridge, Louisville (Ky.) publisher, and a letter in which opposition leaders warned of "heavy consequences" if the elections were held, the Government issued an appeal for all supporters of the Fatherland Front to come out and vote for its National Assembly slate.

Elections Postponed Once

"All rumors for postponement of the elections are coming from suspicious sources," the Government statement said. "The elections will be held and the will of the people will be expressed in a full way November 18."

The elections in Soviet-occupied Bulgaria, originally scheduled August 26, were postponed once after the United States and Britain had protested that all democratic elements would not be able to participiate. The opposition letter to Premier Georgiev asking for a further postponement predicted "heavy consequences for the Bulgarian people—at home and abroad—if the elections are held."

U.S. Note Delivered

"We, led by the supreme interest of the people, are addressing a last warning to you that the elections must be postponed in order to give the Bulgarian people the possibility in real free elections to express their will," the letter said. "If you will not do that the historical responsibility before the people and the state rests on you."

Maynard Barnes, United States political representative in Bulgaria, delivered the United States note yesterday in this rumor-ridden city. There was no information that Britain had presented a similar note.

American Message In Part

The American message said that while "an opportunity has been given for freer political expression" since last August, important democratic elements are excluded in the coming election by the single slate, and "moreover, there are indications that the free expression of popular will is being further restricted by threats of coercion and later reprisals."

"There is no reason to believe the result of an election conducted under such conditions will reflect the Bulgarian people's choice of a representative democratic government," it concluded.

While anti-Government leaders charge that the coalition Government of Premier Georgiev has been taken over by Communists, Communist Leader Georgi Dimitrov insists the election would strengthen the Fatherland Front and prepare the way for other groups to participate in the Government.

Bulgar Elections Protested By U.S.

Sofia, Nov. 16 [(AP)—*Delayed*]. Maynard Barnes, United States political representative in Bulgaria, delivered a note to the Bulgarian Government today stating that elections scheduled to be held Sunday were not considered by the American Government to conform to the Yalta agreement.

The text was not announced here. The elections, in which Bulgarians are to choose members of the National Assembly, was postponed from August 26 after protests from both Britain and the United States that the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front Government was not regarded as adequately representative of all democratic elements in the country.

[The State Department announced in Washington Friday that a new warning had been sent to the Bulgarian Government against reported oppressive political practices.]

Tito Sees End of Monarchy

BELGRADE, Nov. 16 (Delayed) (AP).—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) told a press conference today that the outcome of the Yugoslav election held last Sunday "means an end has been made of the monarchy."

The elections amounted to a resolute rejection of King Peter II and of any "return to the old state of affairs," he declared, adding: "The people have said their last word. I think it would be best for the King to renounce his rights to the throne. It has been established that the monarchy may only damage Yugoslavia."

The election resulted in a heavy vote for the candidates of Tito's National Front, the only candidates presented to the electorate.

Tito said opposition parties would have freedom of action in Yugoslavia "if they make use of legal and honest means."

"But the Fascists who collaborated with the enemy cannot be allowed to carry on their activities menacing the democratization of the country," he added.

Java Parleys Stalled, New Rising Feared

Dutch And British Meet With New Premier But Reach No Accord

Batavia, Java, Nov. 17 (AP)—The first conference of Dutch, Indonesian and British leaders ended late tonight without a formula for peace in Java, and the official Dutch news agency Aneta declared Indonesian extremists had called for a war to the death against the British.

Aneta quoted the nationalist-controlled Jogjakarta radio as declaring: "This is the last night of peace. Tomorrow we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java."

Thousands of armed Indonesians were reported massed in Jogjakarta, central Java stronghold of youthful extremists.

Still Fight At Soerabaja

Fighting continued in the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, where the British were advancing slowly and cautiously against diminishing Indonesian resistance.

A communiqué issued just before midnight after a three-and-three-quarter-hour conference of natives, British and Dutch in Batavia, said no decisions were reached because "the Indonesian leaders were not at present in a position to accept the responsibility of making definite replies to any of the questions discussed."

"Further meetings may be expected to take place in five days' time," the communiqué said.

The chief figures in the meeting were Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized Indonesian republic; Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies.

Each Has Staff Of Advisers

30.24—31703

The conference, arranged by Christison and presided over by him, was a formal affair, with each of the leaders flanked by a staff of advisers.

Sjahrir was attended by his right-hand man, Amir Sjarifuddin, Minister of Information, and two other Cabinet members, while van Mook had with him several high officials of the Indies Government and a Netherlands Government emissary just arrived from the Hague, F. M. Baron van Asbeck. The British group included M. E. Denning, Foreign Office adviser to the Southeast Asia Command, and Henry Walsh, Foreign Office adviser to Christison.

Bitter Fight Continues

Meanwhile, bitter fighting continued in Soerabaja and sporadic disorders were reported in other parts of Java.

The British command reported a slow expansion of three bridgeheads its forces had won across the Semanpir canal, which formerly constituted the British eastern perimeter in Soerabaja. Indonesian opposition generally was reported decreasing in the big naval base, but several fierce encounters took place.

At one point, Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent said, "British troops and Indonesians were fighting from tombstone to tombstone through a Chinese cemetery, often at hand-to-hand range."

Machine Guns Captured

Haugland also said British tanks blasted marshalling sheds in the railroad yards where the Indonesians were strangely entrenched. Several jeep loads of machine guns were captured b ythe British, he added.

The British reported the Indonesians were setting fire to warehouses and supply stores in Soerabaja, and said they suddenly appeared to have withdrawn from some areas where they previously had offered stubborn resistance. The main opposition, they said, was confined to sniper fire and some mortar fire.

Indonesian mortars inflicted casualties on native women and children who had fled to British-controlled areas of the city, a British statement said.

Refugees declared a reign of terror was spreading among the Indonesians, with the moderates completely dominated by bands of youthful extremists who controlled the weapons and threatened anyone counseling peace.

Appeal To Native Officials

The Indonesians appealed over the radio for officials of the local native government, who fled the British attack, to return to Soerabaja as an inspiration to Indonesian troops. Other broadcasts called upon nationalists in other parts of Java to send food and troop reinforcements to the naval base, and said tanks and artillery were en route to Soerbaja from Jogjakarta.

The British said they had observed no signs of such movements.

The British added that their casualties in the first five days of the week-old battle at Soerabaja were 14 killed and 59 wounded, bringing total British casualties in Java to 405 killed, wounded and missing.

A Chinese doctor, who reached British lines, declared civilians suffered heavy casualties in Soerabaja. He reported 40 Chinese patients died after being brought to a hospital where he had treated 250 wounded and many others for minor injuries. He estimated that 100 were killed east of the Semanpir canal.

"Most of the British artillery has been directed at the Chinese residential sector on the east side of Kali (Canal) Semanpir, while the Indonesians have been dropping mortars into the Chinese area on this side," he said. "So we are getting it from both directions."

New Indonesian Chief, Dutch To Confer

ERICKSON

Batavia, Nov. 17 (AP)—Cabinet leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic will meet tonight with Gen. Hubertus J. van Mook, Dutch Governor, in a session pledged to end the fighting in Java, it was announced officially.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies, will preside at the meeting, which the Dutch characterized as an attempt to stave off economic disaster on the island.

Present will be Premier Sutan Sjahrir, described as a moderate, and his chief lieutenant, Amir Sjarifuddin.

Lull At Soerabaja

The announcement came as the British reported a lull in the fighting at Soerabaja, where the Indonesians fell back before the British Indian advance after setting fire to warehouses and stores.

The official British casualty report listed 14 killed and 59 wounded at Soerabaja from November 10 through 14. Casualties for the British since troops landed in Soerabaja now total 405. Officially it was said the casualties since Wednesday were "very light."

A reign of terror was spreading among Indonesians in the Soerabaja area, said a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland. He quoted refugees as saying that the Moderates there were dominated by youthful Extremists who monopolized the weapons and threatened death to persons counselling peace.

Civilians Quit Southern Area

Another dispatch from the city and Indonesian civilians were evacuating southern areas before the British advance, but that armed bands remained behind to set fire to hotels and residences.

The Extremists broadcast appeals yesterday to Dr. Soerio, native governor of Soerabaja, and other leaders who fled the British advance to return and inspire Indonesian troops.

Earlier, appeals were broadcast to the natives for troop reinforcements, promising that tanks and artillery were on the way from Jogjakarta, Nationalist stronghold in the heart of the island.

British tanks were active yesterday against Extremist troops and there were a number of sharp artillery exchanges, but the Indonesians appeared to have withdrawn suddenly from areas where previously they had put up stiff resistance.

A British command summary said Indian troops expanded carefully the British-controlled area, mopping up as they advanced.

Tars In Cape Town Gobble Up Gems

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States fleet is in today, and its men are buying engagement rings and loose diamonds almost like peanuts.

The more than 6,000 officers and men from two United States battleships and six destroyers are "going crazy" over Cape Town's assortment of gems, dealers said.

The sailors also are stocking up on leopard skin bags and other souvenirs.

Investment Buying

The highest price reported paid by an American has been $3,200 for a pure white diamond weighing 4½ carats.

Nine out of ten men are buying engagement rings, the jewelers said, and many are purchasing loose stones as investments. Some sailors have bought three or four watches each, they said.

The battleships, the California and the Tennessee, and the destroyers—the Lardner, Thorn, Nelson, Lansdowne, Stevenson and Stockton—have put in here for the week end.

MANCHURIAN OFFICIALS OUT

Nationalists Leave Capital Fearing Communist Coup

MOOSE

Chungking, Nov. 17 (AP)—Chinese Nationalists, fearing a Communist coup, were reported quitting Manchuria's capital of Changchun today even as their own troops fought into the province for the first time.

A field dispatch said Nationalist troops—the Communists asserted four United States-equipped divisions were in the vanguard—were pressing beyond the Great Wall into southern Manchuria but still were 440 miles from Changchun.

Communists Dig In

Between them and the capital stood Communist forces stoutly dug in. The Chungking press carried reports that well-armed Communist bands had been seen near Changchun and appeared ready to take over as soon as the Russians withdraw.

The situation also remained tense around Tientsin, where Marines and Chinese Communists traded shots yesterday after the latter fired on a train bearing Maj. Gen. De Witt Peck, commander of the 1st Marine Division, north of Chinwangtao, the port east of Tientsin.

Peck, arriving at Tientsin, said he was fired upon Wednesday and Thursday and the bullets were "so close we had to duck." He said quiet prevailed in the trouble zone today.

Termed Threat To Future

The *World Daily News*, a Chungking newspaper, declared the impasse in Manchuria threatened "our national existence" and would affect future relations between China and Russia.

The Chinese press said the crisis over Manchuria had occupied top military and civilian leaders at a conference here.

The press, commenting on the inability of the Nationalists to land at Communist-held Manchurian ports, said the Nationalist officials had decided to quit Changchun and some already were in Peiping. Among the arrivals was reported to be Chiang Chung-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

One newspaper said the situation already had reached the "critical stage" because the Communists were advancing steadily through manchuria—with its all-important heavy industries—behind the withdrawing Russians.

Will Not Fly Troops

American authorities have announced that they will not fly Chinese troops into Manchuria. Even if Russia granted Chungking permission to fly in troops, it has only a few planes available.

The reported successes of Chinese Nationalist troops at the southern gateway to Manchuria did little to dispel the gloom here.

Gen. Tu Li-ming, Nationalist commander for Manchuria, said in Chinwangtao that the fortress city of Shanhaikwan fell to his men as the result of a swift outflanking drive on the west.

He reported his columns crossed the Great Wall at Chiumen and cut in behind the Communist forces in Shanhaikwan, compelling them to retreat through a corridor purposely left open.

Refuse To Repair Tracks

A dispatch from Tientsin said Chinese workmen had refused to repair Communist-destroyed railroad tracks until it was learned what the result would be of a stern Marine order to Communists to cease firing on American forces.

The situation came to a head after General Peck's train was stopped by 300 yards of blown-up tracks as he was traveling from Tientsin to Chinwangtao.

Small-arms fire whistled through the train from the direction of a village north of the railway town of Lwanhsien, 50 miles southwest of Chinwangtao.

Peck requested that the village be strafed by American planes. Both Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding United States forces in China, and Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, Marine commander, warned that if American lives were again endangered "appropriate" military action would be taken.

Manchu Tug Held 'Critical'

MOOSE

Chungking, Nov. 17 (AP) — The struggle for control of Manchuria has reached a "critical stage" due to the advance of Chinese Communists in the wake of withdrawing Russians, a Chungking press report said today.

It told of the withdrawal of a small group of Nationalist officials from Changchun, Manchurian capital, because of the advance of armed Chinese Communists in the

Unconfirmed reports said Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, deputy commander for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Manchuria, has postponed indefinitely his return to the area. He recently arrived here to confer with Chiang on Manchurian conditions.

Officials Withdrawing

Some of the withdrawing government officials from Changchun, including the generalissimo's eldest son, Chiang Chung-kuo, have already arrived in Peiping, press dispatches said.

The Manchurian situation, said the Chinese press, was the subject of a long conference of top military and civilian leaders yesterday. Chiang himself did not attend, they said.

Observers recalling Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's recent statement that Americans would not transport Nationalist troops to Manchuria by air, pointed out that with the small number of planes available, the Central Government could not send more than a handful of soldiers even if it had Russian permission.

Reds Assail Wedemeyer

American Army authorities today said only 75 United States planes had been turned over to the Chinese since Japanese hostilities ended.

The Communist news agency again blasted at Wedemeyer for his statement that United States forces would continue to assist in repatriating Japanese from Chinna and would defend American lives and property.

The agency characterized the statement as "absurd and irresponsible." By the same logic, it added, the Chinese should send troops to New York and San Francisco.

Chiang's Forces Take Gate City On Great Wall

BERGHOLZ

Chinwangtao, Nov. 17 (AP)—Chinese Nationalist Army headquarters announced that its troops had captured Shanhaikwan yesterday in a flanking movement that forced the Chinese Communist 8th Route Army to abandon the Great Wall gateway into Manchuria.

[The Chungking press today reported, however, that Chinese Government officials who earlier had accepted control of postal and telegraph facilities from the withdrawing Russians at Changchun, Manchurian capital, were now returning to Chungking.

[They had lost the protection of the Soviet occupation garrison, these reports said, and "fully armed" Chinese Communists have been seen in the vicinity of Changchun, in which Nationalists had only a handful of officials. Among those withdrawing, they said, was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria.

"Forced To Flee"

[Chinese Communists in Manchuria are becoming so powerful that Chinese Government officials "have been forced to flee for their safety," the *World Daily News* lamented today. The Sino-Soviet treaty, it added, "is not being effectively implemented." Manchuria is becoming Communist because Chinese Nationalists "cannot enter it," and the situation involves "a question of our national existence," the paper asserted.]

"We have driven 10,000 Communist bandits out of Shanhaikwan and have taken the city," said Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of the Nationalist forces assigned to take over Manchuria after withdrawal of Russian troops.

He predicted the occupation of Shanhaikwan, at the Gulf of Chihli end of the Great Wall, would make it unnecessary to attempt any amphibious operations along the coast of Manchuria.

Shanhaikwan is about 10 miles north of Chinwangtao, where United States Marines are guarding the railway southward to Tientsin.

Concerned About Rail Line

General Tu said the Nationalists were principally concerned with reopening the Tientsin-Mukden railway, and would insist that the Chinese Communists withdraw at least 50 kilometers (about 32 miles) from the rail line.

Tu said Shanhaikwan was taken without heavy fighting, and casualties on both sides were light.

It was reported in Chungking four days ago that Nationalist troops had taken Shanhaikwan, but instead the Chinese Reds at that time had actually pushed the Nationalists back to within 7 miles of Chinwangtao.

Flanking Movement

Troops led by Lieut. Gen. Chao Kung-wu flanked the Communists to the west, passed through the Great Wall at the virtually undefended town of Chiumen and then cut back into the rear of the Reds.

The Nationalists left a narrow escape corridor for the Communists. Lieut. Gen Chih Chi-ao commanded the force that entered Shanhaikwan from the south in the morning, and by noon had most of the city under control.

Tu laughingly volunteered the opinion that American combat planes flying low over the area may have caused the Communists to believe they were about to be strafed. "So they withdrew from their positions," he added.

Not Used In Support

No American planes have been used in support of Chinese Nationalist movements.

Additional reports on gunfire attacks on a train bearing United States Marine Major General Dewitt Peck, commander of the 1st Marine Division, and a small detachment of leathernecks from Tientsin to Chinwangtao, said the attack continued for two days—Wednesday and Thursday. The train was stopped twice by damaged tracks.

The Marines interpreted the attacks as attempts to prevent repairs to the railroad—still out, at last reports—and not as an assault against the Americans.

Byrnes Tells Our Purpose

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP) — Secretary of State Byrnes has advised Representative Robert W. Kean (Rep. N. J.) that "it is neither our purpose nor desire to become involved in the internal affairs of China."

Representative Kean said today he had transmitted to the Secretary complaints stemming from reports that this country's ships were being used to transport Chinese troops instead of returning Pacific veterans to this country. The Congressman asked what the United States was "trying to do in China?"

Mr. Byrnes explained in his letter that this country's facilities in China were being used to assist the Chinese Government "in effecting the surrender, disarmament and repatriation of Japanese armed forces in China who number about two million men." Chinese authorities, Mr. Byrnes said, lack the shipping and other facilities of transport necessary to do the job.

"The Chinese authorities have sought our assistance. We have granted the request not only because we have our shipping in the Far East, but because we felt it a responsibility on our part to assist our Chinese allies to effect the surrender, disarmament and repatriation of the Japanese armed forces in China at the earliest possible date."

GI's Irked As Ship Brings Some Civilians

Shanghai, Nov. 17 (AP)—Another troop-carrying transport headed for San Francisco this morning—with soldiers left behind outspokenly critical of the fact she also carried a small quota of civilians.

"The boys are really sore," said Sergt. Remo E. Galli, Philadelphia, as he checked the 1,539 passengers—including 117 civilians—aboard the New Orleans freighter Adabelle Lykes.

"They figure the United States warned these civilians to get out of China long before the war broke out, but they disregarded the warnings and stuck around to pick up a little more dough. Then they got caught."

No Quotas Received

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, said that military transports are required to load civilian quotas, because no other repatriation ships are coming to Shanghai. No quota figures have been received from Washington, he added, and if the Adabelle Lykes is carrying any excess of civilians, "This is my mistake."

Major Harlow T. Curran, Waseca, Minn., transportation officer aboard the ship, said civilians would help soldiers with kitchen duties.

List Checked Twice

An American consular attaché said Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, while acting as theater commander, twice checked the civilian list, which included Chinese, French, Portuguese, British Poles, Dutch and even persons claiming no country.

Three Marines and two sailors who had served in Shanghai and been captured in the Philippines took Russian wives with them as they sailed for home. They had married here before the war.

U. S. HONORS CHINESE GIRL

Guerrilla Who Aided Flier to Escape Gets Army Medal

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17 (AP)—A Chinese girl guerrilla who assisted in the escape of an American pilot downed in Japanese-held territory near here last April was decorated for bravery today by Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding Army Air Forces in China.

The United States War Department Emblem for Meritorious Service was pinned on Miss Ho-nei as she lay in bed, recovering from Japanese tortures inflicted on her in the notorious Bridge House here.

The pilot she rescued, Lieut. Col. Clyde D. Slocumb of Doerun, Ga., now is commanding the Seventy-fifth Fighter Squadron at Hangchow.

Guerrilla forces under a woman colonel helped Colonel Slocumb to escape. Miss Ho, secretary to the guerrilla leader, was captured by the Japanese and tortured when she refused to disclose how he got away. She was freed last September after the Japanese surrendered.

The award given here today is the second highest civilian decoration issued by the War Department.

China's Support Indicated

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 17 (AP)—Official Chinese quarters, while withholding comment, indicated today that China would support the Truman-Attlee-King proposal to create a United Nations commission to control atomic research.

Unofficial quarters said that China would have full confidence in a British-American guardianship of atom bomb secrets, making no mention of Russia as a co-guardian, although she is one of the United Nations.

The Communist New China Daily News observed that any attempt to keep atomic development secret would be "useless and foolish" and would stimulate suspicion.

Holiday Cargo, Crew Safe As Ship Hits Japanese Mine

By The Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 17—The U. S. S. Bridge, carrying 102,000 pounds of Christmas and Thanksgiving turkey to Navy personnel in Korea and China, struck a Japanese mine off Japan and was disabled, the Navy announced today.

The crew and the cargo were transferred safely to the U. S. S. Marin. The Bridge was pumped out and towed to an unannounced port.

The Navy did not say when the accident occurred, but said the turkey would reach destinations in time for Thanksgiving.

U. S. Ships Taking Japs Out of China

Chimwangtao, Nov. 17 (A. P.)—One hundred amphibious vessels have been allocated by the United States Navy to begin transporting Japanese soldiers home from China at a rate of 100,000 monthly.

Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the Seventh Amphibious Forces, said that repatriation operations from North China began yesterday under command of Rear Admiral Albert Noble of Preston, Tex.

CAPTIVES' RECORDS BURNED BY JAPAN

Allies Learn That Documents Were Destroyed on the Day That Hirohito Surrendered

DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Japanese military ordered prisoner-of-war records burned the day Emperor Hirohito commanded the nation to lay down its arms, the Recovered Personnel section of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

Under Allied prompting, the Japanese have been able to offer only the most vague and incomplete explanations of the action.

Japan's liaison office said that the destruction had occurred when the Japanese were "psychologically in a state of utter confusion, if not panic-stricken."

The actual orders to burn the highly important documents were issued orally last Aug. 15 from the Ministry of War office at a liaison conference at Ichigoya. The missing records may concern as many as 30,000 persons, many still not traced, said Lieut. N. F. Churchill of Toledo, Ohio, of the Recovered Personnel office.

Lieutenant Churchill and twenty-five men are trying to trace more than 1,500 missing American B-29 airmen.

Japanese Abolish Draft

Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Tamura, then director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and chief of the Prisoner of War Administration Bureau, later issued specific orders. Japanese officials acknowledged today that many documents had been destroyed that should not have been.

At the same time the Japanese Government abolished its compulsory military service law, drafted in 1872 under the Emperor Meiji.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Doffman, provost marshal for the bomb-ruined metropolis, said today that the "behavior of United States service men and Japanese civilians alike has been surprisingly good" since the occupation began.

Capt. Michael S. Frish, chief of operations of the 720th Military Police Battalion, reported that traffic violations and theft of jeeps were the most common offenses.

Three service men have been killed. No Japanese were involved. Of the hundreds of rape cases reported, only six have been substantiated.

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Japs "Panic Stricken"

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1,500 Flyers Being Traced

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Chinese Hunt U. S. Missing

CHUNGKINK, Nov. 17 (AP).—Rewards will be given to Chinese furnishing information on the whereabouts, cause of death or burial place of any missing American military personnel in China. An order from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek directed provincial and district officials to assist American authorities in the search.

TOJO COULD MAKE WASHINGTON TRIP

Tokyo, Nov. 17 (A. P.)—Omori prison officials said today that Hideki Tojo, Premier when Japan went to war with the United States, is physically able to make the trip to Washington to testify before the Pearl Harbor committee if he should be summoned.

They said the one-time dictator, presently awaiting trial as a war criminal, probably would find living conditions in the United States preferable to the rugged conditions under which he is living now.

HIROHITO SUMMONS DIET TO MEET NOV. 26

TOKYO, Sunday, Nov. 18—(AP) Emperor Hirohito today issued an imperial rescript calling the Japanese Diet into extraordinary session for 18 days beginning Nov. 26.

The Diet is expected to consider constitutional reforms as suggested by General MacArthur, and tackle food and shelter problems which threaten to bring hardship to the Japanese this winter.

It will be the Diet's 89th extraordinary session.

Hirohito At Father's Tomb

Tokyo, Nov. 17 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today visited the Tama mausoleum, where his father, Emperor Taisho, is buried, and reported the war had ended in Japan's defeat.

Matsuoka Takes Poison

TOKYO, Sunday, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Army enwspaper, Stars and Stripes published today a report that Yosuke Matsuoka, former Japanese Foreign Minister who was credited with having taken Japan into the Tri-Partite pact, had attempted to commit suicide at his country villa at Shuenji. The report said that Matsuoka had used poison, instead of the traditional hara kiri knife or pistol. It attributed the death effort to his despair at the complete failure of the program that he helped to draft for Japan.

Few Crimes In Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 17 (AP)—There is no crime problem in Tokyo, once the world's third largest city.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Doffman, provost marshal for the bomb-ruined metropolis, said today that "behavior of United States service men and Japanese civilians alike has been surprisingly good" since the occupation began.

Capt. Michael S. Frish, chief of operations of the 720th Military Police Battalion, reported that traffic violations and theft of jeeps are the most common offenses.

Three service men have been killed. No Japanese were involved. Of the hundreds of rape cases reported, only six have been substantiated.

Gob Picks Halsey As Fleet Sinatra

TOKYO — (AP) Men aboard the carrier, Bon Homme Richard, which took part in the Third Fleet's final "knockout" offensive against the Japanese homeland, were asked to select their favorite song and singer for a nation-wide radio program.

Among the ballots cast was this one:

Favorite song — "Empty Saddle."
Favorite singer — "Bull" Halsey.

3024-31705

Yamashita Trial Gets Setback

Witness Says General Was Not in Command as Naval Forces Fought in Manila.

Manila, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Attempts to link Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita with atrocities in Manila during the latter stages of the American campaign received a setback today when a Japanese Army commander asserted that naval forces fought most of the battle in the capital streets.

The prosecution called the witness, Lieut.-Gen. Shizuwo Yokoyama, after informing the commission trying Yamashita on war criminal charges that it wished to establish links of command between Yamashita as over-all commander and Yokoyama as leader of the Manila defenses.

Yokoyama testified, however, that naval forces defended the city despite his order they move to the outskirts. His command included Manila, he said, while Yamashita transferred to Baguio. The city's defenders, Yokoyama testified, were "virtually on their own" under Rear Admiral Iwabuchi; communications were unreliable.

Says Count Was in Command.

Yokoyama also rocked the prosecution's contention that Yamashita was responsible for atrocities in the prisoner of war camps and civilian internee prisons when he said that prior to November 17, 1944, Count Terauchi commanded the entire southern regions including the Philippines.

In response to a question by President Russell B. Reynolds of the commission as to what orders he had received about killing Filipino civilians, Yokoyama said that he had received instructions from Yamashita to "be fair with all Filipino people and handle them with caution."

Asked about orders to burn Manila, Yokoyama replied: "I didn't receive any such orders aside from certain demolitions for military purposes."

He asserted that naval forces under Iwabuchi were responsible for the major destruction in South Manila, acting under long standing naval orders with which he and Yamashita had no connection.

Contradicts Admiral.

Yokoyama's testimony was in direct contradiction with evidence given yesterday by Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okoochi, who said the army—not the navy—was answerable for all armed forces ashore after last January 6. (Americans invaded Luzon January 9.) During the day Yamashita heard a Filipino witness attribute to him a blunt order to "kill all prisoners of war."

Filemon Castillegos said a Japanese captain told him such an order was received from Yamashita and figured in the execution of three American airmen on Batan Island, northernmost of the Philippines. Earlier witnesses told of the execution of the airmen and the torture and murder of a First Cavalry Division trooper.

3d Amphibious Sailing Home

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Navy's 3d Amphibious Force, which fought the Pacific war all the way from Guadalcanal to Tokyo, arrived today en route to the mainland, where it will be dissolved. The 3d will leave later today for San Francisco, arriving there Nov. 22.

GESTURE TO FRANCE

RIO DE JANEIRO—(AP) By decree, President Vargas of Brazil has offered the French government a plot of ground on which to build a "House of France"—a center of French culture—to tighten the link of friendship between Brazil and France.

Both Sides Easing Windsor Stands

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 17. (AP)—Spurred by the Dominion Government, both sides today edged toward negotiations for a settlement of the nine-week-old strike at the Ford Motor Company of Canada.

The Ford walkout, which began September 12, and sympathy strikes in Windsor and the rest of Ontario have left over 20,000 workers idle.

The biggest stumbling block to negotiations has been the Ford Company's demand that picketing first cease and the CIO United Auto Workers men return to their jobs. The company suggests that negotiations then be limited to ten days, after which unsettled questions would be submitted to arbitration.

Concessions Made

This is a concession from Ford's original stand, calling for arbitration under Government supervision.

The union has met one company demand by agreeing to open the power house at the Ford plant here, and to permit company eexcutives to cross picket lines.

The company declined to accept this offer, however, until all pickets are withdrawn. The union is unwilling to call off the strike before negotiations are completed.

Cabinet Man's Stand

Canadian Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, in a telegram yesterday to Ford officials, urged favorable consideration of the union's negotiating proposal and, in an address to the Dominion House of Commons, termed it "fair and reasonable."

The union wants the company to negotiate on demands for a union shop, check off system and wage increases.

Attlee and King in Ottawa

Britain and Canada to Open Talks on Currency and Trade

OTTAWA, Nov. 17 (AP).—Prime Ministers Attlee and W. L. MacKenzie King of Great Britain and Canada arrived in the Canadian capital from the Washington atomic conferences just after noon today.

British and Canadian officials and experts will engage in a series of conferences which may bring far-reaching decisions on currency and trade questions linked with the British and American economic talks that have been proceeding in Washington.

Jap Carriers Got Signal From Tokyo on Dec. 5 To Launch Pearl Harbor Raid

ADMIRAL INGLIS TELLS PROBERS OF ATTACK MESSAGE

Task Force was 1,000 Miles from Hawaii When Order was Received.

USED 361 PLANES

Nips Were Prepared to Call Off Raid if Diplomatic Talks Succeeded.

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—(AP) A coded message "Climb Mt. Niitaka" radioed from Tokyo Dec. 5 (Hawaiian time), 1941, gave a Japanese task force the signal to launch its sneak attack on Pearl Harbor Congressional investigators were told today.

They also were informed that the Japanese were prepared to call off the attack if diplomatic negotiations in Washington had succeeded.

Rear Adm. T. B. Inglis related to the Senate-House committee the story of Japanese planning as gleaned from captured documents, questioning of prisoners and, after the occupation, the Tokyo archives and questioning of the Imperial Naval Command.

He said information as to the "Mt. Niitaka" message had reached him from American headquarters in Tokyo only last night and had forced revision of an earlier conclusion that the Japanese irrevocably cast the die for war on Dec. 1, 1941.

The task force had left Hitokappu bay, in the southern Kuriles, Nov. 25, Inglis said, under instructions which included this statement:

"Should it appear certain that Japanese-American negotiations will reach an amicable settlement prior to the commencement of hostile action, all the forces of the combined fleet are to be ordered to reassemble and return to their bases."

As it was, the fateful "Climb Mt. Niitaka" message was received when the task force of four carriers and escorts was between 800 and 1,000 miles from Hawaii.

The ships moved on to within 200 miles and in the dawn hours of Dec. 7 loosed 361 planes to blast the Hawaiian naval base and the proud ships riding at anchor there.

Clashes With Brewster

Inglis related the Japanese story after an angry clash with Senator Brewster (R-Maine) who accused him of making an "unqualifiedly false" statement in Friday's testimony. It concerned the division of American naval strength between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The Maine senator's remarks added to already irritated relations between Republican and Democratic members of the committee. Senator Lucas (D-Ill) later issued a statement describing "the attacks" on witnesses as reaching "an all-time low."

Here are the high spots of Inglis' account (dates used are Japanese time which is one day later than Hawaiian time):

1. The Pearl Harbor attack was conceived in January, 1941, by Admiral Isoruku Yamamoto ("I'll dictate peace terms in the White House) who later was to die a flaming death when American airmen shot down his transport plane in the South Pacific.

2. The operation plan was completed Sept. 13 after summer war games and was issued to task force commanders Nov. 5. Two days later, Dec. 8 was set as "Y" day (the tentative date for attack).

3. The task force was assembled at Hitokappu and left there Nov. 26 (Japanese time) under instructions to deal "a mortal blow" to the American fleet if hostilities opened.

4. If the Pearl Harbor attack failed, it was planned to bring out the remainder of the Japanese naval strength for "a decisive engagement" with the American fleet.

"Implied in the plan," Inglis' report said, "is the assumption that, in the event of such an engagement, the combined strength of the bulk of available Japanese major fleet units would be sufficient to defeat the American fleet."

(Inglis had testified previously that the American naval forces in the Pacific were numerically inferior to the Japanese.)

5. Emperor Hirohito is reported to have known in advance "only the general outline" of the plan and ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, who were talking peace in the United States, nothing of it.

(Inglis said this report as to Hirohito was based on "the recollection of one officer.")

6. No plans were made to follow up the attack with troop landings because additional ships would have presented difficult supply problems.

7. The force had instructions to turn back if detected as early as two days before "X" (attack) day but to use its own judgment if it should be detected only on the day before "X" day.

After Inglis' report, Brewster told a reporter he felt the Navy had not "pre-judged" the question of whether then Secretary of State Hull's counterproposals to the Japanese on Nov. 26 had touched off the war. Any possibility of that appeared removed, he added, by the Mt. Niitaka message.

An Army board which inquired into the Pearl Harbor disaster had reported that Hull's action "was used by the Japanese as the signal to begin the war."

That statement has been a subject of controversy with Secretary of State Byrnes and others contending the Japanese intentions had been formulated long before the counterproposals were delivered.

Brewster's tilt with Inglis developed from the Admiral's testimony that there were nine battleships in the Pacific and six in the Atlantic at the time of Pearl Harbor.

That testimony was given under questioning of Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) who later developed that there were six battleships with the Atlantic fleet and two other battleships—the new North Carolina and the new Washington—in the Atlantic on "shakedown" cruises.

When Brewster called the original testimony "unqualifiedly false," Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) admonished that the hearings should be conducted with "decorum and order."

"I'm making a statement of fact," Brewster replied with warmth.

He went on to tell Inglis that there appeared to be "an attitude of mind, particularly on the part of the Navy, that Congress is not entitled to information."

Angrily but self-contained, Inglis declared Brewster had "impugned my honesty and my motives" and he

resented it. He thought it was clear, he added, that he was speaking of ships with the fleet, "not those in the blueprint stage, on the ways or not ready to join the fleet."

Neither he nor the Navy, he said, wished to withhold any information.

As the day's session closed, Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn), the vice chairman, complimented Ingl's and Col. Bernard Thielen, an Army witness for three days, on the way they had "conducted" themselves. Barkley remarked there should be a testimonial session for them.

Brewster Revises Stand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said today he now feels that the Navy did not "prejudice" the question of whether former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's counter-proposals to the Japanese touched off the war.

Senator Brewster told a news conference last night that a Navy-prepared summary giving the Japanese story of the attack on Pearl Harbor was designed to show that Mr. Hull was "not responsible for the war."

He made his later statement to a reporter after a Navy Department representative told Pearl Harbor investigators that a coded message, "Climb Mount Niitaka," radioed from Tokyo Dec. 5, 1941, was the signal for the attack two days later.

An Army Pearl Harbor board of inquiry reported several months ago that Mr. Hull's action "was used as the signal to begin the war."

Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis told the Senate-House Pearl Harbor committee that the "Climb Mount Niitaka" information was received

scribed attempts by Republicans on the Pearl Harbor investigation committee to search the personal files of the late President Roosevelt as a "political fishing expedition," and added: "I expect them in their bitterness and their complete lack of a program of their own, to carry on this desperate search for a political smudgepot, a muck rake, and some way of making their accusations and innuendoes stick where they are trying to plaster them—on our country's great and honored dead."

Hannegan Assails Tactics In Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Says Republicans Attempt to 'Smear' Roosevelt

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 17 (AP).—Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accused the Republican opposition today of attempting to use the Pearl Harbor investigation to "smear Roosevelt."

He called it a "tactic of desperation by a party without a program."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, he de-

CATHOLIC BISHOPS STRIKE AT RUSSIA

Assert 'Religious Persecution Raging in Sphere of Red Influence.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—(AP) The Catholic bishops of the United States asserted today "religious persecution which is both brutal and cunning rages in many lands" now in the Russian sphere of influence.

"What is happening behind the blackout of eastern and southeastern Europe," the church dignataries said in a statement, "is a stark contradiction to the high ideals which inspired our fighting to save the world from totalitarian aggression."

Terming the pattern of peace emerging from conferences of the United Nations "disappointing in the extreme," the bishops declared:

"Our country has the power, the right and the responsibility to demand a genuine peace, based on justice which will answer the cry in the hearts of men across the world."

The statement, issued at the conclusion of the bishops' annual conference here, was signed by the Administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare conference, in behalf of all United States bishops of the church. The signers are:

The Signers

Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, chairman; John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, vice-chairman; Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, secretary; John Mark Gannan, Bishop of Erie, treasurer; John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha, John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, and Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo.

The bishops said they recognized the need for working in unity with other nations, but added:

"Russia has acted unilaterally on many important settlements. It has sought to establish its sphere of influence in eastern and southeastern Europe, not on the basis of sound regional agreements in which sovereignties and rights are respected, but by the imposition of its sovereignty and by ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet states."

The statement said Russia's Asiatic policy 'is an enigma."

Criticizing the "absorption by force and artifice of the Baltic countries into the Union of Soviet Republics," the British continued:

'Shocked by News'

"We are shocked by the news which is leaking out from Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia and other southeastern European countries. Religious persecution which is both brutal and cunning rages in many lands. No reason of policy justifies our silence. What is happening behind the blackout of eastern and southeastern Europe is a stark contradiction to the high ideals which inspired our fighting to save the world from totalitarian aggression."

The statement was critical also of United Nations' policies regarding Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary, declaring:

"Whatever period of probation must be imposed on the vanquished nations; we must help them to take their rightful place in the family of nations. To treat them in a spirit of vengeance is neither right nor politic.

"Justice demands the punishment of the guilty and reasonable reparations of damage done. But we cannot forget x x x that our traditional system of punitive justice is anchored to the concept of individual responsibility.

"The inhumanities which now mark the mass transference of populations, the systematized use of slave labor and the cruel treatment of prisoners of war should have no place in our civilization."

The statement said the United States should provide the major portion of relief for the stricken nations of the world and stated that "it is imperative that Congress make adequate appropriations for this work."

Text of U. S. Catholic Bishops' Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a statement, "Between War and Peace," issued today by the Catholic bishops of the United States:

The war is over, but there is no peace in the world. In the Atlantic Charter we were given the broad outline of the peace for which we fought and bled and, at an incalculable price, won a great martial victory. It was that ideal of peace which sustained us through the war, which inspired the heroic defense of liberty by millions driven underground in enslaved countries. It made small, oppressed nations confide in us as the trustee of their freedoms. It was the broad outline of a good peace. Are we going to give up this ideal of peace? If, under the pretext of a false realism, we do so, then we shall stand face to face with the awful catastrophe of atomic war.

Since the Moscow conference of 1943 the United States, Great Britain and Russia have undertaken to shape gradually the peace which they are imposing on the nations. From the conferences of these victorious powers there is emerging slowly their pattern for the peace. It is disappointing in the extreme. Assurances are given us in the announced peace principles of our country, but so far results do not square with these principles. We are in perhaps the greatest crisis of human history. Our country has the power, the right and the responsibility to demand a genuine peace, based on justice, which will answer the cry in the hearts of men across the world.

We want to work in unity with other nations for the making of a good peace. During the war, perhaps, it may have been necessary for strategic reasons to postpone final decisions on many questions mooted at the conferences of the three great powers. Now we must face the facts. There are profound differences of thought and policy between Russia and the Western democracies. Russia has acted unilaterally on many important settlements. It has sought to establish its sphere of influence in eastern and southeastern Europe, not on the basis of sound regional agreements in which sovereignties and rights are respected, but by the imposition of its sovereignty and by ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet states. Its Asiatic policy, so important for the peace of the world, is an enigma.

Clash of Ideologies

The totalitarian dictators promised benefits to the masses through an omnipotent police-state which extends its authority to all human relations and recognizes no innate freedoms. Their theories, moreover, look to the realization of world well-being as ultimately to be secured by the inclusion of all countries in their system. Sometimes Russia uses our vocabulary and talks of democracy and rights, but it attaches distorted meanings to the words. We think in terms of our historic culture. We see God-given, inviolable human rights in every person, and we know democracy as the free collaboration under law of citizens in a free country.

There is a clash of ideologies. The frank recognition of these differences is preliminary to any sincere effort in realistic world co-operation for peace. The basis of this co-operation must be mutual adherence to justice. It would be unjust for us to be an accomplice in violating the rights of nations, groups and individuals anywhere in the world.

A first step toward effective negotiation for peace is to have a plan. A good plan states principles in terms of all the specific questions at issue. Instead, so far we have compromised and sought to make mere piecemeal settlements. Instead of honest, promising discussion even on diverging plans, we are witnessing a return of the old game of power politics and the danger of balance of power arrangements which, with the substitution of mere expediency for justice, have begotten war after war. We must indeed aim at collaborating with all of our allies in the making of a good peace. There are, however, concessions which we dare not make because they are immoral and destructive of genuine peace.

San Francisco Charter

Our peace program envisions a world organization of nations. The charter which emerged from the San Francisco conference, while undoubtedly an improvement on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, does not provide for a sound, institutional organization of the international society. The Security Council provisions make it no more than a virtual alliance of the great powers for the maintenance of peace. These nations are given a status above the law. Nevertheless, our country acted wisely in deciding to participate in this world organization. It is better than world chaos. From the provision in the charter for calling a constituent assembly in the future, there comes the hope that in time the defects may be eliminated and we may have a sound, institutional organization of the international community, which will develop not through mere voluntary concessions of the nations but from the recognition of the rights and duties of international society.

While peace is in the making, there are urgent issues which we can no longer evade. At Yalta we gave a pledge to the Polish people and assumed responsibility before the world that they would be unhampered in setting up their own independent, democratic government. Are we working to the fulfillment of that pledge in the full measure of our responsibility and our power? What apology can be offered for the failure of the protagonists of democracy to protest the absorption by force and artifice of the Baltic countries into the Union of Soviet Republics? We are shocked by the news which is leaking out from Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia and other southeastern European countries.

Religious persecution, which is both brutal and cunning, rages in many lands. No reason of policy justifies our silence. What is happening behind the blackout of eastern and southeastern Europe is a stark contradiction to the high ideals which inspired our fighting to save the world from totalitarian aggression.

U. S. Stake in Italy

No one can fail to see the importance of a reconstructed, revitalized Europe, which is the cradle of Western culture. We deplore the tragic indifference to the plight of the Italian people who threw off the chains of a Fascist regime, who fought side by side with us in ardent loyalty. For over two long years of agony the friends of democracy in that country have had to stand by in impotence while we have toyed with the vital problems of relief and rehabilitation and deferred the fulfillment of our own solemn promises.

Our own national interest, as well as the cause of world peace, and the fate of Christian culture are at stake in Italy. Today it is an outpost of Western civilization. We are fully confident that the Italian people, if we save them from despair by our helpful interest, will stand fast against the deceitful appeal of alien and subversive ideologies and shape their future in the spirit of their own noble Christian tradition.

We cannot be unconcerned about the future of Germany, Austria and Hungary. Whatever period of probation must be imposed on the vanquished nations, we must help them to take their rightful place in the family of nations. To treat them in a spirit of vengeance is neither right nor politic. Justice demands the punishment of the guilty and reasonable reparations of damage done. But we cannot forget, or allow our representatives to forget, that our additional system of punitive justice is anchored to the concept of individual responsibility. The inhumanities which now mark the mass transference of populations, the systematized use of slave labor and the cruel treatment of prisoners of war should have no place in our civilization.

Need of Relief Measures

Acute suffering is the daily lot of whole populations in many war-torn lands. Every report indicates that unless heroic measures are taken at once, millions will die from starvation and exposure during the coming winter. The feeding and clothing and sheltering of these suffering people is not a work which can be left to some future convenient date. Our country, because of our greater resources,

must do the major part of this work of relief. In it we have the right and duty to insist on the leadership which corresponds to our sacrifices and contributions. It is imperative that Congress make adequate appropriations for this work from the public Treasury.

It is equally imperative that private relief agencies be given a full opportunity to carry on their beneficent work among all suffering peoples. And relief must envision something larger than merely feeding the starving and sheltering the homeless. Help must be given to peoples whose economies are ruined. They have the right to assistance in getting back to normal economic life. Neither the prosperity of the greater nations nor their might will prevent war unless conditions are removed in which poor, helpless peoples are denied the opportunity of a decent living standard. The world is one only in so far as men live together as brothers under God.

Ours is a grave responsibility. The heart and hand of America are called upon in a way that is unique, not only in the history of our country but even in the annals of mankind. We know that democracy is as capable of solving the admittedly difficult problems of peace as it has shown itself in war. We must be true to ourselves. We must hold fast to our own free institutions. We must resolutely oppose the few among us who are trying to sabotage them. We may well pity those who in their half-veiled sympathy for totalitarianism are playing with the thought that perhaps in this great emergency its day is at hand. On bended knees let us ask God in His blessed Providence to help us to be the vigorous champion of democratic freedom and the generous friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the world.

Signed by the members of the administrative board, National Catholic Welfare Conference, in the names of the Bishops of the United States: Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago; John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul; Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York; John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie; John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco; Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans; Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston; James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha; John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne; Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo.

By Mutual Consent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Senator Smith disclosed today that a speech he had agreed to make to the Zionist meeting had been canceled by mutual agreement.

Albert B. Hermann, the Senator's secretary, explained that after Zionist organization officials here had read the Senator's prepared address they had asked if he might discuss more recent developments in the Palestine situation.

The Senator, although he has expressed his interest in settling the Palestine immigration problem, told the officials that he had not had time to study recent statements by President Truman, Prime Minister Clement Attlee and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin on the subject or to make the research necessary to meet their request.

"There was no misunderstanding between the Senator of their desire for one type of speech and the inability of the Senator, because of the time element, to meet their request. The cancellation was by friendly, mutual agreement," said Mr. Hermann.

FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, AIM

Charter For A Proposed New UNO Agency Released

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The State Department released tonight a proposed charter for a United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization devoted to stimulating a free exchange of ideas among peoples.

The charter was worked out in London in a conference of 43 nations with one other as an observer—but Russia was neither a member nor represented. An earlier draft was made public here several months ago.

The announced purpose of the organization and the charter is to bring about among other things an exchange of scientific information such as that which President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King proposed in their atomic energy policy statement earlier this week.

The charter declares that "ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause throughout the history of mankind of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war."

The educational organization is to have its headquarters in Paris. Its charter will become effective when ratified by twenty of the 43 nations which created it. The forty-fourth nation, Venezuela, was represented at London by an observer.

Ban On A-Bomb Use By Treaty Urged

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—Kenneth D. McKellar, president pro tempore of the Senate, proposed today that the atomic bomb be outlawed by treaty as a weapon of warfare.

"I am sure the United States does not believe war should be waged by the wholesale killing of guilty and innocent," he said. "Therefore the atomic bomb should be outlawed as a weapon."

He suggested that Congress could take the first step by adopting a resolution expressing that sentiment.

"Would Mean War"

McKellar asserted that "to turn a thing like this loose in the world indiscriminately would mean another war. If we gave it to one nation we would be obliged in justice to give it to all."

Meanwhile, the eleven-man Senate Atomic Energy Committee made ready to fly to Oak Ridge, Tenn., Tuesday to inspect the large secret installations there. The committee plans to begin public hearings on control legislation November 26.

Chinese Favors UNO Plan

Chungking, Nov. 17 (AP)—Official Chinese quarters, while withholding comment, indicated today that China would support the Truman-Attlee proposal to create a United Nations commission to control atomic research.

Unofficial quarters said China would have full confidence in an Anglo-American guardianship of atom-bomb secrets—making no mention of Russia as a coguardian, although she is one of the United Nations.

The Communist *New China Daily News* observed that any attempt to keep atomic development secret would be "useless and foolish," would only stimulate suspicion between nations and that Russians would eventually discover the technique themselves, anyway.

Atomic-Fueled Power-House Planning In 10 Years Seen

Philadelphia, Nov. 17 (AP)—Within ten years power companies designing new plants for city service may be considering favorably the use of uranium's atomic heat instead of coal.

This prediction was made to the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences here by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, the Nobel prize scientist who headed the scientific work that produced the present atomic ovens to manufacture plutonium at Pasco, Wash. He is now president of Washington University in St. Louis.

Reason Purely Economic

He said the power companies would consider the substitution of uranium for coal for purely economic reasons, adding that this forecast did not take into account the possibility of political or social controls which might change atomic power developments.

"This, of course," Dr. Compton said, "does not mean that atomic power will put coal out of business. Each will have its own field. For small heating units, such as kitchen stove, atomic power has no place. If our national economy grows as it should, coal as a chemical agent will increase in importance."

No Smoke

Dr. Compton said uranium may reduce the cost of heat and power to cities. There will be the boon of no smoke.

"I wish," he said, "that I could show you the atomic power plants. (In addition to Pasco there is one at Oak Ridge, Tenn., also making plutonium.) They are the sweetest machinery operating with the least trouble of any power plant that I know."

Dr. Compton said that a reasonably efficient atomic power plant could be put into operation within a year, making superheated steam to drive a turbine. But this plant would be only a demonstration and not economical without a number of years of further development.

Prominent Advantages

"Prominent advantages of atomic power," he said, "are the extraordinary low rate of fuel consumption and consequent low cost of fuel, wide flexibility and easy control, and complete absence at the power plant of smoke or noxious fumes.

"With the prewar price of uranium oxide at roughly $3 per pound, and of coal at $3 per ton, this would mean the economical use of uranium as fuel if only one part in a thousand of its available energy is used. Actually we should expect the first plants built for producing atomic power to be considerably more efficient than this, which would mean a substantial cost advantage for uranium."

"Can't Explode Accidentally"

This uranium power will be safe. Dr. Compton said that atomic explosions, such as destroyed Hiroshima, cannot occur accidentally.

The rays emitted by the burning uranium will limit power units to perhaps a minimum size of 50 tons. Most of this weight is the two or three feet of solid steel, which Dr. Compton said is needed to shield personnel.

Advocates World Government

Dr. Compton added that world government has become inevitable.

"The choice before us," he declared, "is whether this government will be agreed upon or whether we elect to fight a catrastrophic third World War to determine who shall be master.

"No city of over 100,000 population will remain as an effective operating center after the first hour of the war. At least ten per cent of the attacked nation's population will be wiped out in the initial blow."

He said that atomic disarmament would be a fatal mistake which would give some ambitious nation a chance to make these weapons with the hope of mastering the world. The answer, he added, is to outlaw war itself by use of a strong world police force.

'NEW WORLD' WIRE WON ATOM GO-SIGN

Message Let Capital Know Of Fire Started By Fermi

Philadelphia, Nov. 17 (AP)—The story of a camouflaged message that was worth $1,000,000,000 in appropriations for the atomic bomb was told today to the conference on atomic energy held by the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences.

The message was from the University of Chicago to Dr. James B. Conant in Washington, on December 2, 1942, when, in the squash court under the west stands of Stagg Field, the first atomic fire in human history was started by Enrico Fermi and his associates. The fire was in uranium metal, due to splitting atoms, It was the first break into the new world of atomic energy.

"Landed On New World"

Fermi is a native of Italy and had arrived in this country three years previously. The story was told by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, then head of the Chicago project.

The message read:

"Italian navigator has landed on the new world. He found the world somewhat smaller than he expected."

Conant asked: "Were the natives friendly?"

"Yes."

The message secretly meant success, the smaller world meant the fire was not as violent as had been expected. Friendly natives was the go-ahead signal for everything on the atomic bomb. Washington had been waiting for days for news of this fire.

NIMITZ URGES COUNCIL PLAN OVER MERGER

Admiral Asserts It Would Insure Co-ordination of Over-all Policies.

REVERSES VIEWS OF YEAR AGO

Tells Senators Disadvantages of Service Consolidation Are 'Not Acceptable.'

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today urged adoption of Secretary of Navy Forrestal's plan for a National Security Council as an alternative to a merger of the armed forces in a single Department of Defense.

The Pacific Fleet commander told the Senate Military Committee that creation of such a council, composed of secretaries of the War, Navy and State departments, would insure co-ordination of military and navy plans with the nation's foreign policy and the activities of the United Nations Organization.

"As a means of getting the services together, this would seem to be more workable and in its way, more far-reaching . . . than an uncertain merging of the two existing military departments," he asserted.

Advantages Unattainable.

Nimitz, who once favored a merger but later changed his mind, said that "in theory" there is much to recommend a merger. but, he argued, the theoretical advantages are "unattainable, whereas the disadvantages are so serious that it is not acceptable."

The white-haired sea-fighter contended that the yardstick for evaluating any merger plan is: "How does it affect our seapower?" Under a merger, he declared, the Navy either would retain its present autonomy and prestige or it would drop to a secondary service. If the first possibility results, he said, the Navy might as well remain a separate department.

"Our country is dependent on seapower for its external influence," he told the committee. "If we control the sea-lanes, we have influence. If we don't we are limited to the boundaries of our country."

Has No Apology.

Nimitz emphasized he had no apology for revising his stand of a year ago on the merger plan.

"I repeat—I make no apologies. In the war in the Pacific I had occasion to change my mind as to a number of operations. I hope I retain a flexibility of mind which enables me to change my ideas to meet changed conditions."

After reviewing the successful prosecution of the war in the Pa-

cific, Nimitz said:

"It is clear from this brief sketch of the last year that many operations by many forces—land, sea and air—were closely integrated in our strategy.

"It is also clear that the defeat of Japanese sea power, and the preponderance of our own sea power, played a tremendously important part in the result.

"I feel that the successes which led to this result are convincing evidence of the merit of the system under which they were accomplished," he said. "Our successes were more rapid than I had believed possible a year ago. I believe we should have very good reasons—better reasons than any offered so far—before we change a system that has proved itself so effective."

In the Pacific victory, Nimitz declared: "I believe there is credit enough for all. In particular I wish at all times to give full credit to air power, which I have consistently held to be as essential in war as ships or troops."

Bomber Bases Need Protection.

He remarked, however, that the Navy provided and protected the ships which supplied the bomber bases "and would be required to protect such shipping in the future" for the maintenance of bombers based outside the United States.

Summarizes Points.

Nimitz said that he wished to make these other main points against the merger plan:

1. "There are faults in the present system" of supply and use of resources, but "I believe the remedy . . . is not only unnecessarily extreme, but it gives no assurance of an adequate solution. . . .

"I believe, rather, that what we really need is a national agency of much broader scope to co-ordinate the intelligent use of allocation of all our national resources."

2. "Should the strategic air force be set up as a separate entity, with its own administrative and supply systems, the duplication in services and facilities which is frequently advanced as a reason for merging the Army and Navy, would become a possibility of triplication.

3. "A single department of national defense will have one of two consequences for the naval component. Either the Navy will retain all the autonomy, integrity and prestige necessary to carry out its functions, in which case it might as well remain a separate department; or

"It will lose these advantages, either gradually or at once, and become a secondary service."

Nimitz Goes to Fleet After Thanksgiving

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today he will return to the Pacific Fleet shortly after Thanksgiving. After a conference with President Truman which he described as too personal to talk about, the fleet admiral said he will go to Chicago next week to receive a medal at the American Legion convention, return here for the conferences with Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, get his "teeth into some Thanksgiving turkey," then go back to his command.

Senator Bids Congress Stick To Law-Making

Murdock, Backing Federal Reorganization, Hits Use of Time in Investigations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A Democratic Senate leader suggested that Congress use more time law making, less investigating, as the government reorganization bill ended the week a poor second to the more spectacular inquiries.

Senator Abe Murdock, Democrat, of Utah, offered this advice in sending the Senate into its usual week-end recess last night with less than a dozen members present. He was acting as Democratic leader at the time.

The recess delayed action on the reorganization bill that President Truman told Congress last May 24 was needed "without delay."

Calling attention to the numerous "empty benches" in the Senate chamber, Senator Murdock said one of the causes is "that Congress is more interested, and has been for some time, in investigations than it is in its legislative functions."

"There are not as many headlines in the burdensome task of writing legislation as there are in connection with certain investigations," Senator Murdock observed.

As he spoke, the Pearl Harbor inquiry was operating in the nearby Senate Office Building.

"I say that the way to bring proper procedure back to Congress is for Congress to exhibit more interest in its legislative functions," Senator Murdock added.

Earlier Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, had offered a complete substitute for the pending reorganization bill. With support of other new Republican Senators, he argued that it would give President Truman "wider powers" to streamline government than the bill Senator Murdock was sponsoring for the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The substitute suggested that the President send any reorganization plan to Congress and that legislative machinery give it prompt consideration in House and Senate.

The Administration asked that Presidential reorganization plans be effective at the end of sixty days unless both Senate and House vetoed them.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, one of the veterans, told Senator Smith, a newcomer, that Congress never would be able to reorganize the government to any extent. The gray-haired Georgia Senator told of his experience in trying to revamp Federal bureaus and agencies.

"The moment you grab one of these executive children or even grandchildren and say you propose to do anything to it, the whole bunch comes up here and protests," Senator George said. "If they don't drive a man crazy, they at least take up so much of his time he can't get anything else done."

Despite lack of interest, Senator Murdock told reporters today he expected the Senate to defeat the Smith substitute and dispose of all other amendments early next week.

F. W. A. Head Hits Diffusion

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Major General Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, said today that the Federal government, in its efforts "to assist the states, local communities or the people as a whole," is "seriously handicapped by the present diffusion of its authority."

Declaring that the need for reorganizing the "Federal establishment has been recognized for almost 150 years," General Fleming said the government's "numerous departments, agencies and establishments have grown in size and increased in number with little thought to their co-ordination."

In an address prepared for the twenty-second annual conference of the American Municipal Association, General Fleming declared:

"For example, construction activities . . . are scattered hither and yon through half a dozen or more agencies—including the Federal Works, the Corps of Engineers, the National Housing Agency, the Veterans' Bureau, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Rural Electrification Administration.

"Duplication of like functions, or at least overlapping, exists not only in Washington but throughout the field service. Thus a dozen regional directors grow where there was only one before."

1945 HOUSE VOTE ON TRAINING FADES

May Blames Opponents for Lag at Hearings on Program Requested by Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Prospects for a House vote this year on universal military training faded today as Chairman May expressed doubt that the Military Affairs Committee could finish hearings in December.

Because of a desire to keep the highly controversial subject out of next year's Congressional elections, House leaders had hoped to dispose of the legislation before Christmas.

"Many witnesses are still to be heard and we are not progressing as rapidly as we had hoped," Mr. May said, pointing out that after the hearings time would be required to write a bill.

He blamed opponents for the slow progress on President Truman's request for prompt action on legislation to require every able-bodied male to undergo one year of military training before becoming 20 years of age.

A group of committee Republicans, failing by a three-vote margin to postpone the hearings until next year, has objected to afternoon committee sessions, defeating earlier plans to hold hearings morning and afternoon. There can be no afternoon sessions while the House is meeting—and it has been meeting almost daily—if any member of the committee objects.

"We have accomplished what we set out to do—prevent too hasty consideration of this important matter," said Representative Arends, Republican, of Illinois. He doubted that the hearings would end before Jan. 1.

Only three witnesses, Secretary Patterson, General Eisenhower and Admiral King, have been heard. Waiting to testify are Secretary Forrestal and spokesmen for veterans' organizations, labor unions, industry, educational, religious and other groups.

The committee also wants testimony from the Army and Navy on how they plan to operate the program if Congress gives the sign to go ahead.

Navy Unfreezes 23,810 'Critical' Men

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Navy has made eligible for discharge 3,435 officers and 20,375 enlisted men previously "frozen" because need for their services was critical.

Of these, the department said, 2,350 officers and 7,392 enlisted men will have points enough for release by January 1.

Enlisted classifications and point scores:

Shore patrol specialists, 38; disbursing storekeeper, male 44, female 29; key punch operator specialists, male 38, female 23; punch card accounting machine operator specialists, male 44, female 29; hospital corpsmen with speciality in occupational or physical therapy and assigned to duty in continental United States hospitals or naval special hospitals, male 44, female 29; transportation specialists, male 44, female 29.

Unfrozen officer classifications:

Shore Patrol — Specialists on electric tabulating machines, postal; graduates or students of naval schools of Oriental languages; cost inspection service; physical or occupational therapy specialists in continental or special naval hospitals.

Grady Is Named Observer For Greek Vote

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Truman today appointed Dr. Henry F. Grady, of San Francisco, as his personal representative to observe the elections in Greece, set tentatively for January 20.

Dr. Grady, a former Assistant Secretary of State, is now president of the American President Lines. In his new capacity he will have the personal rank of ambassador.

The appointment was made in an unusual manner—by executive order. A White House secretary said he believed this method was used in order to facilitate the State and War departments' assignment of personnel to assist Dr. Grady.

Dr. Grady is now in London conferring with "appropriate officials," the White House said. He will go to Greece for further conferences and will return to this country for a visit prior to the elections.

McNutt Leaves For Manila Today

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, high commissioner, today said the American people were paying too much attention to "Poland, Bulgaria, Germany and Japan" and not enough to "our own war-ravaged nationals in the Philippines."

In a farewell news conference before leaving by plane tomorrow to take up his duties in Manila, McNutt said all nations "are watching what we do in the Philippines as a test of our sincerity as a world power."

"We must not let the example of the Philippines be thrown in our face later as an illustration of international hypocrisy," he added.

McNutt said the United States must not let "special interests or pinch-penny niggardliness" prevent it from carrying out its responsibilities in the Philippines.

From 1937-1939, McNutt served as high commissioner to the islands. But he termed his new assignment "tougher than any I've ever had."

He said he had "no quick formula" to solve reconstruction problems, but would investigate to obtain facts on collaborationism in the islands "so the issue no longer divides the people."

Philippine independence will go through as scheduled July 4, 1946, he said, "unless there is an official request from the Filipino people for other action."

McNutt will stop at Chicago to attend the American Legion convention and will reach Manila tomorrow by special transport to take up his duties. Belgrano, president of the Oakland Central Bank and board chairman of the Pacific National Fire Insurance Company, will leave two days later.

McNutt's office said Belgrano would recommend steps to be taken "to straighten out the tangled financial situation caused by three years of Japanese occupation of the Philippines."

Belgrano Appointed To Advise McNutt

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—Frank N. Belgrano, of Oakland, Cal., former national commander of the American Legion, has been appointed financial adviser to Philippine High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, it was announced today.

McNutt is scheduled to leave for Manila tomorrow by special transport to take up his duties. Belgrano, president of the Oakland Central Bank and board chairman of the Pacific National Fire Insurance Company, will leave two days later.

McNutt's office said Belgrano would recommend steps to be taken "to straighten out the tangled financial situation caused by three years of Japanese occupation of the Philippines."

Mrs. Luce Seeks to Halt Deporting of 3 Russians

Trio Fear Return to Soviets Would Mean Execution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, said today she has acted to halt deportation of three Russians in order to give them an opportunity to "escape from political oppression."

Her measure would stay deportation proceedings against Alexander Kalenin, nineteen; Leon de Witte Razvadovsky, twenty-five, and Paul Louzbine, twenty-eight. The three are being held at Ellis Island, in New York Harbor.

Mrs. Luce said that although the three are claimed as Russian subjects "they have declared their belief that return to the power of the Soviet authorities would mean their imprisonment and probable execution because of their adherence to the representative rather than the Communist form of government."

Declaring that the men have show an apparently sincere desire to escape from political oppression, Mrs. Luce said:

"This bill is for the purpose of giving them a chance to prove that sincerity, and is in line with basic American principles of political asylum—the same asylum which was given to many of the founders of the present Soviet Union at the time they were proscribed by the government in Russia.

"Louzbine has made several efforts to escape from Russia. Razvadovsky, during World War II, served first in the French Army and after 1940 in the Polish forces. His actual residence in Russia ended when he was three years old and left Russia with his parents. Kalenin enlisted in the Red Army at the age of sixteen, was captured by the Germans, liberated by the American Army units and given a uniform and identification papers permitting his remaining in France, until the end of the war."

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Edward C. Moran to Quit As Aid to Schwellenbach

Will Devote Himself to Private Affairs in Rockland, Me.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Edward C. Moran, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, disclosed today that he has resigned, effective next Tuesday.

Mr. Moran, former member of the House from Maine, and close friend of Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, is quitting, he said, to attend to private affairs in Rockland, Me. He heads an insurance firm.

He said that he helped to write a new city charter for Rockland which was adopted by the electorate in September and that he now seeks a place on the non-partisan city council in elections to be held Dec. 3.

Mr. Moran served two terms in the House as a Democratic member but was not a candidate for a third term. He is also a former member of the United States Maritime Commission.

He was brought back to Washington by Secretary Schwellenbach when the Secretary joined the Cabinet July 1.

Butcher of Warsaw Flown to Washington

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Josef A. Meisinger, a German Gestapo chief, arrived by plane in Washington early today in custody of two American officers.

Meisinger, called the butcher of Warsaw, is being taken to Frankfurt, Germany, to face charges that he ordered the slaughter of 100,000 Warsaw Jews between 1939 and 1941. He was apprehended in Japan.

Nazi Scientists In U.S. Since September

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—A group of German scientists brought to the United States in September is believed to be the development staff of the Nazis' V-weapon base at Peenemuende.

A recent dispatch from Stockholm quoted an unnamed British officer as saying the entire German staff at the rocket-weapon base, about 90 men, was transferred to the United States.

Asked about this, War Department officials referred questioners to a cryptic statement issued several weeks ago which said "certain outstanding German scientists and technicians" were being brought here to help the United States "take full advantage of these significant developments, which are deemed vital to our national security."

The department said the scientists would be used for military projects of both the Army and Navy. Officials emphasized today that their work would not involve any civilian aspects.

88 Arrive At N.Y.

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—A secret party of 88 German scientists, reputedly in possession of some of the Nazis' top scientific secrets, debarked last night from the transport Argentina under the eyes of the FBI and Government intelligence officers.

U. S. Ready to Prosecute Curley Over War Bids

Mayor-Elect of Boston and 5 Others Face Trial Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The government is ready to proceed Tuesday with prosecution of Representative James M. Curley, Democrat, of Massachusetts, Mayor-elect of Boston, and five others indicted with him as associates in a war-contracts firm, a Justice Department spokesman said today.

William A. Paisley, a special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of prosecution of the case, told a reporter: "Os far as I know, the trial will go on. I know I am going to be there."

The trial has been deferred several times. The defendants were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on sixteen counts on Jan. 3, 1944, on charges of using the mails to defraud. All pleaded innocent when arraigned shortly after return of the indictment.

The trial was postponed more than a year because several defense attorneys were employed in a sedition trial. Last April it was deferred again because of Representative Curley's illness. Put over until fall, it was again held over until after the election in Boston.

The defendants were alleged associates in the firm of Engineers Group, Inc. In addition to Representative Curley, they are listed by the Justice Department as James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year term in a Federal penitentiary for sending fraudulent securities through the mails; Donald Wakefield Smith, of Washington and Pittsburgh; James Barton Underwood, formerly of Washington; Bert Hall, of Dallas, Tex., and Tulsa, Okla., and David E. Desmond, of Boston.

Move to Curb Labor Unions' Election Gifts Is Renewed

Treasury Says They Took $389,686,000 While Paying No Taxes—Farm Co-ops Had $2,223,000,000 Income in 1943.

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—A Treasury report that 28,638 labor unions and organizations took in $389,686,000 in one year brought renewed insistence among some lawmakers today that curbs be placed on union financial contributions in elections.

Congress also confronted one of its most explosive tax problems as the report disclosed that tax-exempt organizations, including unions and farm co-operatives, had gross income of $5,000,000,000 in 1943.

Farm co-ops, the report said, collected a gross of $2,233,904,000 that year.

Survey Ordered by Congress.

The report on income of tax-exempt organizations was prepared on direct instructions from Congress. The requirement was written into the tax law early last year when there was wide controversy over contributions to political campaigns.

Representative Smith (D.-Va.), co-author of the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act, told newspaper men this first report on the income of unions "shows a very definite need for strengthening the corrupt practices law to prevent unions from financing elections, as was done in 1944."

Taking note of the gross income of co-ops, Senator George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said:

"We have got to look into this matter from a tax viewpoint. The co-ops are growing by leaps and bounds. The possibilities of their qualifying for tax exemption have multiplied. They present a problem not only for other enterprise, but they are a tax problem."

Few Take a Stand.

The tax-free status of the expanding co-ops movement has been the subject of brisk private discussions in congressional tax circles for months, but few members have taken a stand on the issue publicly.

It is understood that the tax staff employed by Congress will study the Treasury figures and submit an analysis to the House-Senate Joint Committee on Taxation.

In its general report on income of tax-exempt organizations, the Treasury said 5,695 business leagues, chambers of commerce, trade associations, &c., reported income of $185,024,000; agricultural and horticultural organizations, county fairs, State fairs and farm bureaus, $12,718,000; literary organizations, schools and such organizations as Boy Scouts, $828,427,000.

FIRST STEP TAKEN TO LABOR PEACE

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The labor-management conference made its first step toward industrial peace today with the filing of a report indorsing conciliation and voluntary arbitration when employers and workers disagree.

In negotiating initial agreements between a union and a company, a conference committee agreed, no strike or lockout should be called until all peaceful bargaining measures have been exhausted.

But on the hot issue of a national wage increase policy, the conference was worse snarled than ever before.

Three resolutions now are before the executive committee, all indorsing collective bargaining but in three shades of opinion.

Management offered a proposal yesterday which would rule out any conference deliberation on national wage levels. John L. Lewis put in another supporting free bargaining without regard to the President's policy of raising wages generally without raising prices.

And Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, declared he would continue to fight for his resolution asking immediate collective bargaining everywhere within the framework of the President's declaration that wage increases are needed.

Mid-West Truck Tieup Called Complete

[By the Associated Press]

A complete tieup of over-the-road trucking in eight mid-West States by a strike of an estimated 20,000 AFL drivers was reported today by an operators' spokesman in Kansas City.

Fred C. Wheelock, chairman of the employer negotiating committee in Kansas City, said operators had been unsuccessful in efforts to meet with union officials to negotiate a new contract.

Reports that a strike-ending agreement had been reached at a Chicago meeting, and that thousands more drivers were threatening to strike in four other states, were not immediately confirmed.

Wheelock said that 80 companies operating through Kansas City were affected by the strike and that drivers were off the jobs in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and the northwest half of Wisconsin.

Nearly 300,000 Idle

The truck strike boosted the nation's idle because of labor disputes close to the 300,000 mark, the highest total in the last month.

In Ohio, 8,200 striking CIO United Steel Workers voted to end a 33-day walkout that had closed the Timken Roller Bearing Company's branch at Zanesville and curtailed production at its plants in Wooster, Columbus and Newton Falls. Work schedules and suspension of workers were in dispute. National Labor Relations Board hearings on the issues are to begin Monday.

Thousands of bus riders in Tulsa, Okla., and on Staten Island, N.Y., were deprived of service by wage strikes of AFL drivers.

Greyhound Strikes

In Minnesota the strike of Northland Greyhound bus drivers was ended for at least twenty days as Governor Thye certified the case to a fact-finding commission under a state labor law.

An AFL spokesman in Pittsburgh said there appeared little hope of immediate settlement of the strike of 4,000 drivers for six Greyhound lines that has halted east-west operations in 19 states east of the Mississippi for seventeen days.

New Strikes Voted

In Chicago the NLRB reported that employes in ten plants of the International Harvester Company voted in favor of a work stoppage in support of CIO United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers demands for a 30 per cent wage increase. Plants involved are at Richmond, Ind.; Auburn, N.Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; East Moline, Ill.; Bettendorf, Ia., and Chicago.

In a strike vote at the Johns-Manville Corporation at Manville, N.J., members of the AFL Federal Labor Union approved a strike in support of a demand for 30 per cent wage boosts.

PRESENT TAXES SEEN HOLDING UP TEXTILES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, says there are "indications" that textile mills are holding up shipment of goods to take advantage of the next tax law effective Jan. 1 under which the excess profits tax is repealed.

Mr. Bowles, in a letter to Senator Young of North Dakota, said that while no definite reports have been received, indications are that textile mills are using that procedure.

Mr. Young had told Mr. Bowles that there was an extreme shortage of clothing of all kinds, particularly children's, and including heavy underwear, overalls and other essentials and asked the Price Administrator:

"What is wrong in America when we have far above average stockpile of cotton and wool and at the very same time are suffering from want of clothing?"

Mr. Bowles told the Senator that the ending of the war brought about "little noticeable change" in the general clothing situation and added:

"However, there are several primary factors behind the continued shortage of cotton and wool manufactured products, in spite of the heavy stockpiles cited in your letter.

"These industries have not as yet recovered from too heavy wartime demands of the armed forces, and other Government requirements. In fact, many looms are not yet converted.

"Also, these industries have been, and are, faced with considerable labor trouble, in that this field has never been considered a highly skilled or highly paid one."

OPA LIFTS CEILING ON FORD TRUCKS

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The OPA has issued an "interim" order authorizing a 22 per cent increase in ceiling prices for Ford one-ton trucks but a spokesman for the agency emphasizes that the action is subject to review. The OPA allowed this increase to be charged at retail. Dealers' traditional discount of 25 per cent was left intact. No cost absorption was required.

Deputy Price Administrator Jerome M. Ney told the House Small Business Committee that this policy does not clash with the OPA's plans to require passenger car dealers to absorb all or part of manufacturers' increases. Ney termed the truck price policy a temporary one, and said it would be brought into line with the passenger car price program early next month. He added that applications of the cost absorption program to trucks had been de-

layed so that it could be put into effect for both trucks and passenger cars at about the same time.

The current truck policy is exactly the reverse of the stand that OPA has taken on passenger car ceilings. Price Administrator Chester Bowles has contended that all or at least part of increases allowed manufacturers must be absorbed by dealers. Bowles holds that this policy, sharply criticized by dealers and some congressmen, is necessary, if retail ceilings for passenger cars are to be held at or near 1942 levels.

OPA Statement On Auto Prices Slated Tonight

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will release a statement on automobile prices tomorrow night, an announcement said today. It was understood the statement will disclose price ceilings on 1946 models.

URGES NEWSPRINT FREEING

House Subcommittee Asks CPA to End All Curbs Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Lifting Dec. 31 of all Government controls and restrictions on use and distribution of newsprint was recommended again today by the House Newsprint Investigating Subcommittee.

Notification of the action was conveyed by Chairman Boren in a letter to J. Hale Steinman, director of the printing and publishing division of the Civilian Production Administration.

The subcommittee made a similar recommendation to the War Production Board Sept. 12. It has since conducted several hearings on the subject.

The letter by Mr. Boren said that the subcommittee urged the CPA also to "take such steps as are practical and necessary to alleviate the hardships that unavoidably occur in a transition from wartime governmental controls to the normal free economy."

It was added that the subcommittee was "in full knowledge that there may be some individual cases of hardship" but that it was its opinion that "some problems of adjustment would arise at any time in changing from war economy."

Restrictions On Use Of Tin Cans Relaxed

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—Restrictions on the use of tin cans for packing food products have been relaxed by the Civilian Production Administration.

Products which now may be packed in tin containers include dehydrated fruits and meat products, such as scrapple, beef a la mode and stews.

Tin Hats of 1918 Find Buyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Interior Department, sales agency for surplus property in United States territories and island possessions, is finding buyers for such things as steel helmets of the first World War. A buyer in Hawaii paid $5,400 for 17,266 tin hats, 17,266 gas masks and 1,262 gas mask canisters, all considered "purely junk."

Price Ceilings Go Off Citrus Fruits Monday

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—OPA is removing price controls on fresh citrus fruits for two months, with the reservation they'll be restored immediately if an "inflationary increase should develop.

The order, covering oranges, grapefruits, lemons and tangerines, goes into effect Monday. It expires January 13.

OPA said all of these fruits now are selling below ceiling prices. And, bumper crops are indicated, the agency added.

It said that for these reasons "average prices during the suspension period are expected to be no higher than if ceilings were kept on."

SUGAR SUPPLY NEARS ITS LOWEST MARK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (U.P.)—The American sugar supply will "touch bottom" in the three months beginning Dec. 1, according to Earl B. Wilson, director of the Agriculture Department's sugar branch.

He told a conference of the National Confectioners Association here today that sugar stocks here on Jan. 1, 1946, would be 1,000,000 tons less than they were last January.

He predicted "very substantial improvement" in the sugar supply during 1947 and said the department's consumer allocation program might end during that year, "although control might run to the advent of the Cuban sugar cane crop, early in 1948."

"Our desire is to stabilize sugar prices until demand and supply are in approximate balance," he told the confectioners. "This stabilization is absolutely necessary, not only ot your industry but also to many others."

O.P.A. Sets Holiday Meal Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Public eating places may charge as much on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Eve as they did four years ago, the Office of Price Administration says. They may charge Jan. 1, 1943, prices on New Year's Day.

CHINESE IDEAS ABOUT FIGHTING

By JAMES D. WHITE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17—(AP) The civil strife in China contains grave implications for every human being, but where actual fighting among the Chinese is concerned, thus far, the smoke exceeds the actual fire.

Any Chinese civil war is best understood against the background of deep-seated Chinese ideas on war itself.

These boil down to the principle that it's silly to expend your power and get people killed if you can win by intelligence and maneuver.

These ideas were written down 500 years before Christ by a Chinese militarist named Sun Tzu in "the art of war."

They are still so fresh and vivid that the Military Service Publishing Co. of Harrisburg, Pa., has published a condensed version of the Lionel Giles translation of Sun Tzu, in a series which includes Von Clausewitz, Napoleon and Frederick the Great.

Here are some quotations from one chapter of Sun Tzu which indicate the Chinese Communists, at least, have not forgotten him:

"By persistently hanging on the enemy's flank, we shall succeed in the long run in killing the commander-in-chief. This is called ability to accomplish a thing by sheer cunning.

"On the day you assume command, block the frontier passes, void the official passports, and stop the passage of all emissaries.

"Be stern to the council chamber, so that you may control the situation.

"If the enemy leaves a door open, you must rush in.

"Forestall your opponent by seizing what he holds dear, and subtly contrive to time his arrival on the ground . . ."

Sun Tzu said: "All warfare is based on deception . . . let your great object be victory, not lengthy campaign.

"Buckeye" Units Sail

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17 (AP).—The first units of the famed 37th Infantry Division—the "Buckeye" Division from Ohio—are on their way home.

Headquarters of the Army's port of embarkation here was advised today that the transport Waterville had loaded 96 officers and 1,317 enlisted men yesterday in Lingayen Gulf, the Philippines.

The second ship, the transport Puebla, will take other units aboard this week end. One of the passengers on this vessel will be Major General Robert S. Beightler, Columbus, Ohio, the division commander.

Five other ships are to be used to bring the division home—the Sea Corporal, Kota Inten, Kota Agoeng, General Howze and General Mitchell. All the Ohio veterans, who have been overseas forty-one months and have fought from the Fijis to Manila, should be aboard ships before the end of the month.

Veterans 'Bump' Civilians

Get 70% of Air-Line Reservations East-Bound From Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Office of Defense Transportation has commandeered 70 per cent of all east-bound air-line reservations from Pacific Coast ports, effective Nov. 25, for returning Pacific veterans, it was unofficially disclosed today.

Air lines are now declining to accept civilian reservations after Nov. 24, and official notice and instructions are expected to be issued from Washington Monday, according to G. R. Thornton, district manager for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

The order will mean wholesale cancellation of reservations already made in advance by civilians, Mr. Thornton said. The primary purpose is to get as many veterans as possible home for the holidays.

Osmena Manila-Bound

Hamilton Field, Cal., Nov. 17 (AP). President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines arrived last night from Washington en route to Manila. He will leave this morning aboard an Air Transport Command plane and arrive in Manila November 21.

Ships Bringing 21,000 More Veterans Home

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 6,000 veterans of the European war are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports on ten transports, while on the West Coast twenty-five vessels are due to debark more than 15,000. The ships and units arriving:

At NEW YORK—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Hospital ship Sigman, from Cherbourg, originally due yesterday: 581.

James W. Riley, from England, originally due yesterday: 564.

Ward Hunt: 555.

John Clark: 581.

Daniel Hill: 484.

Winfield Scott: 25.

Newport News And Boston

At NEWPORT NEWS—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Abraham Lincoln, from Naples, originally due yesterday: 624.

Benjamin Chew: 28.

Robert M. T. Hunter, 581.

At BOSTON — Marshall Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday, 1,956 troops, including 303d Quartermaster Railhead Company, 185th Port Company, 729th Railway Company; 3,683d Quartermaster Truck Company; 506th Medical Collecting Company.

West Coast Arrivals

At LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Dargue, from Japan, 438.

President Hayes, from Saipan, 1,190.

Ina Coolbrith, from Manila, 17.

Ozak, from Saipan, 1,902.

Light cruiser Columbia, 310.

At SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Barnstable, 1,969, mostly Navy.

Breton, 1,040, Navy.

Kindsburg, 2,081, Navy.

James O'Hara: 2,165, Navy and Army.

Doyen: 1,040, Navy and Marines.

De Grasse: 1,153, Army.

Kisland Mail: 479, Army and Navy.

Birgit: 441, Navy.

Savo Island, 1,085, Navy.

Also the Crystal, Escambia and Willamette Victory with small groups.

At SAN DIEGO — Miscellaneous troops on the following, all from Pearl Harbor:

Destroyer escort Peterson: 63.

Destroyer Terry: 73.

Destroyer Taylor: 87.

Destroyer David W. Taylor: 125.

Destroyer Brown: 57.

Destroyer Bradford: 82.

Destroyer Cowell: 77.

Cruiser Cleveland: 130.

28 Killed In Plane Crash In New Britain

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Melbourne radio said that 28 persons, including a nurse and a stowaway, were killed today when a plane crashed into a mountain near Rabaul, New Britain. The broadcast was recorded by NBC.

The radio said the dead included ten liberated Indian prisoners of war being flown from Wewak, eight Australian officers and men and eight Australian airmen.

Russ Doubt Of U.S. Backed By Bishop

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, said today: "If I were Russian, with the history faced since its revolution, I would be suspicious of the United States and Great Britain."

The Methodist head of the New York area told the annual luncheon of the Protestant Teachers Association:

"Suppose you had been told you were sharing military secrets and then there was the atomic bomb. I, too, would have certain suspicions.

"We have got to sit at the conference table and not rise until some solution is reached."

Sees Rise in Clothing Jobs

ROCHESTER, Nov. 17 (AP).—Barney Ruben, president of Bond Clothes, Inc., today predicted the clothing industry here will employ upwards of 25,000 persons within a few years, in comparison with a pre-war total of 12,000 employees. Mr. Ruben spoke at a ceremony marking the breaking of ground for a new $5,000,000 Bond plant. He said his company, which employs 3,200 here, will have 11,500 workers when the new plan is completed.

Invited to Head Japan's Police

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 17 (AP).—Camden's chief of police, George W. Frost, said today he had been offered an appointment to reorganize and supervise Japan's police system. Mr. Frost received a letter today from Major General J. H. Hildring, chief of the War Department Civil Affairs Division, which stated he had been recommended for the post by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He said he was "highly honored" by the offer, but has not decided as yet to resign his Camden appointment.

Thomas Says G.M. Is Forcing Union to Strike

U. A. W. Leader Declares a 'Managerial Clique' Seeks 'Terrible' Walkout

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Fears that a major strike would hit the automobile industry increased tonight as R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, charged that a "managerial clique" at the General Motors Corporation "is in effect forcing a costly and terrible strike upon us."

Mr. Thomas's statements, published in a signed editorial in the "United Automobile Worker," official publication of the U. A. W., came as 200 U. A. W. delegates representing unionized General Motors employees throughout the country gathered here to discuss possible strike action.

"God knows the top leadership of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has neither sought nor wanted a collision of this kind . . . but since the beginning of the present controversy, G. M. has never indicated in word or deed its willingness to give an inch on wages," Mr. Thomas wrote.

General Motors Company spokesmen declined any comment on Mr. Thomas's charges.

The U. A. W. leader continued in his editorial: "G. M.'s attitude is a clear indication that the corporation is not only expecting a strike but welcomes the test of strength.

"Should there be a strike, it must be conducted on our part with complete and orderly discipline," Mr. Thomas concluded.

Publication of the editorial today came as a special six-man strategy committee, named by the international U. A. W. to study the Detroit wage disputes, held "an informal meeting."

Walter Reuther, U. A. W. vice-president in charge of General Motors negotiations, declared: "We discussed a number of general matters," and added, "Neither I nor any one else knows when a

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strike will be called—if at all." He said that "no decisions will be made before Monday."

Mr. Reuther said he would submit a "full report" to the G. M. delegates concerning the union's efforts to obtain a general 30 per cent wage increase from General Motors and other automobile manufacturers.

On Tuesday the union and the Ford Motor Company will open wage conferences, with advance notice from the company that it will not agree to the wage increase demanded by the union.

The negotiations between General Motors and the U. A. W. marked by several weeks of blistering exchanges, both written and verbal, were in recess until after the meetings of the union's General Motors council and a union strategy committee empowered to call a strike at its discretion.

The union, which has rejected several counter-proposals by General Motors, announced today that it was informing the corporation that the latest offer of a 10 per cent increase would be submitted to the union council meeting Monday with a recommendation that it be rejected.

The management coupled the latest offer with a proposal for working all General Motors plants forty-five to forty-eight hours weekly, the operations beyond forty hours to be paid at overtime rates.

Asserting that the proposal contained "no guaranty of employment—not even a guaranty of forty hours a week," the union informed General Motors:

"The union condemns the corporation's studied and stubborn persistence in its plan to lead the country back to the long work week. Its repeated proclamation of a forty-five to forty-eight hour work week is repeated warning to all returning vetterans that unemployment for millions will become a normal and regular part of the post-war pattern of industry if the General Motors plan prevails."

There was no management comment on the union statements.

In an earlier statement on the wage situation and the controversy between management and labor in the industry, George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, had charged that "the auto union is a monopoly and its principal proposal is to centrally control the auto companies, stifle their competition, and with the aid of a partisan government run this giant auto combine."

In Windsor, Ont., across the Detroit River, prospects appeared brighter for a settlement of the nine-week-old strike in the plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., as the Dominion government backed a plan for a renewal of negotiations. There still were differences of opinion, however, over the conditions surrounding the negotiations.

Russian Ship Due Here.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Alexander Suvorov, first Russian vessel to dock on the Atlantic soaboard since 1939, is due here today, according to the Maritime Commission. The ship carries a cargo of chrome ore, and is the first of several similarly-laden Russian vessels expected here this month.

Fined for Fraud on Navy

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (AP)—United States District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick today assessed a $32,000 judgment against Charles F. Rohleder, building contractor, and two assistants charged with submitting "fictitious" bids to the Navy for construction at the Cramp shipyard here. The government sought $2,000 for each of ninety alleged "false claims," but Judge Kirkpatrick limited penalties to $2,000 for each of sixteen subcontracts held by Rohleder.

The National Labor Relations Board said in balloting conducted yesterday, under provisions of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, 504 voted in favor of striking and 27 against. Four ballots were declared void.

Operators' Strike Voted

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Long-distance and some local telephone operators, members of the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union, voted 6,293 in favor of a strike as against 996 opposed, with 14 void ballots, the National Labor Relations Board stated today.

Ballots were counted today in the vote, which was conducted by mail among the 6,000 down-State members and by ballot at polls here Friday among 2,000 Chicago members.

Robert C. Sorenson, NLRB field examiner, who conducted the balloting, said a notice to strike was filed under the Smith-Connally act and added that the 6-to-1 vote did not necessarily mean a strike would be called.

ucts Corporation's Buffalo plant employes, members of the United Packing House Workers of America, CIO, who seek a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase.

PACKING WORKERS GET RISE

Six Companies Agree to Increase of 15 Cents an Hour for 15,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—An agreement between the United Packing House Workers of America and the managements of six major packing companies of the union's demand for a general wage increase was announced today by Lewis J. Clark, international president of the union.

He said the agreement provided a wage increase of 15 cents an hour for all employes of the companies covered by existing agreements and affected about 15,000 workers.

In addition, employes are to have an allowance of a 2½ cents an hour for time spent changing clothes. From 50 to 75 cents weekly would be paid to workers for purchase of work clothing.

International Harvester Workers Vote To Strike in Eleven Plants of Four States

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—International Harvester Company employes in eleven plants in four States have voted nearly 5 to 1 in favor of a strike, Robert Wristman, Chicago office chief field examiner for the NLRB, said last night.

Mr. Wristman said a tabulation of votes showed 16,194 favoring a strike, 3,777 against and 165 void ballots. Eligible voters numbered 23,622 and 20,136 votes were cast.

The company and the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union, CIO, have been negotiating on union demands, which include a 30 per cent wage increase and a guaranteed annual wage, Mr. Wristman said.

Packing Workers Ballot

BUFFALO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Overwhelming approval of a strike has been voted by Hygrade Food Prod-

617 Resolutions Before Legion

Convention

Chicago, Nov. 17 (AP)—The American Legion moved into Chicago today for its first convention after World War II, facing such prime peacetime problems as universal military training, employment, housing and rehabilitation of veterans.

Hotel rooms for the four-day convention opening tomorrow were extremely scarce. The Legion had only about 3,000 rooms reserved for 2,031 delegates and as many alternates, plus officials, staffs, distinguished visitors and speakers.

Others On Their Own

Legionnaires without official convention business and without reservations made through their state adjutants were strictly on their own.

Committees began work on sifting 617 resolutions. One of the more important committees on national defense had the task of presenting to the convention a program on peacetime military training, unified armed forces command if any, maintaining the nation's military might in peacetime, retention of United States bases.

Long A Training Advocate

One official spokesman said that, since the Legion had advocated peacetime military training since 1919, the big question before this convention would be what form of such training the delegates wish to indorse—whether to go along with President Truman's universal one-year training proposal or recommend some other plan.

Emphasis on World War II veterans in the Legion, run by World War I men since its founding, appeared not only in membership—600,000 World War II Legionnaires out of 1,700,000 total—but in committee work on a host of resolutions aimed at obtaining the greatest benefits possible in employment, housing, hospitalization and rehabilitation for the recent service men.

Medal Winners Invited

The Legion invited all surviving Congressional Medal of Honor holders of World War II to attend and expected no fewer than 60 to be there, which would be the largest assembly of such medalists ever held. In addition, a mass initiation of more than 7,000 World War II veterans was planned for Monday night.

Much of the talk among delegates, officials and spokesmen indicated that John Stelle, 54, of McLeansboro, Ill., former Governor of Illinois, lawyer, business man and a veteran of machine-gun combat in France in World War I, when he was wounded and gassed, had the inside track for national commander at the election Wednesday.

Stabilizing Influence Held Need Of U.S.

Kansas City, Nov. 7 (AP)—This nation, during the postwar readjustment period needs the stabilizing influence of the National Grange and "other conservative organizations" according to Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas.

"The country needs a governor to keep it from spinning out of control," Schoeppel declared at the seventy-ninth annual convention of the National Grange yesterday. "As in the past, this nation must look to the rural areas for the fundamental ruggedness that will keep us in balance."

Earlier, Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, told the delegates that extreme specialization has led to a lack of understanding among the American people and is one of the obstacles in the way of national progress.

Idaho Governor Quits, Is Named U. S. Senator

Gossett, Democrat, Succeeds the Late John Thomas

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 17 (AP).—Governor Charles G. Gossett, Democrat, resigned today and was immediately appointed junior United States Senator, succeeding John Thomas, Republican, who died in Washington a week ago.

Mr. Gossett's resignation elevated Lieutenant Governor Arnold Williams, Rexburg Democrat, to the Governorship. Mr. Williams then appointed Mr. Gossett, giving Idaho two Democratic Senators for the first time since 1903. Idaho's other Senator is Glen Taylor, of Pocatello.

Mr. Gossett, fifty-seven-year-old Nampa farmer and stock grower, was elected Governor in 1944. He was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, and came to Idaho in 1920.

His appointment increased the Democrats' Senate seats to fifty-six, with thirty-eight Republicans and one Progressive. The ninety-sixth seat is vacant, owing to the resignation of Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, to become baseball commissioner.

Hannegan Says Republicans Are Trying To Smear the Memory of Roosevelt

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 17 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic chairman, accused the Republican opposition today of attempting to use the Pearl Harbor investigation to "smear Roosevelt."

He called it a "tactic of desperation by a party without a program."

In an address before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, the head of the Democratic National Committee described attempts by Republicans on the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee to search the personal files of the late President Roosevelt as a "political fishing expedition," and added:

"I expect them in their bitterness and their complete lack of a program of their own, to carry on this desperate search for a political smudgepot, a muck rake, and some way of making their accusations and innuendoes stick where they are trying to plaster them—on our country's great and honored dead."

Mr. Hannegan said the answer to all this can be supplied by "the man in the street" who "will tell you that the Republican party has not once offered a positive constructive program for America in the past twenty years." He continued:

"When a political party lacks a program of its own there is not much else for it to do than attempt to discredit the opposition. When that doesn't work—and it hasn't worked in four national elections—the party is left in a pretty desperate plight."

Mr. Hannegan asserted the House group headed by Representative Halleck of Indiana, which has been working on a "between elections" party program, has been split over whether to follow what Mr. Hannegan called Mr. Halleck's "old-fashioned conservatism" or to endorse in principle the program proposed by President Truman.

The Democratic spokesman said President Truman's relationships with Congress are "stronger today than ever." He asserted that those people who are saying the "honeymoon is over" are members of the opposition "who thought they saw a chance to play on this relationship to further their own political purpose to force America back into the ways of reaction."

Contracts Let to Speed Artificial-Limb Research

Committee Allots $500,000 to Get Best for Veterans

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 17 (AP).—To provide the war wounded with the best in artificial limbs, contracts totaling $500,000 have been awarded for research and development.

This was announced today by Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, director of research at Northwestern University's technological Institute and chairman of the National Research Council's committee on prosthetic devices.

The committee was organized in March at the request of the Army Surgeon General. Dr. Klopsteg said its goal is to supply war veterans with the best artificial limbs that engineering and medical research can develop.

Although models of some of the devices that are being developed will be ready for early test with co-operating amputees, actual production will not get under way for possibly two years, Dr. Klopsteg said.

All devices first must be proved in actual use, perhaps modified and retested, and finally engineered for production before their manufacture may be undertaken.

Additional contracts will be made by the committee, the chairman said, whenever investigation indicates the need. The committee, he added, believes additional contracts, at the rate of $600,000 a year, will be required for a period of three or four years.

All contracts negotiated by the committee provide that the government will have free licenses or "shop rights" in all inventions that are patented. Such inventions will be made available to the manufacturers of artificial limbs that are supplied to the government or to veterans at government expense.

Distinguished Service In Navy Haircuts

Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Cal., Nov. 17 (AP)—Marines and sailors getting haircuts at the ship's serv-

ice barber shop here have a lot of respect for one barber, George E. Wahlen, 21-year-old pharmacist's mate 2/c, of Ogden, Utah.

The fellow who wields the clippers and comb is a Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

Wahlen, convalescing here from wounds, was presented the medal by President Truman on October 5 for heroism and self-sacrifice in caring for Marines wounded in Iwo Jima.

AGREE ON MISSOURI PLANS

Army, Federal Group and Basin States Discuss Reclamation

DENVER, Nov. 17 (AP)—Brig. Gen. R. C. Crawford, division Army engineer at Omaha, stated today that the Missouri Valley States were in accord with Army engineers and the United States Reclamation Bureau on plans by the Federal agencies for development of the Missouri Basin.

He said "no hitch" had developed at a meeting of the Missouri Basin inter-agency committee to discuss integration of the Government's plans with the wishes of the various States.

The committee, which has been holding a series of meetings througnout the Basin to consider each State's role in the development, voted to conduct its next session Jan. 16 at Cheyenne, Wyo.

The meeting here was attended by three Governors, Fred G. Aandahl of North Dakota, Sam C. Ford of Montana and Dwight Griswold of Nebraska. Others present were B. H. Greene of Chicago, chief engineer for the Federal Power Commission, and A. E. McClymonds of Lincoln, Neb., representing the soil conservation service.

General Eaker Urges WAC Officer Reserve

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 17 (AP)—Establishment of a Women's Army Reserve Officers Corps was advocated today by Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander general of the Army Air Forces, who addressed the final class of officers at the first WAC training center.

General Eaker, who told the class that, in his opinion, women made "the best soldiers in the war," asserted that training of women should continue as part of the postwar military plans.

"I would exchange any two men for one woman in the Army," the General declared.

'Ike' Chats With Vets

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower chatted with soldiers and sailors bound for a separation center last night and told them to "Come back and enlist with me" if they don't get good jobs.

He laughed heartily when the troops countered with "What's the pay?"

En route from Washington to Chicago, the General's train stopped at the Pennsylvania Station here and he was joyfully mobbed when his car was switched alongside a troop train.

Signed Autographs

Disheveled and tired GI's crowded around the rear platform of the Allied commander's car, shook hands with him and had him sign approximately a hundred autographs.

He inquired solicitously of one GI who came out in shorts only, "Aren't you cold?"

When one quipped to the General that he was "all right—a regular Joe," General Eisenhower seriously told them:

"You fellows are all right, too. You are the kind who made me."

SAILOR'S TRIPLETS

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17 (A. P.).—George D. Shults of Muncie, Ind., a motor machinist third class stationed at the Naval Training Station, has become eligible for automatic discharge from the Navy through the addition to his family of triplets.

The triplets, Donald Wayne, Dennis DeWitt and Danny Eugene, were born on November 5 to Mrs. Shults at the Naval Operating Base Hospital. The Shultses, who live at Benmoreel, also have another son 2½ years old.

It was learned today that Shults had made no attempt to secure his release from the service.

Dutch Liner Leaves Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17 (AP)—The Dutch liner Noordam, carrying 1,600 Royal Netherlands Marines, sailed today from the naval operating base for the Netherlands East Indies. The Fort Nassau, another Dutch vessel, is scheduled to sail tomorrow, carrying ammunition and supplies for the Marines.

AMS / BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, NOV. 17---(AP)---THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED TO LAUNCH THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING A UNITED NATIONS ATOM BOMB [illegible]X COMMISSION AT THE 51-NATION PREPARATORY COMMISSION MEETING OPENING WHICH BEGINS HERE NEXT FRIDAY.

ADLAI STEVENSON, ACTING HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, SAID TODAY HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED ANY INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON ON BRINGING UP THE ATOM AT THE MEETING WHICH WILL ORGANIZE A WORLD PEACE AGENCY SO IT CAN START FUNCTIONING EARLY NEXT YEAR.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE EXPECTED THE QUESTION OF ATOM BOMB CONTROL WOULD BE PUT UP TO THE 51 NATIONS AND THAT EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR THE THREE POWERS WHICH SIGNED THE WASHINGTON DECLARATION (U.S., BRITAIN AND CANADA) WOULD MAKE THE PROPOSAL.

THE NATIONS, HE SAID, WOULD DISCUSS WHAT KIND OF COMMISSION SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE WORLD PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF ATOMIC ENERGY, HOW MANY STATES SHOULD BE REPRESENTED ON IT AND WHICH ONES.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO LAST ABOUT A MONTH. ITS MAIN JOB IS TO GO OVER THE REPORT PREPARED BY THE 14-MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LAYING OUT DETAILS OF THE PEACE ORGANIZATION AND AGENDA FOR THE OPENING MEETINGS.

THERE IS NO INDICATION THUS FAR WHAT THE RUSSIAN [illegible]REACTION WOULD BE TO ATOM DISCUSSION IN THE PREPARATORY [illegible]COMMISSION.

STEVENSON POINTED OUT THAT THE SIGNATORIES OF THE

ATOM BOMB DECLARATION WOULD PROBABLY RAISE ONLY THE QUESTION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE [illegible] BOARD. HOWEVER, ONCE THE 51 NATIONS START TALKING ABOUT IT, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT SOME WILL WANT TO GO INTO THE WHOLE POLICY OF SECRECY AND EVENTUAL UNITED NATIONS CONTROL.

30.24 - 3171B

DELEGATES TO THE SESSION, AS WELL AS LOBBYISTS FROM MANY OF THE 22 PLACES SEEKING THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE ALREADY POURING INTO TOWN. LONDON IS HAVING SOME TROUBLE ACCOMODATING THEM IN ITS CROWDED WAR-DAMAGED BUILDINGS, ESPECIALLY SINCE THEY WILL PROBABLY REMAIN UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

THE SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN WESLEYAN CHURCH HOUSE, JUST BEHIND THE FAMOUS WESTMINISTER ABBEY. PLENARY MEETINGS ARE TO TAKE PLACE IN A CHAMBER USED BY THE BOMBED-OUT HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE BLITZ.

IN ADDITION TO THE ATOM BOMB, THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE PEACE AGENCY WILL BE ONE OF THE CONFERENCE'S MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

VIRTUALLY ALL SOURCES SAID IT NOW SEEMS CLEAR THAT AN EAST COAST UNITED STATES CITY WILL BE CHOSEN, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL AT THIS POINT WHETHER NEWYORK, HYDE PARK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA OR ANOTHER OF MANY BIDDERS IS IN THE LEAD.

MANY DELEGATIONS HAVE EXPRESSED AN INFORMAL PREFERENCE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. CHOICE OF THIS CITY APPEARS UNLIKELY, HOWEVER, BECAUSE BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH ARE PUTTING UP A HARD FIGHT FOR A EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS, WILL PROBABLY FORCE A COMPROMISE ON THE EAST COAST.

RUSSIA HAS ALREADY SIGNIFIED A PREFERENCE FOR A SITE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CAREFULLY KEEPING OUT OF THIS ARGUMENT, LEAVING IT UP TO THE OTHERS TO DECIDE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY AND THE SECRETARIAT WILL HAVE A DRESS REHEARSAL ON WEDNESDAY FOR FRIDAY'S CEREMONIOUS OPENING.

THERE IS A DRIVE ON TO CHOOSE A DELEGATE FROM ONE OF THE MIDDLE NATIONS NOT ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AS A PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE. NORWAY, BELGIUM, POLAND AND COLOMBIA ARE AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES.

SO FAR, THE RUSSIANS HAVE INSISTED ON ROTATING THE CHAIR AMONG THE BIG FIVE NATIONS, AND THERE MAY BE AN OPENING SQUABBLE ON THIS POINT.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER POINTS ON WHICH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COULDN'T AGREE, AND WHICH THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO STRAIGHTEN OUT, PROBABLY AFTER LONG DEBATES SIMILAR TO THOSE HELD IN THE COMMITTEE.

OUT INCLUDE THE EXTENT OF THE CONTROL THAT THE LARGE POWERS WILL HAVE OVER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE EXTENT OF INFLUENCE THE SMALL POWERS WILL BE PERMITTED OVER THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE, ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT, AND RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL HEAD THEIR COUNTRIES' DELEGATIONS, M BADAWI PASHA OF EGYPT, AND PAUL SPAAK OF BELGIUM.

ANDREI GROMYKO, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, IS THE LIKELY HEAD OF THE RUSSIANS, BUT THIS IS NOT YET DEFINITE.

EDWARD STETTINIUS, WHO IS AN [redacted] AMERICAN DELEG
BOTH TO THE ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL, MAY BE [redacted] UNABLE T
ATTEND THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION MEETINGS. STEVENSON WILL CARRY O
HIS PLACE. STETTINIUS IS IN THE UNITED STATES RECUPERATING FROM A
GALL-STONE OPERATION AND IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO LONDON FOR TH
FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION IS THE LAST STEP BEFORE
THE UNITED NATIONS CAN BECOME A WORKING REALITY. WHEN IT FINISHES
ITS JOB AND GOES HOME, THE WORLD WILL HAVE THE FOUNDATIONS LAID FOR
THE AGENCY IT IS BUILDING TO BRING THE [redacted] DREAM OF PEACE AND
SECURITY TO LIFE.

APRA LEWIS THRU FIFTH1621 GKN 1347

LONDON, NOV. 17-(AP)- A SEVEN-MAN AMERICAN DELEGATION ARRIVED IN
WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS
ENGLAND TODAY TO DISCUSS THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AND THE REPATRIATION OF
JEWS FROM GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE DELEGATES, WHO CAME BY SEA AND AIR, ARE: SEN. GUY M. GILLETTE
(D.-IOWA), PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE; REP.
ANDREW L. SOMERS (D.-N.Y.); FOWLER HARPER, [redacted] ASSISTANT SOLICITOR AND SECR
TARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR; JUDGE WILLIAM STILES BENNET, OF NEW
YORK; JOSEPH SHARFSIN, [redacted] OF PHILADELPHIA; J. DAVID STERN,
PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD, AND PROF. JOHAN J. SMERTENKO, EXECU-
TIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FREE PALESTINE LEAGUE.

[redacted] SENATORS HAWKES (R.-N.J.) AND MYERS (D.-PA.) ARE EXPECTED
NEXT WEEK.

WB/545P WE LS 02001

LONDON, NOV. 17-(AP)-THE GENERAL POST OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY
THAT CENSORSHIP PERMITS NO LONGER ARE REQUIRED FOR SENDING GOODS AND
PRINTED MATTER OVERSEAS.

WR APR [redacted] 01210 0740

LONDON, NOV. 17-(AP)- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY GRANTED FULL
RECOGNITION TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER ZOLTAN TILDY AND A
HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE IS EXPECTED TO COME TO LONDON SHORTLY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A. D. F. GASOIGNE, BRITISH POLITICAL ADVISER
IN BUDAPEST, HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO INFORM TILDY'S COALITION GOVERNMENT
THAT THE BRITISH [redacted] ARE "NOW PREPARED TO ENTER INTO DIRECT RELATIONS WITH

30.24- 31715

IT AND TO ACCEPT A HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON." THE REPRESENTATIVE WOULD ENJOY THE SAME STATUS AS THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE, THE STATEMENT ADDED.

LONDON, NOV. 17-(AP)-A SEVEN-MAN DELEGATION ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TODAY TO DISCUSS WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS THE PALESTINE PROBLEMS AND THE REPATRIATION OF JEWS FROM GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THEY ARE SEN.GUY M.GILLETTE (D-IOWA), PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE; REP.ANDREW L.SOMERS (D-NY.Y.); FOWLER HARPER, SOLICITOR AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR; JUDGE WILLIAM STILES BENNET, OF NEW YORK; JOSEPH SHARFSIN, PHILADELPHIA; J.DAVID STERN, PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD, AND PROF.JOHAN J.SMERTENKO, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FREE PALESTINE LEAGUE.

LONDON--FIRST ADD LASKI (A15) X X X SLIGHTEST DEGREE."
THERE WAS NO EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE EARLY EDITIONS OF LONDON'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS ON LASKI'S ASSERTIONS AND A BBC SPOKESMAN SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO SAY AT THIS TIME.

B720PES

ADD PARIS (DE GAULLE)-WILSON-XXX SIGNIFY

DE GAULLE CONTINUED THAT, WHILE HE WAS WILLING TO GIVE THE COMMUNISTS PORTFOLIOS WHICH WOULD GOVERN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT, HE DID NOT WISH TO "ENTRUST THEM WITH ANY OF THE THREE LEVERS THAT COMMAND FOREIGN POLICY."

SW444PES

BERLIN, NOV 17-(AP)-LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, GEN.EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY, DROPPED IN TONIGHT FOR THE DEDICATION OF A NEW ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB AND WAS ASKED ABOUT THE "I-WANT-TO-GO-HOME" ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT FORCES.

"THE S ER WE GET OF THE I-WANT-TO-GO-HOMES AND REPLACE THEM WITH . SONNEL WHO WANT TO STAY, THE BETTER WE ARE OFF. WE WANT PEOP E WHO WILL STAY AND MAKE A SERIOUS CAREER OF THIS JOB. WE ARE GETTING 15,000 NEW PERSONNEL THIS MONTH."

AT THE CLUB CLAY GREETED SEVERAL GI ACQUAINTANCES AS HE HOISTED A FEW BEERS AND DANCED WITH PFC LAURA QUARTARELLA, (16 RUDOLPH STREET), YONKERS, N.Y.

MT1006PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 17-(AP)-PFC.ROBERT A.COLBY, OF GEETINGSVILLE, IND., WHO WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR KILLING HIS COMPANY COMMANDER AND ANOTHER OFFICER LAST JUNE, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE STILL UNDER PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION.

COLBY, A MEMBER OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY COMBAT ENGINEER CORPS, WAS CONDEMNED BY COURTS MARTIAL FOR SHOOTING CAPT.RICHARD J.BROWN, OF BUFFALO,N.Y., AND LT.DONALD N.WADE, OF WOODWORTH, WIS., AFTER THEY REPRIMANDED HIM. THE DEATH SENTENCE WAS IMPOSED, APPROVED BY A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND CONFIRMED BY GEN.EISENHOWER ON AUG. 29.

BR507PES

ADD NUERNBERG-TUCKER-XXX WAS DEAD

GEN.I.T.NIKITCHENKO, THE SOVIET JUDGE, APPEARED ON THE BENCH FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER FLYING HERE FROM MOSCOW. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HIS PRESENCE PROBABLY WOULD HASTEN THE TRIBUNAL'S DECISION REGARDING KRUPP BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN IT MIGHT BE ANNOUNCED.

SINCE NO POSTPONEMENT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN YET, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE STAFFS FACED A FEVERISH WEEK-END IN PREPARATION FOR THE OPENING SESSION OF THE TRIAL TUESDAY.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE FOUR PROSECUTORS WERE ADVISED BY THE TRIBUNAL TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS IN THE EVENT AN AFTERNOON HEARING WAS CALLED. OFFICIALS AT THE NUERNBERG PALACE OF JUSTICE PROFESSED TO HAVE NO CLUES, WHETHER THE JURISTS WOULD INDICT THE 38-YEAR-OLD KRUPP.

NEITHER WOULD THEY PREDICT WHETHER SUCH AN INDICTMENT WOULD BRING THE 12 OR 30 DAY POSTPONEMENT REQUESTED BY THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE, RESPECTIVELY, OR NO DELAY AT ALL.

THE UNITED STATES, BACKED BY FRANCE AND RUSSIA, HAS ASKED THAT ALFRIED KRUPP BE SUBSTITUTED AS A DEFENDANT FOR HIS FATHER, GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, WHOSE TRIAL WAS POSTPONED BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

IN ANNOUNCING ITS DECISION ON BORMANN, THE COURT SIMPLY CLASSIFIED HIM AS "MISSING."

THE BRITISH SAID THAT IT WAS CLEAR THAT BORMANN HAD BEEN WITH HITLER AND OTHER HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS IN THE BERLIN CHANCELLORY ON APRIL 30.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, BORMANN AND A PARTY OF FOLLOWERS TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH THE LINES AND ESCAPE, ACCORDING TO THE VERSION PRESENTED TO THE TRIBUNAL. WHILE CROSSING A BRIDGE, A RED ARMY SOLDIER THREW A HAND GRENADE INTO THE PARTY. THREE SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN INTERROGATED. TWO CLAIMED BORMANN WAS DEAD WHILE ONE SAID HE WAS WOUNDED, THE BRITISH REPORT SAID.

SINCE POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF DEATH COULD NOT BE OBTAINED, NOTICES WERE PUBLISHED FOR FOUR CONCURRENT WEEKS IN FOUR BERLIN NEWSPAPERS. WEEKLY ANNOUNCEMENTS ALSO WERE MADE OVER THE RADIO ADVISING BORMANN OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM.

THE SOVIET, U.S. AND FRENCH PROSECUTORS CONCURRED IN THE BRITISH SUGGESTION THAT THE TRIAL OF BORMANN PROCEED IN ABSENTIA.

M511AES

HOD DACHAU (ATROCITY) XXX DETAIL - DONNE -

HE TESTIFIED HE SAW EMIL MAHL, STILL ANOTHER DEFENDANT, HANG A PRISONER "JUST LIKE A PROFESSIONAL HANGMAN--AND AS SUCH HE WAS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE CAMP."

PS533PES

NIGHT LEAD CABINET

ROME, NOV 17-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL PARTY TONIGHT INFORMED THE OTHER FIVE PARTIES OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI'S COALITION CABINET THAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE BROADENED.

THE LIBERALS, WHO HAD THREATENED TO RESIGN FROM THE CABINET IN A CLASH WITH LEFTISTS OVER ELECTION LAWS AND FASCIST PURGE MEASURES, SET FORTHER THEIR STAND IN A LENGTHY LETTER WHICH REVIEWED ITALY'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION.

WHETHER THE PIVOTAL CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE LABOR DEMOCRATS WOULD SUPPORT THE LIBERAL POSITION WAS REGARDED AS THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN WHETHER A SERIOUS CABINET CRISIS WOULD DEVELOP. LEFTWING SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS AND ACTIONISTS ALREADY HAVE DECLARED THEY OPPOSE CHANGING THE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE.

THE LIBERALS' LETTER SAID THE "ITALIAN PEOPLE MUST BE ABLE TO COUNT ON THE ACTION OF A GOVERNMENT COMPOSED NOT ONLY OF MEMBERS OF SIX PARTIES BUT ALSO OF MEN WHOSE EXPERIENCE AND PRESTIGE WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO GREATER EFFICIENCY AND INCREASE THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD."

MT1039PES

ROME, NOV 17-(AP)-THE LIBERAL PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HOLDING THE FATE OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI'S SIX-PARTY COALITION GOVERNMENT, PROMISED TO INFORM THE OTHER PARTIES SOME TIME TODAY WHETHER THE LIBERALS WOULD CONTINUE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A 48-HOUR DISCUSSION OF PARTY LEADERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. OTHER PARTIES ALSO WERE IN SESSION, PONDERING THEIR COURSES SHOULD THE LIBERALS WITHDRAW.

NIGHT LEAD PORTUGAL

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LISBON, NOV.17-(AP)-PORTUGAL WILL VOTE TOMORROW IN A NATION-WIDE ELECTION OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS FREE-- BUT THERE WILL NOT BE A SINGLE CANDIDATE ON THE BALLOT WHO OPPOSES THE DICTATORSHIP OF PREMIER DR.ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

ALTHOUGH THE ELECTION IS OBVIOUSLY A BID BY PORTUGAL TO RETURN TO THE GOOD GRACES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, VOTERS WILL HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ENDORSE THE 19-YEAR-OLD DICTATORSHIP IF THEY BALLOT.

SO FAR, THE ONLY OPPOSITION TO THE PREMIER HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY THE POLITICALLY WEAK INTELLECTUAL CLASS, WHICH HAS ATTEMPTED TO PERSUADE VOTERS TO STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS TOMORROW, IN SILENT PROTEST AGAINST SALAZAR.

SALAZAR HAS RELEASED SOMEWHAT HIS TIGHT CENSORSHIP OVER THE DOMESTIC PRESS, AND ONE LISBON PAPER EVEN PRINTED AN OPEN LETTER FROM A READER TERMING THE ELECTION A "FAKE." BUT SUCH LETTERS HAVE BEEN THE EXCEPTION.

THE SUCCESS OF THE "SILENT PROTEST" CAMPAIGN CANNOT BE MEASURED UNTIL THE VOTES ARE COUNTED. OF PORTUGAL'S 7,000,000 POPULATION, LESS THAN ONE SEVENTH--943,274-- ARE REGISTERED AS QUALIFIED VOTERS.

B724PES

VIENNA, NOV. 17 --(AP) PRINCE OTTO OF HAPSBURG, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SECRETLY VISITED INNSBRUCK LAST WEEK

30.24 - 3/1772

AN AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED TODAY. [redacted]

[redacted].

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRINCE OTTO VISITED HIS UNCLE ARCHDUKE EUGENE TO DISCUSS THE MONARCHIST MOVEMENT, AND LEFT YESTERDAY FOR PARIS WHERE HE IS LIVING AT PRESENT.

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SF. MORANS 17201 6.10 P.M.

JERUSALEM, NOV 17-(AP)-JEWISH FATALITIES INCIDENT TO RIOTING THIS WEEK AT TEL AVIV OVER NEW BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR PALESTINE HAVE RISEN TO SEVEN WITH THE DEATH OF ANOTHER OF THE INJURED LAST NIGHT.

AUTHORITIES REPORTED NO FURTHER INCIDENTS IN THE CITY OTHER THAN THE ARREST OF A FEW CURFEW VIOLATORS.

EZ1140AES

CHUNGKING, NOV. 17-(AP)-SOLDIERS AT THE AMERICAN BASE IN CHUNGKING WILL HAVE SOMETHING SPECIAL IN THE SHAPE OF PIES THIS THANKSGIVING. THEY'LL BE ROUND INSTEAD OF THE TRADITIONAL ARMY SQUARE MODEL.

ACCEPTING A MADE-TO-ORDER CONSIGNMENT OF 100 ROUND TINS FOR BAKING THE PIES, BRIG.GEN.PAUL W.CARAWAY, WHO SUGGESTED THE CHANGE. DECLARED. "ROUND PIES ARE MORE PERSONAL THAN SQUARE ONES."

SHANGHAI, NOV. 17-(AP)-BECAUSE OF THE GREAT CONGESTION SALUTING REGULATIONS IN THE SHANGHAI AREA WERE ABOLISHED TODAY AS IMPRACTICAL BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER. HENCEFORTH, HE SAID, SALUTING WILL BE REQUIRED ONLY ON DUTY.

THE GENERAL ALSO ADDED THAT WHILE HE WANTED THE OFFICERS AND MEN TO KEEP THEMSELVES WELL-GROOMED, HE DID NOT WANT THEM TO SPEND MONEY "DOLLING UP,"--SINCE MOST OF THEM WOULD BE GOING HOME SHORTLY.

HONOLULU, NOV. 17-(AP)-FAILURE OF GROUND AND AIR CREWS TO DETERMINE THAT A CONSOLIDATED LIBERATOR TRANSPORT WAS CARRYING SUFFICIENT GASOLINE WAS BLAMED TODAY BY AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FOR THE FORCED LANDING AT SEA NOV.3 WHICH COST THE LIVES OF 18 OUT OF 26 PERSONS ABOARD.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM O.RYAN, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, AUTHORIZED RELEASE OF THE COMMITTEE'S PRELIMINARY FINDINGS.

THE REPORT SAID WEATHER CONDITIONS, INCLUDING HEAVY RAIN, PRIOR TO AND AT THE TIME OF DEPARTURE MAY HAVE CAUSED AIR AND GROUND PERSONNEL TO NEGLECT DUTIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHECKING AND SERVING OF THE AMOUNT OF GASOLINE IN THE TANKS.

EARLIER THIS WEEK, THE HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN SAID IT HAD LEARNED THAT TWO GROUND CREWS BECAME MIXED UP, EACH THINKING THE OTHER HAD FUELLED THE PLANE. THE TRANSPORT WENT DOWN AND BROKE IN TWO AT SEA APPROXIMATELY 450 MILES NORTHEAST OF OAHU WHILE FLYING TO THE UNITED STATES. EIGHT SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP AND SEVEN BODIES RECOVERED.

THE PRELIMINARY REPORT NOTED:

"FAILURE OF THE GROUND CREW PERSONNEL VO PROPERLY PERFORM REQUIRED DUTIES.

"FAILURE OF THE HERETOFORE RELIABLE FLIGHT CREW TO PERFORM REQUIRED DUTIES ON THE GROUND PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FROM HICKAM FIELD.

"FAILURE IN THE AIR TO PERFORM THE REQUIRED INSPECTIONS AND FLIGHT CHECKS.

"LACK OF SUFFICIENT GASOLINE ABOARD THE PLANE TO COMPLETE A FLIGHT TO THE WEST COAST."

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THE AIR AND GROUND CREWS WERE EMPLOYED BY A CIVIL CONTRACT OPERATOR.

THE REPORT SAID THAT FURTHER STUDY WOULD BE NECESSARY BEFORE PLACING RESPONSIBILITY ON SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS AND TAKING PROPER DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

JQ1118PCS

HONOLULU, NOV. 17-(AP)-THE PERSONAL VALUABLES OF OTTO KUEHN, GERMAN ESPIONAGE AGENT ONCE SENTENCED TO DIE FOR HIS PART IN EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, WILL BE SOLD HERE MONDAY.

THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN SAID CAMERAS, GEMS, ERMINE, SILVER AND OTHER VALUABLES WOULD GO ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

KUEHN, GERMAN AGENT IN HAWAII, WAS SENTENCED TO BE SHOT IN FEBRUARY, 1942. HIS SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO 50 YEERS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HE NOW IS IN LEAVENWORTH FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

JQ845PCS

TOKYO, NOV. 17-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY ABOLISHED ITS COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW, DRAFTED IN 1872 UNDER THE EMPEROR MEIJI. NEARLY 3,000,000 JAPANESE SERVICEMEN STILL OVERSEAS WERE EXCEPTED UNTIL THEY ARE REPATRIATED AND DEMOBILIZED.

WW548APS

NITE LEAD YAMASHITA (390)

MANILA, NOV. 17-(AP)-GRUESOME DETAILS OF JAPANESE BARBARITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES FADED INTO THE BACKGROUND AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA TODAY AS THE MILITARY COURT HEARD EVIDENCE TENDING TO SHOW THAT JAPANESE NAVY MEN NOT UNDER YAMASHITA'S CONTROL COMMITTED ATROCITIES HE IS ACCUSED OF HAVING PERMITTED.

YESTERDAY VICE-ADM. DENSHICHI OKOOCHI TESTIFIED THAT THE ARMY--NOT THE NAVY--WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL JAPANESE FORCES IN THE ISLANDS DURING THE PERIOD OF ALLEGED ATROCITIES EARLY THIS YEAR. TODAY LT.GEN. SHIZUWO YOKOYAMA PASSED THE BUCK BACK TO THE NAVY, TESTIFYING THAT NAVAL FORCES DEFENDING MANILA WERE "VIRTUALLY ON THEIR OWN" AND YAMASHITA HAD PRACTICALLY NO CONTROL OVER THEM.

YOKOYAMA SAID HE HIMSELF TOOK CHARGE OF VARIOUS NAVAL UNITS, BUT THROUGH THEIR COMMANDERS ONLY, IMPLYING THAT THESE MAY HAVE PERMITTED MANY ACTIONS WHICH YAMASHITA NEVER HEARD ABOUT.

ASKED WHAT ORDERS HE HAD RECEIVED FROM YAMASHITA CONCERNING THE KILLING OF FILIPINO CIVILIANS, THE WITNESS SAID YAMASHITA HAD

SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED HIM TO "BE FAIR WITH ALL FILIPINO PEOPLE AND HANDLE THEM WITH CAUTION."

IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS SEVERAL WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT YAMASHITA HAD ISSUED A RUTHLESS ORDER TO "KILL ALL FILIPINOS AND BURN THEIR CITIES."

YAMASHITA, WHO TOOK NOTES FURIOUSLY WITH FREQUENT SCOWLS WHILE THE ADMIRAL YESTERDAY WAS ATTEMPTING TO PUT THE RESPONSIBILITY INTO THE ARMY'S LAP, SCRIBBLED VOLUMINOUSLY AGAIN AS HIS ARMY COLLEAGUE TOLD THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TALE.

YOKOYAMA ALSO WAS ASKED IF HE KNEW OF THE LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIANS KILLED IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, WHERE MORE THAN 25,000 PERSONS WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED BY THE JAPANESE.

"I FIRST LEARNED OF THIS," HE REPLIED, "AFTER COMING OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS AND GOING INTO A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP."

HE SAID HE ALSO HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF CIVILIANS BEING FORCED TO STAND IN MANILA STREETS UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ATTACKS.

A14KX

EARLIER WITNESSES TODAY TOLD OF THE EXECUTION OF THREE AMERICAN AIRMEN ON BATAN (CORRECT) ISLAND, ONE OF THE NORTHERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP, AND THE TORTURE AND MURDER OF A FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPER.

A MEDICAL OFFICER'S STATEMENT INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION DESCRIBED TORTURE MARKS FOUND ON THE BODY OF THE CAVALRYMAN INDICATED HE HAD BEEN REPEATEDLY BAYONETED, HIS FEET BURNED AND A FINGERNAIL TORN OUT.

RAFAEL PUNO, A FILIPINO WHO SERVED AS INTERPRETER WHILE HELD AS A PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE, DESCRIBED HOW A BAILED-OUT AIR-FORCE CAPTAIN WAS TIED TO A TREE AND BAYONETED, THEN FLUNG INTO A SHALLOW GRAVE WHILE STILL BREATHING.

B-RA/B425PCS NM

TORTURE AND MURDER OF A FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPER. ADD MANILA (Yamashita) XXX Trooper

A MEDICAL OFFICER'S STATEMENT INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION DESCRIBED TORTURE MARKS ON THE BODY OF PVT. WADE GENSEMER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, A CAVALRY PATROL MEMBER CAPTURED NEAR CARAGARA IN NOV. 1944. THE REPORT STATED THE BODY BORE BAYONET WOUNDS, A FINGERNAIL HAD BEEN REMOVED AND THE FEET SHOWED EVIDENCE THEY HAD BEEN BURNED.

RAFAEL PUNO, A FILIPINO WHO SERVED AS INTERPRETER ON BATAAN, DESCRIBED THE DEATH OF CAPT. WILLIAM BURGH, A DOWNED AIRMAN, ABOUT NOV. 20, 1944. THEY SAID BURGH FIRST PLEADED WITH THE JAPANESE LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE OF THE EXECUTION PARTY, BUT BRAVELY MADE NO OUTCRY WHEN THE NIPPONESES TIED HIM TO A TREE AND BAYONETED HIM. PUNO SAID THE OFFICER WAS STILL MOVING WHEN THE JAPANESE DRAGGED HIM TO A SHALLOW GRAVE AND KICKED DIRT OVER HIM.

THE PROSECUTION SAID TWO OTHER AIRMEN WERE EXECUTED THERE ABOUT THE SAME TIME.

LT. GEN. W.D. STYER, DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR, CONTINUED TO IGNORE A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS THROUGH WHICH THE DEFENSE SEEKS TO REMOVE THE CASE FROM ARMY JURISDICTION AND PLACED IT IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURTS.

IN TOKYO, MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS EXPLAINED THAT STYER HAS FULL AUTHORITY IN ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE TRIAL.

WWA30APS

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KOREA, NOV. 17-(AP)-IN AN EFFORT TO SOLVE ONE OF KOREA'S THORNIEST PROBLEMS MAJ. GEN. ARCH V. ARNOLD, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERSONNEL REVIEW BOARD TO JUDGE KOREANS IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOY WHO HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF PRO-JAPANESE ACTIVITY AND SENTIMENT PRIOR TO THE JAPANESE SURRENDER.

ARNOLD'S MOVE WAS AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF OFT-REPEATED CHARGES BY AMG CRITICS THAT IT HAD UNWITTINGLY HIRED KOREANS KNOWN FOR THEIR COLLABORATIONIST ACTIVITIES. THE PHRASE "INTER-PRETERS' GOVENMENT" HAS BEEN USED BY SOME CRITICS, WHO ALLEGE THAT SUCH KOREAN ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO INFLUENCE MILITARY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

COUPLED WITH THE QUESTION OF THE PATRIOTISM OF ALLEGED COLLABORA-TIONISTS ARE POLITICAL ANGLES. IN MOST CASES THE BETTER-EDUCATED KOREANS REPRESENT THE WEALTHIER AND MORE CONSERVATIVE CLASSES, WITH CORRESPONDING IDEAS RANGING TO THE EXTREME RIGHT. THEIR PRESENCE IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SET-UP AUTOMATICALLY DRAWS THE CHALLENGE AND OPPOSITION OF LIBERALS AND EXTREME LEFTISTS.

RA819PCS

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TIENTSIN, NOV. 17-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. DEWITT PECK, RETURNING TODAY FROM CHINWANGTAO, DESCRIBED THE FIRING ON HIS TRAIN WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY BY REPUTED CHINESE COMMUNISTS AS "CLOSE--SO CLOSE, IN FACT, WE HAD TO DUCK."

THE MARINE GENERAL SAID THAT ALL WAS QUIET IN THE SECTOR LATE TODAY AND THAT TRAIN SERVICE, INTERRUPTED BY SABOTAGE AND THE EXPLOSION OF MINES, HAD BEEN RESTORED.

"WE WERE FIRST FIRED UPON ON THE MORNING OF THE FOURTEENTH," PECK SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. "AFTER WE LEFT TANGSHAN FOR CHINWANGTAO NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KUYEN OUR TRAIN WAS STOPPED BY TORN-UP RAILS.

"THE WORK TRAIN THAT PRECEDED US BEGAN MAKING REPAIRS AND THE FIRING WAS RESUMED AGAINST THE WORKMEN. I THINK IT WAS AIMED AT THE WORKMEN TO KEEP THEM FROM FIXING THE RAILROAD."

MARINE GUARDS WERE THROWN AROUND THE WORKMEN, PECK CONTINUED "AND THEY RETURNED THE FIRE."

"THERE WAS NO TRIGGER-HAPPY SHOOTING," HE ADDED. "THESE MARINES ARE PRETTY BATTLE WISE."

RA815PCS

WASHINGTON, NOV 17-(AP)-HERBERT V. EVATT, AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, BELIEVES ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE WORKED OUT TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES BASES IN AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY ON A RECIPROCAL BASES.

HE GAVE THIS OPINION IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS AFTER AN ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB YESTERDAY.

EVATT ALSO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE U.S. WILL BE GIVEN WHATEVER BASES IT WANTS IN THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

IN HIS ADDRESS, EVATT RENEWED HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY SINGLE-NATION VETO RULE IN THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION. HE ASSERTED A MAJORITY VOTE SHOULD PREVAIL, ALTHOUGH THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES HAS DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIA IS INSISTING UPON A UNANIMITY RULE IN ANY CONTROL COUNCIL FOR JAPAN. UNDER THIS SYSTEM, A PROTEST BY ONE NATION COULD BLOCK ACTION.

GG938AES NM

30.24—31719

PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON,NOV 17-(AP)-ACTION TO SET ASIDE MORE AIRLINE SEAT SPACE FOR HOME-BOUND SERVICE MEN POURING INTO WEST COAST PORTS MAY BE ANNOUNCED EARLY NEXT WEEK, INDUSTRY OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, G.R.THORNTON, TWA DISTRICT MANAGER, SAID AIRLINES ARE REFUSING TO TAKE CIVILIAN RESERVATIONS AFTER NOV. 24 AND OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON ON PLANS FOR THE SERVICE MEN ARE EXPECTED MONDAY.

IT WAS REPORTED THERE THAT THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION HAS COMMANDEERED 70 PER CENT OF EAST-BOUND AIRLINE RESERVATIONS EFFECTIVE NOV. 25 BUT AN ODT SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT NO SUCH ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED AND SUCH A STEP COULD NOT BE TAKEN WITHOUT AN ORDER.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY LOOKING TOWARD GREATER EASTBOUND TRAVELING FACILITIES FOR THE MEN. ONE OF THE INDUSTRY OFFICIALS WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME SAID SOMETHING WILL BE DONE BUT A DECISION HAS NOT BEEN REACHED ON DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

AIRLINE REPRESENTATIVES WILL MEET IN CONFERENCE HERE MONDAY, AN OFFICIAL SAID. IT WAS INDICATED THEY MAY REPORT TO GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AN ESTIMATE OF SEAT SPACE THAT MIGHT BE AVAILABLE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THE DISCUSSIONS HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE THE AIRLINES CONSIDER ACTION IS CERTAIN. THE PRINCIPAL AIM IS TO GET THE VETERANS HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE ODT SAID ARRIVAL OF THE VETERANS IS REACHING ITS PEAK WHICH WILL CARRY THROUGH UNTIL MARCH OR APRIL.

WESTBOUND AIR TRAVEL WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE CONTEMPLATED STEP.

SERVICE MEN HAD NO. 4 PRIORITIES BEFORE THE PRIORITY SYSTEM WAS ELIMINATED ON OCT. 15. A RUSH OF CIVILIAN RESERVATIONS HAS BACKED UP FAR AHEAD.

FIVE LINES HAVE BEEN OPERATING SPECIAL TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR THE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, USING ARMY PLANES, TO CARRY SERVICE MEN.

GG1149PES

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,NOV.17-(AP)-SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P.ANDERSON ISSUED THIS VICTORY LOAN STATEMENT TODAY:

"A NATION'S WAR PROBLEMS ARE NOT ENDED WHEN THE SHOOTING STOPS ANY MORE THAN THE PROBLEMS ON A FLOODED FARM ARE ENDED WHEN THE FLOOD WATERS RECEDE.

"THE END OF THE CRISIS IN BOTH CASES MEANS ONLY THAT THE TIME FOR CLEANING UP AND REBUILDING IS AT HAND.

"IT WILL TAKE MONEY TO PUT OUR WAR-TORN WORLD TO RIGHTS -- TO GIVE WOUNDED VETERANS NEEDED MEDICAL CARE, TO BRING SOLDIERS BACK HOME AND GET THEM STARTED ON LIVES AS CIVILIANS AGAIN, TO PROVIDE CARE FOR CHILDREN WHOSE FATHERS PAID FOR OUR VICTORY WITH THEIR LIVES.

"REMEMBER, THERE'S STILL A BIG JOB AHEAD. LET'S PAY FOR IT WITH VICTORY BONDS."

WASHINGTON,NOV.17-(AP)-MISS ANNA LORD STRAUSS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAID TONIGHT THE LEAGUE HAS ENDORSED THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN POLICY FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.

THE LEAGUE'S BOARD, MEETING HERE TODAY, URGED THAT THE THREE NATIONS ACT IMMEDIATELY TOWARD PUTTING INTO ACTION THE POLICY ANNOUNCED HERE THIS WEEK BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, MISS STRAUSS SAID.

THE BOARD ALSO URGED IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS, WITHOUT THE SO-CALLED FREE PRESS AMENDMENT, OF THE $550,000,000 ALLOTMENT FOR CURRENT NEEDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

"THE CRYING NEED FOR FOOD FOR EUROPE'S STARVING MAKES THIS ACTION IMPERATIVE," MISS STRAUSS SAID.

LH1015PES

A18 (400)

NEW YORK, NOV 17-(AP)-FIVE VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO FOLLOWED THE EUROPEAN WAR FROM THE INVASION OF AFRICA TO THE FALL OF BERLIN WILL PROVIDE A PLAY-BY-PLAY ACCOUNT OF THE NUERNBERG TRIALS, FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS AROUND THE WORLD.

HEADING THE STAFF WILL BE WES GALLAGHER, AP CHIEF OF BUREAU FOR GERMANY, WHO HAS BEEN ON HAND FOR MOST OF THE BIG EVENTS IN EUROPE DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS. HE WENT ABROAD IN 1939, WAS IN COPENHAGEN IN 1940 WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN DENMARK, AND IN GREECE THE FOLLOWING YEAR WHEN THE GERMANS MOVED IN. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE AP'S INVASION STAFF IN AFRICA IN 1942 AND COVERED MUCH OF THE TUNISIAN FIGHTING BEFORE RETURNING TO ENGLAND TO JOIN THE STAFF FOR THE INVASION OF FRANCE IN 1944.

WORKING WITH GALLAGHER WILL BE LOUIS LOCHNER, DANIEL DE LUCE, GEORGE TUCKER AND NOLAND NORGAARD. LOCHNER AND DE LUCE ARE PULITZER PRIZE WINNERS, THE FORMER FOR HIS 1938 REPORTING OF THE MUNICH CRISIS, AP CHIEF OF BUREAU IN BERLIN FOR ALMOST 20 YEARS, LOCHNER KNEW PERSONALLY A NUMBER OF THE MEN ON TRIAL.

DE LUCE COVERED THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG IN THE BALKANS, WENT LATER TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA AND WON THE 1943 PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS SECRET TRIP INTO YUGOSLAVIA FROM ITALY TO WRITE ABOUT THE OPERATIONS OF TITO'S PARTISANS. HE SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD BEFORE GOING TO MOSCOW AND BERLIN

BOTH TUCKER AND NORGAARD WENT THROUGH THE AFRICAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS, AND SINCE THE END OF THE WAR HAVE WRITTEN ABOUT MANY PHASES OF THE OCCUPATION.

FOR PICTURE COVERAGE OF THE TRIAL, AP HAS ASSIGNED PHOTOGRAPHERS B. I. SANDERS AND HENRY BURROUGHS.

AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO CORRESPONDENTS WILL HAVE 90 TO 100 OF THE 250 PRESS SEATS IN THE NUERNBERG COURTROOM. A PRESS CAMP TO ACCOMMODATE 400 CORRESPONDENTS IS BEING ESTABLISHED AT THE ESTATE OF EBERHARD FABER, THE GERMAN PENCIL MANUFACTURER, AND BUSES WILL SHUTTLE THE REPORTERS THE FOUR MILES TO THE COURTROOM.

THE U. S. ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION, IN CHARGE OF PRESS ARRANGEMENTS, WILL PROVIDE EVERY COURTROOM REPORTER WITH EARPHONES AND A SELECTIVE SWITCH ENABLING HIM TO TUNE IN ON A RUNNING TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN OR RUSSIAN. THERE WILL BE RADIO AND CABLE CIRCUITS DIRECT TO THE UNITED STATES, AND IN THE EVENT OF A BREAKDOWN IN COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, THE ARMY WILL MAKE AVAILABLE ITS SIX RADIO CIRCUITS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

FACILITIES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WHEREBY SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHERS MAY MAKE PICTURES IN THE COURTROOM. THEY WILL BE STATIONED IN BOOTHS FROM WHICH WINDOWS LOOK DOWN UPON THE COURTROOM AND AT VANTAGE POINTS AT THE FLOOR LEVEL LOOKING INTO THE ROOM FROM VARIOUS ANGLES.

ALL AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH NEWSPHOTOS AND NEWSREELS UNDER ARMY ARRANGEMENTS, WILL BE POOLED, WHILE THE RUSSIANS WILL MAKE THEIR OWN PICTURES. RADIOPHOTO FACILITIES ARE SCHEDULED TO BE AVAILABLE FOR TRANSMISSION OF PICTURES.

M&FW354AES

NEW YORK, NOV. 17-(AP)-COL.ROBERT R.MCCORMICK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DEMAND THAT GREAT BRITAIN EVACUATE ALL HER POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE LEST THEY BE USED AS BASES FOR FUTURE ATTACKS AGAINST THIS NATION--PERHAPS WITH ATOM BOMBS.

THE PUBLISHER SHARED A LUNCHEON PROGRAM OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION WITH WILLIAM L.BATT, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE RECENTLY DISSOLVED WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

BATT CONTENDED AMERICA MUST HAVE STRONG ALLIES TO WIN THE ECONOMIC PEACE, JUST AS SHE DID TO WIN THE WAR, AND SAID THE FIRST STEP WAS GETTING BRITAIN BACK ON HER ECONOMIC FEET.

EVACUATION OF ALL HER POSSESSIONS IN THIS HEMISPHERE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL THINGS, MCCORMICK SAID, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DEMAND FROM BRITAIN AS A CONDITION OF ANY "GIFTS OR LOANS."

DISCUSSING THE DEMANDS, MCCORMICK SAID "WE HAVE STILL ANOTHER DEMAND TO MAKE UPON GREAT BRITAIN, BOTH IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY AND OF NATIONAL SECURITY. IT IS TO EVACUATE ALL OF HER POSSESSIONS IN THIS HEMISPHERE."

"CANADA HAS FINALLY ACHIEVED HER INDEPENDENCE. THE SMALL COLONIES IN AND NEAR THE CARIBBEAN SEA ARE NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO DO SO. THEY ARE OF NO ECONOMIC VALUE TO THE EMPIRE, ALTHOUGH POLITICALLY THEY SUPPORT A NUMBER OF PLACE HOLDERS.

"THEY SHOULD BE SET FREE JUST AS CUBA WAS SET FREE. THEY HAVE BEEN USED IN THE PAST AS BASES TO ATTACK US, AND UPON OCCASION, AT NEED, COULD SO BE USED AGAIN PERHAPS TO LAUNCH ATOM BOMBS."

THE PUBLISHER ALSO ASSERTED THAT "WE CANNOT ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVILS BEING PERPETRATED ON HELPLESS PEOPLE BY THE BRITISH, DUTCH AND FRENCH USING AMERICAN LEND-LEASE WEAPONS TO FORCE NATIVES TO WORK IN RUBBER PLANTATIONS FOR $3.29 A MONTH--11 CENTS A DAY. WE MUST INSIST THAT THESE OUTRAGES STOP AT ONCE.

"THE BRITISH ARE IN INDIA, BURMA, MALAYA, AND JAVA ONLY BECAUSE THE AMERICAN DEFEATED THE JAPANESE."

HE SAID THE POUND BLOC, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS AN ARRANGEMENT AMONG MOST MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE AND SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND EGYPT TO TRADE WITH EACH OTHER ONLY IN POUNDS, WAS "EMPIRE PREFERENCE IN WHICH THE CONSTITUTED MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE GIVE TARIFF PREFERENCE TO EACH OTHER."

A32

"THESE ARRANGEMENTS," HE CONTINUED, "ARE ENTIRELY WITHIN THE RIGHTS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, BUT THEY ARE DISADVANTAGEOUS TO US AND WE HAVE A PERFECTLY GOOD RIGHT TO REQUIRE THEIR ABOLISHMENT OR MODIFICATION IN CONSIDERATION OF ANY GIFTS OR LOANS TO THE EMPIRE."

"HAVE LEND-GIFT IF YOU WILL, BUT GET QUID PRO QUO (SOMETHING IN RETURN) FOR AMERICA," MCCORMICK CONCLUDED.

BATT, PRESIDENT OF SKF INDUSTRIES, ASSERTED AMERICANS MUST HAVE FAITH THAT BRITAIN WOULD REGAIN HER PRE-WAR PROSPERITY AND PLACE IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND ADDED:

"ANYTHING WE DO TO HELP BRITAIN TODAY IS X X X A SOUND INVESTMENT IN A BUSINESS PARTNER, AND IT SHOULD HAVE SOUND BUSINESS-LIKE RESTRICTIONS.

"THERE WILL BE NUMEROUS CONCESSIONS WHICH WE MAY, IN FAIRNESS, ASK OF THE BRITISH. THIS IS A PROPER TIME TO ADVANCE THEM. WE HAVE NEVER HAD SHREWDER OR WISER REPRESENTATIVES THAN THOSE WHO ARE IN CHARGE OF THESE DISCUSSIONS FROM OUR SIDE, AND YOU AND I CAN HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR ABILITY AND JUDGMENT."

HE DID NOT INDICATE WHAT, IF ANY, CONSIDERATIONS HE THOUGHT SHOULD ACCOMPANY AID TO BRITAIN.

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION IS A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION FORMED AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR TO CONDUCT RESEARCH, PUBLISH TRACTS AND ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RW654PES

A98

(360)

NEW YORK, NOV 17-(AP)-HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES WAS IN A SITUATION IN WHICH IT WAS "ARMING AND BACKING ONE CHINESE ARMY AGAINST ANOTHER CHINESE ARMY AND THE STAKE APPEARS TO BE MANCHURIA."

"EXTRICATING OURSELVES FROM THE MILITARY SITUATION IN NORTHERN CHINA AND MANCHURIA X X X WILL BE ONE OF THE NEATEST TRICKS OF THE WAR IF WE CAN DO IT," BAILLIE DECLARED.

BAILLIE, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A 20,000 MILE TRIP THROUGH PACIFIC BATTLE AREAS, SPOKE AT A DINNER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SILURIANS, AN ORGANIZATION OF VETERAN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERMEN.

HE SAID CHIANG KAI SHEK "FINDS HIS ARMIES CONFRONTED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WHO EVIDENTLY HAVE NO INTENTION OF GIVING UP MANCHURIA AND THE AREAS THEY DOMINATE IN NORTH CHINA WITHOUT A FIGHT."

"THEY APPEAR TO BE IN POSSESSION OF SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF JAPANESE ARMS AND MUNITIONS, WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE SURRENDERED," HE SAID. "ON THE OTHER HAND, CHIANG'S TROOPS ARE ARMED, MUNITIONED AND TAKEN TO THE SCENE OF THE HOSTILITIES BY US.

"HERE IS A SITUATION IN WHICH WE ARE ARMING AND BACKING ONE CHINESE ARMY AGAINST ANOTHER CHINESE ARMY AND THE STAKE APPEARES TO BE MANCHURIA WHICH IS RIGHT WHERE THIS WAR STARTED IN 1931 WHEN THE JAPS OCCUPIED IT AND CHANGED ITS NAME TO MANCHUKUO."

AT THE DINNER, KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS GIVEN HONORARY MEMBERSHIP IN THE SILURIAN SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL AWARD FOR THE BEST EDITORIAL STAFF ACHIEVEMENT BY A NEW YORK CITY NEWSPAPERMAN IN 1945 WAS CONFERRED UPON WILLIAM L.LAURENCE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES FOR HIS ARTICLES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

HONORARY MENTION SCROLLS WERE PRESENTED TO EDMOND P.BARTNETT, CITY EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN, FOR HIS CONCEPTION AND MAKE-UP PRESENTATION OF THE IWO JIMA FLAG RAISING PHOTOGRAPH BY JOE ROSENTHAL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND TO ALBERT DEUTSCH OF THE NEWSPAPER PM FOR HIS ARTICLES ON CONDITIONS IN VETERANS' HOSPITALS AND FOR HIS CHALLENGE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SILURIAN SOCIETY IS COMPOSED OF ACTIVE AND FORMER NEWSPAPERMEN WHO SERVED ON A NEW YORK CITY EDITORIAL STAFF AT A DATE 25 YEARS PRIOR TO THEIR APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

MT1049PES

30.24-31721

(WX) CHARLESTON, S. C., NOV. 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY---PARTICULARLY THE ATOMIC BOMB---CAN BE FUNCTIONING IN TWO MONTHS.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES HELD OUT THAT POSSIBILITY IN A SPEECH HERE LAST NIGHT.

IN THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION PRONOUNCEMENT ON ATOMIC ENERGY SINCE THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTERS OF BRITAIN AND CANADA ISSUED THEIR DECLARATION THURSDAY, BYRNES SAID THE PERIOD OF THREE-NATION SECRECY ON INDUSTRIAL KNOW-HOW "NEED NOT BE UNNECESSARILY PROLONGED."

REFERRING TO THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION, THE SECRETARY SAID, "THIS CAN BE DONE WITHIN SIXTY DAYS."

HE EMPHASIZED AGAIN THE WILLINGNESS OF THIS COUNTRY TO EXCHANGE IMMEDIATELY THE BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND SAID THE THREE NATIONS "LOOK FORWARD" TO THE COOPERATION OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME, BYRNES CONCEDED THAT THE THREE-POWER PROPOSALS REPRESENTED "A VERY MODEST FIRST STEP IN WHAT IS CERTAIN TO PROVE A LONG AND DIFFICULT JOURNEY."

HE SAID AMERICANS SHOULD NOT "IMAGINE WISHFULLY THAT OVERNIGHT THERE CAN ARISE FULL-GROWN A WORLD GOVERNMENT WISE AND STRONG ENOUGH TO PROTECT ALL OF US AND TOLERANT AND DEMOCRATIC ENOUGH TO COMMAND OUR WILLING LOYALTY."

HENCE, BYRNES SAID, WHEN MR. TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTERS ATTLEE AND KING GOT AROUND TO DETERMINING HOW SOON THE KNOW-HOW OF ATOMIC ENERGY SHOULD BE SHARED WITH OTHER NATIONS, "ONLY ONE ANSWER WAS POSSIBLE."

"UNTIL EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS CAN BE DEVELOPED, IN THE FORM OF INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION OR OTHERWISE, THE SECRETS OF PRODUCTION KNOW-HOW MUST BE HELD, IN THE WORDS OF THE PRESIDENT, AS A SACRED TRUST---A TRUST IN THE EXERCISE OF WHICH WE ARE ALREADY UNDER DEFINITE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION," HE DECLARED.

THE CIVILIZED WORLD CANNOT SURVIVE AN ATOMIC WAR, BYRNES SAID, "BUT IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO BANISH ATOMIC OR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE."

"WE MUST BANISH WAR," HE SAID. "TO THAT GREAT GOAL OF HUMANITY, WE MUST EVER REDEDICATE OUR HEARTS AND STRENGTH."

QS446AES

A88CX

(170)

(CX) PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 17-(AP)-A UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PROFESSOR WAS HONORED BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES LAST NIGHT FOR HIS INVENTION OF THE BETATRON, ONE OF ATOMIC SCIENCE'S NEWEST TOOLS.

PROF. DONALD W. KERST, 34, WHO PLANS TO CREATE COSMIC RAYS IN HIS UNIVERSITY LABORATORY WITH HIS WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL X-RAY MACHINE, WAS GIVEN THE $3,000 CYRUS B. COMSTOCK AWARD. HE WAS SELECTED FOR THE HONOR IN 1943 BUT WARTIME SECRECY ON EVERYTHING INVOLVING THE ATOM PREVENTED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OR PRESENTATION THEN.

BETATRONS OF 2,000,000, 20,000,000 AND 100,000,000 VOLTS POWER ALREADY ARE IN USE. HE IS DESIGNING ONE OF MORE THAN 250,000,000 VOLTS TO PRODUCE THE COSMIC RAYS. THE 20,000,000 VOLT SIZE CAN PENETRATE 20 INCHES OF STEEL AND IS NEARLY READY FOR MEDICAL USE AGAINST CANCER.

KERST IS THE SEVENTH WINNER OF THE PRIZE ESTABLISHED IN 1907 BY GEN. CYRUS B. COMSTOCK, CIVIL WAR HERO AND MILITARY ENGINEER, FOR "THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OR INVESTIGATION IN ELECTRICITY OR MAGNETISM OR RADIANT ENERGY."

PRESIDENT F. B. JEWETT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESENTED THE AWARD AT A JOINT MEETING OF THE ACADEMY AND THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIE

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3024-31723

French, Russian Prosecutors Delay Opening of War Trials

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 18—(AP) French and Russian prosecution staffs, seeking a reversal of a ruling by the War Crimes tribunal, moved today to force the indictment of munitions-maker Alfried Krupp and to postpone the opening of the mass trial of former Nazi leaders now scheduled for Tuesday.

Soviet Assistant Prosecutor Col. Yuri Pokrovsky said he would ask the Interallied Prosecutors committee to request the postponement because of the illness in Moscow of his chief, Lt. Gen. Roman A. Rudenko. Pokrovsky said that Rudenko was suffering from malaria and would not be able to come to Nuernberg for 10 or 12 days.

French Assistant Prosecutor Charles Dubost said he would support the Russian request "as a matter of international courtesy."

France's chief prosecutor, Francois De Menthon, has been called back to Paris temporarily because of the de Gaulle political crisis.

Dubost meanwhile was informed that the tribunal would consider his formal demand for a public hearing tomorrow on a request by France, Russia and the United States that Alfried Krupp be substituted for his senile father as a defendant at the trial.

The tribunal's action yesterday in refusing to indict the 38-year-old munitions-maker, brought bitter protests from both the French and Russians, who said they were not present yesterday at the 21-second session when the British president of the court, Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, read the decision.

U. S. Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson, who also wanted a Krupp included in the mass trial, declined to comment. The British opposed the indictment of Alfried at this time.

Pokrovsky declared that the Soviet Union considered the munitions family heir as great a criminal as those now in Nuernberg cells.

The trial of Alfried's father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen Und Halbach, has been postponed indefinitely because the former munitions king is senile.

No Decision on Hess

The court has announced no decision on whether Rudolf Hess, who claims he is suffering from amnesia, would be brought to trial along with the other defendants. Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy, will be tried in Absentia.

A British psychiatric commission formally advised the tribunal that Hess is mentally incapable of defending himself in court, but was sane at the time he is alleged to have committed war crimes.

The decision of whether Hess will face trial probably will be announced by the tribunal tomorrow afternoon, after the British report is compared with recommendations of Russian, French and American psychiatrists.

"There was a time in Britain when Hess was completely insane," a British spokesman said. "His condition has improved. He is not now insane, but his basic personality is purely hysterical and he has a true amnesia. He is crafty and in some respects very sharp, but he remembers nothing of the past. When accused of crimes, he doesn't know what they are talking about."

Hess Under Observation

Observers who have studied Hess for the last three months have called attention to his ability to wiggle out of questions which only a very alert man could parry.

Defendant Julius Streicher, anti-Semite propagandist, was found sane and fully capable of defending himself by Russian, American and French psychiatrists. Streicher himself has maintained that he is sane, but the examination was conducted at the request of his counsel.

Representatives of the four prosecution staffs will meet tomorrow morning to thresh out the dispute over Alfried Krupp's indictment and the Russian request for postponement.

A spokesman for Jackson said, however, that "Nov. 20 is still a good bet for the opening date of the trial."

VON PAPENS PLAN DEFENSE

Two Germans Preparing For War Guilt Trials

Nuernberg, Nov. 18 (AP)—Two tall, thin men—one an indicted war criminal, the other a war prisoner—gazed at each other across a bare council table, under armed American guard, today and legally schemed how to defend the name of von Papen in the forthcoming Nuernberg war guilt trials.

Sixty-six-year-old Franz von Papen, senior, German attache in Washington in World War I days and Hitler's ambassador in Turkey during World War II, and his 34-year-old son, Franz, Jr., captured German Army captain, discussed together for nearly an hour their hopes to avoid linking the senior von Papen's activities with those of Nazi war criminals.

Still Prisoner Of War

"My father is optimistic—not like some of the others," the son said afterward. "One sees that he has been in prison for months but his mind is still vigorous."

Franz, Jr., for five years an armored reconnaissance officer, was captured with his father last April in the Ruhr pocket and was brought to the Palace of Justice a week ago from an American prison camp. Friday he was recognized as associate counsel on von Papen's defense staff.

"I am still a prisoner of war," he said, "and when the trial is over I expect to be sent back to one of your camps. I was in the same tier of cells here as my father until two days ago."

Qualifications Minimized

Captain von Papen minimized his legal qualifications, saying he had studied law at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and taken his degree in Berlin but afterward had practiced only a few months.

"However, I may be useful in assisting my father in reconstructing what has happened since 1932," he said.

"My father's defense is laboring under handicap because all of our family records were destroyed in the burning of our home in the Saar during the past year. I was never a member of the National Socialist party, nor was my father—a fact that seems to disappoint some Allied people when they ask about it. . . ."

Reds Bar Germans' Trips

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Hamburg radio said tonight that Germans traveling from the British to the Soviet occupation zone "for any reason whatsoever" would not be permitted to return. It said: "No traveling may be permitted unless for the purpose of settling in the Russian zone."

[According to the London radio, persons in the British zone also are barred from changing residence or subletting rooms unless they receive special permission. The broadcast, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said the measure was taken because it is impossible to feed and house persons always on the move.]

BAROTI-BEDE ACCEPTED

LONDON, Nov. 18—(AP) The Budapest radio said tonight the British government had accepted Stephen Barothi-Bede as Hungarian diplomatic representative in London. British recognition of the government of Premier Zoltan Tildy was announced last night.

TITO DENIES PERSECUTION

Says Church in Yugoslavia Was Not Harmed After Liberation

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Belgrade radio today quoted Marshal Tito as saying that reports of church persecution in Yugoslavia were "nonsense."

"There is talk of the persecution of the Church in Yugoslavia," Marshal Tito was quoted as saying in an interview with the French newspaper Humanite. "That is nonsense. After the liberation, nobody persecuted the Church, the priests or their flocks."

Marshal Tito said there were two churches in Yugoslavia, the Orthodox, "to which most of our people belong," and the Catholic, "whose main influence is in Slovenia and Croatia."

"The Orthodox clergy are, in the main, bound to the people and have adopted a loyal, patriotic attitude," he said. "A section of the Catholic clergy played a pernicious role during the war, particularly the high dignitaries."

500 Decoys Drew Bombs In Britain

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A network of 500 dummy cities, airfields, shipyards and other targets so realistic they blazed at night under enemy attack—caused thousands of tons of German bombs to drop harmlessly in open fields during the battle of Britain, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

Mock airfields drew even more raids than the real ones—443 compared with 434 on actual installations. The fields appeared so genuine Allied pilots had to exercise great care to avoid trying to land on them.

Revealing the scope of its decoy system for the first time, the ministry credited the mock targets with diverting 730 attacks from key cities and military installations, saving thousands of lives and preventing millions of dollars worth of property damage.

Graf Spee Conqueror Quits

Is One of Two Admirals Retired by the Royal Navy

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, whose cruiser force defeated the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee off the coast of South America in 1939, was retired today with the rank of admiral.

Also added to the Royal Navy's retired list was Admiral Sir Max Horton, who directed the fight against the German U-boat wolf packs in the North Atlantic as commander in chief of the western approaches to the British Isles.

Wire To Warsaw To Be Restored

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Warsaw radio tonight said radio and telegraph communications between Warsaw and the United States would be restored within two weeks.

ASSEMBLY FACES SHOWDOWN TODAY OVER DEGAULLE

Socialists Will Abstain from Voting on General's Resignation.

COMMUNISTS FIRM

Back Gouin to Head Government; Other Parties May Decide Issue.

PARIS, Nov. 18—(AP) The powerful Socialist party said tonight it would abstain from voting tomorrow afternoon, when the National Constituent assembly decides whether to accept or reject Gen. Charles De Gaulle's resignation as president.

The Communist party, which polls the greatest popular vote in France and has the greatest number of assembly seats, already has indicated it will vote against De Gaulle.

Political observers believed, however, that De Gaulle might possibly be reelected with votes of the popular Republican movement and rightwing parties.

The assembly vote tomorrow was requested by De Gaulle tonight in a letter to Assembly President Felix Gouin, who was himself presented as a candidate to succeed De Gaulle.

De Gaulle said that since he was unable to appear in the Assembly until he had formed a government, he had asked the deputies to confirm or deny the mandate they unanimously gave him just five days ago to form a government.

Climaxes Bitter Fight

The vote will climax a bitter political dispute that developed over the composition of the interim government that will rule France for seven months while the Fourth Republic's constitution is being drafted.

At a meeting of 15 spokesmen for the assembly's three large parties, the Communists declared that Gouin was the only man capable of heading a government of national unity.

De Gaulle's radio speech last night, explaining his resignation and implying the Communist party was a tool of Moscow, evoked a prompt reaction among Communist spokesmen and apparently ended hope of formation of a compromise cabinet under the general.

The Communist nomination of Socialist Gouin was interpreted as a bid for Socialist party support, but the Socialists stood pat on their earlier position—that they would join only a government which had the backing of all three parties. The third party—Popular Republican movement (MPR) — reserved judgment on the proposal.

The executive committee of the Socialist party convened shortly after the committee of 15 adjourned.

May Set New Date

Some Assemblymen predicted that the scheduled meeting of the Assembly tomorrow would merely receive De Gaulle's letter renouncing his mandate, and then set a date for the election of a new provisional president. This would allow additional time for any compromise to be worked out among the three parties.

The Communist political bureau termed De Gaulle's speech "contrary to democratic traditions" and a slur against the French Communist party and its 5,000,000 voters." The bureau asserted that the party would not vote to renew the general's mandate as provisional president, on the grounds that the speech had disqualified him as a leader of a "government of national unanimity."

In his nationwide broadcast, rebroadcast several times today, De Gaulle gave his reasons for failure to form a tripartite coalition cabinet, and said he could not grant Communist demands for one of three major cabinet positions—foreign affairs, war or interior—and still maintain a policy of "equilibrium between two great political powers."

The two great political powers were not named by De Gaulle himself but a spokesman identified them as Russia and the United States.

The political crisis reverberated throughout the country, student manifestations in favor of De Gaulle were reported from Bordeaux. The local headquarters of MRP at Lille was ransacked during the night, and photographs of De Gaulle were ripped off the wall and burned. De Gaulle himself remained at his suburban home at Neuilly.

Left wing newspapers laid down a barrage of criticism against the radio address, charging it was the speech of a candidate rather than a national leader.

The newspaper Combat declared De Gaulle must have known he was alienating the Communists and thus placing himself before the assembly as a factional leader.

The newspapers Figaro, Epoque and the popular Republican organ Aube supported De Gaulle's thesis that France must keep from be-

coming an American or Soviet "bridgehead."

"It is our national independence which is in play, that young liberty recovered at the price of the blood of martyrs," said Figaro.

Aube said the division among the three large parties in the assembly demanded De Gaulle's presence as head of government since he was the only strong personality able to maintain cohesion on a common program of reform.

G.I. WINS KISS

MARSEILLE, Nov. 18—(AP) Corporal Charles Hudgins, 21, of Norfolk, Va., the two millionth G.I. to be sent home from the European theater was kissed by a pretty Red Cross girl, Miss Mary Cash of Philadelphia, as he walked up the gangplank today. Hudgins, a veteran of 22 months overseas, saw action at Anzio and from southern France to the Rhine.

KRAMER TO APPEAL DEATH SENTENCE

LUENEBURG, Germany, Nov. 18—(AP) Two women and one man sentenced to hang for the tortures of Belsen and Oswiecim have accepted their fate, but eight others facing the gallows, including Josef Kramer, Irma Grese and Dr. Fritz Klein, will appeal, it was disclosed today.

Maj. L. S. W. Cranfield, defense counsel spokesman, said appeals will be lodged with Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery by 26 of the 30 defendants given sentences of death or imprisonment. They will contest both the convictions and the sentences.

The three resigned to die are Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26, head women's supervisor for the SS (Elite Guard), Juana Borman, 42, religious fanatic who gave up missionary work to join the SS, and Franz Hessler, SS member who aided in picking victims for the gas chamber where thousands died.

Sour-faced Herta Ehlert, 40, SS guard, who received a 15-year sentence, decided also against making any appeal.

In addition to Kramer, the camp commandant known as the "Beast of Belsen," his pistol-packing 22-year-old queen, Irma Grese, and the grey-haired Dr. Klein, five others who were sentenced to death are appealing. They are Peter Weingartner, Ansgar Pichen, Karl Francioh, Wilhelm Dorr and Franz Starfle.

The Belsen trial ended Saturday after nine weeks with five senior British officers of the high military court passing sentences on 30 of 44 defendants found guilty of committing atrocities and murders at Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps.

One camp functionary, Eric Zoddel, was given life imprisonment and 13 women and five other men prison terms ranging from one to 15 years. Fourteen were acquitted, including five women.

AMERICANS HUNT WEAPONS IN REICH

Troops Strike at Dawn in U. S. Zone in Second Raid Since Occupation.

FRANKFURT, Nov. 18 — (AP) American troops striking at dawn made a search throughout the United States zone today for "signs of organized resistance," weapons and black market hideouts.

The Army announced that all available troops were used in the raid. It was the second time since the occupation started that surprise searches were launched on a zone-wide basis.

There were no immediate reports from the field but soldiers said the search was so complete that everything violating military government regulations was confiscated down to chocolate bars given fraulein for favors.

Some American Army clothing was found. Special emphasis was placed, however, on search for guns, ammunition and "extra food and fuel" in the hands of Germans.

"Targets were assigned individual units and investigations of critical targets were completed by dark," Army headquarters said. "Some few investigations may not be completed until Monday."

Moving with speed that frightened German civilians who were aroused early this morning, troops threw road blocks across streets in key cities and checked every vehicle, military and civilian, as well as credentials of both Germans and refugees.

Gen. Truscott Appeals To German Newsmen

Garmish Partenkirchen, Germany, Nov. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the United States 3d Army, appealed to German journalists today to help the Allies "lead Germany to a respected place among the nations of the world."

"Hope of a new life in Germany rests largely with you," he told a group forming an editors' and publishers' association in the first free meeting of German newsmen since the Nazis' rise to power. "It is you, not Americans, who can best talk to your countrymen," he said.

The 26 representatives of Bavaria's seven licensed papers attending the meeting were urged by Truscott to teach democracy and "clearly define the errors of the past."

U.S. Officer Married To Hungarian Actress

Budapest, Nov. 18 (AP)—Major Joseph Gurley, former night editor of the Oregon City, Ore., *Enterprise* and now with the Air Transport Command here, was married yesterday to Miss Elizabeth Salamon, Hungarian actress, in a civil ceremony. Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Saginaw, Mich., was best man.

Gurley and his bride will leave here shortly for Belgrade, where he will be commanding officer of the ATC depot in Yugoslavia.

Czechs to Take Over 1,800 Plants

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Government reported today that Czechoslovakia's industrial nationalization program will involve the State's taking over 1,100 enterprises operating 1,800 plants.

U.S. Troops To Quit Prague

Prague, Nov. 18 (AP)—Czechoslovakia will bid farewell to American occupatio ntroops Tuesday, in an official ceremony at the Pilsen town square.

ion magazine "New Times" asserted today the atomic bomb "has served as a signal for incorrigible reactionaries of the whole world to begin a riotous agitation against the Soviet Union."

Public opinion in the United States and Britain, Alexander Sokolov said, was being coaxed continually toward anti-Soviet attitudes by underminers of peace "trying to convince Englishmen and Americans of the weakness of our country."

The magazine, in its column of "international notes," declared that peace-loving persons who believe the atomic bomb will automatically outlaw war should recall that Alfred Nobel once had similar ideas about his discovery of dymanite.

Sokolov asserted that the discovery of the atomic bomb has obscured the reasoning of many, including representatives of the press who earlier supported international collaboration.

He quoted a commentator in the Manchester Guardian as saying that "if war began soon, then damage could be less than if it began later." Sokolov asked if this meant that the commentator favored not only isolation but an attack on the Soviet Union "the quicker the better."

He said that some observers accuse the atomic bomb of causing trouble "as if the atomic bomb itself is guilty of everything, and not attempts to use it in foreign policy plays of force."

"Undoubtedly adventurers preaching for a new crusade against the Soviet Union are encouraged by known tendencies observed in American and English politics in recent times," he said. "These tendencies call forth apprehensions and uneasiness among healthy minded people."

He charged that some imperialists were tempted to consider a new war as a means of solving present complicated world problems, and of finding a way out of such unpleasant situations as those prevailing in Indochina, the Netherlands East Indies, Syria, Palestine, Greece Spain and Agentina.

Soviet Writer Says Atomic Bomb Stirs Agitation Against Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 18—(AP) A commentator in the Russian trade un-

Soviet Magazine Gives View On UNRRA Plan

Moscow, Nov. 18 (AP)—The magazine *New Times* said today that groups attacking democratic regimes in southeastern Europe had been furnished new ammunition by a proposal in the United States Congress which would ban American aid to countries refusing American correspondents free access to news of UNRRA activities.

The article said Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) during a recent European visit came to "the amazing discovery that the lone European country where UNRRA activity is properly carried out is Greece.

"This more than bold statement of the 'guardian of the press' in the American Congress more than knocks one off one's feet."

Envoy On Mission To London

Moscow, Nov. 18 (AP)—Canadian Ambassador Dana Wilgress left Moscow for London by air today on a mission reported to be connected with Anglo-American-Russian questions, including the atomic bomb. Wilgress planned to visit the British capital for about 30 days.

Generalissimo Stalin's picture appeared today on the front pages of all newspapers in connection with the observance of Russia's artillery day, but the significance was not clear.

There was no announcement whether he had returned from his vacation. The official order of the day marking the celebration was signed by Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, deputy commissar of defense.

Twenty volleys at 7 o'clock tonight from the guns of the garrison of Moscow and other big cities reminded the nation of the wartime achievements of its artillerymen.

A *Red Star* editorial said as many as 20,000 guns had participated in a single operation during the war and that the Stalin artillery plant alone produced 100,000 guns during the war.

Bandits Capture Italian Village And Loot It

Rome, Nov. 18 (AP)—Banditry in Italy reached new heights of audacity, it was reported today, when a gang of 50 men captured the village of Gaggio Montano, in the mountains near Bologna, and held it for six hours while they took 15,000,000 lire ($150,000) from the local bank and looted homes.

Pope Says Spaniards Should Be Grateful

Vatican City, Nov. 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a radio address to a celebration in Madrid of the first centenary of the Apostolate of Prayer today, said Spaniards should be grateful for being spared the horrors of World War II.

"In some dark hours of history, God lifts His almighty hand and lets the four horesemen of the Apocalypse ride through and crush everything under the bronze hoofs," the Pope said. "Thus God punished those who have transgressed."

The Pope praised Spanish "religious zeal" and Spain's contribution of saints to the Catholic Church.

Portugal Elects New National Assembly

Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 18 (AP)—Delegates to Portugal's National Assembly were chosen today in a quiet election after a 40-day political campaign, in which Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar heard his regime criticized by the opposition for the first time in eighteen years.

Opposition leaders presented no candidates against Salazar, contending they did not have sufficient time to prepare for the election. The Assembly, therefore, will be strictly a one-party body.

Apparently Salazar wanted to test public estimation of his rule. The only hint he will get is in the size of the vote. Even then, opposition leaders contend, the figures will not be representative, since a majority of Democrats and Liberals refused to register when Salazar refused their request to postpone the elections. Of Portugal's 7,000,000 population less than one seventh—943,274—registered for the elections.

GREEKS ASSAIL ALLIED OFFERS

100,000 Demonstrate Against Recognition Of Albania

Athens, Nov. 18 (AP)—More than 100,000 Greeks jammed historic Constitution Square today in a mass demonstration against British and United States offers of recognition of the Albanian Government and shouted in unison "We are going to fight" over Northern Epirus.

Greek Orthodox Bishop Panteleimon, of Argirocastro, Albania, told the multitude that recognition of Albania was "ridiculous" and "if the Allies do not give it (Northern Epirus) to us through justice we shall take it by strength."

The crowd took up his words and chanted "ridiculous."

Northern Epirus is the border area now a part of Albania which Greeks claim is historically, culturally and ethnically theirs. It has been a part of Albania since 1914, was taken by the Greeks in their fight with the Italians in the war just closed and reoccupied by the Axis when the Germans overran Greece.

Seven streets leading to Constitution Square were packed with cheering, shouting Greeks in what observers described as the biggest mass demonstration in modern Greek history. Leaders of professional, labor and scientific organizations charged the Allies were deserting their ally Greece.

Comment By Premier

Half a dozen crippled veterans of the Albanian-Italian campaign were lifted to the shoulders of the crowd amid shouts of "Let the Allies see it."

At mention of Albanian Premier Enver Hoxhas, the demonstrators roared "Down with Hoxhas—death to Hoxhas."

Greek Premier Kanellopoulos, watching the demonstration from his hotel balcony, commented, "You see the population of Athens in mass meeting expressing with dignity and modesty the national pain for sufferings of their brethren in northern Epirus."

Others who joined in addressing the demonstrators from the balcony of the Athens bar, L. Plionis, president of the Greek ex-service men; and Photios Macris, chief executive of the General Confederation of Labor.

An organizing committee adopted a resolution protesting against recognition of the Albanian Government before settlement of the northern Epirus question. Other resolutions adopted contended that holding elections in northern Epirus was inadmissible under any Albanian regime, and demanded occupation of the province by Greek and Allied troops to protect the lives of the population until the question is settled.

3024-31735

Bulgaria Elects New Assembly After Rejecting U. S. Protest

W. B. KING

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 18—(AP) The election of a National Assembly—first held in Bulgaria since 1940—went forward tonight quietly, with indications of a large vote.

Sofia offered a typical Sunday atmosphere, with only a normal number of people on the streets. Loudspeakers throughout the city blared music and intermittently urged people to vote.

Sofia, a city of some 700,000 people, has 84 voting districts, and the flow of voters in each appeared to be constant.

The balloting was typical of any American city. One picked at random was in a school room, with desks and other paraphernalia pushed to one side.

Militiamen with bayoneted rifles, however, guarded voting rooms, and identification was necessary. In the voting room four men sat behind a long table. The voter entering first presented a certificate showing his right to vote, and the number of the certificate was checked against a list of voters.

Then he was handed a small blue envelope which was initialed by the president of the voting bureau, in the presence of the voter to insure its authenticity.

Prior to the start of voting the Bulgarian government replied to a note of warning from Washington.

The contents of the Bulgarian note were not made public, but unofficial sources said it merely contained a re-statement of the Fatherland Front contention that full democratic rights exist in Bulgaria

Large Vote Reported

(The Sofia radio said "A high percentage of the electorate" voted, and the opposition parties "have not taken part following their decision to boycott the elections."

There was no indication that either the United States note or opposition demands for a postponement would cause the government to alter its plans to submit to the people a single slate of candidates representing the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front.

The voters thus will be given two choices: They can vote for the Fatherland Front candidates for the National Assembly or they can abstain from voting. Opposition leaders urged their followers not to go to the polls.

The United States note said "There is no reason to believe the results of an election under (present) conditions will reflect the Bulgarian people's choice of a representative democratic government."

The statement added that "no steps have been taken since August to reorganize the present Bulgarian government to make it truly representative of democratic opinion."

The United States note was based upon a report from Mark Ethridge, Louisville, Ky., publisher, who spent two weeks here investigating the situation as a personal representative of President Truman. Ethridge's findings were made available to Russia and Britain, it was disclosed, but neither of them joined in the protest.

Election Once Postponed

Britain and the United States both had sent protests against original plans to hold the elections Aug. 26. After the protests were received the date was postponed to Nov. 18. Ethridge went to Moscow last week to present the American position to Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

(Moscow dispatches said Ethridge had left Moscow for Bucharest after seeing Andrei Vishinsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs. In Bucharest he will make a survey of the Romanian political situation.)

Opposition to the single slate of candidates was spearheaded by Nikola Petkov and four other former ministers in the Fatherland Front government who resigned because they claimed the government was Communist-dominated.

The opposition said the government was using force and terror to turn out a large vote and with this large vote on record, the government would go headlong into making Bulgaria a Communist state.

The government, on the other hand, said the opposition withdrew from the elections after it become apparent that the people were overwhelmingly behind the Fatherland Front.

Elections Are "Quiet"

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Nearly 97 per cent of the electorate in four Sofia districts voted in today's Bulgarian elections, the Moscow radio said tonight, quoting a Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch from Sofia. The dispatch was quoted as saying the elections took place "quietly and in an organized manner."

The percentage was as high as 99 per cent in one Sofia district, the Moscow broadcast said. It added that in several districts and villages voting was completed at 4 p. m., nine hours after the polls opened.

The broadcast said Georgi Dimitrov, founder of the Fatherland Front, voted at Sofia at 3:30 p. m. and received a "tremendous ovation" from crowds dressed in holiday attire. Crowds at Karnobat hoisted Premier Kimon Georgiev to their shoulders when he arrived to vote. In many villages voters went to the polls singing and playing national music.

SOVIET AREA AFFECTED BY REBELLION

Insurgents Said To Have Taken Railway Town Of Mianeh

Tehran, Iran, Nov. 18 (AP)—An Iran Government spokesman said tonight seven persons were killed in two days of fighting in the northern Iran province of Azerbaijan.

The spokesman said members of the Separatist "Democrat" party, armed with rifles and machine guns, already had captured the railway town of Mianeh and were marching toward Tehran, 250 miles to the southeast.

Occupation of Mianeh, the spokesman continued, was reported in a cable to Tehran Friday by the Governor of Zenjan in Khamseh province, 75 miles south of Mianeh on the Tehran railroad.

Three Towns Reported Isolated

His cable said one gendarme captain and four soldiers and two Mianeh railway station employés were killed in the fighting.

The Governor also said telephone communications were cut between Mianeh and Tabriz, about 110 miles northwest of Mianeh.

Azerbaijan is the most northwestern Iran province, adjoining the Soviet republic of the same name and bordering the Caspian Sea.

The Iran Government spokesman said advances of the insurgents had isolated three towns where there were Iran garrisons. He said insurgents were dressed in civilian clothes.

Council Of Ministers Meets

The spokesman reported that the fighters were advancing toward Zenjan and Kazvin, which is on the railroad to Tehran and about 90 miles northwest of the capital.

It was understood that the weapons wielded by insurgents were considered part of 100,000 Iranian rifles and machine guns handed over to the Russians when Red troops entered Iran in 1941.

The outbreak occurred in the area from which Iranians say they have been barred from sending gendarmes by Russian occupation forces.

The Council of Ministers met in an extraordinary session and instructed War Minister General Riazi and Chief of Staff General Ibrahim Arfa to ask the Soviet military attaché for an explanation. The Russian chargé d'affaires is ill.

Situation Called "Desperate"

The Soviet attaché promised to refer the matter to the commander in chief of Russian forces in Iran, General Sovetnikov.

A high-ranking Iran officer said the outbreak began two days ago and he termed the situation "desperate."

The Governor said the commanding general of the Iran division at Tabriz had asked permission of Russian authorities to send an officer to Tehran to report to the Government, but the Russians refused his request.

No indication has been given as to what other forces were involved in the fighting. Northwest Iran has been occupied by Russian troops. For several months some Iran leaders have complained that the Democrat party was agitating for independence from Tehran and that Russian troops interfered when Iran's police and military sought to restore control by the Government.

Reports circulated in Tehran today that the Allies had agreed to transfer twenty ships from the Japanese and Italian fleets to build up the Iran Navy.

These reports followed an announcement by the Iran Government that it had decided to reinforce its naval forces and patrol the nation's northern and southern shores, in an attempt to halt an increase in the illegal export of foodstuffs.

[In London, a British Admiralty spokesman said today he had no confirmation of the Tehran report.]

CHIANG'S FORCES MAKE NEW GAINS

Communists Admit Setback in Manchuria, Tighten Grip Inland.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 18—(AP) Chinese Communists conceded today that the Nationalists had seized a broadening foothold on the border of Manchuria, but the Reds were reported tightening their own grasp on the heart of the rich state in the wake of Russian withdrawals.

Chinese Nationalists announced Friday night that they had occupied the strategic border city of Shanhaikwan, north of the Great Wall, in an almost bloodless coup.

The Communists confirmed today that they had abandoned the city, although asserting that it was only after "severe fighting," and said they also had been forced out of two nearby townships.

The Communist announcement said 60,000 to 70,000 American-equipped Chinese Nationalist troops brought in by sea had attacked their positions in overwhelming strength, forcing the evacuation.

Gen. Tu Lin-Ming, commander of Nationalists forces for Manchuria, said he had asked the Communists to withdraw 50 kilometers about 31 miles) from the Tientsin-Mukden railroad and had made his sudden thrust when they failed to comply. He said the stroke would obviate the necessity of any amphibious operations along the Manchurian coast.

Chiang's Son Returns

Despite this acknowledged Communist setback, the return to Chungking of Chiang Ching-Kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, signified the sharpening nature of the Manchurian crisis.

Young Chiang had gone to Changchun, Manchurian capital, as special commissioner for foreign affairs, but he and other officials fled to avoid the danger of being caught by any sudden withdrawal of the Russian occupation forces and subsequent entry of the Chinese Communists.

The press here said young Chiang had resigned his appointment and would not return to Manchuria, while scheduled departure of various other officials for Manchuria had been postponed indefinitely.

One of the nine Manchurian provincial governors returned here with young Chiang, and Nationalist quarters said that the remaining eight provincial governors were expected here soon.

Nationalists attributed the situation to steady seepage of Chinese Communists into areas evacuated by the Russians, while the Nationalists are unable to enter in any force.

Comment Declined

There were unofficial expressions of bitterness here, but the standard official reply to all inquiries concerning maneuvers in Manchuria was "No Comment."

One Chungking paper said the situation was "critical," while some Chungking observers predicted that unless the Nationalists managed to establish themselves in Manchuria soon, a Separatist movement might well develop in that rich territory which Japan had established as the "independent" state of Manchukuo.

Despite Chungking pessimism, the Central News agency reported that the Nationalists and Communists had resumed their peace talks here Saturday afternoon in friendly fashion.

Previously it had been announced that a long delay was expectable in these talks because Communist leader Chou En-Lai was returning to his Yenan headquarters for advice. Today it was said that Chou would return here quickly with additional counselors.

Latin Americans in China Struggle for Existence

Mexican Official Reports 15 Died in Japanese Prisons

CHUNGKING, Nov. 18 (AP).—More than 200 Mexican nationals and several hundred other natives of Latin America—mostly of Chinese ancestry—now "are struggling for existence" in China, Alfonso Castro Valle, secretary of the Mexican Embassy here, declared today, after a two-week tour of the coastal regions of Canton, Macau and Hong Kong to register Mexican citizens.

Valle said he interviewed hundreds of persons born in Latin America who had suffered years of ill treatment at Japanese hands, particularly in Hong Kong prisons. Most of them were suffering from malnutrition and about fifteen died in confinement during the war, he added.

Valle said the majority of the Mexican citizens he saw will be repatriated as soon as investigations are completed and facilities become available.

Right-Side Traffic for China

CHUNGKING, Nov. 18 (AP).—Chinese traffic is scheduled officially to switch from the left to the right side of the road on Jan. 1—an event which even right-side conscious Americans here anticipate with trepidation. The new law was supposed to have taken effect more than a month ago, but at the last minute some one in authority decided that the populace would need more time to get used to the idea.

CONFLICT IN CHINA GRAVE, GATES WARNS

TSINGTAO, China, Nov. 18 (AP)—The American public generally "is not aware of the serious situation in China and the possibility of involvement of United States forces," Under-Secretary of the Navy Artemus Gates said today.

He said that no decision had been made on the possible future withdrawal of the Marines from North China. Mr. Gates declined to comment on questions concerning the Marines, and China's civil strife, but he said that he expected to make a detailed report to Secretary James Forrestal.

"Washington, at least the State,

Navy and War Departments, are aware of the problems" of the American position in China, but "the public tends to minimize the difficulties," Mr. Gates declared. The three-point policy for American forces in China, as announced by the Seventh Fleet commander, Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, is essentially the same as that understood in Washington, he said.

Admiral Barbey has recommended that American forces be used only to disarm and repatriate Japanese troops, to rescue Allied prisoners and to protect and repatriate American civilian internees. Mr. Gates declined to comment whether American Marines were being used for other functions.

The Under-Secretary and his party, with Edwin Pauley, American Reparations Commissioner, conferred with Admiral Barbey and Maj. Gen. Lemuel Shepherd, commander of the Sixth Marine Division. They plan to leave for Peiping tomorrow and then return to the United States.

Japanese Leaving Shantung

3,000 Sailors First to Depart from Chinese Province

TSINGTAO, China, Nov. 19 (Monday) (AP). — Repatriation of Japanese nationals from Shantung Province, China, was started Sunday with loading of 3,000 Japanese Navy personnel on three American LST's under the supervision of the 6th Marine Division.

A fleet of fifteen such ships will shuttle between this port and the Japanese homeland until the estimated 60,000 Japanese military personnel in the province are returned. It is planned to move 3,000 Japanese from Tsingtao every other day. Japanese civilians will be carried in Japanese merchant ships.

Army Keeping Tab On Shanghai Girls

Shanghai, Nov. 18 (AP) — Any Army man who suspects his Shanghai girl friend of collaborationist activities during the war can drop in at headquarters now and get a full report on her file—just for the asking.

The Army staff arranged it, because to have Americans dating known collaborationists "just doesn't look so good, you know," an intelligence officer explained.

None of the GI's seems to want any of the reports, however.

British Battle Tanks To Gain Railroad Yards In Soerabaja

Batavia, Java, Nov. 18 (AP)—British forces, opposed by Indonesian tanks and mortar fire, advanced approximately 1,000 yards in one sector of Soerabaja today as the eight-day battle for the Dutch naval base continued.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, pledged to the task of restoring peace in Java, rushed a three-man committee to Soerabaja to investigate the fighting in the hope that a solution could be found.

Meeting Unsuccessful

His action came after a meeting of Indonesian, British and Dutch leaders last night failed to find a formula for settling the dispute growing out of Indonesian demands for independence.

Disorders flared in at least two other areas, leaving two British officers dead, a British officer and a Dutch woman wounded and thirteen Dutch Ambonese soldiers wounded.

Charges High Pressure

The British view, after the failure of last night's conference, was that there is no power in Java today capable of exercising sufficient control over the country to restore order. They expressed disappointment that Sjahrir came to the meeting unprepared to make any commitments and seemed loath even to enter discussions.

Sjahrir, on the other hand, declared that M. E. Denning, British Foreign Office adviser to the Southeast Asia command, became "the spokesman for the Dutch in attempting to high pressure us into accepting Dutch proposals.

"Denning questioned us like a policeman questioning small boys," he said. "I told him I had my own personal opinions, but would not express them. All his questions will be submitted to the full cabinet and in due time Mr. Denning will receive our answer."

The conferees agreed to hold another meeting within five days, after Sjahrir had an opportunity to discuss the situation with his newly formed cabinet.

By that time Sjahrir will have had a report from the committee he sent to investigate the Soerabaja fighting. He gave the committee three days to complete its inquiry.

Critical Of Predecessor

Sjahrir, who has been critical of the previous native government's handling of the Soerabaja situation and of placing the entire blame on the British, said "there is much to be investigated as to our part in this affair.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Soerabaja appealed to the Chungking Government to take "urgent steps" to protect the 60,000 Chinese residents of the naval base from British shells and the Indonesian "scorched earth policy."

Chinese casualties in the fighting have been "very heavy" and the "fighting appears unlikely to end soon," Mei Chiao-liong, chairman of the chamber, said.

It was estimated by Chinese sources that 100 Chinese have been killed and 500 wounded since the Soerabaja fighting started.

Gain Railroad Yards

Chief British gains in Soerabaja were scored in the northeastern section of the city, where they made their 1,000-yard advance and gained control of the railroad yards.

At one point they were attacked by two Indonesian-manned Japanese medium tanks. One of the tanks was knocked out by a British Stuart tank. Seven other Japanese-made tanks were captured.

Press dispatches from Soerabaja said 27 Indonesians were killed in two clashes with British patrols.

Claims Planes Shot Down

An Indonesian partisan returning to Batavia from Soerabaja said: "The Indonesians are fighting magnificently and easily holding their ground." He claimed the Indonesians shot down three British Thunderbolt fighter planes yesterday.

A British statement said British casualties in the first seven days of fighting in Soerabaja were 18 killed and 95 wounded.

Thirteen Ambonese troops were wounded in a skirmish in central Batavia which started after Indonesian snipers opened fire on a truck in which the troops were riding. The skirmish lasted more than three hours.

In Semarang, two British officers were killed and one British officer and a Dutch woman wounded when a small band of Indonesians attacked the party's stalled automobile.

11 War Leaders Ordered Arrested by MacArthur

Matsuoka, Koiso, Matsui of Panay Fame on List

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (Monday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur ordered the arrest of eleven Japanese war leaders today, including militarists most prominently associated with the imperialistic decade and civilians linked with drawing Japan into the tripartite pact.

Among those named were Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, and Toshio Shiratori, one time Ambassador to Rome—both instrumental in tripartite negotiations—and General Sadao Araki, former War Minister; General Kuniaki Koiso, former Premier, and General Jiro Minami, once known as the brains of the militarist clique.

Also ordered arrested were General Shigeru Honjo, former commander in chief of the Kwantung Army and the man considered responsible for the Mukden incident; retired General Iwane Matsui, charged with the rape of Nanking and the bombing of the Panay, and Yoshihisa Kuzuu and Kazunobu Kanokogi, accused as leaders of the Black Dragon Society.

BAN ON AVIATION DECREED IN JAPAN

Industry to Be Wiped Out with Flying Barred; Radios to Be Restored.

TOKYO, Nov. 18—(AP) Japan's once-extensive civil aviation industry must be wiped out completely by the end of the year, Allied headquarters decreed today.

The directive forbade private flying, pilot training of any sort, ownership of flyable planes and any aerial research.

Another order instructed the Japanese government to restore to individuals the 4,000,000 radio receivers which were confiscated, wrecked or otherwise rendered inoperable during the war, when the government was fearful that its people would hear Allied broadcasts.

Still another bade the government to submit a complete catalogue of all Japanese art and religious treasures so as to preserve them for the people. This followed a government move to try to collect art works and trade them for food imports.

The sweeping aviation order, which headquarters said was designed to prevent any possibility of Japan preserving an air force nucleus for future aggression, outlawed all operation of private aircraft.

All government-sponsored organizations interested in commercial aviation or any of its aspects must be dissolved by Dec. 31.

This will force disbandment of the Japan Aviation association, a government-subsidized sports flying and pilot training organization, the 17,000,000-yen Japan Airways, Ltd., and two research groups.

Ownership or manufacture of working models of planes or balloons is prohibited, as is teaching or research in aeronautics, aerodynamics and Allied fields.

The Japanese Civilian Aeronautics bureau is to be converted to handle railway and shipping inspections. Besides its numerous regional offices and large headquarters, the bureau has operated a training school which now has about 4,500 students with ten flyable planes.

The monopolistic Japan Airways, which formerly operated throughout East Asia, has been operating only a limited courier service within Japan since Oct. 10 under American permission. The concern reported that it possessed 102 planes, of which only half were serviceable. It already has started dissolution.

Even the air courier service of leading Tokyo newspapers, which had used planes because of inadequate ground transport, is being ended. The papers own 45 planes.

Radios Restored

The lack of newspaper distribution, both because of transport troubles and shortages of newsprint, was given by Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin as the reason for the order restoring private radio sets.

"The Japanese are relying on the radio for news and recreation, and this will give the people increasingly important means of listening to free speech," said Akin, who is chief of civil communications for the occupation forces.

The directive provides that by Dec. 1 the government must submit a detailed plan to replace all receivers lost or rendered inoperable by war damage or other reasons.

Alanbrooke Calls on MacArthur

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived today with a party of British officers and lunched with General Douglas MacArthur. He declined a request by English and American newspapermen for an interview.

Kurusu, Japanese Envoy, Tells of Negotiations

By RUSSELL BRINES

KARUIZAWA, Japan, Nov. 18.—(AP) Saburo Kurusu, Japan's special envoy to Washington before Pearl Harbor, said today a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet and another influential but unofficial American worked closely with Japanese diplomats in an effort to prevent the war.

Kurusu, in an interview, declined to reveal the names of the men. He said they were principals in conversations behind the "front negotiations" with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

(Similar information was disclosed Thursday at the congressional Pearl Harbor investigation at Washington in exhibits of Japanese code messages sent to Tokyo as war clouds gathered over the Pacific.

(The decoded messages said that "in addition to carrying out front negotiations with the President and Hull, we have worked directly through cabinet members having close relations with the President and through individua's equally influential."

Secrecy Urged

(The message enjoined Tokyo to "please keep this point strictly secret" because of "its delicate bearing on the State department.")

Kurusu said the Japanese embassy in Washington asked Tokyo to maintain secrecy concerning the parallel conversations to avoid giving the U. S. State department the impression that "we were going behind its back."

He reported the backstage peace efforts closely paralleled the official negotiations and were designed for the same purpose—to prevent or postpone war.

He said that the two Americans who worked with the Japanese in the behind-the-scenes negotiations to forestall war were "very influential" but "I don't feel free to reveal their identities without their permission."

He added it was his opinion that President Roosevelt was the principal policy-maker for the United States at that time, and he (Kurusu) enlisted the aid of the "influential" men because of the necessity of reaching the President through various sources. However, the support of the "influential" men was "not much help," Kurusu asserted.

Kurusu also disclosed that Tokyo's declaration of war arrived at the Japanese embassy in Washington before the time it was scheduled to be announced, but was so badly garbled it was impossible to decode it before the Pearl Harbor attack began.

War Declaration Delayed

Fleet Adm. Osami Nagano, who gave the order for the blow at Pearl Harbor, said in Tokyo recently that the formal declaration of war was to have preceded the attack by one-half hour, but "for some unknown reason" the message was delayed in Tokyo.

The Japanese had intended the war declaration to be handed to the United States at 1 p. m., Dec. 7. This was 7:30 a. m., Honolulu time, 25 minutes before Pearl Harbor was hit.

Kurusu said he did not believe the message was intentionally garbled, but he remarked that the militarists attempted to "shave the time to a minimum between the declaration of war and the attack."

Details of the war declaration timing, the departure of the Japanese fleet on the Pearl Harbor mission and the attack itself were unknown to him until he returned to Japan, the diplomat said.

"The militarists decided those things," Kurusu explained.

Commenting on other portions of the decoded Japanese message submitted to the Congressional Pearl Harbor committee, Kurusu said:

Plan "A" called for attempts at complete settlement of American-Japanese problems. Plan "B" which had been rejected in the United States memorandum to Japan on Nov. 26, had been an offer to withdraw Japanese troops from Southern Indo China. It was submitted merely to keep the door open for future negotiations.

Kurusu said he was convinced that both President Roosevelt and Hull sincerely attempted to prevent, or at least postpone, war with Japan, knowing that the United States was militarily unprepared for such

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a struggle.

Lauds Hull

"I am sorry to read reports that Hull is being criticized as negligent," Kurusu said. "He certainly wasn't."

When asked his opinion of the reason the Americans presented the Nov. 26 memorandum—which Tokyo officials called an ultimatum—Kurusu replied:

"Well, perhaps you had to satisfy public opinion in your own country, too. I gathered the impression that Hull didn't like it very much."

Kurusu said the Japanese Foreign Office appointed him a special envoy to Washington and that he met Premier Tojo only briefly before leaving Japan, where "a great tidal wave of war sentiment was growing."

He said his major gamble was that the mission would attempt to find some formula whereby Japanese troops could be withdrawn from China with "the militarists saving face."

His second game, he said, was that the resurgent strength of the Russians might "be a deterrent to hot-headed Tokyo younger officers, the Pacific war could be postponed."

Kurusu resides in a summer cottage in this resort town, 90 miles northwest of Tokyo, with his American wife and two daughters.

G. I.'s SAIL HOME

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 18. — (AP) The ships General Ernest and Ernie Pyle sailed today for the United States with a total of 6,608 Army officers and men.

Lots of Turkey for GI's in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 18 (AP)—One million pounds of turkey will be served Thanksgiving Day to American forces in Japan. Each GI will get one and a half pounds, according to Quartermaster Col. L. F. Lichtenwalter. There will be 700,000 pounds of trimmings, too.

SOLDIER, JAP GIRL SLAIN

OSAKA, Nov. 18.—(AP) The bodies of an American soldier and a Japanese girl, evidently beaten to death with a club, have been found near a stream here, U. S. Sixth Army officials reported today. A public relations officer described the deaths as double murder, although investigation has not been completed. He did not name the soldier.

Japan Tested Allied Guns

Even Had Russian Artillery at End of War, U. S. Discovers

NAGOYA, Nov. 18 (AP).—A recovery team of the American 25th Division found today that at the end of the war the Japanese were testing American, British and even Russian artillery at the Konakayama proving grounds, sixty-five miles east of here.

The American and British types apparently were captured. It was not disclosed how the Japanese had acquired the Russian weapons, but there was speculation that they might have been captured in some of the Manchurian border incidents of previous years or obtained from Germany.

141 CAPTIVES BURNED, MANILA COURT HEARS

MANILA, Monday, Nov. 19 (AP)—The shooting, bayoneting and burning of 141 American service men by the Japanese on Palawan Island, in the southwest Philippines, was described in depositions today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

The murdered Americans were part of a group of 150 captured during the Philippines fighting and taken to Palawan to work on Japanese airfield installations, the commission hearing the charges against Yamashita was told.

Only nine survived. They escaped and swam several miles to another island, where they were rescued by guerrilla forces.

The depositions said that the men had been ordered from their work at the airfield at midday into air-raid shelters. Their Japanese guards threw buckets of gasoline over them and set them afire. Those not burned to death were shot or bayoneted as they attempted to escape.

The Japanese later told Filipinos that the Americans had been killed by American bombing raids, the depositions said.

MENZIES WARNS AUSTRALIA

Calls 'Netherlands Indies' Vital to Future of Country

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 18 (AP)—Opposition Leader Robert Gordon Menzies, asserting the foreign policy of Prime Minister J. B. Chifley's Government was anti-British and anti-Netherlands, declared today a future Netherlands Indies is clearly vital to Australia."

In a statement distributed to the press, Mr. Menzies declared that "if the Dutch are thrown out of the Netherlands Indies, and the British out of Malaya and Burma, the Australians will discover what isolation really means."

Fatal Air Crash Blamed On Insufficient Gas

Honolulu, Nov. 18 (AP)—Failure of ground and air crews to determine that a Consolidated Liberator transport was carrying sufficient gasoline was blamed by an investigating committee for the forced landing at sea November 3 which cost the lives of eighteen out of 26 persons aboard.

PACIFIC FLEET TASK OUTLINED

Occupation, Returning Service Men, Minesweeping Listed

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—Twelfth Naval District headquarters said today about 260 combatant ships still are on active duty in the Pacific, as compared with 800 when the Pacific war ended. Approximately 765,000 officers and men are manning the fleet units, as compared with 1,015,000 two months ago.

Outlining the Pacific Fleet's current tasks, the Navy said in a press statement the primary job of the fleet "is to assist in the execution of United States Government policy . . . with special emphasis on the important task of transportation and supply of United States forces assigned to occupation duty in Japan and its former possessions."

Returning Men Second Job

A second primary job is moving high-point service men from ships and bases to a staging area where they board ships returning home.

Some 600 ships with 37,500 officers and men, aided by 100 Japanese ships, are "engaged in the largest minesweeping operation in history," the Navy said. The area to be swept extends from the Gilbert Islands to the East China Sea and the Japanese home waters.

It is believed, the Navy said, at least 115,000 mines are in the Japanese area alone.

The statement said the fleet's "pressing problems" include movement of Chinese troops into newly liberated areas; occupation of Japan with American military forces; provisioning and redeployment of United States Government property abroad and the rollup of military and naval bases and installations.

Material Worth Millions

The Pacific Fleet Service Forces are handling the redistribution, preservation and disposal of millions of dollars worth of material and equipment, the Navy stated.

A State Department agency, the army-navy liquidation commission, is supervising disposition of three types of material:

1. That which is surplus to the needs of a base area but which can be returned to the United States for sale.

2. That which is surplus but cannot profitably be returned for sale. This material will be redistributed to service installations where it best can be utilized.

3. That which is surplus but which is needed neither by other armed services nor in the States. This material wil be sold to foreign governments, or abandoned according to rulings of the commission.

Sold On "As-Is" Basis

"As far as is practicable," the Navy said, "all sales to foreign governments are being made on an 'as-is' basis with the buyer supplying the shipping."

Over 2,200 amphibious crafts are listed as on active duty, together with more than 700 auxiliaries. Seven hospital ships are attached to the fleet and eight assigned to carrying home sick and wounded.

GENERAL MOTORS CUT

Dealers' Margins Trimmed 2.5 Pct. — Production Outlook Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — (AP) The OPA announced tonight that retail prices for new Fords, Chrysler-built cars and Studebakers will be up one to nine per cent over January, 1942 prices. Retail prices for General Motors cars will be cut an average of 2.5 per cent.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that on the average prices the public pays for new cars "will be no higher than those charged in January 1942."

This, he added, does not take into account some price increases based on design and engineering changes.

Fords Up 2 Per Cent

The retail price increase for Fords will average about two per cent, Bowles said, while Chrysler retail ceilings will be up about one per cent and Studebaker approximately nine per cent.

Bowles said that manufacturers' prices, apart from increases due to specification changes, "will be increased on the average less than 3 1-2 per cent above 1942 levels."

The OPA chief rejected dealers' demands that they be exempt altogether from having to absorb any of manufacturers' price increases resulting from higher production costs.

Bowles announced however, that dealers' discount margins will be uniformly trimmed by only 2.5 percentage points. He had indicated earlier that the pre-war average discount of 25 per cent might be cut by 4 or 5 percentage points.

Dealers 'Disappointed'

President William M. Mallon of the National Automobile Dealers' association, said at Cincinnati his organization is disappointed by the thinner discount margin, "but not surprised."

NADA, he said, believes the decision to reduce them "is not justified either by the limited studies made by the OPA" nor the OPA pricing act.

The big question—when will the cars be available in volume? went unanswered tonight. At Detroit, the industry, withheld formal comment on the pricing action until companies receive official figures.

Bowles said the most recent estimate by the Civilian Production Administration indicated an output of 500,000 cars a month by next June. But George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' association, observed that was the industry's calculation last August. He expressed doubt it would be realized.

The industry right now is concerned about labor troubles and uncertain production programs. Romney said there was no indication when the new cars would be coming out in substantial volume.

Bowles' announcement of ceilings on new cars has no connection with the prices of used ones.

The only actual ceiling prices announced were for Ford and Studebaker. Others will be made public "as soon as final details can be worked out," Bowles said.

Outlines Situation

This is the picture he gave for various makes of new cars:

General Motors—"retail prices of General Motors cars will average about 2.5 per cent below January 1942 levels." Bowles said that Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac—all produced by GM—had accounted for about 47 per cent of 1941 production for the industry. He added that information recently submitted by GM "indicates clearly that no across-the-board increase is required above their 1942 factory price levels."

Ford—a six per cent increase in factory prices will be reflected "in about a two per cent increase on the average at retail." Bowles specified that Ford retail prices also will reflect changes in engineering and specifications "which have increased production costs over 1941 levels."

Chrysler—"preliminary examination of information (submitted by the company) indicates it is unlikely that—aside from specification

OPA Discloses New Car Prices Near '42 Level

Bowles Pegs Fords, Chryslers, Studebakers Up One to Nine Pct.

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changes—factory prices will be increased on the average by more than 4 per cent." This will mean, Bowles added, about 1 per cent increase at retail. Chrysler produces the Plymouth, Dodge, DeSota and Chrysler cars.

Studebaker — Bowles said that "primarily because of smaller increases taken during 1941, increases on Studebaker cars at the factory level average about 12 per cent." This will result in an increase at retail of about nine per cent, exclusive of price adjustments for specification changes.

Other makes—both Packard and Hudson only recently submitted information to OPA, Bowles said, adding that a decision on their price application will be announced shortly.

Nash, he said, is preparing a price application but has not submitted data to OPA.

Bowles said that several other manufacturers, including Willys, Crosley, and the new Fraser-Kaiser, "are still some distance from beginning production."

Prices Listed

The Ford retail ceilings announced are: deluxe eight-cylinder tudor sedan, $882, as compared with $850; deluxe eight-cylinder fordor sedan, $931, as compared with $885; super deluxe eight-cylinder tudor sedan, $940, as compared with $895; super deluxe eight-cylinder Fordor Sedan, $989, as compared with $930; Super deluxe eight-cylinder sedan coupe, $977, as compared with $920.

OPA emphasized that these prices do not include federal excise taxes, transportation charges, or preparation and handling charges.

The agency announced a retail ceiling of $834 for Ford deluxe eight-cylinder three passenger coupes and a ceiling of $891, for the same model in the super deluxe line.

At Detroit, the Ford company said comparable prices for 1942 models were $815 and $860.

The OPA did not include 1942 prices on these two models in its price regulation explaining there was a lack of basis for comparison.

A Ford spokesman said the OPA may have based its conclusion on "many improvements" in the models, although they are "pretty much the same." The improvements are on radiators, springs and inside panelings, it was explained.

The OPA omitted comparable prices also on ceilings for these new Studebakers:

Four-door cruising sedan, $967; 2-door club sedan, $918; 5-passenger double-dater coupe, $916; 3-passenger business coupe, $875.

On the controversial issue of dealer absorption, Bowles said: "In setting retail ceilings on new autos we have applied our normal policy of requiring that wholesalers and retailers absorb all or part of the increase in factory prices within specified limitations without passing it to the public."

Bowles said that despite this requirement "dealers actually will realize considerably higher margins than they did before the war."

See Dealer Profits

In support of this, the OPA chief reiterated his view that "in the present type auto market, it is perfectly clear that dealers will not have to take any significant losses on tradeins, or to grant the liberal cash discounts prevalent during the pre-war period."

Bowles asserted that even after the reduction of their margin from 24 per cent to 21.5 per cent, "dealers will retain in actual realized margin far in excess of their prewar average of around 12 per cent."

In deciding on a uniform cut of 2.5 percentage points in dealers' margins, OPA made it applicable to dealers handling General Motors cars, even though retail prices for cars will be an average of 2.5 per cent below 1942 levels.

As for manufacturers' prices, Bowles explained that the formula under which they were set takes into account legal increases in materials prices, as well as approved increases in basic wage rate schedules since January, 1941. The formula requires manufacturer absorption of all other cost increases.

Bowles said the formula was designed to assure a reasonable profit based on a volume no higher than that of 1941.

"The most recent estimate of the civilian production administration indicates," Bowles stated, "that by June 1946 the industry will be producing at the rate of 500,000 cars a month.

"This is about 45 per cent above the 1941 monthly rate and nearly double that of 1939. This higher volume means lower unit costs and the opportunity for higher profits and higher wages."

Referring to sharp criticism of OPA's cost absorption program voiced last week before the House Small Business committee, Bowles said:

"We feel that the hearings served a constructive purpose. We welcomed the full and open discussion of the principles and issues involved so that x x x the Congress and the public might have a better understanding of our policies and the reasons for them."

Bowles said that before issuing today's announcement, criticism submitted at the hearings by auto dealers had been given "most careful considerations."

Ford Co. Declines Comment on Prices

DETROIT, Nov. 18. — (AP) The Ford Motor company refused to comment tonight on the OPA retail prices for new automobiles beyond issuing this statement:

"We are unable to confirm the prices because the OPA refused to give us the figures."

There was no further explanation from the company. It was recalled, however, that criticism was voiced in the automobile industry recently of the OPA on grounds that the government agency had withheld its computations on which new car prices would be based.

Other companies also declined comment until receipt of official price lists from the OPA.

Text of OPA Statement on Auto Prices

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Following is the text of the Office of Price Administration announcement today on automobile prices:

Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced today that the new 1946 model passenger automobiles, now coming into dealer showrooms, will be sold at retail prices which on the average will be no higher than those charged in January, 1942, adjusted for changes in design and engineering specifications.

At the same time Br. Bowles also announced that factory prices, apart from specification changes, will be increased on the average by less than 3½ per cent above the 1942 levels. This increase in factory prices will not be passed through to the car buyer.

Dealers normal pre-war initial margins will be uniformly reduced by 2.5 percentage points, which will assure the 1942 retail prices on the average for all cars. Because of the elimination or reduction in the losses which they formerly were forced to take on used cars, dealers are, however, assured margins considerably above those actually realized before the war.

No General Increase for General Motors

"Information recently submitted by General Motors Corporation indicates clearly," Mr. Bowles said, "that no across-the-board increase is required above their 1942 factory price levels. Since price increases on General Motors cars between 1941 and 1942 were very uneven, however, it is possible that minor adjustments may have to be made on a few models, principally in the higher price ranges.

"Retail prices of General Motors cars will average about 2.5 per cent below January, 1942 levels. Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac—all produced by General Motors—accounted for about 47 per cent of 1941 production for the industry.

"The company will, of course, be permitted to reflect in price the effects of specification and design changes which it is making in its cars.

Ford

"Ford prices at the factory level are being increased on the average by slightly less than 6 per cent. This will be reflected in about a 2 per cent increase on the average at retail. Retail prices will also reflect changes in engineering specifications which have inceased production costs over 1941 levels. These increases—which include improved braking and cooling systems as well as redesigned springs and shock absorbers—range from $27.00 to $32.00 at the retail level.

Chrysler

"Only within the past 48 hours has Chrysler made any information available to us. Preliminary examination of that information indicates that it is unlikely that—aside from specification changes—factory prices will be increased on the average by more than 4 per cent over 1942. A 4 per cent increase at the factory would result in about 1 per cent increase at retail. Chrysler produces the Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler cars.

Studebaker

"Primarily because of the smaller increases taken during 1941, increases on Studebaker cars at the factory level now average about 12 per cent. Specification changes including new interleaf springs and improved shock absorbers as well as a heavier battery and improved window moldings will result in increases over 1941 costs of from $43.00 to $47.00 at retail.

Others

"Both Packard and Hudson recently submitted information to OPA and decision on their application will be announced shortly. Nash is preparing a price application but has not yet submitted this information to OPA. Several other small manufacturers in the industry are still some distance from beginning production.

Delay in Filing Cost Information

"Since August of this year," Mr. Bowles said, "we have been working with the automobile companies in an effort to secure cost information on which to establish prices. Obviously, we have been unable to announce retail prices for consumers until we had the full facts on which to base factory prices.

"Most of the companies have announced their cars and have placed demonstrator models on display in showrooms throughout the country. Many companies have been advertising their new models for several weeks.

"However, except in two instances, it has been impossible for us until recently to secure the cost data which we needed. The delay in setting these prices has in no sense been caused by OPA.

Hearings Before the House Small Business Committee

"In the light of the sincere concern expressed by Congressman Patman over the complaints of the automobile dealers, we were glad to postpone the announcement of certain automobile prices planned for more than a week ago until hearings before the House Small Business Committee were completed.

"We feel that the hearings served a constructive purpose. We welcomed the full and open discussion of the principles and issues involved so that, in this critical stage of the stabilization program, the Congress and the public might have a better understanding of our policies and the reasons for them.

"Before taking today's action, we gave most careful consideration to the facts brought out by the automobile dealers at the hearings.

Increases in Factory Prices to Be Uniformly Absorbed by Dealers

"In setting retail ceilings on new automobiles," Mr. Bowles said, "we have applied our normal policy of requiring that wholesalers and retailers absorb all or part of the increase in factory prices within specified limitations without passing it on to the public.

"Despite this requirement, dealers will actually realize considerably higher margins than they did before the war. The retail list prices for automobiles in 1941 permitted dealers a theoretical discount averaging about 24 per cent.

"However, because of the losses taken by dealers on trade-ins and because of cash discounts, the margin actually realized by dealers in 1941 averaged only about 12 per cent. In the present tight automobile market it is perfectly clear that dealers will not have to take any significant losses on trade-ins, or to grant the liberal cash discounts prevalent in the pre-war period.

"Even after the reduction of their list margin from 24 per cent to 21.5 per cent, dealers will retain an actual realized margin far in excess of their prewar average of around 12 per cent.

Prices Set Under Reconversion Formula

"Automobile factory prices are set under the reconversion pricing formula which OPA has used for the past six months for all reconversion products. This formula has proved fair to manufacturers, to wholesalers and to retailers and to the buying public. It takes into account only legal increases in materials prices and approved increases in basic wage rate schedules since January, 1941. It requires absorption of other increases in costs. But it permits manufacturers ample room to move rapidly into high volume peacetime production.

"Moreover, the formula is designed to assure a reasonable profit based on a volume no higher than that of 1941. The most recent estimate of the Civilian Production Administration indicates that by June, 1946, the industry will be producing at the rate of 500,000 cars a month. This is about 45 per cent above the 1941 monthly rate and nearly double that of 1939. This higher volume means lower unit costs and the opportunity for higher profits and higher wages.

"Where increases in factory prices on any reconversion product take place under this formula dealers are required to absorb the increase to a reasonable extent. In no industry have the margins of dealers been reduced to their actually realized prewar margin. In most cases the actually realized dealers' margins will be well above prewar levels. In the case of the automobile dealers their realized margins will be about 75 per cent above the 1941 level.

"On the increased sales above 1941 volume which the Civilian Production Administration estimates for 1946, they should enjoy a substantial increase above 1941 earnings.

"With the reconversion pricing almost completed, it is now clear that prices at retail for major reconversion products will average out at the 1942 level. The buying public is thus assured goods at the reasonable prices on which mass markets, full production and full employment at good wages depend.

Changes in Specifications Will Affect Prices

"As is characteristic of the automobile industry," Mr. Bowles said, "changes in design and engineering specifications have been made on most of the new models. These changes in general result in improved styling, performance and serviceability. In line with OPA's general policy of recognizing the added cost of such improvements, both factory and retail prices will be adjusted accordingly, model by model. These adjustments, however, will be relatively minor. Since under the regulations of the Civilian Production Administration new cars may not be equipped with a spare tire, car prices will reflect this decrease in cost.

UNION LEADERS OPEN PARLEY IN DETROIT TODAY

DETROIT, Nov. 18. — (AP) The wage fight between General Motors corporation and the CIO United Auto Workers union moved toward another climax tonight.

Turned down repeatedly in its demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase, the union marshaled its GM rank and file leadership for decisions and counsel on immediate future action.

There was no basis for belief the U.A.W.-C.I.O. would issue an early strike call to its 350,000 General Motors employe members even though agreement on the wage issue seemed nowhere in sight.

It was safe to say, however, that both G.M. and the union waited expectantly on the outcome of a special two-day assembly of U.A.W.-C.I.O. representatives starting here tomorrow. Some 200 local representatives from coast to coast were called.

The session was ordered for a report from U.A.W.-C.I.O. negotiators headed by a vice president, Walter P. Reuther, who for many weeks have tussled vainly over the conference table with officials of the corporation.

30.24 — 31729

Thomas Asks For Order

It prepared to assemble as the president, R. J. Thomas, asked "complete and orderly discipline" of all union members in event a strike were ordered.

On the other hand, both General Motors and the union said negotiations would resume, perhaps this week. They were recessed last week after the union rejected another in a series of G.M. counter-offers—this one a 10 per cent increase combined with a proposed 45 to 48-hour week at overtime beyond 40 hours.

Statements from union officials on the eve of their conference with local representatives included a remark by Reuther that "neither I nor anyone else knows when a strike will be called—if at all."

The unionists engaged reservations in a downtown hotel for their session, behind closed doors.

Indicative of the attention focused on the meeting was the setting up of a press room by the union's public relations office.

Participants in the conference will include the U.A.W.-C.I.O. strike strategy committee empowered by the union's executive board to order walkouts in the auto industry's "big three"—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Says Strike Not Wanted

Thomas, who heads the committee, said in an article in the current issue of the union's newspaper that "the top leadership of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. has neither sought nor wanted" a strike.

Thomas said a "managerial clique" in General Motors "is, in effect, forcing a costly and terrible strike upon us." It was in this article that Thomas asked "complete and orderly discipline" from union members if a strike were called.

General Motors, Chrysler and Ford all have insisted that a wage increase would necessarily mean an increase in the price of automobiles under present materials costs, OPA price structures and other conditions.

George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers association, charged in a statement that the U.A.W.-C.I.O. was a "monopoly" that sought to control the companies of the industry and "with the aid of a partisan government, run this giant auto combine."

Admiral Richardson to Testify on Events Before Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP) The late President Roosevelt's name may be injected into the Pearl Harbor investigation this week in connection with the prewar disposition of naval strength between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Senate-House inquiry committee, still questioning Army and Navy witnesses on just what happened on Dec. 7, 1941, expects to go next into the events leading up to that fateful date of the Japanese surprise attack.

It has Admiral J. O. Richardson, now retired, on its list as the first of these "background witnesses," with a committee notation to the effect that he is to be asked for the "complete story of the reasons why the fleet was based at Pearl Harbor, his trips to Washington in July and October, 1940, his discussions and disagreement with President Roosevelt."

Richardson may be called late tomorrow or next day.

Preceded Kimmel

The admiral was commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet in 1940, surrendering the command in January, 1941, to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Mr. Roosevelt's former naval aide who held the post at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Just what Richardson's differences with the late President were has never been officially published.

Rumor long has had it, however, that he objected when Mr. Roosevelt wanted to transfer some naval units from the Pacific to the Atlantic to aid in getting supplies to Great Britain.

It is on the record that a few months after Richardson was relieved, three battleships, one aircraft carrier, four cruisers and nine destroyers were moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic fleet.

Admiral T. B. Inglis, initial witness of the investigation, testified last week that even before the shift the Pacific fleet was numerically inferior to the Japanese force.

He said the transfer left the Pacific Fleet "roughly two-thirds the size, in numbers, of the Atlantic Fleet."

Outside the committee room, Mr. Roosevelt's name already has figured in Democratic assertions that the Republicans are trying to turn the investigation into an attack on the late President.

Hannegan Sees 'Smear'

That line of contention was voiced openly yesterday when Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman, said at French Lick, Ind., that the Republicans on the committee were out to "smear Roosevelt." He termed Republican demands to be allowed to look into the late President's files "a political fishing expedition."

Senators Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Brewster (R-Maine) have sought unsuccessfully for the right as individuals to go into all government files, including Mr. Roosevelt's.

The Democratic majority has taken the position that only the committee as a whole, not individual members, should look into the files.

Hannegan, speaking before the Indiana Democratic Editorial association, had this to say of the Republicans:

"I expect them in their bitterness and their complete lack of a program of their own to carry on this desperate search for a political smudgepot, a muck rake, and some way of making their accusations and innuendos stick where they are trying to plaster them—on our country's great and honored dead."

The committee's outline of procedure, prepared by William D. Mitchell, its counsel, calls for a line of inquiry into just what information was available to President Roosevelt and the State department as to an impending attack, and what part, if any, either took in giving or withholding warnings to Pearl Harbor.

Before the committee gets around to Richardson, Brewster and Ferguson have some more questions they want to ask Inglis and Col. Bernard Thielen, appearing for the Army, about their reports on the attack itself.

Probers Prepare to Study FDR Role on Pearl Harbor

PEARL HARBOR INQUIRY TURNS TO FLEET MOVE

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FDR'S SON TELLS LEGION AMERICA WILL NEVER LOSE

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—(AP) Comdr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., told the American Legion today that this nation will never be conquered and has always won its wars because "we Americans put our country first."

Accepting the Legion Distinguished Medal bestowed posthumously upon his father, the late President, Commander Roosevelt said veterans of 1918 and veterans of World War II had in common with his father the spirit of "putting country above life itself."

"I know and you know," he said, with obvious emotion, "that my father gave his life for his country. Veterans have a great responsibility of carrying on that spirit, that tradition."

Truman Sends Message

The late President's successor, President Truman, telegraphed greetings at the opening of the Legion's 27th annual national convention in which he said this was the first Legion convention in many years he had not attended as a delegate from Missouri.

Mr. Truman said the Legion was in a position "to render great service—by helping returning veterans to find their places in competitive society." He said "they need to be guided back and helped intelligently" and that he hoped the Legion would "take the lead in helping these veterans of World War II." The President added that "the government will do its part."

The Legion Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Henry Stimson former Secretary of War, by Roane Waring, past national commander from Tennessee, and accepted on Stimson's behalf by Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall, Undersecretary of War.

Posthumously, the Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Ernie Pyle, the late war correspondent. The medal presented by Lynn U. Stambaugh, past national commander from North Dakota, was accepted by Pyle's aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Bales of Dana, Ind.

Maj. Arthur Wermuth of Chicago, the "One-Man Army of Bataan," was given loud applause when he urged the Legion to back compulsory military training "so that the horrors which occurred in Europe, on Bataan and Corregidor, Guadalcanal and every other place do not happen again."

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King told the convention the "best approach" to a proposed merger of the armed forces would be "a complete, thorough and unbiased study by a specially appointed board of civilian and military leaders."

"Our future national security is so vital that we must not gamble with it.

"Yet, without a thorough, comprehensive study, that is what hasty action, or even a compromise among conflicting points of view, would amount to," King said.

Co-Operation Discussed

King said "occasional evidences" of the absence of co-operation (between the armed services) "have been given far wider prominence than the many cases of co-operation."

"We all know," the naval chief declared, "that we now live in an age of technical advancement which brings breath-taking surprises in the way of new weapons and new tactics. The Navy accepts the challenge of this new age.

"Working in co-operation with the Army—and with the best scientific brains in our land—there is every reason to believe that this nation can meet the best efforts of any other nation on the globe, on any field of endeavor whatever."

McNutt a Visitor

A suprise visitor was Paul V. McNutt, former manpower commission chairman and former national commander of the Legion, who leaves tomorrow to assume his duties as U. S. High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois told the convention that providing adequate housing for families of returning servicemen was "the most pressing problem confronting this nation today."

As a Legionnaire himself, Green said the convention "can render no greater service to our veterans and to America than by rallying the leaders of government, industry, and labor to prompt action for an effective solution of this problem." He suggested that each Legion post assume responsibility for the veterans housing problem in its community.

As the Legion swung into its first post-World War II convention Milo J. Warner, past national commander from Ohio, said in a prepared response to welcoming speeches that the World War I veterans should "support, not dictate the course to be taken by the ever increasing number of World War II veterans in the organization.

"It is our desire to make the Legion the free vehicle for their views and their action," he said. "In that way the American Legion can truly represent the entire veterans front."

Cites Problems

Warner said many problems facing the Legion at its founding in 1919 still exist.

"Once again we must fight the treacherous apathy and listlessness which seems to overwhelm us when immediate danger passes," he said. "So we must make stronger and tougher our determination to redouble our fight for preparedness, for universal military training, for employment of veterans, for proper care of our disabled and their dependants, and for a better understanding between nations and among ourselves as American citizens."

Approximately 45,000 service men and women, including just returned veterans of the 33 division of Illinois men are the guests at a day long fried chicken dinner at the Free Service Men's Center in the loop. Fifteen tons of fried chickens

ARMY PLANS GARRISON CUT

Program Includes Bases In Western Hemisphere

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Army is planning to pare down the size of Western Hemisphere base garrisons, relying on air transport for quick reinforcement in an emergency.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, contends the air transport planes introduced in World War II will make it possible to guard hemisphere bases with reduced forces, holding a proportion of the garrisons in the continental United States for swift transportation by air to any point needed.

Two Advantages Cited

Army leaders feel this system will have at least two advantages—cut the high cost of maintaining big garrisons overseas and simplify the supply problem. The system, of course, is considered purely as a peacetime measure.

Although the Army Air Force has been putting into surplus categories a large number of transport planes, AAF officials have estimated the requirements for the immediate future at 3,800 planes. Its production program for the next fiscal year has been set tentatively at 900 transports, part of which apparently would be replacement for existing aircraft.

Relying On Small Type Of Plane

The carrying capacity of transports now in service is substantial. The C-74 Douglas Superskymaster, a huge four-engine job, is capable of handling up to twenty tons of freight. Principally, however, on the C-54 and other smaller types of planes the Army is relying at present.

The army garrison in Alaska, westernmost of the mainland defenses, now is about 46,000. The Army expects to reduce this to 28,000 by next July 1.

The department has been surveying the entire Caribbean defense situation in recent months, both in light of the uncertain situation of some American bases on leased foreign land and in connection with the general idea of trimming manpower in that area.

36,000 In Panama

The present Army strength at Panama is about 36,000. How far the Army intends to cut that figure has not been revealed, but it is doubted it will be trimmed to the prewar figure of 15,000 in the immediate future.

In early September, there were 100,000 men in the entire Atlantic area, which includes bases on the South American continent, the Caribbean area, the Azores, Bermuda and Newfoundland. In the Azores, Bermuda and Newfoundland, about 23,000 United States troops were stationed, most of them personnel of the Army's Air Transport Command.

Troops stationed in those bases have an advantage under the present demobilization system—they can figure overseas service in computing their point scores.

NAVY UNVEILS RESEARCH UNIT

Scientists Watched Use Of Devices, Planned Defenses

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Navy today credited a group of civilian scientists and mathematicians, banded together in a highly secret organization, with being one of the most successful "combat teams" of the war.

Known as the "Operations Research Group," civilians worked in the headquarters of the commander in chief of the fleet, at headquarters of fleet commanders, and aboard ships and planes of the Navy devising tactics for best using secret devices developed by research and helping devise countermeasures for secret weapons of the enemy.

Much Still Secret

The Navy explained much of the group's work is still secret.

Among the accomplishments credited to the group were:

Stopping German blockade runners from bringing supplies from Java.

Keeping German U-boats from running submerged through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Stopping the German acoustic homing torpedo.

Discovering the weapon Japanese were using to sink American submarines.

Finding the weak spot in Japanese anti-aircraft defenses.

Learning how to keep Japanese submarines from sinking United States transports in landing operations.

The group included physicists, chemists, mathematicians and other scientists drawn from universities, life insurance companies, and research laboratories. As new devices were developed, the ORG evaluated and compared them with other equipment and recommeded the most effective means of using them.

On Planes And Subs

To observe the performance of newly developed equipment under combat conditions, members of the ORG flew with anti-submarine aircraft on submarine hunts, went to the coast of Japan as members of the crew of submarines on war partol, and on board carriers under attack by Kamikaze planes.

Headed by Prof. Philip M. Morse, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the group at the end of the war consisted of 73 men.

Atom Bomb May Force U.S. To Rebuild Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP) Discovery of the atomic bomb may force rebuilding of the Panama canal.

This possibility was disclosed today by the House Merchant Marine committee.

The group said in a report that "the advent of atomic bombing" threatens the canal's security.

To meet the threat, the committee has approved a bill calling for a study of whether a rebuilding project should be attempted.

If the rebuilding is to be done, the idea would be to eliminate the locks, which are particularly vulnerable, and make the canal a sea-level waterway.

Would Enlarge Canal

The study also would consider the advisability of enlarging the canal to allow aircraft carriers and "larger vessels of the future" to go through. Even now the largest carriers can't make it and the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri can barely squeeze through.

A decision must be made soon, since a project for a third set of locks already is well under way. Excavation work has been completed, but the plans could be changed.

The War department favors a speedy study of the problem. In a letter to Committee Chairman Bland (D-Va), Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said:

"The present plans were drawn so as to provide as much protection as was considered practicable against aerial bombing of types and intenties that were known at the beginning of World War II.

"However, subsequent increases in the size and effectiveness of conventional bombs and the development of atomic bombs have greatly increased the vulnerability of a lock canal.

"It therefore appears timely to undertake an over-all review of the problem in the light of developments in national policy and in the military and physical sciences."

The proposed study would be made by the governor of the Panama canal, Maj. Gen. C. Mehaffey.

Ask Speedy Action

Meanwhile House leaders told a reporter an effort would be made this week to speed action on the administration's bill to set up an atomic energy commission.

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military committee said he would ask the rules committee to approve the measure, so that it could move to the floor for a vote. Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the Rules group said he would hold a hearing whenever May asks for it.

Earlier, several Republicans had reported May would delay action on the bill, because of extensive opposition within his committee.

On the Senate side of the Capitol, Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) expressed hope neither the Army nor the Navy would explode any more atomic bombs without the consent of Congress. Referring to a proposed test of the bomb on Japanese war vessels, O'Mahoney yesterday told the Senate Military committee:

"Any such experiment would be regarded in other nations only as a demonstration of power to threaten the world."

LINDBERGH BACKS ATOM BOMB POLICY

Urges World Body For Control Of Destructive Forces

Moscow writer says atomic bomb spurs reactionaries against Soviet Union.....Page 4

Atom bomb may necessitate rebuilding of Panama Canal, House group says.....Page 4

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh asserted today that development of the atomic bomb had made "imperative" a world organization for control of destructive forces.

The noted flyer also said "I have not changed my belief that World War II could have been avoided."

Lindbergh made the comments in a statement concerning what he described as "an inaccurate account" of remarks he made at a private meeting of mid-Western congressmen in Washington November 8.

Text Of His Statement

The text of his statement follows:

"An inaccurate account has been printed describing my remarks at a private meeting in Washington. These items are too critical and too dangerous to justify unnecessary division of opinion among Americans on vital international policies.

"I have not changed my belief that World War II could have been avoided, but the issue between so-called interventionists and isolationists is past except from an academic standpoint. We fought the war together and we face the future together as Americans—a future that is more fraught with danger than the war itself.

"In an era which has developed the atomic bomb, and which will develop transocean rockets capable of carrying atomic bombs, the necessity for world organization for the control of destructive forces is imperative. The only alternative is constant fear and eventual chaos.

"Wise And Courageous Stand"

"I believe that President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, have, in principle, taken a wise and courageous stand—a stand based on the preservation of our civilization, offering justice to all nations and asking only justice in return. So long as I believe that the policy of the Administration is to the best interest of my country, I shall give it my utmost support."

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington on November 14 quoted two congressmen as saying Lindbergh had been invited to the meeting to express his views on atomic energy and other scientific matters. They said the flyer asked that his remarks not be given out for publication.

Lindbergh did not elaborate on his reference to the "inaccurate" reports, other than to say he did not mean the Associated Press.

Assistant Chief Named For GOP Women's Unit

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Miss Jane Hamilton has been appointed assistant director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

The appointment was announced today by Herbert Brownell, Jr., GOP national chairman.

Miss Hamilton has been women's division secretary and administrative assistant of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

She was born in Fort Madison Iowa, and was graduated from St Katherine's School in Davenport Iowa, in 1934.

TREASURY LISTS 'E' BOND TERMS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — (AP) Because of a misunderstanding many persons of wealth are not investing to the limit in series E bonds, Ted R. Gamble, director of the War Finance division declared today.

The confusion exists, he said, over the maximum amount one individual is permitted to acquire.

Gamble said in a statement:

"There is a legal limit of $5,000 placed on the amount that can be purchased for personal ownership by an individual in any one calendar year but, in addition, a person may buy up to $5,000 of "E" bonds registered in his or her name and the name of another person, who need not be a member of the same family, as co-owner."

"Similarly, purchases of additional "E" bonds with additional persons as co-owners can be made up to the $5,000 limit provided not more than the maximum amount be allocated to any one co-owner."

The director added that either co-owner, whichever is in physical possession of a bond, may cash it after 60 days from the issue date. If transfer of physical possession occurs because of death of one co-owner, the survivor will not have to pay interitance tax.

TRUMAN ON CRUISE WITH WIFE'S RELATIVES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — (AP) President Truman and his family accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wallace and their two children, went for a brief cruise along the Potomac river today.

Wallace is Mrs. Truman's brother.

News of the presidential outing was withheld from publication until after the party returned to the White House shortly after 4 p.m.

The trip was made aboard a 50-foot day cruiser, described by the Navy as a small, "runabout" motor boat. The new presidential yacht, the Williamsburg, is on a shakedown cruise.

CONGRESS READY FOR HOLIDAY WEEK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — (AP) The Thanksgiving doldrums set in on Capitol Hill this week although there is no prospect of a formal recess.

Problems occupying immediate congressional attention, aside from the Pearl Harbor investigation, are President Truman's request for authority to reorganize the government and legislation to merge the armed services.

Administration leaders plan to seek a final vote in the Senate this week on the government reorganization bill, which Mr. Truman said last May was needed "without delay." Once past the Senate, the measure will have to be returned to the House for concurrent action.

Hearings before the Senate Military committee on the plan to consolidate the armed forces are due to slow down, with only two sessions schedled for the week. Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy is due to testify Wednesday.

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) is keeping the House in session with a demand for action on his bill to liberalize the service discharge eligibility rules. Rankin's proposal, now before the House Military committee, would make any serviceman eligible for discharge if he (1) has served 18 months, (2) has any dependents, or (3) wants to return to school.

F.D.R. School Of Human Relations To Be Set Up

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, recently incorporated under the laws of Maryland to perpetuate the ideals of the late President, announced today it soon would establish in Washington a school of human relations.

The group is headed by George E. Allen, of Washington; former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies is secretary-treasurer of the foundation, and its vice presidents are Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and publisher Marshall Field.

Executive committee members include Playwright Robert S. Sherwood, chairman; Presidential Adviser Samuel I. Rosenman, CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green, former Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, former Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Admiral William D. Leahy and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Junior.

2 Aircraft Carriers Hit Water Together

Philadelphia, Nov. 18 (AP)—Combined ceremonies for two of the Navy's largest warships—the 26,000-ton aircraft carriers Valley Forge and Princeton—were held at the Navy Yard today as 40,000 persons watched.

Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, wife of the United States Marine Corps commandant, christened the U.S.S. Valley Forge, financed through a $76,000,000 purchase of war bonds by Philadelphians in a three-month drive.

The U.S.S. Princeton, a sister ship, was commissioned and turned over to Capt. J. M. Hoskins, Pineville, Ky., who lost a foot when the first Princeton sank last year in the battle of Leyte Gulf.

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Decorated Polish War Waif, 10, Reunited With Yank Comrade

Portland, Maine, Nov. 18 (AP)—A 10-year-old Polish war waif and a Chicago army sergeant, buddies on Europe's battlefields, were joyously reunited today when the lad arrived on the S.S. James Swan from England.

"Ed! I so happy!" beamed five-times-wounded Bobby Sokolowski as he and Tech. Sergt. Edward Klonowski clinched at the pier.

The orphan, small for his age, was clad in a cutdown uniform and wore a European theater ribbon with three battle stars, presidntial unit citation bar and Purple Heart with cluster.

He Earned Them All

"He earned all those ribbons and he's also entitled to wear the Bronze Star and Silver Star for gallantry in action," said Klonowski, who made a special trip to meet the boy.

He added that his parents intended to adopt the youngster.

Together the buddies told how Bobby served with the Yanks in France, Germany, Austria and Italy after fleeing early in 1944 a Luxembourg camp where he was interned four years by Germans who killed his parents. He dodged German machine-gun fire to land beside Klonowski in a trench.

"Joining" Klonowski's unit, the boy lived as a combat GI until separated last July when his friend was returned to this country.

Hospitalized Six Months

Bobby said he suffered bullet wounds in the chest and left hip and shrapnel wounds in the right hip and both legs in action with his American comrades. He was hospitalized six months for wounds, he said, but none left ill effects.

Bobby's first visit to America—two months ago when he hitched a bomber ride—was limited to 24 hours. Immigration authorities sent him back because he had no relatives in this country.

Sergeant Klonowski, high-point field artilleryman due for discharge, is a tailor in civilian life. He flew from Chicago to New York en route to meet the ship. He said the first thing he was going to do for Bobby was get his rather long hair cut—"if he's going to be an American boy he's going to look like one."

Renunciation Proviso Put On Truman Degree

Corpus Christi, Texas, Nov. 17 (AP). The Rev. L. L. Rolloff told his Baptist congregation here today he believed it would be "all right" for Baylor University to confer an honorary degree on President Truman "if and when he renounces" his "reported attitude toward gambling and drinking."

The 31-year-old pastor of one of Corpus Christi's largest churches was author of a resolution adopted by the State Baptist General Convention last week which took note of the proposed degree.

An alumnus of Baylor, he said in his sermon he was "embarrassed" when the university conferred an honorary degree on former Vice President John N. Garner some years ago because "it was generally known and undenied by Garner that whisky drinking and poker playing were two of his pastimes."

Mr. Truman tentatively accepted the invitation of Dr. Pat N. Neff, Baylor president to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at Waco December 5, but recently canceled the engagement because of pressing business in Washington.

and daughter of the founder, were the principal speakers at the celebration.

About peacetime military training Marshall commented, "some feel that the President's plan cuts across certain expressions of democracy. I cannot see that. His plan seems to me to be the very expression of democracy."

Call For Leadership

"All the world is looking to us for evidence of guidance and leadership," the General said. "It is waiting to see if America is going to retire behind the ocean or give leadership to the world. And confusion here results from the fact that we lack perspective."

A message from President Truman expressing regret at being unable to attend the meeting was read.

John J. Allan, Salvation Army territorial commissioner from Chicago, introduced General Marshall, and Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor, presented General Booth.

AAF WEAKENED, EAKER ASSERTS

Not A Squadron Retains Normal Power, General Says

Oklahoma City, Nov. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces, declared today that by next spring the United States would have destroyed the biggest and most powerful air force in the world.

In a speech in which he indorsed unification of the armed services, Eaker said that even now there was not a single squadron in the AAF that could muster normal fighting efficiency. The officer spoke at the formal dedication of Tinker Field.

Sees 200,000-Man Force

Eaker predicted that within a few months fewer than 200,000 men would remain in the Air Forces, compared with their peak strength of 2,494,000 men. Instead of 70,000 planes the AAF will have fewer than 5,000, he added.

Adequate national defense at a price the taxpayers can afford can be had only through reorganization and unification of the armed services, Eaker declared.

"I estimate we could have saved as a very minimum from ten to twenty-five per cent of the cost of the war if we had had an efficient unification of the three armed seriveces.

Efficiency Emphasized

"I hear the war cost $250,000,000,000. That would be a saving of somewhere between $25,000,000,000 and $70,000,000,000. And, what is more, we would have had a more efficient military machine."

Tinker Field, a huge Air Technical Service Command installation, was dedicated to the memory of Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, Oklahoma Osage Indian killed in the Battle of Midway.

Women Will Give Leadership To Peace, Marshall Asserts

Kansas City, Nov. 18 (AP)—Placing responsibility for world peace squarely on "the mothers and grandmothers of this and the coming generation," Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, today told 11,000 persons attending the eightieth anniversary celebration of the Salvation Army that women will decide what is to be done to prevent future wars.

"The decisive vote will be cast by the women of America," General Marshall asserted. "They have suffered more than any other human beings during the war and they are going to decide one way or the other this great question of world leadership and peace."

Evangeline Booth Speaks

General Marshall and General Evangeline Booth, former international leader of the Salvation Army

'Nubbins' Who Celebrated Yule Early Last Year Is Getting Well

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 18.—(AP) A year ago, Forest "Nubbins" Hoffman of Cheyenne was a bedridden little chap with dreams of a Christmas which his parents feared he would not live to celebrate.

Nubbins was dying, his parents thought, from an incurable bladder ailment. But he wanted to see Santa Claus and Nov. 19 was set as Nubbins' "Christmas."

In the days before, sympathetic hundreds sent cards, letters, telegrams, money and gifts, large and small, modest and expensive. At least four trees arrived. A fellow railroad worker of Nubbins' father brought a puppy. Soldiers in Colorado sent handmade toys by an army airplane. The modest Hoffman home was taxed to find space for them all.

The little boy had a "dream" Christmas Nov. 19, complete even to a heart-to-heart chat with Santa. Despite the toy store array his home had become, Nubbins preferred his old favorite, a battered and worn old teddy bear he called "mamma."

The next day his parents bundled him up and drove to Denver for one last effort to save his life. He clutched "mamma" during the 110-mile automobile trip.

As soon as possible, a Denver specialist operated and removed a bladder obstruction. Nubbins rallied, improved, teased nurses, talked about his pup, wore out a music box gift and wanted to go home. A month to the day after his special Christmas he was there.

Now, a year from the ebb point, he has gained from 18 to 33 pounds, is "doing fine," his mother joyfully reports, and in many ways is "just like any other child." He still is on a diet and has to go to Denver for periodic checkups, but he's alive and has bright prospects.

Christmas for him this year will be normal and on Dec. 25. And Nubbins, four last July, is thinking about Christmas again. His heart's desire at the moment is a "pieanno," an order that gives his parents pause. For sure he will get some of the gifts sent last year, mother Hoffman said. He never did see them all.

"It's wonderful to look forward to a normal Christmas," she said. "I don't know what we'll do yet. But we have Nubbins."

$14,300 Theft On U.S. Destroyer Investigated

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—Theft of $14,300 from the United States Navy destroyer escort Greenwood is being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a navy board of inquiry, it was revealed last night.

The ship is at Hunter's Point dry dock for repairs. The loss was discovered when the navy supply officer aboard the Greenwood, Ensign Joseph S. Ivey, opened the safe to pay off a crewman, Capt. Howard Gordon, public relations officer for the 12th Naval District, reported.

Civilian crews have been working aboard the vessel, Captain Gordon pointed out. No arrests have been made. The ship is commanded by Lieut. Com. John R. Cain.

6,500 ARRIVE FROM PACIFIC

Luxury Liner Leads 8 Vessels Into San Francisco

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—Led by the former luxury liner Lurine, eight vessels today brought home from the Pacific more than 6,500 persons, including service men and women, Red Cross workers and civilians.

The Lurline's 4,065 passengers included 81 WAC officers, 1,682 enlisted women, 264 nurses and 40 Red Cross girls.

Only 700 WACs remain overseas in the Pacific, exclusive of Hawaii. All of them have been removed from bases in New Guinea, Capt. Faith Conklin, Redwood City (Cal.) WAC commanding officer, reported.

One Stowaway Aboard

Ranking officer aboard the Lurline was Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdebant, 60, deputy chief of staff of army forces in the Western Pacific. Before his Pacific assignment he was engineering officer for the Alcan highway project.

Aboard the Lurline was one stowaway, Pfc. Willis Tate, Phoenix, Ariz., a member of the 38th Division, with sufficient points for discharge.

Army officers said Tate was scheduled to sail for Los Angeles with other members of his outfit two weeks before, but missed his ship and "managed to come aboard this vessel with the rest of the crowd."

Plate 12

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WITH BULGARIAN ELECTIONS

LONDON, NOV. 18 - (AP) - THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED A TASS DISPATCH FROM SOFIA TONIGHT AS SAYING BULGARIAN ELECTIONS WERE HEID "QUIETLY" AND IN AN ORGANIZED MANNER " TODAY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT BALLOTING BEGAN AT 7 A.M. AND THAT ELECTORS VOTED ON THREE LISTS OF CANDIDATES.

IN MANY VILLAGES, THE BROADCAST SAID, VOTING WAS COMPLETED BY 11 A.M.

A SWISS RADIO BROADCAST SAID 75 PER CENT OF THE BULGARIAN ELECTORATE VOTED.

PS 456PES

LONDON, NOV. 18-(AP)- PROF. JULIAN HUXLEY SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD GO TO NEW YORK TO ADDRESS A PUBLIC MEETING DEC. 4 ON THE ATOMIC BOMB AND FOREIGN POLICY.

HUXLEY SAID HE HAD BEEN INVITED BY THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS TO ATTEND THE SESSION CALLED WITH THE OBJECT OF EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF ATOMIC ENERGY---APPARENTLY NEEDED MORE IN AMERICA THAN IN BRITAIN."

WB/510P WHEELERS 02116

95

LUENEBURG, GERMANY, NOV 18-(AP)-ALL BUT THREE OF THE 30 CONVICTED BELSEN TRIAL DEFENDANTS FILED WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY TODAY INTENTIONS TO APPEAL BOTH THE FINDINGS AND SENTENCES OF THE BRITISH MILITARY COURT WHICH TRIED THEM.

NO INTENTIONS WERE FILED FOR TWO OF THE THREE WOMEN SENTENCED TO DEATH--ELIZABETH VOLKENRATH, 26-YEAR-OLD FORMER HAIR DRESSER WHO WAS CHIEF OF THE SS WOMEN AT THE BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP, AND JUANA BORMAN, 42, A RELIGIOUS FANATIC WHO GAVE UP MISSION WORK TO JOIN THE SS.

HERTA EHLERT, 44, AN SS GUARD SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT, ALSO DID NOT FILE A NOTICE OF APPEAL.

THE COURT SENTENCED 11 PERSONS TO BE HANGED FOR ATROCITIES AT THE BELSEN AND OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ONE TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND 18 TO PRISON TERMS OF FROM ONE TO 15 YEARS. JOSEF KRAMER AND IRMA GRESE, WHO RULED BELSEN, WERE AMONG THOSE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

DN506AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 18 - (AP) - FRITZ F. SCHAEFFER, VETERAN POLITICIAN REMOVED AS MINISTER PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA IN THE CHAIN OF EVENTS IN WHICH GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON JR., LOST HIS COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY, IS REPORTED TO BE WAGING A COMEBACK CAMPAIGN.

SCHAEFFER WAS SAID TO BE BUSY PATCHING POLITICAL FENCES IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN LEADERSHIP OF THE NEWLY-FORMED CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION MADE UP OF THE OLD BAVARIAN PEOPLES PARTY AND THE CATHOLIC CENTRISTS PARTY.

HE WAS A KINGPIN THE THE PEOPLES PARTY, AND ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE GROUP. THE SOCIAL UNION PARTY IS REGARDED AS MORE LIBERAL,UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. JOSEPH MULLER, REPRESENTATIVE OF A LEFT-WING FACTION.

SCHAEFFER WAS SERVED A VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM THAT UNLESS HE IS GIVEN A MORE DOMINANT POSITION IN THE PARTY HE WILL LEAD HIS FACTION INTO THE NEW BAVARIAN POPULAR PARTY.

DR. WILHELM HOEGNER, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, SUCCEEDED SCHAEFFER AS MINISTER PRESIDENT. SCHAEFFER WAS REMOVED LAST MONTH BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMNET FOR FAILURE TO SHOW PROPER VIGOR IN CARRYING OUT DENAZIFICATION POLICIES---THE SAME CHARGE THAT BROUGHT ABOUT PATTION'S TRANSFER FROM COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY TO THE 15th ARMY.

RW919PES

BUDAPEST, NOV. 18-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM KEY JR, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR HUNGARY, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY TO VISIT MOSCOW AT THE JOINT INVITATION OF MARSHAL VOROSHILOV AND SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT KEY, WHOSE HOME IS IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WAS INVITED TO MAKE THE SIX-DAY VISIT AS A GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP BY THE RUSSIANS. MARSHAL VOROSHILOV REMAINED IN BUDAPEST.

ACCOMPANYING GENERAL KEY WERE LT. COL. LAWRENCE HAGY, AMARILLO, TEX., GILMAN; RUSSIAN SPEAKING MAJOR EDWARD CZERNIUK OF LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.; AND LT. WILLIAM KEY, JR., THE GENERAL'S

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SON AND AIDE.

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MKGOLDBERG'801255 RBH314P

A4
ROME,NOV.18-(AP)-TWO MEN, ONE DRESSED AS A PRIEST, ATTEMPTED TO FORCE THEIR WAY INTO THE APARTMENT OF 75-YEAR-OLD CARLO CARDINAL SALOTTI YESTERDAY BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY SERVANTS.
POLICE SAID THE INTRUDERS STRUCK ONE SERVANT REPEATEDLY WITH PISTOL BUTTS BUT FLED WHEN OTHER DOMESTICS RAISED AN OUTCRY. THE CARDINAL, ILL WITH A COLD, WAS HOME AT THE TIME.
BJ1210AES

A97
LISBON--FIRST ADD PORTUGAL X X X THE ELECTIONS.
THERE WILL BE NO OFFICIAL TABULATION OF THE VOTE FOR PERHAPS AS LONG AS A CONSTITUTIONAL MAXIMUM OF EIGHT DAYS, BUT THE RESULT WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.
HOW MANY VOTERS CAST A STRICTLY NEGATIVE VOTE REMAINED UNCERTAIN. THE OPPOSITION WAGED A STAY-AWAY CAMPAIGN IN AN EFFORT TO IMPRESS THE GOVERNMENT.
PS740PES

MOSCOW, NOV. 18-(AP)-RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF EXCLUSIVE UNITED STATES CONTROL OVER DEFEATED JAPAN WAS VOICED TODAY BY THE TRADE UNION MAGAZINE NEW TIMES, WHICH ASSERTED THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA HAVE EVEN STRONGER REASONS THAT AMERICA FOR WANTING TO UPROOT ALL DANGER OF FUTURE JAPANESE AGGRESSION.
COMMENTATOR E.ZHUKOV ASSERTED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR "HAS NOT REMOVED THE FORMER ULTRA-REACTIONARY APPARATUS OF AUTHORITY IN JAPAN" AND SAID THE POSSIBILITY STILL EXISTED THAT THE EMPIRE'S MILITARY MACHINE MIGHT RISE AGAIN.
ACKNOWLEDGING THAT JAPAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN A THREAT TO AMERICAN INTERESTS, ZHUKOV SAID, "HOWEVER, JAPANESE IMPERIALISM AND AGGRESSION HAS BEEN MOST DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN THE CLOSEST NEIGHBORS OF JAPAN--THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA."
ZHUKOV POINTED OUT THAT GERMANY WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES BUT THAT JAPAN WAS OCCUPIED "--AND THAT ONLY PARTIALLY--EXCLUSIVELY BY AMERICAN ARMED FORCES."
THE SOVIET WRITER SAID MACARTHUR'S COMMAND "NOT ONLY HAS NOT REMOVED FORMER ULTRA-REACTIONARY APPARATUS OF AUTHORITY IN JAPAN BUT ALL OF THE COMMANDS, DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS ARE CARRIED OUT ONLY THROUGH THIS APPARATUS."
THE WRITER DECLARED THAT JAPANESE WAR AND NAVAL MINISTRIES WERE BEING REORGANIZED INTO A MINISTRY OF DEMOBILIZATION AND THAT THIS SITUATION GAVE JAPANESE MILITARISTS THE POSSIBILITY OF RETRAINING THEIR CADRES.
RW915PES

MOSCOW, NOV. 18--(AP)--THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOTTED HALF A MILLION RUBLES TO REBUILD THE HOTEL ATOP 18,470-FOOT MT. ELBORUS IN THE CAUCASUS WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS. BEFORE THE WAR THE HOSTELRY IN ITS SPECTACULAR SETTING HOUSED THOUSANDS OF ALPINISTS EACH SUMMER.

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BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING,NOV.18-(AP)-NATIONALISTS HAVE BROADENED THEIR HOLD ON THE SHANHAIKWAN (LINYU) AREA, GREAT WALL GATEWAY TO MANCHURIA, CHINESE COMMUNISTS CONCEDED TODAY. THE REDS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS NOT ONLY OF SHANHAIKWAN, BUT OF TWO NEARBY TOWNSHIPS AS WELL, AFTER "SEVERE FIGHTING."
NATIONALIST LEADERS FRIDAY HAD REPORTED THE ALMOST BLOODLESS OCCUPATION OF SHANHAIKWAN ITSELF, STRATEGIC RAIL CITY NORTH OF MARINE-HELD CHINWANGTAO.
THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GRIP ON MANCHURIA ITSELF, HOWEVER, TIGHTENED SHARPLY, SOME GOVERNMENT SOURCES HERE INDICATED.

AP4FX
CHIANG CHUNG-KUO, ELDEST SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA, HAS REACHED CHUNGKING AFTER CIRCLING COMMUNISTS ENDANGERED HIM AND HIS HANDFUL OF NATIONALIST OFFICIALS IN CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.
RETURNING AT THE SAME TIME WAS ONE OF THE NINE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS OF MANCHURIA AND THE MAYOR OF DAIREN. THE OTHER EIGHT GOVERNORS ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN SHORTLY, CHUNGKING NATIONALIST SOURCES SAID, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE THEY DO NOT EXPECT ANY EARLY ARRIVAL OF NATIONALIST TROOPS TO PROVIDE SUPPORT AGAINST THE REDS.
SCHEDULED DEPARTURE OF VARIOUS OTHER CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR MANCHURIA HAS BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.
HW119APS NM

MAJ. W.L. VAN SCHAICK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION'S CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION SAID THE FIRST GROUP OF CIVILIANS WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE IN ABOUT A WEEK. THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 30,000 TO 45,000 CIVILIAN JAPANESE HERE AND ANOTHER 40,000 TO 45,000 IN OTHER PARTS OF SHANTUNG. ADD TSINGTAO (CLEMENTS) X X X SHIPS
JAPANESE LEAVING SUNDAY WERE MEMBERS OF A NAVAL AIR GROUP WHICH DURING THE WAR HAD BEEN BASED AT TSANGKOW AIRFIELD, ABOUT 10 MILES OUTSIDE THAT KIANGSU PROVINCE CITY. THEY WERE PART OF THE 4,800 NAVY AND 3,200 ARMY PERSONNEL GARRISONED IN THE AREA WHEN MAJ. GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR.'S SIXTH DIVISION MARINES ARRIVED AT TSINGTAO OCTOBER 11. THEY SURRENDERED FORMALLY OCTOBER 25.
SINCE THEIR SURRENDER, THE 8,000 HAVE BEEN BILLETED IN A BRICK-WALLED COKE-YARD ABOUT 15 MILES OUTSIDE TSINGTAO.
JW707PPS

BATAVIA, JAVA, NOV 18-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE MEMBERS OF HIS REGIME'S WORKING COMMITTEE HAD LEFT FOR SOERABAJA TO MAKE A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIGHTING AT THE BIG JAVA NAVAL BASE.

THE DELEGATION WILL REPORT BACK TO HIM IN THREE DAYS, SJAHRIR ADDED.

SJAHRIR HAD BEEN CRITICAL OF THE WAY THE PREVIOUS INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT SOEKARNO HANDLED THE SOERABAJA INCIDENT. HE CONTENDED THAT THERE WAS A TENDENCY AMONG THE NATIVE NATIONALISTS TO BLAME THE BRITISH WHEN "THERE IS MUCH TO BE INVESTIGATED AS TO OUR PART IN THIS AFFAIR."

AN INDONESIAN PARTISAN WHO RETURNED TO BATAVIA FROM SOERABAJA DENIED THAT JAPANESE WERE TAKING PART IN THE BATTLE.

"WE'VE TAKEN JAPANESE GUNS AND UNIFORMS AS SPOILS OF WAR," HE DECLARED, "BUT WE HAD TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE TO GET THEM."

HE SAID THE INDONESIANS AT THE NAVAL BASE WERE GETTING PLENTY OF REINFORCEMENTS AND THAT THEIR MUNITIONS PLANT AT JOGJAKARTA WAS WORKING.

"THE INDONESIANS ARE FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY AND EASILY ARE HOLDING THEIR GROUND," HE DECLARED. HE ALSO CLAIMED THAT THE INDONESIANS HAD SHOT DOWN THREE RAF THUNDERBOLTS YESTERDAY, BUT THIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY ANY BRITISH SOURCE.

THE BRITISH COMMAND ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT TWO BRITISH OFFICERS WERE KILLED AND ONE BRITISH OFFICER AND A DUTCH WOMAN WERE WOUNDED IN AN INDONESIAN ATTACK ON THE PARTY'S STALLED AUTOMOBILE IN SEMARANG LAST NIGHT. THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORTED INCIDENT OF VIOLENCE FOR SOME WEEKS IN THE AREA OF SEMARANG, A NORTH COAST PORT 175 MILES WEST OF SOERABAJA.

DN753AES

INDONESIAN LEADERS CONTENDED THAT DURING LAST NIGHT'S DUTCH-BRITISH-INDONESIAN CONFERENCE, M.E.DENNING, BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ADVISOR TO THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND, BECAME A "SPOKESMAN FOR THE DUTCH IN ATTEMPTING TO HIGH PRESSURE" THE INDONESIAN INTO AACCEPTING DUTCH PROPOSALS.

SJAHRIR SAID: "DENNING QUESTIONED US LIKE A POLICEMAN QUESTIONING SMALL BOYS."

THE MEETING ENDED WITHOUT AGREEING ON A FORMULA FOR PEACE IN JAVA.

SJAAHRIR DECLARED THAT THE DUTCH CLAIM THAT JAVA FACED A FAMINE WAS NOT FOUNDED ON FACT. HE SAID THERE WAS MORE FOOD ON THE ISLAND NOW THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

FOLO BATAVIA

SOERABAJA, JAVA, NOV 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOERABAJA'S CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPEALED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TODAY "TO TAKE URGENT STEPS" TO PROTECT THE 60,000 CHINESE RESIDENTS OF THIS JAVA NAVAL BASE FROM BOTH BRITISH SHELLS AND THE INDONESIANS' "SCORCHED EARTH POLICY."

CHINESE CASUALTIES IN THE FIGHTING IN SOERABAJA HAVE BEEN "VERY HEAVY" AND THE "FIGHTING APPEARS UNLIKELY TO END SOON," THE ORGANIZATION'S CHAIRMAN, MEI CHIAO LIONG, SAID.

HIS APPEAL CAME AS BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS WERE CLEARING INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS FROM A CONGESTED AREA BETWEEN THE SEMAMPIR CANAL AND THE SIDOTOPO RAIL LINES LARGELY INHABITED BY CHINESE. IT WAS ESTIMATED BY CHINESE INFORMANTS THAT 100 CHINESE HAD BEEN KILLED AND 500 WOUNDED IN THIS AREA.

DN746AES

TOKYO, NOV 18-(AP)-JAPAN'S CRITICAL COAL SHORTAGE IS CAUSED BY DEFICIENCIES IN LABOR AND MINING EQUIPMENT, ALLIED OCCUPATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

PRODUCTION DROPPED FROM 3,400,000 METRIC TONS (ABOUT 4,080,000 U.S. TONS) LAST JUNE TO 545,000 METRIC TONS (654,000 U.S.) IN OCTOBER, SAID LT. COL. H.G.SCHENCK, CHIEF OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

WHILE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO OVERCOME SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES, COAL STOCKPILES WHICH AT THE END OF THE WAR TOTALED 3,900,000 TONS ARE DISAPPEARING AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 TONS A MONTH, SCHENCK SAID.

ALLIED USES REQUIRE AT LEAST 163,000 TONS MONTHLY AND JAPAN'S MINIMUM INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS ARE 973,000 TONS PER MONTH--ALL EXCLUSIVE OF THE NEEDS OF OTHER FUEL CONSUMERS. NORMALLY, THE NATION CONSUMES THREE TIMES THIS AMOUNT.

FORTY PER CENT OF THE MINERS IN JAPAN WERE KOREANS AND CHINESE, WHO HAVE BEEN CELEBRATING THEIR FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY IN THE COAL PITS BY REFUSING TO WORK, AND IN SOME CASES TAKING PHYSICAL REVENGE ON THEIR FORMER MASTERS.

THERE IS LITTLE INCENTIVE FOR THE JAPANESE TO TAKE OVER THE DANGEROUS WORK, SINCE MILLIONS OF LABORERS HAVE MONEY AS THE RESULT OF THE CLOSING OF WAR INDUSTRIES, WHICH ENTITLED THEM TO SIX MONTHS SEVERANCE PAY.

SF7PPS

A138FX

MANILA, MONDAY NOV 19-(AP)-WAR DAMAGE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS IN MANILA ALONE WAS AT LEAST 222,853,263 PESOS, ($111,426,631.50), DR.HORATIO C. LAVA, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS, SAID IN A PRELIMINARY REPORT TODAY.

LAVA ESTIMATED THAT PRIVATE STRUCTURES TOTALLY DESTROYED HAD A VALUE OF 133,411,622 PESOS. REPORTS FROM 27 OF THE 67 GOVERNMENT BUREAUS SHOWED DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES AT 65,741,802 PESOS.

CHURCHES, CONVENTS, RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS DESTROYED WERE VALUED AT 22,424,221 PESOS.

THE VALUATIONS, LAVA SAID, WERE ALL ON A PREWAR BASIS. AT PRESENT INFLATIONARY COST OF CONSTRUCTION REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BUILDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL WOULD RUN WELL OVER 1,752,963,767 PESOS.

JW710PPS NM

BIG THREE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,NOV 18-(AP)-SUGGESTIONS FOR AN EARLY MEETING OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ARE GETTING A VERY COOL RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT.

THERE ARE SOME INDICATIONS THAT WASHINGTON WANTS SUCH A GATHERING LESS THAN EITHER LONDON OR MOSCOW.

BRITISH OFFICIALS GAVE NEWSMEN THE IMPRESSION DURING MR.ATTLEE'S ATOMIC TALKS HERE LAST WEEK THAT HE HAD LET PRESIDENT TRUMAN KNOW HE WOULD CONSIDER A BIG-THREE MEETING POTENTIALLY VERY VALUABLE.

THEN FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-CANADIAN ATOMIC CONTROL PROPOSALS, WORD CAME FROM MOSCOW THAT DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES REPORTED PRELIMINARY MOVES FOR A BIG-THREE MEETING WERE

30.34—31735

UNDERWAY. A NEWS DISPATCH SAID THE AIM WOULD BE TO SOLVE CURRENT DEADLICKS ON HIGH POLICY.

INQUIRY SHOWS THAT SOME OF THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON KNOW OF NO PLANS FOR A CONFERENCE AND THEMSELVES SEE VERY FEW CONCRET RESULTS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ONE. HOWEVER, SHOULD EITHER ATTLEE OR STALIN TAKE THE POSITION THAT A GATHERING WAS URGENTLY DESIRABLE, IT ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD BE HELD.

FROM AVAILABLE INFORMATION THE ATTITUDE OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT SEEMS TO BE THAT THE PROBLEMS NOW REQUIRING BIG POWER DECISIONS CAN BE SOLVED NO MORE EASILY BY THREE CHIEFS OF GOVERNMENT THAN BY THEIR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

SOME PERSONS HERE CITE THE FAILURE OF THE LONDON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING IN SEPTEMBER AS PROOF OF THEIR VIEW THAT THERE IS NO MAGIC IN PERSONAL GET-TOGETHERS OF TOP OFFICIALS. IN FACT SOME AUTHORITIES SPECULATE THAT THE DIFFICULTIES AT LONDON MAY HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED BY PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AMONG MESSRS. BYRNES, BEVIN AND MOLOTOV. THE REAL BREAK, HOWEVER, APPEARS TO HAVE COME OVER MAJOR POLICY DIFFERENCES.

TODAY THE TOP OROBLEMS COMMON TO THE BIG POWERS ARE:

1. ATOMIC--THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, HAVING JOINTLY DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB DURING THE WAR, HAVE NOW DECIDED HOW ATOMIC ENERGY AND EXPLOSIVES SHOULD BE HANDLED DURING THE PEACE. THEY HAVE TOLD RUSSIA OF THEIR DECISION IN THE SAME MANNER THAT THEY TOLD FRANCE AND CHINA--A MANNER POSSIBLY DESIGNED TO GIVE RUSSIA NO SPECIAL VOICE IN ATOMIC AFFAIRS AND TO PREVENT SETTLING THE PROBLEM ON A STRICTLY BIG-THREE BASIS.

A10WX

2. JAPAN-RUSSIA WANTS A CONTROL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, CHINA AND RUSSIA WITH EACH DECISION TO BE MADE BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE. THE UNITED STATES CLAIMS THIS TYPE VOTING SYSTEM HAS FAILEDMISERABLY IN THE GERMAN CONTROL COUNCIL AND ADDS IT WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY SYSTEM WHICH DENIES TO THE UNITED STATES A DECISIVE CONTROL OVER JAPANESE AFFAIRS. THE DEADLOCK IS NOW ABOUT TWO MONTHS OLD.

3. BALKANS--THERE IS A SIMILAR DEADLOCK OVER THE GOVERNMENTS OF BULGARIA AND ROMANIA. RUSSIA HAS WANTED THEM RECOGNIZED IN THEIR PRESENT FORMS. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE ASSAILED THEM AS UNDEMOCRATIC IN MAJOR RESPECTS AND REFUSED RECOGNITION PENDING MULTI-PARTY ELECTIONS. HERE TWO BOTH SIDES APPEAR TO HAVE WORKED THEMSELVES INTO UNCOMPRIMISING POSITIONS.

4. GERMAN--THIS PROBLEM WILL GROW MORE CRITICAL AS THE WINTER PROGRESSES. MUCH DISORGANIZATION IN GERMANY IS ATTRIBUTED HERE TO FRANCE'S USE OF HER VETO IN THE CONTROL COUNCIL TO BLOCK ANY MOVE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY UNTIL PARTITIONING OF THE RHINELAND AND RUHR IS ASSURED. HERE, BY MAKING A DECISION ON THE RUHR AND RHINELAND, THE BIG THREE MIGHT BE ABLE TO DISPOSE OF SOME OF THEIR GERMAN HEADACHES.

GG1245PES

NOV 19 1945

A105WX

(125) ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY NOVEMBER 19

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, NOV.18-(AP)-THE ARMY'S OUTPUT OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS IS THREATENED BY THE DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM.

A REPORT BY A CIVILIAN CONSULTANTS COMMITTEE ON ARMY AMPUTATION SERVICE, RELEASED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, SAID THAT THE WORK OF THE MILITARY SHOPS MAKING ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS "IS NOW SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY THE IMMINENT DISCHARGE OF MANY OF THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL EITHER BECAUSE OF AGE OR POINTS."

SOME OF THE MEN MAY BE RETAINED ON A CIVIL SERVICE BASIS, THE COMMITTEE SAID, "BUT IT IS OBVIOUS THAT GREAT EMPHASIS MUST BE PLACED ON TRAINING REPLACEMENTS OR THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SHOPS WILL SUFFER."

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SHOPS PRODUCING LIMBS "COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE BEST CIVILIAN SHOPS WE HAVE SEEN," THE COMMITTEE REPORTED.

IT ADDED THAT SURGICAL TREATMENT OF AMPUTATION CASES IN THIS WAR IS FAR BETTER THAN IN WORLD WAR II.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY NOVEMBER 19)

WH1148PES

WASHINGTON, NOV 18-(AP)-EZRA POUND, 65-YEAR-OLD IDAHO-BORN POET CHARGED WITH TREASON BY BROADCASTING AXIS PROPAGANDA, WAS FLOWN HERE TONIGHT BYTHE ARMY FROM ROME AND HANDED OVER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

TAKEN TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL FORQUESTIONING, POUND MET REPORTERS AND COMMENTED:

"THERE IS AN IDEA AFLOAT HERE THAT I HAVE BETRAYED THIS COUNTRY. IF THAT DAMN FOOL IDEA IS STILL IN ANYBODY'S HEAD I WANT TO WIPE IT OUT."

POUND SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD ABOUT 450 OF HIS BROADCAST MANUSCRIPTS "BUT I HAVEN'T ANY EARTHLY IDEA WHAT THEY WILL FIND IN THEM."

SEIZED SOMEWHERE IN ITALY LAST MAY, POUND WAS INDICTED IN JULY, 1943, WITH SEVEN OTHER AMERICANS AS HAVING MADE BROADCASTS DESIGNED TO UNDERMINE SUPPORT OF THE WAR IN THIS COUNTRY. HE BROADCAST FROM ROME.

POUND LEFT THIS COUNTRY AT 22. HE RETURNED IN 1939 TO LEAVE WITH HIS PUBLISHERS SOME OF HIS WRITINGS.

SU1247AES NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, NOV.18-(AP)-THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN TODAY CALLED FOR PERMANENT PEACETIME STATUS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS AND WOMEN'S NAVAL RESERVE UNITS.

THROUGH ITS NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, THE AAUW ALSO RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING PERMANENT COMMISSIONED RANK FOR NAVY NURSES; AUTHORIZING THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONING OF WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS, PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS AND DIETITIANS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY; AND TO PROVIDE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING FOR WOMEN ON A BASIS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF MALE PERSONNEL.

THE COMMITTEE FURTHER VOTED THAT AAUW TAKE ACTION TO OBTAIN EQUAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH MEN IN ALL PHASES OF SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION.

THE AAUW ANNOUNCEMENT DESCRIBED ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AS IN LINE WITH THE ORGANIZATION'S POLICY OF ENCOURAGING "WOMEN'S FULLEST PARTICIPATION IN ALL SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, NOV.19)

VH1021PES

ATLANTIC CITY,N.J.,NOV 18-(AP)-DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER OF CLEVELAND, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA TODAY AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION HERE, CHARGED THAT "WE HAVE UNDER-ESTIMATED BRITISH IMPERIAL CYNICISM AND OVERESTIMATED THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT."

REFERRING TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT SUGGESTION TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE THAT 100,000 JEWS BE TRANSFERRED FROM EUROPE TO PALESTINE, AND THE SUBSEQUENT BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT TO SET UP A JOINT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY (CAPS) TO STUDY THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, DR.SILVER SAID IN A SPEECH:

"HE (PRESIDENT TRUMAN) WAS PERSUADED TO ACCEPT THE SHODDY SUBSTITUTE OF AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, THAT VERY HOARY AND TRANSPARENT DEVICE FOR DELAY AND CIRCUMVENTION, AGAINST HIS OWN BETTER JUDGEMENT. WHY, IN THE MATTER OF PALESTINE, DOES OUR GOVERNMENT ALWAYS YIELD?

"THE JOINT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IS A DISASTROUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IMPERATIVE IMMEDIATE ACTION. TO CONSIGN TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO NEEDLESS SUFFERING WHILE AWAITING A RECOMMENDATION FROM SUCH A COMMITTEE IS SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD GIVE THE STATESMEN WHO FATHERED THE SCHEME MANY A SLEEPLESS NIGHT."

DR.STEPHEN S.WISE OF NEW YORK SAID FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN "ELECTS IBN SAUD IN HITLER'S PLACE AS A KINGLET TO BE APPEASED. HE SEEKS TO EXPLOIT THE NEIGHBORING ARAB COUNTRIES OF PALESTINE."

"I DO NOT ADVOCATE VIOLENCE AGAINST MANDATORY POWER. WE ARE DISCOURAGED, BUT WE AMERICAN JEWS WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO DEFEND OUR BROTHERS IN PALESTINE."

Q912PES NM

A129AX

SAVANNAH,GA.,NOV 18-(AP)-TRACKING DOWN CRIMINALS BY USE OF RADAR AND IDENTIFYING THEM FROM A DISTANCE BY USE OF TELEVISION ARE POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE IN POLICE WORK, D.K.BROWN, FBI AGENT, TOLD A GROUP OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

A METAL DESIGN SURREPTITIOUSLY PLANTED IN A SUSPECTS CAR AND "FOLLOWED" BY RADAR, MAY BE A MEANS OF SURVEILLANCE, HE SAID. SUSPECTS HELD AT A DISTANT POINT MAY BE IDENTIFIED QUICKLY BY MEANS OF TELEVISION, SIMPLY BY CALLING WITNESSES ON THE PHONE.

BROWN SAID A MINE DETECTOR DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR WOULD MAKE IT COMPARATIVELY EASY FOR POLICE TO FIND BURIED MONEY AND GUNS IN A LARGE FIELD. FOR DRAGGING A RIVE FOR A GUN, NEW MAGNETS WITH ALLOYS DEVELOPED TO HOLD 4,000 TIMES THEIR WEIGHT, COULD BE USED.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE WILL MAKE HAIR EXAMINATIONS AN IMPORTANT FIELD, HE SAID.

HO941PES NM

BOISE, IDAHO, NOV.18-(AP)-CHARLES C.GOSSETT (D) WHO RESIGNED YESTERDAY AS GOVERNOR OF IDAHO TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT IN THE SENATE REPLACING THE LATE JOHN THOMAS, REPUBLICAN, WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON,D.C., IN ABOUT A WEEK TO TAKE HIS OATH OF OFFICE.

GOSSETT WAS APPOINTED YESTERDAY BY GOV.ARNOLD WILLIAMS, WHO STEPPED UP FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP WHEN GOSSETT LEFT THE STATE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE.

EW855PCS NM

NOV 20 1945

NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS TO OPEN TODAY

Gallagher

Tribunal Fails to Rule on Motion Which Would Have Delayed Sessions.

TENSION MOUNTS

NOV 20 1945

American Psychiatrists Declare Hess Incapable of Aiding Own Defense.

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 19—(AP) The international war crimes tribunal failed to rule today on last minute motions which threatened to delay the trial of the Nazi hierarchy, and an American spokesman said tonight the tribunal's Nurnberg indicated the trial would open tomorrow morning as scheduled.

In this final flurry preceding the opening of a trial without parallel in world history, one of the chief defendants, the hulking six foot, five inch Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former right hand man of Adolf Hitler, collapsed with a cranial hemorrhage.

The man who had terrorized thousands as chief of German's Security Department and Criminal Police, could not stand the strain of waiting for the trial. Doctors said he will not be able to quit his sick bed for the prisoners' dock for a considerable time.

One of the issues before the court was removed when the Russians named Col. Yuri Pokrovsky, deputy Soviet prosecutor, to act as chief prosecutor in the place of Gen. R. A. Rudenko, whose illness had led to a Russian request for a delay.

The tribunal strongly indicated it would open the trial without Alfried Krupp, whom the United States, Russian and French prosecutors wanted to substitute for jailing munitions king's father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach.

It was pointed out that the indictment provides for a blanket count against industrialists who helped foment the war, and if the court should hold the industrialists guilty as a group Alfried presumably would be tried later.

An American spokesman said the court probably would rule on pending motions tomorrow at the opening session, when it acts on a request by the attorney of jew-baiter Julius Streicher that the mental state of his client be examined.

Psychiatrists of the four powers held consultations all day on the sanity of Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi, but were still writing their reports on him tonight. However a high Allied source said early today that a board of American psychiatrists had decided Hess is incapable of conducting or assisting with his defense, and would so advise the war crimes tribunal later today. The board did not make any recommendation.

As the time for the trial neared, tension mounted in the grim prison of this wrecked Nazi stronghold. The defendants were all under a severe strain but there was no indication that any had cracked up except Kaltenbrunner.

Col. B. C. Andrus, commander of the Security guard, reported all the rest were in good physical condition, particularly behemoth-like Hermann Goering, who has been trained down under American care to a mere 220 pounds.

Of the original 24 top-flight Nazis indicted, at least four will not be present at the trial. They were the late Krupp, who has senile softening of the brain; Robert Ley, former leader of the German labor front, who committed suicide; the missing Martin Bormann, successor to Hess, who will be tried in absentia; and Kaltenbrunner.

Meanwhile, military authorities disclosed that unusual precautions will be taken to prevent any one from smuggling firearms or other weapons into the courtroom.

Col. Andrus notified correspondents that their typewriter cases would be subject to examination by American troops already stationed outside and inside the court building. Women were told their hand bags will be subject to similar scrutiny.

Anyone lacking a special pass will be barred from the grounds and building. Soldiers have been posted even on the roof of the court and, as an additional precaution, an American tanks has been stationed near the building.

Red Prosecutor Ill

Soviet Assistant Prosecutor Col. Yuri Pokrovsky said yesterday he would ask the inter-Allied prosecutors' committee to request the postponement because of the illness in Moscow of his chief, Lieut. Gen. Roman A. Rudenko, who, he said, could not be in Nuernberg for ten or twelve days.

French Assistant Prosecutor Charles Dubost said he would support the Russian request. His chief, Francois de Menthon, has been called back to Paris in the current political crisis in France.

[Neither the press nor the radio in Moscow carried any mention today of the trial.]

Both French and Russian prosecutors protested the tribunal's ruling yesterday in refusing to indict Alfried Krupp. Both said they were not present at the brief session in which the British president of the court, Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, read the decision. The British have opposed the indictment of Krupp at the present time.

Kaltenbrunner Suffers Brain Hemorrhage

Tucker

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 19 (AP). Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the Nazi security police, suffered a brain hemorrhage in his cell last night, but a spokesman for the United States prosecutor's office said today he would have to answer charges some time before the International War Crimes Tribunal.

An indication that Kaltenbrunner would not be present at the scheduled opening tomorrow of the trial of top-flight Nazis came from physicians at the 116th United States Army Hospital, where he was rushed for treatment. The doctors said he "was finished" with the trial, at least temporarily.

No. 4 Defendant

The spokesman in the office of Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, said the court itself would decide whether Kaltenbrunner would be tried at a later date when his condition improved or be brought into the

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Kaltenbrunner was one of the obscure figures sent into Austria to sabotage the independent government and seize control of that state for Hitler. Afterward he continued to work under a heavy cloak of secrecy, but the crimes of the German security police in occupied countries gave him world-wide notoriety. On the list of Nazi criminals indicted by the Allies he was topped only by Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Hess.

Kaltenbrunner's case was described as a spontaneous subarachroid hemorrhage in the vessels of the lining of the brain. Physicians explained that his blood pressure had risen sharply during the last few days and this caused a rupture of the weakened vessels in the brain lining.

In addition to heading Hitler's security police, Kaltenbrunner was a general in the SS, a member of the Reichstag, a state secretary for security in Austria and the police leader of Vienna. It was he who ordered the execution of the Associated Press correspondent Joseph Morton in defiance of the rules of war. Morton was captured by the Germans after he flew into Slovakia during a Czecho-Slovak uprising and was executed in the Mauthausen concentration camp on January 24 last.

in not taking life so seriously."

Erich Raeder, Grand Admiral and former navy chief, who spent the first part of his captivity in Russian hands and reached Nuernberg singing praises of his captors, turned at once to practical matters. "If my laundry doesn't come I'll have to stand trial in my underwear."

A nervous Fritz Sauckel, SS and SA general, put it this way: "I didn't kill anybody. My conscience is clear."

Hans Frank Grateful

Artur Seyss-Inquart, former Nazi Chancellor of Austria and later commissar for the Netherlands, sat hunched over his trial defense notes. He glanced up with a wolfish grin.

"After the catastrophe and the defeat we've been through I can't think of a single thing that could possibly be less interesting or more unimportant than what happens to me," he said.

Hans Frank, former Nazi governor of Polish territories, seemed clumsily grateful for the visit. He was near hysteria, but held himself. "It's all in God's hands and I'm calmer than I've ever been."

Promises Startling Statement

Hans Fritzsche, one-time Nazi editor and propagandist, said: "After the last six months of uncertainty, it's a pleasure to get down to cases."

signed the unconditional surrender at Berlin, and Alfred Jodl, colonel-general and chief of staff of the German Army.

Alfred Rosenberg, director of the ideological training of the Nazi party, justified the anxiety and strain that caused him to shift excitedly about his narrow cell, saying, "It's onl yhuman to be nervous."

Karl Koenitz Complacent

Karl Koenitz, grand admiral of the German Navy, accepted the situation complacently. He said, "I'm reconciled to the worst."

Walther Funk, former Nazi press chief, who is ill, protested weakly against the scheduled lengthy two-hour-and-a-half morning and afternoon sessions.

Hjalmar Horace Greely Schact, former Nazi economics minister, said, "I have always believed a man with a clear conscience had nothing to fear."

The last was Constantin von Neurath, the man Ribbentrop replaced as Foreign Minister. "There are some words in the indictment. We'll see."

This was what happened in the criminal wing of Nuernberg jail between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the night of November 19. The tribunal will have to decide what happens from now on.

Reactions Of High Germans Vary On Eve Of Crimes Trial

Nuernberg, Nov. 19 (AP)—Word reached the arch Nazi war criminals at the Nuernberg jail tonight that the time had come for them to explain to humanity, if they could, how and why they acted that way.

Hermann Wilhelm Goering, No. 2 Nazi and former *Luftwaffe* chief, sat happily on the side of his bunk. He had just received word that his 5-year-old daughter, Etta, had been reunited with his wife, who has been under technical house arrest in Bavaria for the last seven weeks.

"That takes care of my last worry," said the big Nazi. "I go into this trial as I always went into battle—eagerly."

Erich Raeder Is Practical

A few steps away Rudolph Hess, who has been an enigma since he flew to Scotland in a borrowed Messerschmitt four years ago, smiled wanly and commented, "I'm glad for the others. As for me, I'm different from most people

Baldur von Schirach, who moulded the Reich's children into a sort of unholy crusade in the name of the Führer, promised a startling statement. "Their eyes will bulge."

Then there was Julius Streicher, Nazi editor of the anti-Jewish paper *Der Sturmer*. He was already in bed. He climbed to his feet and bowed. "If everybody had a conscience as clear as mine they'd sleep well, too."

Frank von Papen, former Nazi diplomat and wartime ambassador to Turkey, tall and gaunt in his underwear, also said his conscience was clear.

William Keitel Relaxed

Not so with Joachim von Ribbentrop, architect of Hitler's foreign policy. "I'm unconcerned about tomorrow—but I ought to have more time to prepare my defense."

Two who said they were relaxed and ready to face anything the prosecution might care to throw at them were Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command who

Hess Held Unable To Make Defense

Nuernberg, *Tuesday*, Nov. 20 (AP). A high Allied source said early today that a board of American psychiatrists had decided Rudolf Hess is incapable of conducting or assisting with his defense, and would so advise the War Crimes Tribunal later today. The board did not make any recommendation.

Hess is scheduled to go on trial before the tribunal today with other top-ranking Nazis.

Commons Backs Tax Setup Again

Jack Smith

London, Nov. 19 (AP)—The House of Commons re-indorsed the Labor Government's tax program tonight, overriding conservative charges that it was "criminally extravagant" and taxing the poor to help the rich.

The opposition tried unsuccessfully to force the Government's tax measure to a vote, and it was read a second time. It goes to the House of Lords after a third reading.

The tax program provides for reduced levies on the incomes of small wage earners, a hike in surtaxes on large incomes and a 40 per cent cut in the excess profits tax to be paid by industries.

Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering Conservative allegations of excessive taxation of the poor under the bill, said "of 13,000,000 income taxpayers, 11,750,000 are better off under the plan and only 1,250,000 are worse off."

BRITISH RAILWAYS TO BE TAKEN OVER

London, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Herbert Morrison announced today that the Attlee Government intends to convert to public ownership the electric and gas industries, the railways, the canals and the long-distance road haulage services. The Government had previously announced its intention to nationalize civil aviation and the telecommunication services of Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

Parliament also has before it a bill to nationalize the Bank of England, first on the Government's socialist program. A project to control production and fix prices on farm products was launched last week. Under the plan, farmers refusing to plant crops as ordered would be evicted from their land.

Morrison told the House of Commons that the Government does not intend to place the shipping industry under public ownership.

FATHERLAND FRONT WINS IN BULGARIA

LONDON, Nov. 19—(AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that the Bulgarian Fatherland front received 80 per cent of the votes in yesterday's elections.

Quoting the Bulgarian ministry of information, the broadcast said between 85 and 90 per cent of the electorate—the largest percentage in the last 20 years—voted.

RUBBER MEETING

LONDON, Nov. 19 — (AP) A French delegation will join American, British and Dutch government officials and rubber experts tomorrow in a second meeting of a group discussing the world rubber situation in view of synthetic production and newly freed natural resources, it was announced tonight.

IRKED BY SOVIET REPLY

British Will Press for Texts of Pacts With Hungary, Rumania

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The British Government announced dissatisfaction today with Russia's reply to a British protest against Soviet trade agreements with Hungary and Rumania.

Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker told Commons in a written statement that Moscow had replied to the British protest, but "we cannot regard this answer as satisfactory." He said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was pressing the Soviet Government for the texts of the agreements that Russia made with the two Balkan countries.

Rumor About German Exodus Held In Error

London, Nov. 19 (AP)—Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker told Commons today a "rumor that the Russians had sent great numbers" of Germans from their zone into the British zone was without foundation.

He said another report that Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland had agreed to deport 4,500,000 Germans at a rate of 30,000 daily from their areas, also was not true.

Haven for 100,000 Jews Urged

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Representatives of the American League for a Free Palestine urged today that Great Britain act immediately "to give refuge in Palestine to 100,000 or more Hebrews."

Former Senator Guy M. Gillette, chairman of the delegation here for a conference with Foreign Minister Bevin, declared that any delay in admitting additional Jews to the Holy Land would have "a grave effect upon American public opinion."

British Railroad Feat Prior To D-Day Noted

Chicago, Nov. 19 (AP)—A British railroad official said today that during the two-month period prior to D-day in Europe British railroads moved 26,000 special trains in support of the invasion buildup.

"In the month which followed, however, the all-time peak was achieved with the operation of 17,500 special trains for troops and equipment," T. D. Slattery, of the Associated British and Irish Railways, Inc., declared before the Western Traffic Club.

During the buildup period American Transportation Corps soldiers worked "30 to 50 hours" consecutively without relief, said Slattery, who is general traffic manager of his railroad.

DE GAULLE ACCEPTS MANDATE

NOV 20 1945

Robt—Wilson

French Crisis Persists; Communists Unmoved; Atmosphere Taut

Paris, Nov. 19 (AP)—France's Constituent Assembly, in an atmosphere bristling with guns and taut with excitement, asked General de Gaulle today to continue as interim president, but under conditions which seemed to have left the Government crisis no nearer a solution.

Wet-mouthed cars standing guard outside the chamber and pro-de Gaulle demonstrators surging through the streets, the Assembly rejected the General's resignation by a vote of 400 to 163 and asked him to continue his efforts to form a coalition cabinet.

Delegation Informs De Gaulle

De Gaulle, who was not present in the packed chamber during the proceedings, accepted the new mandate when a delegation, headed by Felix Gouin, Assembly president, informed him officially of the action.

Gouin's office announced that the General would confer tomorrow morning with representatives of the three major parties—Communist, Socialist and Popular Republican Movement.

The Communists, whose demands for specific Cabinet posts precipitated the crisis, voted solidly against the renewal of de Gaulle's mandate. They abstained from voting on a motion specifying that de Gaulle give equal representation in the Government to the three big parties. The motion passed, 358 to 39.

Communists Pose Big Problem

Communist Jacques Dulcos accused de Gaulle of trying to form a government of "reactionaries" and declared the price of Communist participation in the Government was one of three Cabinet posts — Interior, War or Foreign Affairs.

De Gaulle, for his part, has told the world he could not accede to these demands because of France's interest in maintaining the "equilibrium" between the world's "two very great powers"—described by his associates as Russia and the United States.

De Gaulle's chief problem will be to reconcile his differences with the Communists, which threaten to block his efforts to form a Cabinet.

Demonstration Dispersed

As the Assembly met in the Palais Bourbon, thousands of police—some on horseback and many armed with tommyguns—patrolled the Place de la Concord.

One small demonstration on behalf of de Gaulle, by a group of 100 to 150 students at the edge of the Place de la Concord, was quickly dispersed by police. The students, marching down the Champs Elysees and shouting "Vive de Gaulle," scattered when the police ordered them away.

The Palais Bourbon was jammed with curious spectators, both in the corridors and in the chamber. Every seat in the Assembly was filled and spectators filled the galleries to overflowing. The crowd was orderly, however and there were no disturbances.

Comment By Communist

Dulcos, leading the opposition to de Gaulle, shouted sarcastically, "a Communist has no right to be minister of war, or minister of foreign affairs or minister of the interior. But it was the French laboring class who were the spearhead of the resistance. They cannot be expected to be given a subordinate role now."

The Communist sections of the assembly frequently interrupted his statement with applause, while the rest of the House was silent.

"We do not want any more than the others have," he cried, "but we certainly don't want anything less."

ASK DE GAULLE TO TRY AGAIN FOR A CABINET

French Assemblymen Vote 400 to 163 for Him to Renew Efforts.

WOULD SHARE MAIN POSTS

Communists as Bloc Oppose Move—Police Guard Palace During Deliberations.

Paris, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The Constituent Assembly voted 400 to 163 today to ask Gen. de Gaulle to renew his efforts to form a coalition government giving equal representation to the Communist, Socialist and Popular Republican parties.

The Communists voted as a bloc against renewal of De Gaulle's mandate in an atmosphere bristling with guns and armed guards which surrounded the Bourbon palace where the Assembly met.

The vote ended temporarily at least any chance of De Gaulle's resigning as France's interim President, however. In a last-minute switch of tactics the Socialists, who had said they would abstain in the balloting, voted for De Gaulle. The Assembly then adjourned until Thursday.

De Gaulle was expected to renew his attempt immeditely to form a Government to rule Frence for the next seven months while the Assembly tries to write a constitution for the Fourth Republic.

Before the final vote, the Assembly approved, 358 to 39, a motion for equal representation of the three major parties in the interim Cabinet. The parties are the Socialist, the Popular Republicans and the Communists.

The Assembly had convened amid taut excitement. Three armored cars took positions around the Bourbon Palace. The capital's police services, to avoid a possible repetition of the bloody February riots of 1934 when the police fired on demonstrating crowds trying to reach the Chamber, were out in force with Tommy-guns. Cavalary also was ready for action. A thousand mobile guards patrolled the area in groups of twenty to thirty.

The Communist party, which precipitated the crisis by demanding unsuccessfully that de Gaulle grant it one of the three big Cabinet posts, was reported to have switched its plans and thrown its support to Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the party, for the presidency. Earlier, the Communists were reported backing Felix Gouin, Socialist president of the Assembly.

Three troops of mounted cavalry aud 1,000 mobile guardsmen armed with tommy guns patrolled the area outside the meeting place. Curious crowds gathered. Groups of over twenty policemen kept the people moving.

As an extra precaution, three fire boats were stationed on the Seine near the palace. Their hoses could be turned on the crowd.

The assembly convened at 2 P.M.

The Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire* announced that a large-scale demonstration of de Gaulle's supporters had been called for 3 P.M. in front of the Bourbon Palace.

The city was calm this morning, although people fought to obtain admittance to the building.

Gouin Mentioned

De Gaulle requested the vote in a letter to Gouin.

The General asked the Assembly either to confirm or withdraw the mandate it gave him less than a week ago to form the interim government.

Political observers thought the general might win out by the votes of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) and right-wing deputies.

The powerful Socialist party, announcing it would abstain from voting, called upon the Communists and MRP to "consent to work together to find what personality would be qualified to form a government in the image of the nation."

Meeting Of Parties

Communist, Socialist and MRP delegates met last night. The Communists then proposed the candidacy of Gouin as the only other man capable of heading the interim government.

MRP delegates announced they would decline to support that proposal, and the Socialists seconded the MRP stand. The MRP also announced it would refuse to enter any three-party government which is not headed by de Gaulle.

The Communists, on the other hand, said they would enter no government headed by the General.

French Editor Sentenced

Lyons, France, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Lyons high court of justice sentenced Luis Auphan, editor of the newspaper *Royalist Action Francaise* during the German occupation, to twenty years at hard labor following his conviction of attacking the domestic security of the state.

British Stop Priority On Sending Dispatches

Nuernberg, Nov. 19 (AP)—British facilities for transmission of dispatches from the Nuernberg Palace of Justice to London have been opened to all newspaper users on a "first come, first served" basis, it was announced today.

The British Nuernberg policy is a reversal of one previously in effect in Berlin where priority was given to messages from correspondents accredited to the British Army while those filed by Americans to London bureaus of press agencies with home offices in the United States were delayed until the lines were "all clear."

Only one kind of priority now is recognized by the British communications officers here. It consists of a daily allotment of 150 words to each news agency regardless of nationality to be transmitted ahead of any other dispatches already logged.

British army personnel are operating three teletypes and three wireless transmitters direct to London, where the general post office and war office share responsibility for delivery of messages.

PATTON SILENT ON PLANS

General Evades Queries on Retirement Rumor

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, Nov. 19 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton Jr., Fifteenth Army commander and currently chief of all American occupation forces in Germany, declined today to say yes or no to reports that he contemplated retiring soon.

"I've had forty-one years in the Army and I like it," he said. "When and if I do retire, I'm going to hunt and fish and sail. I'll do my fox-hunting in Virginia and my sailing off Solomons Island at the mouth of the Patuxent River in Maryland, where my boat is now tied up."

It is likely that he will at least take a leave—a good long one. He explained: "Except for nine days I had back in July, I haven't had one since March of 1940."

TO SHIP HOME PETS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 19—(AP) Arrangements are being worked out to enable servicemen to ship home animal pets, the Army said tonight. Costs will run from $50 to $100, including insurance.

THREE NAZIS HANGED

Landsberg, Germany (A. P.).—Three Germans convicted of killing captured American flyers were hanged today in sight of the prison cell where Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf."

"I was forced to do it or the S S would have killed me," protested Wilhelm Haffner, policeman at Langen Sel Bold, who helped Police Chief Albert Bury kill an American flyer on December 12, 1944.

Bury died stoically, but Ernst Waldmann, member of the Wehrmacht, was obviously nervous as he went to the scaffold for murdering another flyer on December 2, 1944, at Haimbuch.

A German hangman executed the sentence passed by military courts. The men were buried in unmarked graves.

Nazi Blamed For 600 Toll In 'Death March'

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 19 (AP)—More than 600 concentration camp prisoners were killed in a "death march" ordered by Fritz Degelow, one of 40 Nazis on trial for war crimes at Dachau, a witness, Rudolf Wolf, told a United States military court today.

Another witness, Helmuth Breeding, told of mass consignment of Jews from Dachau to Oswiecim, "where it was common knowledge that they were sent for extermination is gas chambers."

Kramer, 7 Others To Appeal Sentences

Lueneburg, Nov. 19 (AP)—Josef Kramer, "the Beast of Belsen"; 22-year-old Irma Grese, queen of the Belsen gang, and six others facing the gallows for tortures inflicted on concentration camp inmates will appeal their convictions.

A British announcement said yesterday that 26 of the 30 defendants sentenced to imprisonment or death in the trial which ended Saturday would appeal, and the appeals would be lodged with British Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Three are resigned to death. They are Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26, head women's supervisor at Belsen; Juana Borman, 42-year-old fanatic who gave up mission work to join the SS, and Franz Hoeszler, who commanded the women's compound at the Oswiecim death camp.

Dr. Fritz Klein, who chose Oswiecim gas-chamber victims; Peter Weingartner, Ansgar Pichen, Karl Francoih, Wilhelm Dorr and Franz Starfle all will appeal death sentences.

Moscow Hears Big-three Talk May Follow Stalin's Return

Three-Power Declaration on Atomic Energy Also Expected to Receive Attention When Red Leader's Vacation Ends.

Moscow, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—A quickening pace in Russian foreign affairs is evident here today following reports that Generalissimo Stalin would return soon from his vacation. Four important issues—all coming under the head of Big Three collaboration—may be tackled by Stalin when he resumes his duties.

There are (1) the possibility of another Big Three meeting with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, (2) the three-Power declaration on atomic energy and Russia's official attitude on the proposals advanced by Mr. Truman, Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, (3) control of Japan and (4) the question of peace treaties and the possibility of another meeting of Foreign Ministers to consider such treaties.

It is by no means definite that Stalin would refuse to make a trip to London or Washington. Informed spokesmen here say they now believe Mr. Truman might also be willing to make a trip, of necessity demanded it.

An answer is expected to be made soon to the American-British-Canadian declaration on atomic power. No reaction or comment concerning the declaration has been made public, however.

On the matter of the control of Japan, the Russians apparently are standing pat on their position that they, regarding themselves as the principal victors over Germany, should control over Germany with the Allies, and that therefore the Allies should share with Russia control over Japan. The New Times, trade union magazine, yesterday criticized American control over Japan and said that Russia and China had stronger reasons than America for wanting to uproot the dangers of future Japanese aggression.

The drafting of peace treaties may not be so difficult as some people abroad imagine. From Moscow it appears that another meeting of foreign ministers is a definite possibility. Despite issues involving Bulgaria, Romania and Japan, there is no atmosphere of despair or pessimism here over the possibilities of continuing Russo-American collaboration.

Several examples of progress toward understanding have been recorded. Austria and Hungary have been recognized. The Allies have reached an agreement on withdrawal of troops from Czecho-Slovakia, and Soviet censorship of outgoing news dispatches appears to have been halted. So far as the Associated Press is concerned, not a single word has been censored nor any messages delayed since November 7.

SAY REDS IN BERLIN HELD U. S. GENERAL

Moscow, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The New Times, labor union magazine, said yesterday that Soviet patrols in Berlin on October 26 were "compelled to detain" an American brigadier general and an English lieutenant colonel who were selling watches.

Defending Russian soldiers in occupied Germany against reports published in the foreign press of their Black market activity, the article said that 200 spectators, including many British soldiers, were arrested by the British military police in another raid in Berlin in November, but that not a single Russian soldier was among them.

Berlin, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—American and British provost marshals said today that they had never heard of the Russians' detaining an American brigadier-general and a British lieutenant-colonel in Berlin for selling watches.

"It is the rule here that if one occupying Power arrests or de-

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tains the personnel of another, the others are immediately notified," said the American provost marshal, Lieut.-Col. Gerald F. Beane. The British Provost Marshal said that the date mentioned by the Russians was about a fortnight after the Russians were embarrassed by some of their own senior officers being caught, then released, in a British raid on the Tiergarten black market.

Mannerheim's Trip Considered A 'Flight'

Stockholm, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Helsinki correspondent of the newspaper *Morgontidningens* said today that the journey of President Carl Gustaf Mannerheim from Finland to Portugal was considered a "flight" and that there was no longer any doubt Finland soon would hold a presidential election.

Mannerheim's trip officially was described as having been undertaken for his health. It took place a few days before the opening of the Finnish war crimes trial, now in adjournment until December 10.

AWAITING OUTCOME OF PORTUGAL VOTE

Lisbon, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Opponents of Portugal's dictator, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, may know possibly in a week how effective was their campaign to keep voters away from the polls in yesterday's anti-climatic one-party election. There will be no official tabulation of the vote perhaps for as long as eight days from yesterday—a constitutional maximum.

The result itself was a foregone conclusion, since a half dozen opposition parties refused to present candidates, claiming they had insufficient time to prepare for the election.

Unofficial reports said approximately 56 per cent of those registered cast their ballots. Of Portugal's 7,000,000 population, about a seventh, or 943,724, were registered.

The voting, after a forty-day campaign, was orderly. Delegates were chosen to a National Assembly which will be strictly a-one-party body.

Opposition leaders may get some inkling of public temper when the percentage of those voting is announced. Even then, they contend, there will be no accurate barometer, since a majority of Democrats and Liberals refused to register when their request for a postponement of the election was rejected.

FRANCO RECEIVES PAPAL BLESSING

Vatican City, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, in a radio address to the Spanish people yesterday, extended his blessing to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and praised his religious zeal.

Speaking to a celebration in Madrid of the first centenary of the Apostolate of Prayer, the Pontiff said that Spain should be grateful for being spared the horrors of the war.

"In some dark hours of history God lifts His Almighty Hand and lets the four horsemen of the Apocalypse ride through and crush everything under the bronze hoofs. Thus God punished those who have transgressed," he said. . . . "However, there will always be something remaining which cannot be destroyed by explosives. That is the spiritual force which saved your faith when the painful hour came for you. We acknowledge that that force today reveals itself in a powerful Catholic vitality in your country."

Fatherland Front Gets 87 Per Cent Of Vote

Sofia, Nov. 19 (AP)—Still incomplete returns from yesterday's Bulgarian elections indicated approximately 87 per cent of the voters favored the Fatherland Front, while about 85 per cent of those eligible went to the polls, it was announced tonight.

The result of the election was such a foregone conclusion that announcements of results created little stir.

Heavy Vote Seen In Bulgaria

Sofia, Nov. 19 (AP)—A large percentage of Bulgarian voters was reported unofficially today to have cast ballots in yesterday's single-slate national elections which had been protested by the United States as undemocratic.

The elections went ahead after the Bulgarian Government replied to a note of protest from Washington which said there was "no reason to believe the results of an election under [present] conditions will reflect the Bulgarian people's choice of a representative democratic government."

Note Not Made Public

Contents of the Bulgarian reply were not made public. Heretofore the position of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front party has been that full democratic rights exist in Bulgaria.

The voters had the choice of casting ballots for Fatherland Front candidates or staying away from the polls. Opposition leaders had urged a boycott of the elections.

But in Sofia, a city of 700,000, the flow of voters in the 84 voting districts appeared to have been constant.

Militiamen On Guard

The elections, first in Bulgaria since 1940, were quiet. Militiamen with fixed bayonets guarded voting places where the voter was required to present a certificate proving his right to cast a ballot.

The United States protest had been based upon a report from Mark Ethridge, Louisville (Ky.) publisher, who spent two weeks here investigating the situation as a personal representative of President Truman. His findings were made available to Britain and the Soviet Union, but neither nation joined in the protest.

Byrnes Observer Studies Romania

Bucharest, Nov. 19 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, personal observer for James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, arrived today to investigate the Romania political situation.

Looking a bit fatigued and grim, Ethridge, Louisville publisher, stepped off an American-built Russian C-47 at Baneasa airdrome at noon after a flight from Odessa.

His first move was to place his name in the King's visitors' book at the palace.

Ethridge lunched with Brig. Gen. Courtland Van Rensselaer Schuyler, United States militry representative on the Allied Control Commission, and Burton Y. Berry, United States political representative. Later he made his first official call by seeing General Susaicoff, Soviet representative on the control commission. The two conferred for about an hour.

Ethridge In Bucharest

Bucharest, Nov. 19 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, personal observer for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, arrived today from Odessa to investigate the Romanian political situation. The Louisville (Ky.) publisher is expected to remain about ten days.

Hungarian People's Republic Move Likely

Budapest, Nov. 18 [AP—Delayed]—Arpad Szakasits, Minister of State, said today the Hungarian National Assembly's first act will be to declare the nation once more a people's republic.

He was one of a group of speakers at the twenty-seventh anniversary celebration of the First Republic, which was defeated by Admiral Nicholas Horthy in 1919.

Hospital Name Changed

Istanbul, Nov. 19 (AP)—The American hospital in Istanbul has changed its name to the Admiral Bristol Hospital. The change was made yesterday in a ceremony marking the institution's twenty-fifth anniversary. Admiral Mark L. Bristol, a United States diplomat, was the founder of the hospital.

Iran Moving To Put Down Insurgents

Parliament Votes Action; Russians May Block Government's Forces

Rebels Reported Gaining on Tehran

Communications Are Cut to Azerbaijan; Moscow Is Silent on Uprising

By The Associated Press

TEHRAN, Nov. 19.—Iranian troops were moved tonight toward Soviet-garrisoned Azerbaijan Province, scene of armed outbreaks, despite uncertainty whether the Russians would permit them to enter the trouble zone where several persons were reported killed.

On various occasions Iranian forces dispatched to the north have been turned back, and the Iranians said Soviet forces have prohibited the government from sending gendarme reinforcements into the province. Parliament decided in a special session, however, to send two battalions to try to halt armed members of the Democratic party reported advancing down the 230-mile railway from Mianeh to Tehran.

Iranian concern tonight was increased by a Government spokesman's assertion that rifles and machine guns were distributed to the Separatists from trucks bearing Russian army insignia.

Tehran newspapers said editorially that the patriotism of Azerbaijan citizens was well known, and asserted the "rebels" were recently immigrated "strangers" wearing military boots and trousers, with civilian jackets and hats.

Ambassador Comments

One editorial complained that "certain enemies of this war have been better treated than Persia (Iran), who has been a faithful ally" who made her roads and communications avaliable "for the aid of Russia."

[In Washington the newly arrived Iranian Ambassador, Hussein Ala, said the Azerbaijan uprising was engineered by "disruptable and discontented elements" who might have infiltrated into Iran from the Russian Caucasus. Russian troops, Ala said, were continuing their occupation of Iranian territory "without any justification."]

Iranians in Tehran said they understood that the weapons used by the insurgents were part of 100,000 rifles and machine guns handed over to the Russians when Red Army troops entered Iran in 1941.

Communication Severed

All communication with Azerbaijan, northwesternmost province of Iran, has been severed and there has been no news of the uprising since last night's statement by a Government spokesman that members of the Separatist movement had occupied Mianeh and were marching toward Tehran.

The spokesman said the dead included one Iranian gendarme captain, four soldiers and two railway station employés. Three towns with Iranian garrisons were reported to have been isolated in two days of fighting, which was said to be threatening Zenjan and Kazvin, respectively 165 and 80 miles northwest of Tehran.

British Consider Action

The situation was described as "desperate" by a high-ranking Iranian officer.

The spokesman said the occupation of Mianeh was first reported to Tehran by the governor of Zenjan, a Khamseh province town 70 miles southeast of Mianeh. He quoted the governor as saying the commanding general of the Iranian division at Tabriz had asked Russian permission to send an officer to Tehran to report to the Government, but the Russians refused his request.

[In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said the British considered this action inconsistent with the Anglo-Soviet agreement assuring Iranian independence and sovereignty and pledging withdrawal of all foreign troops by March 2, 1946. Advices from northern Iran on October 22 said new contingents of Russian troops—including cavalry and infantry as well as tanks and air units—had arrived at Tabriz.]

No Moscow Comment

The newly nominated governor of Azerbaijan was scheduled to leave by plane today for Tabriz, main city of the province.

The Iranian Council of Ministers instructed War Minister General Riazi and Chief of Staff General Ibraham Arfa to ask the Russian military attache for an explanation of the situation. The Soviet attache promised to refer the request to General Sovetnikov, commander in chief of Russian forces in Iran.

[In Moscow there was no comment of the Iranian uprising. Reports that the "rebels" were being supplied with weapons by the Russians, it was understood in Moscow diplomatic quarters, were being officially called to attention of Russian authorities.]

NIGHT
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Iran Sends Troops to Uprising

Leopold Herman

Whether Reds Pass Them Into Occupied Area Is Uncertain—Rebels Head for Tehran.

Tehran, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The Iran Parliament decided in a special meeting today to send two battalions of troops to Russian-occupied Azerbaijan province, where armed insurgents have occupied some of the major towns and are reported marching on the Iranian capital.

Whether [illegible]n troops would permit [illegible]e of the Iran forces to the trouble area was uncertain. On previous occasions the government's troops dispatched northward to restore control over trouble spots have been stopped. News of the arrival of the two battalions in the disturbed district in northwestern Iran therefore will be anxiously awaited.

Tehran newspapers said editorially that Azerbaijan citizens had been considered loyal to the Tehran government and the "rebels" were recently immigrated "strangers" wearing military boots and trousers with civilian jackets and hats.

Communications Severed.

All communication with the northwestern border province had been severed and there had been no news from Azerbaijan after government spokesmen said seven persons had been reported killed in the uprising. The province has a population of about a million and a half.

It was announced that the newly nominated governor of Azerbaijan was scheduled to leave by plane today for Tabriz, main city of Azerbaijan, where armed conflict also was reported. Tabriz is 300 miles northwest of Tehran. The insurgents were reported advancing down the 230-mile railway from Mianeh to Tehran.

Three towns with Iranian garrisons were reported to have been isolated in two days of fighting in the mountainous northern province of Azerbaijan, bordering on the Caspian Sea.

The insurgents also were said to be threatening Zenjan and Kazvin, respectively 165 and eighty miles northwest of Tehran.

A high ranking Iranian officer described the situation as "desperate."

An Iranian Government spokesman said the insurgents' drive toward the nation's capital was launched after the Separatists seized control of Mianeh. One Iranian gendarme captain, four soldiers and two railway station employees were killed, he added.

The Iranian Council of Ministers instructed War Minister Gen. Riazi and Chief of Staff Gen. Ibraham Arfa to ask the Russian military attache for an explanation of the situation. The Soviet charge d'affaires is ill. The Soviet attache promised to refer the request to the commander in chief of Russian forces in Iran.

Guns from Soviet Trucks.

The Iranian spokesman said rifles and machine guns were distributed to the Separatists from trucks bearing Russian Army insignia. There was no indication that Russian troops were manning the trucks.

Iranians in the capital said they understood that the weapons wielded by the insurgents were considered part of 100,000 Iranian rifles and machine guns handed over to the Russians when Red Army troops entered Iran in 1941.

[Advices from northern Iran on October 22 said new contingents of Russian troops—including cavalry and infantry as well as tank and air units—had arrived in Tabriz.]

The occupation of Mianeh, the spokesman said, was reported in a message to Tehran Friday by the Governor of Zenjan, a Khamseh province town seventy miles southeast of Mianeh. The spokesman quoted the Governor as saying that the commanding general of the Iranian division at Tabriz had asked permission of Russian authorities to send an officer to Tehran to report to the Government, but the Russians refused his request.

Blames Presence of Reds.

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Hussein Ala, newly arrived Iranian Ambassador to the United States, said today that the Azerbaijan uprising was engineered by "disreputable and discontented elements" who might have infiltrated into Iran from the Russian Caucasus.

The Ambassador blamed the revolt on the continued presence of Russian troops in northwestern Iran and said the Iranian Government's insistence on early evacuation of all foreign armed forces had been an effort "to avoid something just like this."

The Russian troops Ala said, were continuing their occupation "without any justification."

Referring to an agreement between Britain and Russia to remove their troops from Iran by March 2, 1946, the Ambassador declared:

"There is nothing in the agreement which says they cannot evacuate earlier than that date; that is the absolute deadline."

Ala addressed his remarks to news men following his first official visit to the State Department, where he presented his credentials to Secretary Byrnes. He said he had discussed the uprising with Byrnes, assuring the Secretary that while he had had no official dispatches he was confident that the revolt had been "engineered."

No Comment in Soviet.

Moscow, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—No reports have been published here of the fighting in Iran between Persians and Persian Separatists, and no comment was being made.

Assertions in Tehran that the Separatists were fighting with weapons supplied by Russian trucks, it was understood in diplomatic quarters, were being officially brought to the attention of authorities here.

British Cite Iran Treaty

London, Nov. 19 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that information here confirmed reports from Hehran that a group of armed insurgents was moving on the capital of Iran from the Russian-occupied northern province of Azerbaijan.

The spokesman said Britain's attitude in Persia was based on the British-Soviet-Iran treaty of 1942 assuring the independence and sovereignty of the country and pledging withdrawal of British and Russian troops by March 2, 1946.

The spokesman made it clear that the reported refusal of Russian authorities to permit an officer of the Iran Army in the disturbed area to send a messenger to Tehran was considered inconsistent with the treaty pledge.

British Fear New Fighting With Central Java Youths

Morton

Batavia, Java, Nov. 19 (AP)—British military officials today expressed fears that a new wave of fighting might break out in central Java, where thousands of armed Indonesian Nationalists were massing as Indonesian radio stations called for "war on the British."

An official British statement said the situation in central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local extremists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

Call For Semarang Force

A short time earlier an Indonesian broadcast, declaring "war" on the British, asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of the Nationalists at Semarang, where a British brigade was clamping on a tight control after the slaying of three British officers.

Another Indonesian broadcast Saturday night declared:

"This is the last night of peace. Tomorrow we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java."

This broadcast came from the headquarters for the Nationalist movement at Jogjakarta, now swarming with armed youths. The Indonesian "army" is drilling openly in a number of near-by camps. The Indonesians themselves say a munitions plant in Jogjakarta already is supplying a steady output of ammunition for their forces fighting in Soerabaja and elsewhere.

Fears Batavia Offensive

The Dutch news agency Aneta said that there were completely unconfirmed rumors that "an army of Indonesian extremists, at any moment now, will open a large-scale offensive on Batavia."

Aneta said that fighting broke out in the capital city again this morning in the Kramat and Parpattan areas, and that trolley service was disrupted for the first time since the Allied landing September 15 when Indonesians tipped over a car and used it for a barricade.

Semarang was reported seething with unrest as a result of British measures taken after Saturday night's attack which resulted in the death of three British officers and the wounding of a Dutch woman.

Governor In Custody

British troops seized the telephone exchange and placed the local native governor in custody. The British announced later that they were "steadily clearing the disturbed area."

In Soerabaja, where fighting continued into the tenth day, the British confined their activity largely to mopping up the areas already occupied and to artillery fire on areas where Indonesian guns were believed to be located.

No attempts were made to advance, although British patrols were active deep inside southern Soerabaja, which was held by the Nationalists. One British officer said Indonesian resistance had stiffened slightly and the natives were employing better tactics.

Indonesian anti-aircraft guns continued to fire briskly at any planes which came within range—mostly transport planes from eastern Java, sent in to evacuate British wounded.

Heavy Explosion Shakes City

A heavy explosion shook Soerabaja this afternoon as Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, was making a tour of forward posts in the central portion.

British headquarters said an oil tank probably was exploded by a mortar shell. The blast was so sharp it knocked plaster off a building a half mile away. The explosion occurred near the Emma school in the west central part of the city.

British casualties remained low. One Indian was killed by a sniper and four were wounded by rifle fire. An undetermined number were wounded by mortar shells which the Indonesians continued to send over intermittently.

British intelligence officers stated that they had found no substantiation of reports that the Indonesians were led and supported by the Japanese. They said the latest evidence tended to show that the fighting was "neither organized, planned nor led."

Warned To Avoid Snipers

Meanwhile, indiscriminate sniping continued in Batavia and the British issued a warning to all ranks that they should avoid any area "in which they hear shooting taking place."

Fighting yesterday and last night in Batavia resulted in the death of one Dutch officer and three Dutch Ambonese soldiers and the wounding of 28 other Dutch soldiers. The Dutch estimated the Indonesians wounded in the Batavia fighting was believed to have reached more than 100.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the newly elected Indonesian Cabinet headed by Premier Sutan Sjahrir would seek a vote of confidence at a meeting of the republican central national committee next Sunday.

Indonesia Radio Calls For War On British

Morton

Batavia, Java, Nov. 19 (AP)—An Extremist Indonesian radio station called today for "war on the British" and asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of the hard-pressed native Nationalists at Semarang, scene of the latest outbreak on troubled Java.

A dispatch from embattled Soerabaja [illegible] British had reported e[illegible] that the Indonesians were endeavoring to manufacture bombs and weapons on a small scale there. Sporadic fighting continued in Batavia.

A British communiqué said the situation in central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local (Nationalist) Extremists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

Followed Committee Action

The Extremist broadcast by a station in the interior came after Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic rushed a three-man committee to Soerabaja to investigate the fighting in the hope that a solution could be found. Sjahrir has pledged himself to try to restore peace in Java and has been critical of the previous Nationalist Government's handling of the situation at the great naval base.

A British intelligence officer told a news conference that there had been no substantiation of earlier reports that the Japanese were providing leadership and backing to the Indonesians in Soerabaja. He added that the latest available evidence tended to show that the Nationalist fighting was "neither organized, planned nor led."

Telephone Exchange Seized

In Semarang British troops seized the telephone exchange after three British officers were slain by Extremists in that north coast port. British Brigadier Bethell placed Wong Sonego-po, the local governor, in custody and ordered him to broadcast that Indonesian armed men and automobiles would not be permitted on the roads.

The British said one of their brigades in Semarang was "steadily clearing the disturbed area against slight opposition."

One Dutch officer and three natives from Amboina serving in the Dutch Army were killed and 28 Dutch troops were wounded in fighting yesterday and last night in the capital. The Dutch estimated the Indonesian casualties at 28 killed and 17 wounded.

Appeal Made To Chungking

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Soerabaja appealed to the Chungking Government to take "urgent steps" to protect the 60,000 Chinese residents of the city from British shells and the Indonesian "scorched-earth policy."

A conference of British, Dutch and Indonesian leaders Saturday night ended without finding a formula for restoring order to Java.

$71,000,000 U. S. Loan To Philippines Reported

Called First Grant of Total of $500,000,000; $4,000,000 Gift

HONOLULU, Nov. 19 (AP)—"The Honolulu Star-Bulletin" said today that President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines was returning to Manila with an initial loan of $71,000,000 and an outright gift of $4,000,000 from the United States for his war-ravaged country.

The $71,000,000 loan is part of a total loan of $500,000,000 which he negotiated in Washington, the paper quoted members of Osmena's

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party as saying.

[There has been no announcement in Washington of any loan or outright gift to the Philippines. Last month, however, President Truman made public eleven directives to heads of governmental agencies for specific steps of prompt assistance to the islands. At that time it was estimated the cost of repairing war damage in the Philippines and returning the islands to normalcy would run upward of $1,000,000,000.]

Army demobilization system suffer a black eye from these proceedings, we ask that 'reassignment', transportation and discharge of athletes be handled the same as for every GI, Swabbie (sailor) and Gyrene (Marine) now in service."

Hawaii Police Disperse Sailors

Honolulu, Nov. 19 (AP)—Police reported today that they had dispersed 150 to 200 navy men who were massed Sunday night on a highway leading to Aiea village near the Moanalua navy demobilization center. The shore patrol and military police assisted the civilian police. No reason was given for the massing.

Low-Point Athletes' Release Criticized By Army Newspaper

Honolulu, Nov. 19 (AP)—The army nwspaper *Stars and Stripes* asserted editorially today that demobilization of big-name athletes with low point scores is undermining morale of service men in the Pacific.

"It now seems," said the editorial, "that the function of some big-name baseball, football and other athletic stars is—perhaps unwittingly—to help lower the morale of overseas service men. . . ."

The paper took up the case of the AAF Hawaiian flyers, local championship football team, and declared that since the season has ended, "instead of taking their place in the demobilization parade in routine fashion according to point totals, 54 players are scheduled to fly home to the States, some for reassignment and some for discharge."

Stars and Stripes said that the majority was not eligible for return home under current regulations, and as an example singled out Lieut. Jack Jacobs, saying he has only 53 points—twelve less than necessary for an officer's discharge—but already had returned home.

The paper said that early in November, 37 Army Air Force baseball players were flown home after playing exhibitions in the Central Pacific. It named Enos Slaughter, Dario Lodigiani, Joe Marty, Walt Judnich, George Tebbetts, Joe Gordon, Max West, Cecil Hudson, Howie Pollett and Al Dean, among others.

"They were excellent baseball players and good morale-builders during their tour," it continued. "Somehow that doesn't provide sufficient justification for their air return to the states when most of them lacked sufficient points for discharge."

"Before the sports world and the

British to Move Pacific Fleet Base

Canberra, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley announced today that the British Pacific Fleet base and supply organization would be moved from Australia to Singapore and Hongkong next year.

15 Killed in Crash At Leyte Air Strip

Brisbane, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Fifteen persons, believed to be twelve Americans and three Australians, were killed last Tuesday when an Australian National Airways plane crashed into an airstrip at Leyte, in the Philippines. An American lieutenant was the lone survivor.

CHINESE OCCUPY RAILROAD TOWN

Moosa

Nationalists Drive 23 Miles Up Peiping-Mukden Line

Chungking, *Tuesday*, Nov. 20 (AP). Chinese Nationalist troops have occupied the Manchurian railroad town of Suichung, after a drive of 23 miles up the Peiping-Mukden line, the Chinese presse reported tonight.

The advance placed the Nationalist forces [illegible] about 65 miles of the railway junction town of Chinsien, where the Communists yesterday predicted the "first big battle" between Government and Communist forces for control of Manchuria would take place.

Officials Believed Safe

Suichung is approximately 35 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan, the Great Wall jumping-off place where the Central Government breeched the initial Communist defenses.

Another Chinese dispatch said the Communists had taken possession of most of the airfields in southern Manchuria formerly held bye the Russians. The dispatch asserted Communists also had occupied the airfield at Changchun, Manchurian capital, where fear of just such a development prompted Chinese Nationalist officials to flee over the week end. The majority of Nationalist officials who were in Manchuria are believed to have returned safely to the Chungking area.

Many Opposing Statements

Besides their gains to the northwest the Nationalist troops were reported yesterday to have widened their Great Wall opening at Shanhaikwan to 30 miles.

Private conferences and a rash of opposing statements characterized the race for Manchuria.

The Communists avowed aims to seize Changchun, the state capital, about December 1, when they expect the Russians to evacuate it.

Fan Out In Three Directions

Olen Clements, Associated Press correspondent at Tientsin, reported that Nationalist soldiers, shivering in the autumn cold, cracked the main Communist defense line along the Great Wall and fanned out in three directions from Shanhaikwan. They captured that key gateway city on the Gulf of Chihli coast last Friday in a virtually bloodless coup.

The retreating Communists maintained intermittent gunfire in opposition to the new thrusts, Clements said.

The Communist spokesman in Chungking conceded that Government forces had gone 12 miles north of Shanhaikwan and had speared 36 miles westward, capturing the town of Funing. The Nationalists still were only on the southern fringe of the vast disputed territory, however, and were 440 miles from Changchun.

Predicts Chinhsien Battle

The Communist spokesman, threatening dire opposition, predicted that "the first big battle" would occur around Chinhsien, 100 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan on the railroad to Mukden and Changchun.

He said Communist "sympathizers" were prepared to grab control of Changchun the moment the Russian occupation forces should leave, an event he predicted for December 1.

Aides To Occupy Changchun, Say Chinese Reds

Moosa

Chungking, Nov. 19 (AP)—Chinese Communists declared today their sympathizers were ready to seize Manchuria's capital December 1 to forestall a Nationalist Army that had plunged 12 miles into the vast industrial region from the south.

A Communist spokesman said crack [illegible]-equipped Nationalist troops were pouring into Manchuria through a gap ripped in the Communist line with the fall of the frontier fortress of Shanhaikwan.

Other Nationalist forces had fanned out 30 miles west of Shanhaikwan, he asserted, but dispite the reverses Communist troops were determined to fight it out all the way to the capital of Changchun, 440 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan.

Main Line Smashed

[Associated Press Correspondent Olen Clements in a dispatch from Tientsin said the Nationalist columns were mushrooming out in three directions against only sporadic fire after smashing the main Communist defense line along the Great Wall.

[He reported that 5,000 Communist troops were in retreat to the northeast in the bitter cold of Manchuria to avoid being outflanked.]

The Communist spokesman predicted that "the first big battle" for Manchuria would be fought at the railway city of Chinhsien, 100 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan on the Peiping-Mukden railway.

Chinese press reports alleged Communist troops pulling out of Shantung province were landing along the Manchurian coast in junks, and that their comrades also were ready to seize the industrial city of Mukden the moment the Russians withdraw.

The Communist spokesman said that sympathetic "popular" troops were ready to take over Changchun when the Russians pull out around December 1, but insisted these forces were not attached to the Communist 8th Route Army.

The China *Times* professed to have learned that "important diplomatic negotiations" over Manchuria would take place soon "either at Chungking or elsewhere."

Negotiations Continue

The Communist spokesman declared that although Nationalist Government representatives had withdrawn from Changchun, conversations were continuing between Chungking and Moscow or between Chungking "and some other power" over the occupation of Manchuria.

He refused to say who the "some other power" might be.

Most Chinese Government officials who had been in Changchun flew out, fearing a Communist coup, but a few remained behind for lack of air transport.

The Communist spokesman claimed that the "popular" forces ready to take over Manchuria's capital would be pledged to maintain a "democratic rule."

The spokesman said this resistance would persist as long as the Chungking Government "fails to consult the people" on the form of government to be adopted. He said the Japanese and puppet troops already were disarmed in Manchuria and there was no need for the Government to send in armies.

In the fighting north of Shanhaikwan, the spokesman said the Nationalists had burst into Liaoning, most southerly of the Manchurian provinces.

Other elements, he said, struck westward and overran the Hopei province town of Funing, 20 miles from Shanhaikwan.

Meanwhile, Chinese press reports said that 30,000 Communist troops had captured the Nationalist stronghold of Paotow, in Inner Mongolia.

The Chinese Central News Agency said Paotow—one of two focal points in the struggle for control of the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan—fell after Communist troops forced the west gate late last month.

Still Holding Out

Presumably long-besieged Kweisui, Suiyuan province capital 90 miles east of Paotow, still held out.

The Nationalist forces in both cities were not believed strong.

Meanwhile, American Marines in the North China port of Tsingtao began loading 3,000 disarmed Japanese naval air force personnel on Japanese merchant ships for return home.

The 6th Marine Division will move approximately 1,500 daily until an estimated 60,000 disarmed Japanese in Shantung province are repatriated.

Artemus Gates, Under Secretary of the United States Navy Department, said at Tsingtao that no decision had been made on possible withdrawal of the Marines, ordered into North China to disarm and repatriate the Japanese.

Chinese Reds Protest Statement By Hurley

Chungking, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Communist news agency today said it had been authorized to protest a recent statement by United States Ambassador to China Patrick J. Hurley to the effect that Chinese Communists wanted Japanese arms to set up a separate government or destroy the present Nationalist Government.

The agency characterized the statement as "groundless slander" and said "this random statement by Hurley is a discourtesy to the Chinese people."

"Democratic people in America have perfect grounds for demanding Hurley's dismissal," the agency added.

Hurley is in the United States.

Kinkaid Off For New Post

Shanghai, Nov. 19 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid left for San Francisco today to assume command of the western sea frontier after completing two years as commander of the United States 7th Fleet. He was relieved by Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, former commander of the 7th Amphibious Force.

One of Japan's Chief Generals Takes His Life

Times

Baron Honjo, of Kwantung Army, Acts After Seeing Order for Arrest in Press

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (Tuesday) (AP).—Baron General Shigeru Honjo, Kwantung Army commander accused of creating the Mukden incident which led to the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, killed himself [illegible] after reading in Japanese newspapers that General Douglas MacArthur had ordered his arrest. A secretary found Honjo's slashed body on the floor of his office.

The retired general's eldest son told Japanese reporters that his father first became afraid he might face criminal charges after reading a morning paper.

"Upon reading it, he felt full responsibility," the son said. "He told us he would go to court and express his belief, then take whatever responsibility fell on him. There was no sign that he contemplated suicide."

Honjo had gone this morning as usual to his office as president of the Organization for Relief of Demobilized Soldiers, although the organization itself had been ordered abolished by MacArthur.

While General MacArthur's orders did not specifically list the eleven as war criminals, the records of all linked them prominently with the war and prewar periods of Japanese aggressions.

Tied Japan To Axis

One of those wanted was Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister who made the Japanese-Russian nonaggression pact and who was instrumental in forming the German-Italian-Japanese tripartite pact.

Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome who helped engineer the tripartite pact, was listed also.

Others included:

Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo, regarded as responsible for the Mukden incident of 1931 that led to the Japanese conquest of Manchuria.

Gen. Iwane Yatsui, blamed for the sack of Nanking and the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay.

Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who succeeded Hideki Tojo as wartime premier in 1944.

Gen. Jiro Minami, former war minister and supporter of Tojo who only today said in an interview that he still thought losing the war was a mistake but starting it was not.

Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, militant former education minister who was described by MacArthur as "an important influence behind Tojo."

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki close collaborator with Araki and Koiso, Fusanosuke Kuhara, millionaire industrialist, reputed member of the Black Dragon secret society, and recently mentioned as a possible new political leader, and Yoshihisa Kuzuu and Kazunobu Kanokogi, both leaders in the Black Dragon society, also were in the list.

Allies To Arrest 11 Jap Generals And Politicians

Tokyo, Nov. 19 (AP)—Eleven Japanese war leaders, including generals accused of responsibility for the rape of Nanking, the Mukden incident and the bombing of the United States gunboat Panay, were ordered arrested today.

Simultaneously, headquarters announced that 57 more accused Japanese war criminals, mostly minor characters charged with brutalities against war prisoners—were in custody.

General MacArthur directed that the eleven be delivered to Sugamo prison camp, Tokyo.

Two Behind Tripartite Pact

While the men were not specifically named as war criminals, all were associated prominently with the militarist decade and include some of the key men previously ignored in American lists of "wanted" Japanese.

Two of the Japanese — Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, and Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome, were instrumental in negotiating the Tripartite (Germany-Italy-Japan) Pact.

Honjo, Matsui, Koiso Named

Others were:

Baron General Shigeru Honjo, former commander in chief of the Kwantung Army, considered responsible for the Mukden incident, which Japan used as an excuse to conquer Manchuria.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, retired, blamed for the rape of Nanking and the bombing of the Panay.

Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Premier for a time in 1944, who as chief of staff of the Kwantung Army also had a hand in Manchuria's conquest.

Minami A Tojo Supporter

Gen. Jiro Minami, once known as the brains of the militarist clique and one of the men who helped force selection of the "Pearl Harbor Premier," Hideki Tojo.

Gen. Sadao Araki, former War Minister, styled by MacArthur "an important influence behind Tojo."

Yoshihisa Kuzuu and Kazunobu Kanokogi, both top leaders in the Black Dragon society of jingoistic terrorists.

Kuhara Wealthy Industrialist

Fusanosuke Kuhara, millionaire industrialist and politician, recently mentioned as a possible leader of a new political setup, and reported Black Dragonist.

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, army extremist, close associate of Koiso and Araki.

Matsuoka is a graduate of the University of Oregon and once headed the south Manchurian railway. Unconfirmed reports yesterday said he unsuccessfully had attempted suicide by poison at his villa near Tokyo.

Men Active In 1920's

The list of war leaders ordered imprisoned stretched back into Japan's troubled period in the late 1920's and early 1930's, when the so-called "younger officers" began a reign of terror which eventually won militarists domestic power.

Koiso, whom well informed Japanese civilians term the "real brains" of the army, recently was linked by Mazaki in a newspaper interview with the abortive *coup d' etat* in 1931 to seize control of the Government.

Mazaki in turn was accused by headquarters with having had a key role in a revolt February 29, 1936.

Men Behind The Plots

Behind all the intrigue, plots and counterplots suggested by this roll of Rightists were such figures as the Black Dragon members and blatant imperialists such as Araki, whose boast long quoted by jingoists was:

"Give me one Japanese division armed with bambo spears and I'll wipe out the entire Russian Far Eastern Army."

Equally insidious but more anonymous, Minami long was considered a key man in the Kwantung Army clique which through terror finally won domestic power culminating in Tojo's dictatorship. Minami in the mid 1930's often was called the "real ruler of Japan," but actually his individual power was less than Tojo's.

Araki "A Super-Militarist"

MacArthur's directive described Araki as "a super-militarist, ardent Nationalist, powerful in military circles." He is 68.

Honjo, 67, commanded the Kwantung Army from 1931 to 1935 and was believed to have executed the Mukden incident without reference to Tokyo. He was adviser to the "New Asia Movement" of the "Imperial Rule Assistance Association" in 1944 and has been termed the "ring leader of Japanese war lords."

Kanokogi, 61, was councillor of the IRAA in 1942 and long was involved in the Black Dragon's nationalistic activities.

Koiso Ardent Imperialist

Koiso, 65, was an ardent imperialist and one of the most enthusiastic proponents of Japanese expansion, both on the continent and in the South Seas. He was chief of staff of the Kwantung Army from 1932 to 1935 and a leader in the occupation of Manchuria. As governor general of Korea in 1942 he became known as "The Tiger."

Kuhara advocated a strong policy toward China and was involved in the 1936 incident that touched off the war with China. He was associated closely with military circles.

Kuzuu was described by MacArthur as "head of the Black Dragon society since 1937."

Matsuoka An Expanionist

Matsuoka, 65, Foreign Minister in 1940 and 1941, was known as a leading expansionist. He was described by MacArthur as "anti-American and popular with army patriotic societies."

Matsui, 67, a leading army extremist, was accused of responsibility for the attempted bombing of a British gunboat and the shelling of H.M.S. Ladybird as well as the rape of Nanking and the bombing of the Panay. He long was an active exponent of "Asia for Asiatics" and "Japan's divine mission." He was director general of the Great East Asia headquarters of the IRAA in 1944 and president of the "Great Japan New Asia Society" in 1945.

Mazaki An Adviser In China

Mazaki was inspector general of military education from 1934 to 1938 and a member of the Supreme War Council in 1936. He was military adviser to Japanese expeditionary forces in China in 1944.

Minami was Minister of War during the Manchurian incident and headed the "possessive rule" policy as Governor General of Korea from 1936 to 1942. He was named president of the Political Association of Greater Japan in March, 1945, and was a prominent member of the army clique.

Shiratori "Rabid Militarist"

Shiratori was Ambassador to Italy in 1939 and 1940 and adviser to the Foreign Ministry in 1940, 1941 and 1944. He was described by MacArthur as the "most rabid of all militarists."

The 57 new arrests all were described as "small fry," including minor military officials in a list of 300 issued recently who were accused of mistreating Allied war prisoners.

They were rounded up in the last two days by the Japanese and were delivered to Sugamo prison.

rusu, former Ambassador to Germany, in an interview yesterday claimed that Yosuke Matsuoka and Toshio Shiratori, two of eleven Japanese leaders ordered arrested today by Allied Headquarters, went over his head to arrange the signing of the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy.

Matsuoka was Foreign Minister at the time and Shiratori was Ambassador to Rome.

Kurusu said in the interview, given before the arrest order was issued, that Shiratori helped to arange the visit to Tokyo of Heinrich Stahmer, formerly Hitler's personal envoy and later ambassador to Japan, where the latter pushed through the pact.

Kurusu asserted that he signed the pact "against my will" and "offered my resignation next day."

He added that "the American people may think this just a story made up now, but it is true and I have proof."

Negotiations for the pact had been under way throughout the last half of 1939 but were dropped temporarily after the Cabinet of former Premier Baron Keichiro Hiranuma had met 80 times without agreement on the subject.

Meanwhile, said Kurusu, Shiratori and Lieutenant General Oshima, military attache in Berlin, ignored Foreign Office instructions and continued pumping for the pact.

Warned Of Effect On U.S.

Kurusu said he told Ribbentrop, among others, that the pact would bring the United States into the European war.

Matsuoka and Shiratori believed the pact would intimidate the United States into remaining out of war, thereby freeing Japan on one flank for further imperialism, Kurusu added.

YAMASHITA PLEA DENIED

Court Refuses Acquittal As Prosecution Is Completed

Manila, *Tuesday*, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States military commission trying Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita for his life as an accused war criminal, today denied a defense motion to immediately return a "not guilty" verdict after the prosecution rested.

The prosecution rested after presenting more than 200 witnesses and more than 400 exhibits and scores of [illegible] pictures and translations.

Calls Evidence Hearsay

Col. Harry Clarke, chief of defense counsel, charged that all of the eighteen days of testimony by prosecution witnesses was "hearsay and reports and opinion of various agencies, with no incident of direct evidence that the accused permitted such atrocities."

Yamashita is charged with responsibility for countless atrocities by reason of having failed to control the Japanese troops under his command in the Philippines.

Clarke asked the commission to render a finding of "not guilty" as to the charges.

Brief rebuttal by the prosecution asserted that Yamashita "ordered these atrocities, rapinge, lootings and killings."

Continuance Refused

After the commission denied his motion to free Yamashita, Clarke requested a continuance, arguing that he needed additional time to prepare the defense. That request, too, was denied.

A recess was ordered until tomorrow morning, when the defense was instructed to proceed with its case.

In a five-minute lashing of the prosecution's evidence, Clarke asserted that the only evidence remotely linking Yamashita with atrocities came from two men accused as collaborators, Joaquin Galang and Narciso Lapus.

He said that Lapus, under cross-examination, contradicted his own direct testimony. Clarke declared that Galany was pleading for easier treatment at his trial by attempting to pin false hearsay on Yamashita.

Points To Scars

The prosecutor replied that there was ample evidence in the horrible scars on witnesses and from stories of families whose babies and old women had been brutally tortured to leave no doubt of Yamahita's guilt.

"Yamashita himself ordered the killing of prisoners of war without trial and the cold (blooded) killing of civilians," he said.

Yesterday, a pugnacious Japanese colonel admitted bluntly that he had urged officers "to kill American troops cruelly . . . not with one stroke."

His testimony came shortly after the court heard, through sworn statements of survivors, how 150 captured American soldiers were herded into air-raid shelters, drenched with gasoline and set afire.

The statements told how the Americans, captured in the Philippines fighting, were working on the air field on Palawan Island, southwest of Luzon, shortly before Christmas last year.

Their Japanese guards ordered them into the shelters. When these were packed with prisoners the guards doused them with gasoline, touched a match to them and then shot and bayoneted those who attempted to escape. Only nine managed to get away into the jungles, where they were saved by guerillas.

A captured Japanese diary from the air field quoted a soldier guard stationed there as saying it was feared American troops were about to land on Palawan and it was necessary to kill the prisoners.

Later the prosecution put pugnacious Colonel Masatoshi Fujishige on the stand and drew from him the admission that he had urged his men to "kill Americans cruelly."

Fujishige, who commanded troops in Batangas province where other witnesses have testified—more than 25,000 civilians were slaughtered by the Japanese, was asked about a speech he had made there to seaborne troops he was instructing in land fighting.

At first he denied telling them to kill women and children. A transcript of his speech was read to him.

"Kill American troops cruelly," it said, "do not kill them with one stroke. Shoot guerillas. Kill all who oppose the emperor, even women and children."

The blunt colonel then, with violent gestures, admitted he said it, but added that he also told his men to kill women and children only "if attacked" by them.

Moving fast to complete its case as soon as possible, the prosecution introduced dozens of sworn statements supplementing previous testimony. Some of these told of the inhuman treatment given American prisoners of war who were jammed into the prison ship Oryoku Maru, and how several hundred of them perished when the ship was bombed and sunk off Olongapo.

Others described conditions at Cabantuan prison camp and old Bilibid prison, where beatings, kickings, starvation diets and torture were inflicted on Americans.

Tonight the prosecution planned to show documentary motion pictures confirming the Palawan Air Field massacre case.

Kurusu Denies Any Part In The Axis Pact

Tokyo, Nov. 19 (AP)—Saburo Ku-

Allies Recover Relics of Peking Man in Tokyo

Articles From Cave Looted by Japanese; Chinese Secreted Actual Bones

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (AP).—In the plunder sent to Japan by her Army and recovered by occupation authorities are priceless scientific treasures that came from the cave of the Peking Man—one of man's earliest known ancestors.

The recovered loot, it was learned today, included crude tools, carved tooth jewelry and charts showing where the articles were discovered originally in a limestone cave at Choukoutien near Peiping in 1929. They had been kept at the Peiping Union Medical College.

But the bones of the Peking Man (Sinanthropus pekinesis) were well hidden by the Chinese and escaped a three-year search by Japanese scientists, seized letters revealed.

The articles were found at the Tokyo Imperial University after Japanese authorities informed Allied headquarters of their presence. Dr. Frank C. Whitmore jr., scientific consultant of the United States Geological Survey attached to Allied headquarters, took custody of the relics pending their return to the National Geological Survey of China.

The Peking Man and the Java Ape Man (Pithecanthropus erectus), both about a million years old, are rivals for the title of man's earliest ancestor. The Peking Man is regarded as more important because, while he lived a little later, scientists regard him as more human.

Scientists, partially sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, digging very carefully in the cave and keeping the various layers of deposits catalogued, were able to trace the progress of the inhabitants through many centuries by means of the development of in-

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struments found at various depths.

Says Bones "Disappeared"

The bones of the Peking Man have "apparently disappeared," Dr. Franz Weidenreich, leading anthropological authority on prehistoric relics, said here yesterday. Dr. Weidenreich, formerly of the Peiping Union Medical College, is associated with the American Museum of Natural History.

"Before I left China in April, 1941, Dr. Weidenreich said, "I tried to obtain permission to bring the fragments with me. It was not found possible to do so. Recently I learned that the Japanese had made an investigation trying to find the whereabouts of the relics.

"Their fate seems to be a complete mystery, since they were not in the hands of the Chinese, nor, apparently, could the Japanese find them. One report says that they were inadvertently sunk in Tientsin harbor, but this has not been authenticated."

Dr. Weidenreich said that no carved tooth jewelry had been found in the limestone cave where the Peking Man fragments were discovered, but he agreed that a few rude stone tools had been found in the cave.

nese diary quoted a soldier guard stationed at the air field as saying it was feared American forces were about to land on Palawan, and it was necessary to kill the prisoners.

The prosecution put a Japanese colonel on the stand later in the session and forced from him an admission that he had urged his troops "to kill Americans cruelly."

Col. Masatoshi Fugishige, who himself must stand trial later, gestured violently and snapped his answers, but once lost his aplomb. Fujishige was asked if, in instructing a seaborne unit in land fighting in Batangas province, he had made a speech telling them to kill civilian women and children.

"I did not," he declared.

There was then read before the military commission a translated document, introduced as a transcript of what he had said.

"Kill American troops cruelly," the document ran. "Do not kill them with one stroke. Shoot guerrillas. Kill all who oppose the emperor, even women and children."

Yes, Fugishige admitted, he had said that. He hastened to assert he had told his troops that if they were attacked by women or children "out of military necessity they must be combatted."

Other Depositions

Additional depositions told how Americans at Cabanatuan and Bilibid were tortured, beaten, kicked and starved.

Rushing to wind up its evidence, the prosecution planned to show the commission tonight moving-picture evidence of the Palawan massacre.

Visits From Yamashita

A deposition introduced under the signature of Harold Memmler, of Chicago, said that Yamashita twice visited Cabanatuan prison camp where prisoners were ill and starving, but the visits brought no improvement in conditions.

The only change, Memmler said, was that afterward many of the prisoners were loaded into trucks and hauled off to "foul, old" Bilibid prison. He charged that the Japanese stole medicine from Red Cross packages intended for prisoners and that the sick were left unattended.

Say 141 Yanks Were Murdered

Survivors Reveal How Japs Herded Captives Into Air Raid Shelter and Burned Them.

Manila, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The story of how 150 captured American soldiers were herded into air raid shelters, drenched with gasoline and set afire was told today at Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's war crimes trial.

Signed documents were the mute witnesses. The nine survivors of that Japanese orgy of flame, bullets and bayonets long since have left the Philippines. The deposition said the Americans, captured in the Philippines fightng, were working on the air field on Palawan Island southwest of Luzon last December 15. Their Japanese guards ordered them into the shelters at noon.

Into the packed shelters the Japanese poured gasolene, set it afire, then shot and bayoneted those who attempted to escape. But nine managed to get away into the jungles and were saved by guerrillas. A captured Japa-

Allied HQ Bans All Japanese 'Nationalistic' Movies

Tokyo, Nov. 19 (AP)—Supreme headquarters banned all Japanese "nationalistic" films today—including one of the Bataan campaign made in Manila with American prisoners of war as unwilling actors.

The announcement did not say whether any of the specifically banned pictures currently were on display anywhere in Japan.

Ban "Shoot Down That Flyer"

One film on the blacklist was "Shoot Down That Flyer," a propaganda picture which, headquarters charged, falsely depicted the Bataan campaign. It was in this one that American prisoners were forced to act.

David W. Conde, chief of the motion pictures section at General MacArthur's headquarters, said all the pictures must be sealed and delivered to headquarters. Copies of each film will be sent to the United States for analysis and as historical documents.

Restrict Production

Japanese companies were prohibited henceforth from making militaristic and nationalistic pictures or any at variance with the Potsdam declaration or Allied directives.

Conde said that meant Japanese companies would have "to develop a new fund of material" because nearly all current literature was saturated with militaristic subjects.

He emphasized that there was no intention to destroy or prohibit films having cultural or literary value.

Mrs. Tojo Is Found At Fukuoka, Kyushu

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Nov. 20 (AP)—Mystery of the disappearance of Mrs. Hideki Tojo, wife of Japan's Pearl Harbor Premier, was solved by a reporter for ASAHI today.

He found her at Fukuoka, Kyushu, where she had fled to escape "the unbeatable pain of Tokyo, where I was exposed to public glare."

Corespondents who entered Tojo's home after he attempted suicide found Mrs. Tojo had gone. Mrs. Tojo denied she had separated from Tojo. She said that if he is punished as a war criminal "I will remain in the Tojo family to protect the family even after by husband is gone.

FIND BROOKLYN G. I. DEAD NEAR OSAKA

Osaka, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Sixth Army officers today pressed an investigation into the deaths of an American soldier and a Japanese girl, whose bodies were found near Kishimada, a few miles south of Osaka. The American was identified only as a private from Brooklyn.

Investigators held the theory both had been murdered. The girl was found in a submerged jeep in a small stream November 15. The soldier's body was found the next day some distance away. Both bore marks of beatings.

Japanese Fly to India Trial

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (AP).—A British plane left for India today carrying Japanese diplomats and high-ranking officers, who will be witnesses at the coming trial of leaders of the provisional "Free India" government. Among them were Shunichi Matsuomoto, former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Renzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Burma.

Jap Premier's Goods Stolen

Tokyo, Nov. 19 (AP)—The newspaper *Mainichi* said today thieves entered a warehouse owned by Premier Shidehara and carried away quantities of foreign cigarettes, wine, Japanese sake and a number of medals presented the Premier by the throne.

Power Barge Reaches Manila

MANILA, Nov. 19 (AP).—A modern $3,500,000 Army power barge capable of producing 30,000 kilowatts has arrived here to supply electricity to Manila until the shattered plants of the American-owned Manila Electric Company can be restored. The barge, one of three of its kind in the world, was towed across the Pacific to meet the urgent demand here for electric power and light.

Jap Ship Loads 3,000 PW's At Manila

Manila, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Shinzu Maru today began loading 3,000 Japanese prisoners of war to be returned to Mdji, Japan.

The group, screened to remove suspected war criminals, is the largest sent to Japan thus far.

Another 1,200, including a few women and children, are scheduled to leave Wednesday.

Col. Rhodes F. Arnold, Atascadero, Cal., commandant of the Luzon camp said to be the largest army stockade outside of Europe, declared 8,859 Nipponese already have been repatriated.

Totalitarianism Denied By Argentine Minister

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19 (AP)—Juan I. Cooke, Foreign Minister, tonight in a radio address sought to defend the Argentine military government against charges of totalitarianism made by a union of political parties which sent a petition to the Interior Ministry today.

Cooke said the charge of totalitarian trends in the Government was "false and libelous."

The coalition of parties, opposing the presidential candidacy of former Vice President Juan Perón, said in its statement to Felipe Urdapilleta, Interior Minister, that "government dependencie are spending large sums without control in a maneuver to typically totalitarian."

To Confer on Peruvian Finance.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Finance Minister Carlos Montero Bernales left last night by plane for the United States to confer on Peruvian Government economic matters.

Attlee Cites British Set-Up As Example for U. N. O.

Labor Premier Addresses Canada's Parliament

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Attlee held up the British Commonwealth today as an example of the international cooperation needed among all countries to make a success of the United Nations Organization.

Addressing a joint session of the Canadian Senate and Commons, the British Prime Minister called for world-wide acceptance of "an intense belief in the great principles of interdependence of nations." He termed the atomic bomb only one of the problems of world peace.

Great Britain, he told na news conference earlier, intends to "carry through" with the task of "bringing the Indonesians and the Dutch together to settle their differences."

The controversy over empire preferences in Britain's trade will be a matter for discussion soon, he said. One cure for his country's economic plight is to "export more," he added.

Ending a week end in Canada, he boarded a Douglas Skymaster plane at nearby Rockliffe Air Field at 5:15 p. m. today and took off for Britain.

Attlee Flies Back to London

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee, after a weekend in Canada, boarded a Douglas Skymaster at near-by Rockcliffe airfield at 5:15 P. M. today and took off for Britain.

Attlee Departs

Ottawa, Nov. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee left by plane for England after addressing both houses of Parliament today. He is expected to arrive at Northolt, after a nonstop flight, at 9.45 A.M. tomorrow.

Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King was at the airport to say good bye to the British Prime Minister, who arrived in the United States November 10 for talks in Washington with President Truman.

Attlee in his address today sought to assure Canada that Britain's new socialized domestic program and her need to export would not hamper British-Canadian trade.

Export Trade Cited

Britain must rebuild her export trade as soon as possible, Attlee said, and he added that his Government believed the members of the British Commonwealth should have complementary economies.

"In saying this," the British Prime Minister continued, "I do not lose sight of the fact that Canada perhaps to an even greater extent than other countries in the Commonwealth has become during the war an important manufacturing nation, and that it will expect to see in postwar years an increasing export of its own manufactured products.

"But past experience has shown that the greatest volume of trade has been built up between highly industrialized countries, and I see no reason therefore to think that the development to which I have referred will place any obstacle upon a steady and increasing trade between our two countries."

Introduced By King

Attlee was introduced by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who participated in the President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee on the atomic bomb.

"I believe," King said of these discussions, "that the initiative taken by the representatives of the three countries which possess the knowledge essential to the use of atomic energy to see that the new discovery shall be used for the benefit of mankind, and not as a means of destruction, should go far toward creating conditions of mutual trust which alone can rid the world of its worst fears, and secure for nations and enduring peace. . . ."

Roosevelt Opposed Moving U. S. Fleet, Richardson Reveals

PROBERS ARE TOLD FDR WANTED SHIPS AT PEARL HARBOR

Admiral Says British Expected U.S. to Enter War After Election.

WROTE TO ADM. HART

Late President Quoted As Saying 'Japs Would Make Mistakes.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(AP) The British expected the United States to enter the war within a few days after the re-election of President Roosevelt in 1940, in the official opinion of Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley.

The [illegible] Chief of the American Naval Mission in London so told Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Pearl Harbor investigating committee learned today.

But Ghormley also felt, Stark said in a letter, to Admiral Thomas C. Hart, now U. S. Senator from Conn., that the British attitude was merely another evidence of "their non-realistic views of international conditions and of our own political system."

Stark himself also told Admiral Hart in the same letter, that the United States had no idea as to whether the British would at "once begin to fight were the Dutch alone, or were we a'one, to be attacked by the Japanese."

And President Roosevelt was quoted as having expressed doubt that this nation would enter the war even if the Philippines were attacked by the Japanese.

The President also was quoted as having said that as the area of operations in the war expanded the Japanese sooner or later would make a "mistake and we would enter the war."

There was some indication that Mr. Roosevelt had disagreed with the views of Admiral James O. Richardson, special assistant to the secretary of the Navy, on the disposition of the Pacific fleet.

Richardson told the Senate-House committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster that the late President made the remark about the Japanese "mistake" over the luncheon table at the White House on Oct. 8, 1940. At the time Richardson was Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.

The Admiral also informed the committee that he had strongly advised the late President to remove the fleet from Pearl Harbor and bring it to the West Coast of the United States but that the President took the position the presence of the fleet at the Hawaiian base served as a curb on the Japanese.

Following is a transcript of Richardson's testimony on the conversation with President Roosevelt on Oct. 8, 1940:

"I took up the question of returning to the Pacific coast all of the fleet except the Hawaiian detachment. The President stated that the fleet was retained in the Hawaiian area in order to exercise a restraining influence on the actions of Japan.

"I stated that in my opinion the presence of the fleet in Hawaii might influence a civilian political government, but that Japan had a military government which knew that the fleet was undermanned unprepared for war and had no train of auxiliary ships without which it could not undertake active operations, therefore the presence of the fleet in Hawaii could not exercise a restraining influence on Japanese action.

I further stated we were more likely to make the Japanese feel that we meant business if a train were assembled, and the fleet returned to Paficic coast, the complements filled, the ships docked, and fully supplied with ammunitions, provisions, stores and fuel and then stripped for war operations.

"The President said in effect 'despite what you believe I know that the presence of the fleet in the Hawaiian area, has had, and is now having, a restraining influence on the actions of Japan.'

"I said, 'Mr. President, I still do not believe it and I know that our fleet is disadvantageously disposed for preparing for or initiating war operations.'

"The President said, 'I can be convinced of the desirability of returning the battleships to the West coast if I can be given a good statement which will convince the American people and the Japanese government that in bringing the battleships to the West coast we are not stepping backwards.'

"Later I asked the President if we were going to enter the war. He replied that if the Japanese attacked Thailand, or the Kra peninsula, or the Dutch East Indies we would not enter the war, that if they even attacked the Philippines he doubted whether we would enter the war, but that they could not always avoid making mistakes and that as the war continued and the area of operations expanded sooner or later they would make a mistake and we would enter the war."

Entered in evidence when Richardson took the stand was an exchange of correspondence between him and Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, during 1940.

Their general tenor was that Richardson did not like keeping the fleet based at Pearl Harbor. It had gone there in April during annual maneuvers with the expectation of returning to the Pacific coast early in May. Instead it was ordered to remain there. When Richardson asked an explanation, he was informed by Stark that the purpose was to exercise a "deterrent" influence on Japanese actions.

William D. Mitchell, Committee counsel, asked Richardson about the White House visit after the admiral had given some preliminary testimony about his objections to keeping the fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Richardson pulled out a written account, explaining that he had prepared it in the quiet of his home because of the matter's importance.

Richardson was on the stand less than an hour and had not gotten well into his story when the committee recessed until tomorrow.

He is reported to have had a disagreement with the President also over proposed transfer of some warships from the Pacific to the Atlantic to aid in getting shipments to Britain. Such a transfer was made after Richardson was relieved Feb. 1, 1941, as fleet commander. He was succeeded by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel who held the Pacific command when the Japanese attacked.

In other principal developments in the investigation:

1. Senators Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Brewster (R-Maine) made a demand for the State department's file on the case of Tyler Kent, employe of the American embassy in London who was convicted of violating the British Official Secrets act. Kent recently completed his sentence. The two senators indicated they were interested in whether the file disclosed any pre-war agreements between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill.

2. Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.), a committee member, refused to give Democratic members the name of a naval officer he said had advised him that the U. S. cruiser Boise sighted a Japanese naval force at sea in the week before Pearl Harbor but did not report it because of orders for radio silence. Rep. Murphy (D-Pa.) asked for the officer's name and was backed up by Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) Gearhart has asked that the Boise's log be produced for the committee.

3. Ferguson told the committee he will prove later that the Navy knew the day before Pearl Harbor that a spy had arranged for visual signals from Hawaii to Japanese vessels lurking off the coast.

Richardson related that Admiral William D. Leahy, then governor of Puerto Rico, was also at the White House luncheon. After the war, Leahy became the President's personal chief of staff.

Ex-commander in Pacific Failed to Get Fleet Out of Hawaii.

WHITE HOUSE OPPOSED MOVE

Stark Also Urged Presence at Pearl Harbor for Its 'Deterrent Effect.'

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Admiral J. O. Richardson testified today that the late President Roosevelt told him October 8, 1940, that "sooner or later the Japanese probably will make a mistake and we will enter the war."

Recounting a conversation with the President at the White House, the former commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet said he asked whether we were going to get into the war.

Richardson said the President replied that "If the Japanese attack Thailand, the Kraw peninsula, or the Dutch East Indies, we will not enter the war."

He added that the President said that "even if they attack the Philippines, we probably will not enter the war—but that they (the Japanese) could not always avoid making mistakes and that sooner or later they would probably make a mistake and we would enter the war."

Opposed Basing at Hawaii.

In an exchange of correspondence with Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, Richardson in 1940 questioned keeping the Pacific fleet based at Hawaii.

Richardson testified that he urged the President to return the fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor to the West Coast.

Mr. Roosevelt, Richardson continued, disputed him on the wisdom of this, saying the fleet was kept at Hawaii in order to "exercise a restraining influence on the actions of Japan."

Richardson said:

"I stated that it might influence the action of a civilian political government, but that Japan had a military government that knew our fleet was undermanned."

The Admiral said he expressed the view that "we were more likely to make the Japanese feel we meant business" if the Fleet were brought back to the West Coast, stripped for action, and adequately manned.

Leahy Also Present.

Then, while committee members bent forward to listen carefully, Richardson asserted in measured tones:

"The President said in effect that, 'Despite what you believe, I know that the presence of the fleet at Hawaii has had a restraining influence."

When Richardson continued to press his point, Mr. Roosevelt said—according to the Admiral's testimony—that he could be convinced of the wisdom of returning the fleet if he could be given a "good statement" that would convince the American pepple that in returning the ships "we were not taking a step backward."

Richardson said that Admiral William Leahy, at that time Governor of Puerto Rico, was also present at his luncheon conversation with the late President.

Richardson read his account of the conversation from a statement which he said he prepared in the quiet of his home some time ago when he realized that "unfortunately" he would be called to testify before the committee.

Wrote Stark in 1940.

An exchange of correspondence showed that Richardson wrote Stark on October 22, 1940 that as a result of changes in international conditions "it now appears that more active, open steps at Japan are in serious contemplation and that these steps, if taken now, may lead to active hostilities."

Richardson said that in a July visit he had expressed to President Roosevelt the "firm conviction that neither the Navy nor the country was prepared for war with Japan."

He left Washington then, Richardson wrote Stark, with the impression that the fleet was being kept in Hawaii "solely to support diplomatic representations and as a deterrent to Japanese aggressive action," that "there was no intention of embarking on actual hostilities against Japan" and that the immediate mission of the fleet was to accelerate training.

Identifed With Britain.

On the occasion of his second visit to Washington, Richardson wrote that he obtained an entirely different impression.

He said that the United States had "more closely identified herself with Great Britain," that the Japanese were giving signs of further progress toward the Dutch Indies, and that the Axis alliance appeared "aimed at the United States."

"As a result of these changes," Richardson said, "it now appears that more active, open steps aimed at Japan are in serious contemplation and that these steps, if taken now, may lead to active hostilities."

Richardson testified that on May 4, 1940, Stark messaged him that "it looks probable" the fleet would remain in Hawaii for a short time. On May 7, he said Stark messaged him to issue a press release saying that he, Richardson, had requested that the fleet remain at Pearl Harbor for additional time.

"Did you issue the release?" asked William D. Mitchell, committee counsel.

"I did," was the reply.

"Did you request that the fleet be left there?" Mitchell asked.

"I did not," Richardson said.

Clash Marks Hearing.

Previously Democrats and Republicans on the committee had clashed over the refusal by Representative Gearhart (R-Cal.) to disclose a source of information.

Gearhart was asked by Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) to furnish the name of a naval officer the Californian said told him the cruiser Boise sighted Japanese warships before the attack on the naval bastion.

Gearhart retorted angrily that he was not on the stand as a witness and was not subject to cross-examination, adding: "I want to say that anybody who gives me information can be certain that I won't disclose his identity."

Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) said he

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thought anybody who knows anything aboutt he Pearl Harbor attack ought to be called as a witness.

"We should be able to get to the bottom of these rumors that are being spread around by individuals," he declared, adding that if anybody had important information and refused to come before the committee, his evidence ought not to be given much credence.

"If we are going to be prevented from having any one come to us and give us information in confidence," Gearhart replied, "that means that the door of investigation has been closed in our faces."

Inglis Report Questioned.

Earlier Senator Ferguson challenged the Navy's report that a coded message "Climb Mt. Niitaka" gave the Japanese task force the final signal to attack Pearl Harbor.

In a series of questions directed at Rear Admiral T. B. Inglis, chief of Naval Intelligence, the Michigan Republican said that he also is prepared to prove later that a Japanese spy's message from Honolulu to Tokyo, arranging visual signals to report movements of the American fleet, had been translated by the United States Navy on December 6, 1941—the day before Japan attacked.

Inglis told the committee on Saturday, in relating the Japanese side of the Pearl Harbor story, that the Mount Niitaka message appeared to have pulled the trigger for the attack. But Ferguson brought out in questioning that this message was not included in the Japanese fleet's operation order. The Senator indicated that he felt the question important in relation to controversy over whether the final decision to attack was made as a result of the breakdown of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan.

Story Obtained from Pilot.

Inglis said information on the message was obtained from Lieut.-Commander Y. Shiga, a Japanese pilot. Ferguson said Shiga also had mentioned the plan to use want ads broadcast over the Honolulu radio station to keep the Japanese task force informed of American fleet movements.

Inglis said Shiga's story of the want ads was discarded because the FBI could find no substantiation. Why, then, Ferguson asked, was Shiga's story of the Mt. Niitaka message credited?

Inglis replied that a Japanese captured on Saipan had said that arrangements had been made to use the Mt. Niitaka code, but could not say whether it actually head been employed.

Ferguson brought out that Lieut. R. H. Peterson, who participated in one American naval investigation, had recommended that Shiga's story of the Mt. Niataga message be disregarded. Inglis said this was true.

Had any search been made, Ferguson persisted, to learn whether American radio monitoring stations had intercepted the Mt. Niitaka message?

Committee Counsel Interrupted.

William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, broke in to say that this point would be covered in subsequent testimony.

"I'm afraid the Senator won't get very far in trying to pry it out of a witness who doesn't know anything about it," Mitchell said.

Ferguson remarked that he was merely trying to find out what weight the committee ought to give to Inglis's summarization of the Japanese side of the story.

The message on the use of signals to report fleet movements, sent from Honolulu on December 3, was given the committee earlier, with the notation that it was translated on December 11.

It was dispatched by a Japanese named Kita and listed numerical signals from one to eight which were to convey such information as "Battleships all departed," "Battleships preparing to sortie," "Carriers departed."

The message said lights would be displayed "in window of Kalama house." Kalama is a beach village on the east coast of Oahu Island.

Hull May Take Stand.

The possibility arose that former Secretary of State Hull may testify this week.

Jule M. Hannaford, assistant counsel, told reporters today that Hull has been asked to follow on the stand Admiral J. O. Richardson, who was relieved as Pacific Fleet commander several months before Pearl Harbor after reported disagreements with the late President Roosevelt. The former Cabinet officer, he said, will appear if his health permits.

The committee began its fourth day of hearings by going over with Inglis the sources of information on which he based a summary given the group Saturday ot Japan's version of the Pearl Harbor attack.

No Proof Regarding Planes.

Under questioning by Representative Cooper (D.-Tenn.), Inglis said there is no proof that two observation seaplanes launched by the Japanese task force reached Pearl Harbor an hour before the attacking planes.

The original draft of Inglis's statement to the committee Saturday included the statement that two planes reached their destination an hour ahead of the actual foray. But the witness said today this was struck out on the basis of information received from Navy sources Friday night.

In response to questions by Lucas, Inglis said that information on the Japanese version of the attack, received through investigations made by subordinates of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, tallied largely with data gathered by Navy inquiries.

The committee learned today that Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Japanese Naval General Staff, testified recently at Tokyo that he alone decided—on November 3, 1941—to attack Hawaii.

Nagano's statement was taken during an inquiry conducted by subordinates of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's subordinates at the request of the committee. The Tokyo testimony has been placed in the record of the current hearing.

The testimony showed that Capt. Sadatoshi Tomioka, chief of the operations section of the Japanese Naval Staff, testified that if the United States had made concessions the attack plan "would have been discarded." But he and three other naval officers answered "no" to this question about the Pearl Harbor attack: "Was the said action (or similar actions in anticipation of a war against the United States) included in Japan's pre-war plans?"

Inglis Attack Criticized.

In the House Republicans and Democrats alike protested what they termed political wrangling and mistreatment of witnesses by the investigating committee.

Representative Bradley (R.-Mich.) told the House that to accuse Admiral Inglis of false statements "is an outrage," and praised the admiral's service record. The House applauded.

Brewster an Saturday said Inglis had made an "unqualifiedly false" statement.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts took the floor to voice the hope that "from now on the investigation will be conducted on a high plane."

Representative Woodruff (R.-Mich.) also deplored that treatment of Inglis, saying that "in my opinion he was subjected to treatment not to be expected from members of Congress." Woodruff said he appointed Inglis to the naval academy and that the admiral's father was his former pastor.

Sneak Probers Ask Hull To Testify.

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Questioned About Planes

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Radio Programs Cited

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) asked whether records of Honolulu commercial broadcasting stations during the attack period are available. Inglis testified last week that no proof had been found to substantiate a Japanese report that code messages had been sent through these programs to the approaching Japanese fleet.

The witness said the Navy's best information was that the records in question were turned over to a Major Putnam of the Army. Putnam was not otherwise identified.

Col. Bernard Thielen, representing the War Department, said he personally had no knowledge of where the records may be.

Nagano Admits Blame

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A document placed in the committee's record by its legal advisers said Richardson, now retired, will be asked for "the complete story of the reasons why the fleet was based at Pearl Harbor, his trips to Washington in July and October, 1940; his discussions and disagreement with President Roosevelt."

Requests U.S. Plans

Meanwhile, Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he will demand that American war plans prepared against the Japanese be made public at the inquiry.

Ferguson said testimony by Inglis last week outlining the enemy's scheme of attack showed that "the Japanese had excellent war plans."

"I want to see our advance plans for attacking Tokyo and their naval base of Truk to compare them with what the Japanese were doing," the Senator added.

Gearhart's Contention

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) contended at a news conference Friday that the Japanese were carrying out a military plan such as all nations draw in advance and would have recalled their fleet if an agreement had been reached in the negotiations then going on between Secretary of State Hull and Japanese "peace" envoys.

The report of the Tokyo investigation conducted by MacArthur's subordinates showed that Capt. Sadatoshi Tomioka, chief of the operations section of the Japanese naval staff, testified that if the United States had made concessions the attack plan "would have been discarded."

"Not In Prewar Plans"

But he and three other naval officers answered "No" to this question about the Pearl Harbor attack:

"Was the said action (or similar actions in anticipation of a war against the United States) included in Japan's prewar plans?"

The other officers questioned on this point were Commander Tatsukichi Miyo, a member of the naval operations section, and Capt. Kameto Kuroshiima and Commander Yasuji Watanabe, combined fleet staff members.

The same four said that the late Admiral Isoro Yamamoto, commander in chief of the combined Japanese fleet, conceived the plan for attacking Pearl Harbor early in January, 1941.

The report then gave this version, with a note that the answers were based "on the recollections of Admiral Nagano":

Q.—When was it decided to attack Pearl Harbor?

A.—3 November, 41. This date was set by the chief of the naval general staff, Nagano, when Yamamoto came to Tokyo.

Q.—Who made the foregoing decision.

A.—Chief of the naval general staff Nagano.

Q.—If the decision was made in conference, give time of said conference and names of all persons present.

A.—It was not made in conference.

Final Confirmation

Tomoika, Miyo, Kuroshima and Watanabe testified that the undertaking was started early in September, 1941. They said Yamamoto gave "final confirmation" on December 1, 1941.

The same four, with Nagano, were asked who knew the general plan in advance. They replied that Emperor Hirohito "knew of the objective of attacking the main strength of the United States Pacific fleet with a task force after the last ultimatum to the United States Government had been delivered."

This seemed to allude to the Japanese note delivered to Secretary Hull at the hour of the attack.

The "Attack" Message

The Senate-House committee heard Inglis testify Saturday that a code message, "Climb Mount Niitaka," radioed from Tokyo December 5, gave the task force the signal to attack when it was about 1,000 miles from Pearl Harbor.

Meanwhile, Saburo Murusu, one of the men who delivered the Japanese war declaration to Hull, said in an interview in Japan yesterday that it arrived in Washington so badly garbled it was impossible to decode it before the attack began.

Kurusu, Japan's special "peace" envoy to this country at the time of Pearl Harbor, related information similar to that already brought out in Japanese code messages introduced in the hearings here that a member of the Cabinet and another influential but unofficial American worked closely with the Japanese diplomats in an effort to prevent war.

"Not Much Help"

Kurusu declined to identify the two without their permission, but commented that they had been "not much help."

Kurusu said he was convinced that both Mr. Roosevelt and Hull sincerely attempted to prevent or at least pospone war with Japan, adding:

"I am sorry to read reports that Hull is being criticized as negligent. He certainly wasn't."

Spotting Of Japs Denied By Nimitz

Chicago, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Japanese fleet whose planes attacked Pearl Harbor "was not sighted by any United States ship or plane," Admiral Chester W Nimitz said today.

"The Jap task force was not sighted by any ship or any plane before they attacked Pearl Harbor," Nimitz declared at a news conference. "We did not know the planes were coming, and I say that with asurance. I think that attack was as complete a surprise to our forces at Oahu as a lot of the attacks made by American carrier task groups on Jap objectives were to the Japs."

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Nimitz's assertion was made in reply to a statement by Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.), member of the Pearl Harbor committee, that a naval officer whom he declined to identify had advised him that the United States cruiser Boise sighted a Japanese naval force at sea in the week before Pearl Harbor but did not report it because of orders for radio silence.

"The captain of the Boise, if he had sighted Jap vessels in force or position that threatened us, would have broken radio silence like that," Nimitz asserted with a snap of his fingers.

The admiral said United States forces in Hawaii did not know of the attack until "the planes arrived, and there they were."

Plans for Defensive War In Pacific Made in 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — (AP) The decision to fight a defensive war in the Pacific if Japan struck and to concentrate forces in the Atlantic had been made nearly a year before Pearl Harbor, Congressional investigators learned today.

In a letter placed in the Senate-House inquiry record, Admiral J. O. Richardson, then commander in chief of the fleet, wrote Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, about "the new situation" on January 25, 1941.

Richardson said he views were concurred in by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who had arrived to relieve him as fleet commander.

Richardson said in his letter to Stark it was his understanding that the United States would adopt a "waiting attitude" in the Pacific "pending a determination of Japan's intentions."

"If Japan enters the war or commits an overt act against United States interests or territory," Richardson wrote, "our attitude in the Pacific will be primarily defensive, but opportunities will be seized to damage Japan as situations present themselves or can be created."

Richardson noted that one of the presumptions that might be made in getting the fleet ready was that "war with Japan is imminent" in this connection, he wrote Stark:

"Japan may attack without warning, and these attacks may take any form—even to attacks by Japanese ships flying German or Italian flags or by submarines under a doubtful presumption that they may be considered German or Italian.

Predicted Pearl Harbor Raid

"Japanese attacks may be expected against shipping, outlying possessions or naval units. Surprise raids on Pearl Harbor or attempts to block the channel are possible."

Richardson recommended expansion of patrol plane search to the maximum. Witnesses have testified there was no long range reconnaissance from Pearl Harbor on the day of the attack.

He urged establishment of an inner air patrol over Pearl Harbor and arrangements for keeping a striking force of army fighters and bombers on the alert.

Richardson recommended the convoying of merchant ships and their rerouting over southern lanes, a move that was ordered 10 months later.

At one point in the series of letters placed in the committee's records appeared a stray page. Senator Brewster (R-Me) asked about it and committee counsel explained that it was a portion of a letter by Richardson which had gotten in by mistake.

In this the fleet commander said that with the information in his possession "I am strongly opposed to any weakening of the concentrated fleet" by transfers or some of its units to the Atlantic.

"Should the Allied fleets pass into the hands of the Germans," he wrote an unidentified correspondent, "I believe that a reorientation of foreign policy will be mandatory (if, indeed, it isn't already so) and that the disposition of fleet forces must depend upon the decision then reached."

A Richardson letter to Stark on June 22, 1940, disclosed that on June 17 of that year the Army had alerted its forces in Hawaii, issuing live ammunition and patrolling beaches, bridges and other installations.

At the same time, Richardson said the Navy increased its distant air patrol from 180 miles to 300 miles and enlarged the sector covered by searches. In a letter to Richardson, Admiral C. C. Bloch, commander of the 14th naval district with headquarters at Pearl Harbor, said the Army officials didn't know whether the alert was practice or not.

The Army got word two days later to ease up on the alert, but Richardson complained that he didn't know anything about it until General Herron mentioned it at a conference after Richardson had asked how long the alert was going to last.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews had reported to Richardson, the record showed, that special attention was laid on possible carrier and plane attacks in the calling of the alert.

The Richardson-Stark correspondence given the committee covered all of 1940.

On Jan. 26, Richardson wrote recalling that he used to say to "Bill Leah" (Admiral William D. Leahy) when Leahy was Chief of Naval Operations:

"Be sure to impress on the Boss that we do not want to be drawn into this (war with Japan) unless we have others so bound to us that they cannot leave us in the lurch."

He asked that Stark "repeatedly impress on the Boss that an Orange war would probably last some years, cost much money, my guess is five to 10 years, 35 to 70 billion dollars." Orange was a designation for Japan.

He closed that letter by saying: "I would hate to see our leaders make a move from which they could not gracefully withdraw, and which would eventually force us into a war, half-heartedly supported by our country. In other words, before this nation takes a step I hope we will carefully examine the direction we are heading, where we will eventually go and be prepared to resolutely pursue the course whatever the cost."

Stark repeatedly expressed the opinion that war with Japan was probable.

As early as Jan. 18, 1940, he noted to Richardson that he had written Admiral Bloch, asking him "to bear in mind what is going on to the westward which in this particular period in this old World's history may be far more important to us than the troubles in Europe, especially if something should break and break quickly and without warning."

After a naval detachment was sent to Hawaii (the Fleet itself was then based on San Pedro-Long Beach, Calif.), Stark wrote on March 15, 1940:

"I still think the decision to send the detachment to Hawaii under present world conditions is sound. No one can measure how much effect its presence there may have on the Orange foreign policy. The State department is strong for the present setup and considers it beneficial; they were in on all discussions, press releases, etc."

On April 8, Stark said:

"I believe the situation in the Far East is continually deteriorating so far as our relations with Japan are concerned. I think you should continually keep uppermost in your mind the possibility of trouble in the Orient, and the means to meet it."

Stark wrote May 7 expressing concern that Italy might enter the war and received from Richardson a letter dated May 13 saying:

"South America is the greatest prize yet remaining to be grabbed. Until the outcome in Europe can be more clearly seen, security in the western hemisphere seems to be the most important consideration for us.

"I feel that any move west means hostilities. I feel that at this time it would be a grave mistake to become involved in the West where our interests, although important are not vital, and thereby reduce our ability to maintain the security of the Western hemisphere which is vital."

Stark wrote on May 22 that some cruisers might be shifted to the Atlantic. "You may draw back at the thought of reducing your cruiser strength at this time in the Pacific," he said. "This I can believe might well be your inclination,—as it would be mine. But the changing situation may push the decision one way or the other."

After Richardson had registered objections to keeping the fleet at Pearl Harbor, Stark wrote on May 22 that "you are there because of the deterrent effect which it is thought your presence may have on the Japs going into the East Indies."

He added:

"You would naturally ask—suppose the Japs do go into the East Indies? What are we going to do about it? My answer is that I don't know and I think there is nobody on God's Green Earth who can tell you."

In that same letter, Stark expressed hope that during the stay in Hawaii Richardson could achieve such "incidental results" as closer liaison with the Army for defense of Hawaii and "security of the fleet at anchor."

By Oct. 1, Stark was writing: "Frankly I do not like the trend of things and I would not be surprised at anything happening any day. Your statement that we can not stay half in this war and half out siezs up the thing pretty well and I have long felt that it is only a matter of time until we go in."

By Nov. 12, Stark was putting it this way: "The chief question that concerns us is where we get in, and whom we will fight:—and "tomorrow" or perhaps "today" is what I am working towards."

Wrote Admiral Hart

On the same day (Nov. 12) Stark wrote Admiral Thomas C. Hart, comander of the Asiatic fleet:

"Ghormley tells me the British expected us to be in the war within a few days after the reelection of the President—which is merely another evidence of their slack ways of thought, and of their non-realistic views of international political conditions, and of our own political system. They have been talking, in a large way, about the defense of the Malay barrier, with an alliance between themselves, us, and the Dutch, without much thought as to what the effect would be in Europe.

"But we have no idea as to whether they would at once begin to fight were the Dutch alone, or were we alone, to be attacked by the Japanese. Then again, the copy of the British Far Eastern War plan which Thomas obtained at Singapore, shows much evidence of their usual wishful thinking. Furthermore, though I believe the Dutch colonial authorities will resist an attempt to capture these islands, I question whether they would fight if only the Philippines, or only Singapore, were attacked.

"The Navy can, of course, make no political commitments. Therefore, we can make no specific military plans for an Allied war. However, as I told you in my despatch, you can perform a useful service by laying, with the British and possibly the Dutch, a framework for a future plan of cooperation, should we be forced into the war."

Stark wrote Richardson Nov. 22 saying his concern for safety of the fleet had increased since the "Taranto incident". British planes torpedoed major units of the Italian fleet while they were anchored at Taranto.

"This concern has to do both with possible activities on the part of Japanese residents of Hawaii and with the possibilities of attack coming from overseas," he said.

"By far the most profitable object of sudden attack in Hawaiian waters would be the fleet units based in that area. My object in writing you is to find out what steps the Navy department and the War department should be taking to provide additional equipment and additional protective measures.

"For instance, is it desirable to place torpedo nets within the harbor itself?"

Richardson wrote Jan. 4, 1941, that there did not appear to be any "practicable way" of putting torpedo nets in the harbor "without greatly limiting the activities with in the harbor, particularly the movements of large ships and the landing and take off of patrol squadrons."

SERVICE MERGER PLAN OPPOSED AT LEGION SESSION

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—(AP) The American Legion National convention became a discussion forum today on the subject of unity of military command.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, added their opposition to proposals for a merger of the American Army and Navy departments.

They joined with Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, who spoke yesterday, in asking that no decision on such an important matter be made until the question was given exhaustive study by an appointed civilian board.

Adm. Nimitz, however, carefully distinguished between this proposal and unity of command in a theater of operations, for which principle he said he had "nothing but the most enthusiastic support."

In fact, the admiral said he advocated making permanent, by legislation, the temporary, wartime joint Chiefs of Staff organization. But he said "I can not support the proposed merger of the War and Navy departments" and Sullivan said he had heard no evidence yet to justify it.

General Eisenhower, due tomorrow to receive the Legion's Distinguished Service medal, and Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle of the Air forces, are both on the speaking program.

Sir Arthur Tedder, Marshal of the British Air forces, told the Legion of the successful teamwork which enabled the American and British air forces, all under Supreme Commander Eisenhower, to blast the enemy into defeat.

Paying high tribute to Gen. Eisenhower's leadership, Marshal Tedder said it was not for him to attempt to tell statesmen how to solve postwar problems but that:

"I am utterly convinced that the spirit of frankness, of mutual understanding and mutual faith which gave us victorious unity in the war is even more vitally necessary now. I am sure we shall need it in the future."

Posthumous award of the Legion Distinguished Service medal to Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., one of the founders of the Legion, was made by Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider, past national commander from Iowa. Gen. Roosevelt's widow accepted the medal, thanking the Legion in behalf of herself and their children.

Tonight veterans of World War II took over at the convention. A parade—a miniature compared with the pre-war all day long affairs—in their honor preceded mass initiation of more than 7,000 men and women World War II vets at the Coliseum.

Senate Passes Truman Bill on Reorganization

Final Form Still in Doubt; Measure Goes to Joint Committee of 2 Houses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—President Truman's six-month-old request for power to reshape the vast Federal government cleared the Senate today with its final form still in doubt.

Just before Senate approval on a voice vote, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, constant economy advocate, discovered what he termed a "loophole" that might allow scores of departments, agencies and bureaus legally to oppose any reorganization.

The Virginia Senator objected to a clause that would prohibit the President from touching agencies with "quasi-judicial" powers.

"This would permit a wholesale exemption, it appears to me," Senator Byrd told the Senate. "It is bad language."

"I agree it's too broad," said Senator Abe Murdock, Democrat, of Utah, floor manager who for eighteen days had been trying to push the measure thrqugh a seemingly disinterested Senate.

"We hope to improve upon it in

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conference," Senator Murdock explained.

He referred to the joint Senate-House conference committee which must take the bill passed by the Senate today and a separate reorganization measure approved by the House on Oct. 4, and adjust numerous differences.

Earlier, the Senate had rejected on a 40-to-25 roll call, a proposed substitute offered by Senators H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey; Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, of Missouri, and Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland. The vote followed party lines with two exceptions.

This substitute would have eliminated all exemptions, allowed the President to submit reorganization plans under special procedure to speed Congressional action, and required affirmative approval of both House and Senate.

Senator Tydings was the lone Democrat to join with Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, on the losing Republican side, while Senator Douglass Buck, Republican, of Delaware, was the sole Republican to vote with the thirty-nine Democrats.

This left intact the original administration request that any Presidential reorganization become effective after sixty days unless both Senate and House veto it. The Senate previously overrode its own judiciary committee's proposal that either Senate or House alone be granted the veto.

In addition to its language exempting "quasi-judicial" agencies, the Senate bill specifically removes fifteen agencies from the scope of the bill. They include the following Federal commissions: Interstate Commerce, Trade, Communications, Securities and Exchange, Power, Maritime and Tariff; three agencies dealing with railroad labor; the Federal Land Bank System; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; District of Columbia municipal government, General Accounting Office, and the Army Engineers civil functions.

COX PROTESTS HOUSE INACTION ON LABOR LAWS

Alleges 'Sit Down' During Period of Conference by Labor-Management.

SABATH PROPOSES WAITING

No Strike and Racketeering Bills Pending—Brown Criticizes Stalling.

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Representative Cox (D.-Ga.) protested in the House Rules Committee today against what he termed a sit-down strike on labor legislation for the duration of the management-labor conference.

Cox, a member of the committee, opposed "this closing down of legislation to wait on that conference, which in my opinion is a complete pretense."

The committee has pending for clearance to the floor a bill that would impose harsh penalties on unions for violating no-strike contracts. Another measure would prevent racketeering. The measures have been approved respectively by the House Military and Judiciary committees.

Reepresentative Sabath (D.-Ill.), committee chairman, pleaded with the Rules group that "we best wait a little and not throw a monkey wrench in the management-labor conference. We don't want to do anything here that might be used as an excuse for breaking up the conference." The committee put off any action until Wednesday.

Cox said "the management-labor conference has demonstrated one thing and that is that John Lewis is boss, and he will come out dictating the labor policies of this Government.'

Representative Brown (R.-Ohio) commented that the administration "evidently is intent to block all legislation until Congress acts on the bills the President wants." He said there has been no important legislation before the House for two weeks and that none is scheduled for this week. He declared:

"I'm tired of this stalling. Congress should function or adjourn."

Public Body Proposed.

The executive committee of the labor-management conference, which today entered its third week received a proposal that a public fact-finding body be created to investigate labor disputes.

The suggestion came from the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Judge Walter F. Stacy, chairman of the labor-management meeting, told reporters he was presenting it to the executive committee for consideration. The Catholic group made its suggestion to Stacy and Labor Secretary Schwellenbach in a letter.

Replying to the communication from the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, bishop of Toledo, Schwellenbach said that the President on November 5 had indicated his willingness to co-operate in such a program.

Points of Proposal.

Briefly, the proposal from Bishop Alter is:

That the President or Schwellenbach appoint a main board of public members and as many national, regional or local boards as necessary.

They would investigate labor disputes and report quickly on the facts in the case. The boards would make the facts known.

These facts would be the basis for just agreements in collective bargaining and just decisions if disputes were placed before an arbitrator.

The labor-management conference was reported ready to accept voluntary arbitration as one remedy for disputes. Voluntary arbitrations means that labor and management would have to agree voluntarily to submit their disputes to an arbitrator, or board of arbitration, who would render a decision.

Six working committees—each assigned a specific problem of industrial relations—were due to submit their first progress reports to the conference executive committee today. Some said they were ready with final recommendations, but none of the reports is expected to go through the executive committee and then through actual conference debate without alteration.

AUTO WORKERS FAVOR TALKS IN PAY DISPUTE

CIO Group Proposes Move With General Motors To 'Avert Strike'

Phone workers' walkout affects Illinois area ..... *Page 8*

Official concern over slow progress of management-labor conference becomes evident . . *Page 9*

Detroit, Nov. 19 (AP)—Arbitration of the bitter wage dispute between the CIO United Automobile Workers and General Motors Corporation was proposed today by the union.

Asserting that "we want to avert a strike," Walter P. Reuther, UAW CIO vice president, said the union proposes to the corporation that "we submit to immediate arbitration our controversy over 30 per cent increases in wage rates without price increases."

Reply Today Requested

He added that the union has asked for a written reply to the proposal not later than 4 P.M. tomorrow.

In Washington, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, declined to comment on the CIO proposal.

Wilson, approached as he left a committee meeting at President Truman's labor-management conference, said he would be unable to give the answer until he and other company officials had studied the union suggestion. The G.M. official said he was inclined to doubt, however, that an answer could be returned before the deadline set by the union.

Proposal By Reuther

Reuther's announcement was made at the close of the opening meeting of the UAW-CIO General Motors council, consisting of representatives of union locals in G.M. plants throughout the nation.

The proposal, Reuther announced, contains three stipulations:

1. That the parties submit the dispute to a three-man board of arbitration consisting of one representative of management, one of labor and a chairman selected by the other two members.

2. The board of arbitration shall have full access to the books and records and other documents of both parties which in the judgment of the board are essential to an intelligent and factual solution of this dispute.

3. The board of arbitration shall make a final and binding decision of this dispute; any wage increase ordered by the board shall not be used as a basis for a price increase for any G.M. product for the duration of such award.

Company spokesmen indicated there would be no statement on the union proposal pending further study.

Delays Naming Aide

Reuther said that the union had not yet appointed its representative on the proposed three-man arbitration board.

"It would be silly to name a representative before we know that G.M. will agree to the proposal," he added.

R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, who attended the session of the union's G.M. council, said following the meeting that the arbitration proposal was "not an ultimatum," but that it was "the last resort" in the dispute. He added that strike action was not discussed.

As the union council was in session, George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, asserted a strike, or close down of General Motors "would shut down all but one other passenger car producer in the country within a week."

That other one company, Romney said without naming it, "would attain only about 50 per cent production."

Source Of Equipment

He said that all but the one company, which he intimated was the Ford Motor Company, used equipment, such as spark plugs, ignition harnesses, thermostats and other articles manufactured by General Motors.

Romney disclosed he had sent a letter to President Truman asserting "at no time in the peacetime history since the Civil War has the nation faced a more anxious winter than the critical days ahead.

"At a time when earliest possible resumption of civilian production is necessary to our domestic welfare and that of the world as a whole, large scale strikes threaten America's key industry," the A.M.A. general manager wrote.

View On OPA Prices

Many of the delegates to the day's session of the union's G.M. Council appeared wearing lapel buttons inscribed "30 per cent or fight."

Prior to the council meeting, Reuther hailed the Office of Price Administration announcement that prices of General Motors new cars will be about 2.5 per cent below the January, 1942, prices as sustaining the union contention that the corporation can raise wages without increasing car prices.

Henry Ford 2d, President of the Ford, whose prices were increased two per cent, asserted that the new prices "mean that for an indeterminate period, we will have to sell our car at a loss."

Ford said the company planned to go ahead with its program of getting "the greatest number of cars and trucks to the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time."

"When there once more are plenty of cars," he added, "Government will be free to remove price restrictions, and the Ford Motor Company—along with the rest of American industry—can get back its old competitive job, making better products at lower prices, not 'ceiling' prices."

Could Recommend Strike

Ford, like General Motors and Chrysler, which together employ upward of half a million production workers, already has rejected the UAW-CIO demand for 30 per cent wage rate increases. Wage negotiations between the UAW-CIO and Chrysler Corporation were resumed today; those with Ford are to open tomorrow while conferences between G.M. and the union are in recess.

The union's G.M. council has no power to order a strike, although it could recommend strike action. Authority to call a strike has been delegated by the UAW-CIO international executive board to a six-man strategy committee, which includes Reuther and other top officials of the union.

Session To Continue

The council could direct Reuther and others of the union negotiating group to return to General Motors conferences and accept a compromise. Union spokesmen said, however, that a strike recommendation was more likely.

The council session is scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

STRIKES CALLED CAUSE OF DELAY IN VETS' RETURN

War Department Also Declares Shorter Working Hours Responsible.

TO MEET GOAL

Troops Are Now Returning at Rate of 600,000 a Month, Says Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — (AP) The War department said tonight that strikes and shorter working hours on both coasts had delayed shipping to bring soldiers home from overseas.

It also said that strikes had delayed production of railroad troop kitchen cars and "critically needed" troop sleeper cars. It added that some soldiers would have to be moved in day coaches on long trips, sometimes for trips across the continent.

"Except for delays in turning around ships on both coasts because of strikes and shorter working hours, and the loss of some British transport, enough shipping would have been available by the end of this year to have exceeded the withdrawal quotas agreed upon by the War department and the theater commanders," the department said in a statement.

To Meet Schedule

But it added that the target dates were still expected to be met. The targets, it said, are:

All troops in the European and Mediterranean theaters to be withdrawn by Jan. 31 except for 370,000 in the occupation army and 300,000 in the property "cleanup" force.

All troops in the Pacific and other areas to be withdrawn by June 30 except for 400,000 in the occupation forces and 100,000 in the garri-

son forces.

Troops now are returning at the rate of more than 600,000 monthly, the department reported. For November, 502,000 are expected at eastern ports and 195,000 at western ports. A peak will be reached in December with 423,000 in the East and 306,000 in the West. In January, total arrivals will decline to about 235,000 in the East and 223,000 in the West.

The department said that the last of 97 cargo ships being converted to troop carriers would be completed this week. There will then be in service to bring soldiers home: 253 troopships, 210 converted cargo ships, 38 hospital ships, 178 assault transports and 111 warships.

Conversion of cargo ships will be discontinued after this month because, the department explained, they could not be made ready before the need for them would disappear.

The statement forecast that shipping would no longer be the critical factor in redeployment by Jan. 1 in the Atlantic and during April in the Pacific.

The department gave assurance that it "has exploited to the full all means of passage both at sea and on the land" and that "the problem has been tackled with all the drive and spirit of urgency that the Army possesses."

"Record after record in the movement of troops has been broken," it said, "and new ones being constantly set up."

It said that the department had requested the Office of Defense Transportation to withdraw additional Pullman cars from civilian service, and gave this account of the effect of strikes:

"Delivery of railroad troops sleepers, critically needed for transporting returning servicemen from port to personnel centers, has been tied up by a strike in effect since Sept. 22 at the Simmons Co. in Kenosha, Wis. The Simmons Co. manufactures berthing facilities for the troop sleepers. The contract for 1,200 of these cars was placed early this year, and all were to be delivered by the end of the year. To date, 40 have been delivered. There are more than 300 others ready for service as soon as they can be equipped with berths and bedding.

"Intermittent strikes at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. and in some of its sub-contracting plants also have delayed production of troop sleepers. To assist the railroads in their monumental task the Army has assigned 36 of its hospital cars to the movement of able-bodied troops. Plans now are being made to release still more hospital cars for such use as the number of traveling patients declines.

"A series of strikes at the American Car and Foundry Co. in Berwick, Pa., has delayed for approximately one month the production of 400 troop kitchen cars needed for use in troop trains. By the end of October, 230 of these were to have been delivered. Actually, only 10 were finished at that time."

In connection with shipping delays, the department gave this detail:

"Recently, there were 18 troopships with a combined capacity of 32,000 men strikebound in San Francisco bay. For every day those ships were immobilized, there were 32,000 men in the Pacific whose return to the United States was correspondingly delayed one day. And delays in voyage repairs have not yet been overcome. Sixteen converted Victory and Liberty ships with a total capacity of 15,000 men were immobilized by the strike of longshoremen at New York from Oct. 4 to 17."

Phone Walkout Cuts All Lines Out of Chicago

Area Isolated Except for Emergency Calls; 8,700 Operators Ask More Pay

By The Associated Press

A strike of 8,700 telephone operators virtually shut off long-distance service in Chicago yesterday and at manual switchboards in 115 Illinois communities and two Indiana counties.

The operators began walking off their jobs at midnight in an attempt to enforce their demands for a pay increase of $6 a week and the top minimum scale of $32 after five years.

The National Telephone Commission of the National War Labor Board had awarded the operators an increase of $4 a week with the $32 wage after eight years, instead of nine. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company accepted the award, retroactive to May.

Only toll service in Chicago was affected by the strike, but in the downstate and Indiana counties having manual equipment both local and long-distance operations were crippled.

Supervisory employees, prepared for a long stay at their posts, took over switchboard operation to handle emergency calls.

The walkout brought the number of idle workers in almost 150 labor disputes to more than 270,000.

Approximately 1,700 workers left their jobs in five small Chicago foundry and machine plants over wage disputes or contract expirations.

Both inbound and outbound shipping at the port of Philadelphia was tied up for the second time in two months by a strike of 700 tugboat workers. The deckhands, cooks and other unlicensed crewmen are members of the United Harbor Workers, an affiliate of the United Mine Workers District 50. They asked the National Labor Relations Board four days ago to supervise a strike vote.

Representatives of the tugboat operators said they knew "no cause" for the strike.

Seattle's three daily newspapers, "The Times," "Star" and "Post-Intelligencer," suspended publication after employees refused to cross picket lines of the American Federation of Labor Typographical Union, which is demanding a wage increase of $2.95 a day.

The Lafayette, Ind., plant of the Aluminum Company of America, where nearly 4,000 workers went on strike Oct. 22, prepared to resume operations pending arbitration of a wage dispute.

The A. F. of L. union withdrew its picket lines after the company offered a 10 per cent wage increase and agreed to arbitration of an additional 5 per cent demanded by the union.

In Washington the A. F. of L. Commercial Telegraphers Union asked the National Labor Relations Board to take a strike vote in thirty days among its members employed by The United Press Association. The union petitioned the N. L. R. B. for a strike ballot under the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act, asserting that a dispute existed chiefly over wages. If the petition is in order, the vote will be taken Dec. 13. The request for the vote was made by United Press System Division 47 of the C. T. U., with branches across the country, principally from Boston to Atlanta and Los Angeles to Portland, Ore., the N. L. R. B. said.

N. Y.-Chicago Service Hit

A spokesman for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said in New York City last night that service from New York to the struck areas around Chicago had been suspended since early yesterday morning. He said emergency calls were the only calls being accepted, and these are being put through by management employees both here and in Chicago.

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UNRRA PROVISO IS DEPRECATED

'Free Press' Restriction Out Of Place, Eugene Meyer Says

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington *Post*, urged today that the United States contribute relief funds abroad without tacking on a "free press" amendment.

He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that strings of that sort on UNRRA funds would "tend to delay or obstruct" the relief of starvation.

The "free press" proposal has been in the legislative mill several times in connection with appropriations for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Proviso Added By House

The House wrote into the last supplemental appropriation a proviso that nations participating in these relief funds must give the American press and radio full access to any news concerning the use of such money. The Senate hasn't yet acted on that measure.

Meyer's testimony was elicited in connection with new legislation authorizing the United States to contribute another $1,350,000,000 to the UNRRA.

The publisher told the committee:

"We have no right to introduce restrictions unless we are willing to have the 44 other participating nations do the same, and that would result in infinite delay."

This country, he said, had within its power the opportunity to be "the savior of nations."

"Munitions For Peace"

These relief funds, Meyer asserted, are "the munitions for peace" and the failure to supply them adequately will "threaten the kind of peace for which we fought and sacrificed so much in blood."

"I am all for freedom of the press," Meyer declared, "but it doesn't seem that a rider of that kind has anything to do with the purpose of this action—which is the relief of starvation."

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the UNRRA, testified that his organization "saved" millions from starvation "and only through its efforts can millions more be saved in the months that lie ahead."

LEHMAN DEFENDS ACTIONS OF UNRRA

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that the UNRRA has "nothing to apologize for."

Protesting with obvious emotion against implications which he said committee members made during hearings on a $1,350,000,000 supply bill for UNRRA, the former New York Governor said:

"Mistakes are inherent in the kind of work with which UNRRA has been charged, but I think it is wrong to emphasize the mistakes without telling the story of what UNRRA has accomplished.

"Through UNRRA'S activities millions have been saved from starvation, and only through its efforts can millions more be saved in the months that lie ahead."

Earlier Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, had urged that Congress not include in the authorization measure a requirement that countries receiving aid from UNRRA give American news men freedom of access to information concerning UNRRA.

"I am all for freedom of the press," Meyer said, "but it doesn't seem that a rider of that kind has anything to do with the purpose of this action, which is the relief of starvation. Instead, it will tend to delay or obstruct them."

Scientist Predicts Radar Will Play Peacetime Role

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — (AP) Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Rochester, said tonight that microwave radar, a vital factor in the war, was a mystery to the Germans almost to the end.

Dr. Dubridge, one of the leading figures in the wartime research on radar conducted by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, spoke on the Mutual network series "Science In War and Peace."

The Germans, he said, knew about long-wave radar and developed counter-measures against it. He added:

"But that did not stop the sinkings. Only too late did they realize that it was microwave radar which was spotting them when they thought they were safe and then there was nothing they could do about it."

Dr. Dubridge said that although "radar will always be thought of as a child of World War II," the beginnings of the new development "go back to long before the war." But the "flowering of radar occurred with dramatic suddenness," he declared.

"The situation looked very discouraging in the Fall of 1940," he continued. "Just at that time, a British scientific mission arrived in this country with a sample of a new kind of tube just developed in England which solved the problem. This tube, known as the cavity magnetro, would do the trick and microwave radar suddenly became a practical possibility."

Dr. Dubridge, who also is head of the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said "time was getting short; the Battle of Britain was at the height of its fury; it might already be too late."

A group of scientists and engineers was recruited to start the radiation laboratory. Four months later an experimental radar was flying in an old army bomber, he said. From then on, progress was rapid.

"In spite of the tremendous effect radar had on the war," Dr Dubridge said, "still greater possibilities for more effective and sensational uses lie ahead. Radar is no longer a device—it is a way of life."

BARUCH URGED FOR NEW POST

Forrestal Suggests Him For Head Of Security Study

Detroit, Nov. 19 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal suggested today that Bernard M. Baruch be named to head a presidential commission to study the entire question of national security.

Forrestal said that Baruch, a frequent adviser of Presidents, is "a citizen who has had intimate familiarity with our organization for war in two great struggles."

The Navy has recommended that such a commission be named before any action is taken to merge the armed forces into one department.

In a talk prepared for the economic Club of Detroit, Forrestal said national security is "a question whose ramifications spread beyond the jurisdiction of any single congressional committee and beyond the cognizance of any military organization."

Forrestal's Suggestion

The Secretary said:

"In order to dispose of the charge that the Navy's suggestion of this commission is based simply on tactics of delay, linger and wait, I propose that the commission be given a deadline for the conclusion of its work of July 1, 1946, so that its results would be available for the deliberations of Congress immediately after that date.

"The commission should study the 'import of new weapons of warfare on our national security'," Forrestal declared. "If we reorganize the armed forces today, how do we know that the new organization will conform to the potentialities of new weapons? Perhaps the commission will recommend a new independent service using guiding missiles instead of one conglomerate service. Perhaps the strategic air force of big bombers as we know it will be judged as dead as the horse and buggy."

Schools Of Thought Criticized

Forrestal described as "unadult" both extreme schools of thought on sharing the atomic bomb secret with the rest of the world.

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One of these groups, he said, wants to "hug the secret to our bosom;" the other would make the discovery available to anyone, 'even without being aware yet of its full implications."

The recent statement of policy issued by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Forrestal said, "sharpens more than any other utterances that I have noted the argument for a creation of a world union."

DUTCH MARINES BARRED IN U. S.

State Department Asserts Training Has Ended.

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that the Netherlands were informed immediately after the Japanese surrender that the sending of Dutch Marines to this country for training should be discontinued.

In addition, the announcement said the Netherlands Government was told that Dutch Marines in the United States at the time of Japan's surrender should be ready to leave, together with their equipment by mid-November of 1945. This appeared to be the earliest date that shipping could be made available by the United Maritime Authority, the announcement said.

It added that when the Japanese surrendered, about 5,000 Dutch Marines were undergoing training in the United States and an additional 2,000 were awaiting transportation to this country.

The notification sent to the Netherlands Government was in accordance with policy directives adopted prior to the Japanese capitulation, the announcement said. There was no immediate amplification of the announcement and no indication whether the 5,000 Marines had yet departed.

An officer of the Netherlands Marine organization told a reporter last week, however, that about 1,940 Marines were to ship out for the Netherlands East Indies by the end of the week, and that virtually all of the remaining force would follow this week. They were to travel in Dutch ships, the officer said.

He added that only a liquidation force of 150 to 200 officers and men would be left in the United States.

U. S. Relaxes Restrictions on Belgian Assets

But Treasury Will Keep Control Over Funds Now in Questionable Hands

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—The United States announced today the virtual unfreezing of Belgian assets in this country. In June, 1941, Belgian holdings here were estimated at approximately $760,000,000.

To prevent the release of property which may be enemy-owned, the Treasury Department said, funds or assets presently blocked because the connections of the listed owners are questionable, will remain frozen until the Belgian authorities certify that such property is actually Belgian-owned. Investigation also will be made of the ownership of American securities located in Belgium before dealings in such securities are permitted.

However, through today's order, restrictions on current trade, remittances and other transactions with Belgium are removed. Trade between Belgium and any other non-blocked country may be freely financed through the United States.

Secretary Fred M. Vinson said the Belgian Minister of Finance has informed the Treasury that property in Belgium owned by United States nationals, which had been sequestered by the Germans, is being released as soon as its ownership is ascertained.

The Belgian Minister of Finance also has agreed to liberalize exchange control restrictions on transfers from Belgium to the United States.

Belgian assets here were frozen on May 10, 1940, when that country was invaded by Germany.

By Ezra Pound

Poet Indicted for Treason Also Wants MacLeish to Testify in His Behalf

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Ezra Pound, poet, indicted for treason, said in District Court today he wanted Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and Archibald MacLeish to testify for him at his trial.

Appearing for a preliminary argument, the sixty-five-year-old, Idaho-born poet who has passed most of the last thirty-five years abroad told Judge Bolitha J. Laws he talked to Mr. Wallace and Mr. MacLeish when he came here in 1939. He said his purpose then was "to keep hell from breaking loose in the world."

Mr. MacLeish is a former Librarian of Cangress and Assistant Secretary of State.

Pound, one-time Paris dandy, appeared tired and disheveled in court. He wore a dirty G. I. sweatshirt, a pair of baggy pants, and coat and G. I. shoes that were obviously too large for him.

Declaring he had only $23, Pound asked to act as his own counsel, bu Judgs Laws told him the charge was too serious for that. Pound then agreed to have the court appoint an attorney for him, and Judge Laws set Nov. 27 for a formal arraignment.

Talking with reporters later, Pound declared he wanted to learn Georgian, Stalin's native tongue. He then would go to Russia, he said, on behalf of the United States and confer with the Russian leader. He said he wished to "see what's in the back of his mind."

Pound denied he ever supported Mussolini, and gave this description of the late Italian dictator: "A puffed-up bubble."

Mussolini was unimportant, he said, "just a figure selected by higher forces."

On his arrival here last night, Pound denied he had betrayed his country in war-time broadcasts from Rome. He told reporters "if that damn fool idea is still in anybody's head, I want to wipe it out."

'Modernize'

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Agriculture Department says it expects the wholesale and retail food trades to spend "hundreds of millions" of dollars next year on a broad expansion program.

Accumulated orders for all types of grocery manufacturing equipment alone were estimated at $600,000,000.

One-Story Wholesale Plants

Reporting today on a series of surveys, the department said they indicated that the food trade will engage in extensive building of streamlined one-story wholesale plants, including refrigeration equipment and storage rooms for greatly expanded frozen food sales.

Likewise, many new supermarkets and suburban food shopping centers are expected to be built.

Food-Dehydration Plants

Likely to figure to some extent in the expansion of food processing will be Government policy—still to be formulated—on the disposal of 56 food-dehydration plants. These were financed by the Government during the war at a cost of $12,000,000 to help supply lend-lease and military needs.

These Government - financed plants have an estimated yearly production capacity of 92,000,000 pounds of milk products, 36,000,000 pounds of vegetable products, and 45,000,000 pounds of fruit products.

Citrus Concentrate Plants

There are, in addition, two Government-owned citrus concentrate plants in Florida, with an estimated yeraly production of over a million gallons of concentrated citrus juice and a million pounds of a single strength juice.

In discussing the postwar situation of the food industry the department said that it is in a relatively strong financial position.

Population Shifts A Problem

Among problems ahead, the department added, is that of prospective population shifts as war-production centers lose some of the population they gained during the war.

"Among areas affected are the Far West, the South and the Detroit-Cleveland-Chicago area," the department said. "This is a long-range problem also to be taken into account along with industry's plans to decentralize and with such eventualities as the possible development of a new 'industrial empire' on the West Coast."

LE MAY VISIONS NEW WAR IN AIR

Pearl Harbor To Seem Like 'Day In Country,' He Warns

New York, Nov. 19 (AP)—"December 7, 1941, will seem like a quiet day in the country in comparison with the first day of the next war," Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, of B-29 Superfortress fame, asserted today.

Ohio-born Le May, in an address at the Ohio Society of New York, called for American preparedness based on a unified command with air power given coequal status with land and sea forces.

'Distance Will Be Academic'

Recalling that America never had been prepared for war, Le May said "our preparedness should be the measure of our desire for peace." He added:

"In the next war—and who can say there will never be another war?—distance will be academic and there will be no time to prepare.

"For the next war will be launched from the air. It will be fought with new and fantastic weapons of air warfare.

"I am only generalizing about the next war, because if I told you what I think may happen in the next war, you wouldn't believe me.

"World Of . . . Atomic Power"

"But what is already here must be believed. Today we are living in a world of rockets, radar, jet propulsion, television-guided missiles, speeds faster than sound, and atomic power.

"The essence of our preparedness must be a strong defense establishment. To be efficient this defense establishment must consist of a unified command with one man at the head.

"In this unified command, air power must be given coequal status with the land and sea forces.

"No air attack, once it is launched, can be completely stopped.

"Prepare" Emphasized

"Therefore, unless we want our cities leveled, our homes destroyed, our people killed in massive attacks from the air—attacks which could be launched from great distances—we must be prepared. I cannot stress that word 'prepare' strongly enough."

Declaring that his words were not spoken lightly, Le May added:

"Those who would impede air power fail their country. Upon the encouragement given air power in the next few years depends the destiny of the nation."

WOMEN SUPPORT TRUMAN ON DRAFT

Washington, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Spokesmen for three women's organizations indorsed President Truman's universal military training program today in testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Two of them said they had no objection to drafting women for war-time training in time of peace.

The witnesses as the committee went into the third week of hearings, with less than ten of its twenty-seven members present, were Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of Washington, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lula E. Bachman of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan branch of the Committee for Universal training of young men, and Mrs. Ernesta Barlow of New York, vice-president of the Committee for Military Training of Young Men.

All three expressed the opinion that universal military training was necessary for the security of the United States and the success of the United Nations Organization.

"I think that's perfectly splendid, and I have two daughters," Mrs. Dickinson said when Representative Shafer (R.-Mich.) asked if she objected to treating young women the same as men in a peace-time draft program.

Mrs. Bachman said that she also favored the drafting of women but believed it should be dealt with in separate legislation.

Both Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Bachman emphasized that the views they expressed were their own and not necessarily those of their organizations.

Wallace's Help At Trial Sought

Food Industry Prepares To

Broader and More Liberal Government Aid to Veterans For Purchase of Homes or Farms Proposed by Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) today proposed broader and more liberal government aid to veterans for the purchase of homes or farms.

Under the present law, she said, "veterans have been given the run-around in thousands of cases."

She offered legislation which would:

1. Give veterans unconditional priorities for building materials.
2. Increase from $2,000 to $5,000 the amount which a veteran may borrow for farm or home purchase with government guarantee;
3. Provide that the Federal government pay all interest above two per cent on such guaranteed loans;
4. Establish a housing bureau in the Veterans administration; and
5. Require other Federal agencies to cooperate with this bureau in making housing studies and aiding home purchases by veterans.

"Veterans returning from overseas are coming back home to be confronted with an inexcusable and almost insurmountable condition of confusion and frustration," Mrs. Luce said in a statement.

"Men who have been through the horrors of war and months of living in water up to their shoulders in foxholes, and in the slime and filth of tropical islands have a big enough job to do in readjustment themselves to peaceful and orderly lives at home without being loaded with additional burdens as a penalty for having bravely served their country in war. x x x

"I can conceive of no influence which could more rapidly eradicate the nightmares of war experiences from the slumber of returning veterans," she continued, "than to be engaged in the happy duties of building their own homes, improving their own farms, taking their own brides into their own nests and preparing to raise happy families of useful citizens."

Her bill provides that any government official or private person convicted of evading provisions of the bill shall be subject to a $10,000 fine, 10 years imprisonment, or both.

U.S. Joblessness Leveled For Time

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Federal Security Agency said today that reconversion joblessness has passed its first crest and leveled off temporarily.

Unemployment insurance claims, the agency reported, reached a peak total of 1,708,000 the week of October 6. By the week of November 10 it had dropped to 1,680,000.

Joblessness will increase again, the agency said, as demobilization of veterans progresses.

Insurance Claims Steady

FSA said that while some 5,000,000 war workers lost jobs when munitions contracts were canceled, unemployment insurance claims have remained at around 1,700,000 during each of the last six weeks.

This indicates that many war workers have withdrawn from the labor market, FSA explained.

Less than 200,000 new claims have been filed during each of the last six weeks, the agency said, adding:

"Evidently people are leaving the unemployment compensation claims rolls as fast as new claimants are coming on."

FSA said that since Japan's surrender, about 3,400,000 different individuals have filed insurance claims. More than 40 per cent of them found jobs by the end of October, the agency added.

Illinois Load Is High

The report said that states with high claim loads for the week of November 10 were:

New York, 208,506; Michigan, 167,150; California, 179,359; Illinois, 315,889; Pennsylvania, 188,297; New Jersey, 129,287, and Ohio, 109,073. All other states, FSA said, had less than 54,000 each.

Metropolitan areas with high claim loads included:

New York city, 121,598; Detroit, 108,662; Los Angeles, 109,334; Chicago, 74,195, and Newark, 63,946.

All other metropolitan areas had less than 46,000 each, FSA reported.

Slash In Small-Business Fund Laid To Big Firms

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—Chairman Patman (D., Texas) contended today that "big interests" are trying to scuttle the Small Business Committee he heads in the House.

Patman made the assertion after the House Accounts Committee voted to give him only $20,000 of the $134,000 he had asked to finance his group until January 1.

"That's just scuttling my committee," Patman said. "I'm going to take it to the House floor and will ask for the full $134,000."

Blames Chains, Auto Firms

Patman said that amount is needed "to protect small business in this country." Amplifying his reference to "big interests," he said he blamed chain stores and automobile manufacturers in particular for the move.

He said "the chains have always fought me," and added that the auto manufacturers "resented" the committee's recent recommendations that their profit margins be reduced in the sale of new cars.

Representative Max Schwabe (R., Mo.), a member of the Accounts Committee, took issue with Patman.

"Grandstanding," Is Retort

"I think that's a lot of grandstanding. There've been no big business interests approaching our committee. We wanted to give him [Patman] just as little as he could get by on," Schwabe said.

Schwabe also said he opposed "spending so much money just to have the committee keep tab on the OPA merry-go-'round." He said Patman reported that the chief job of his group was to check the OPA's activities with reference to small business.

Patman contended that the committee was active throughout Federal agencies and had "saved small business interests from being crushed in the wheels of a rapidly changing economy."

U.S. FINANCES IN WAR PRAISED

Under Secretary Of Treasury Makes Report

New York, Nov. 19 (AP)—The war was well financed and "our banking institutions, business in general, and individuals are in a healthier financial condition than ever before," Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, declared tonight.

Bell told the annual dinner meeting of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms that from July, 1940, to July, 1945, the Federal Government spent $323,000,000,000, of which $290,000,000,000 was for national defense.

Tax receipts were $133,000,000,000, leaving a deficit of $190,000,000,000 Bell reported, and nonbank investors returned $121,000,000,000 of it to the Treasury in Federal securities.

Some "Hot Money"

Bell declared that of $68,000,000,000 savings which went into money forms, some part "is definitely hot money," in the inflationary sense, but "the largest part of the funds placed in cash forms represents legitimate savings."

"In absorbing $121,000,000,000 out of $190,000,000,000 of new funds,' 'the Under Secretary said, "we came pretty close to shooting par. On the other hand, no one in the Treasury would argue that the job has been perfect. Moreover, we well realize that even Government securities are not compeltely foolproof in preventing inflation, since bonds can be redeemed or they can be sold in the market."

The Treasury has tailored securities to the needs of the investor, Bell said.

STANFILL NAMED TO SENATE POST

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 19—(AP) William A. Stanfill, Hazard attorney and chairman of the Republican State Central committee, was appointed United States Senator today.

Governor Simeon Willis named him to succeed A. B. (Happy) Chandler who resigned October 1 to devote his time to his duties as Baseball Commissioner to which he was elected by the major league club owners last April 24.

Stanfill will serve by appointment until after a special election next November and since Chandler's unexpired term ends in January, 1949, an election will be held in November, 1948 for the next full term.

Stanfill indicated he would be a candidate next year for Republican nomination and election for the unexpired term, and in response to further questions, added: "Whoever is elected then will have to run again in 1948."

Stanfill, a stocky, young looking man for his 53 years, said he expected to leave for Washington Wednesday, if he could get a train reservation.

He will be the sixth member of his party to serve Kentucky in the United States Senate, and the first one since 1930 when Rep. John M. Robsion served a short time by appointment of Gov. Flem D. Sampson.

F.D.R., Jr., Promoted To Commander

New York, Nov. 19 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the late President, confirmed today he had been promoted to the rank of full commander in the United States Navy Reserves, effective November 13.

"But, so far as I can see, it doesn't really mean anything," he said. "Like all commissions at present, the rank is purely for temporary service. I am on terminal leave now, and am scheduled to be severed from the Navy in January."

Roosevelt said he received notice of the promotion "about a week ago" from the Navy Department in Washington.

13,000 Germans Ready For Early Return Home

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—A total of 13,000 German prisoners of war in various camps in the Rocky Mountain and Midwestern areas have been alerted for early return to the fatherland, the War Department said today.

Eight thousand are in Colorado. Six thousand of these will be sent from Camp Carson to the Boston port of embarkation and 2,000 from Camp Greeley will go to New York. Shipments to the East Coast will begin when port commanders notify the camps that ships will be available.

One thousand will leave from a camp at Douglas, Wyo.; 1,600 from Fort Riley, Kan., and 400 from Atlanta, Neb., all for New York. Two thousand will leave a camp at Algona, Iowa, for Boston.

3,114,000 U.S. Soldiers Back In Civilian Life

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP) — The War Department today reported 3,114,000 soldiers were returned to civilian life between V-E day, May 12, and November 16. Of this number, 2,522,000 were discharged after V-J day, September 2.

In the week ended November 16, the Army added, 287,000 were discharged.

At the same time the Veterans Administration reported a sharp increase in readjustment allowances paid to veterans of World War II.

In the week ended October 27, allowances paid 155,154 veterans totaled $3,626,644. This compares with $3,005,424 paid to 126,663 veterans in the preceding week. The allowances are intended to assist veterans in readjusting from armed service to civilian occupations.

Telegraphers Move For UP Strike Vote

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union today asked the National Labor Relations Board to take a strike vote in 30 days among its members employed by the United Press Association.

The union petitioned the NLRB for a strike ballot under the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, asserting that a dispute existed chiefly over wages. If the petition is in order, the vote would be taken December 15.

The request for the vote was made by United Press system Division 47 of the CTU with branches across the country, principally from Boston to Atlanta and Los Angeles to Portland, Ore., the NLRB said.

General Truesdell Retires From Army

Fort Devens, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP). The man who probably turned out the most high-ranking army commanders during World War II goes back to civilian life today, retired after 47 years in service.

He is Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, who rose from the ranks to become wartime commander of the vitally important command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

His retirement was announced by headquarters at this army post where in the early days of the war he was commander of the 1st Infantry Division. He was commanding general of the 6th Corps, with headquarters at Providence, R.I., before going to Fort Leavenworth.

During the war, General Truesdell visited every battle front to observe how his former students were functioning. At Leavenworth, he sliced the two-year course to thirteen weeks of intensive training.

Family Coming To Join Sailor, Nearly Blind

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP) — An American sailor, in danger of blindness, soon may be reunited with his New Zealand wife and two small children.

The State Department today informed the office of Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.) it has wired the American consul at Wellington, New Zealand, to grant an entrance visa to Mrs. Wiliam P. Bingham and her children.

Seaman Second Class William C. Bingham, of Atlanta, is waiting for them in a hospital at Charleston, S.C. Already blind in one eye, navy doctors say he is in danger of losing his sight entirely from an eye disease contracted in the South Pacific.

Ship Named In Honor Of Marine Corps Hero

Bath, Maine, Nov. 19 (AP) — The 2,220-ton destroyer Bausell, named for a Washington (D.C.) Marine who died a hero in the Pelelieu Islands, slid down ways of the Bath Iron Works Corporation today in the presence of the Congressional Medal winner's parents and Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commanding Atlantic Fleet destroyers.

Mrs. Lawrence K. Bausell, of Washington, christened the ship for her son, Corporal Lewis K. Bausell, posthumously awarded the nation's highest valor medal for shielding comrades with his own body from the blast of a Japanese grenade September 15, 1944.

30.24-31751

Senate Confirms Freer

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the reappointment of Robert E. Freer, of Ohio, as a member of the Federal Trade Commission for a term of seven years from September 26, 1945.

Storms At Sea Delay Pacific Troopships

San Francisco, Nov. 19 (AP)—Troop transports from the Pacific are being delayed by storms at sea and port authorities are setting only tentative times for their arrival.

The General Pope, scheduled to arrive today from Manila with 5,312 passengers, now is due Thursday. The General Blatchford, from Japan with 3,091 soldiers, has been diverted from Seattle to San Francisco and is scheduled to dock late tonight or early tomorrow.

Some 5,088 soldiers of the 8th Air Service Group aboard the Admiral H. T. Mayo out of Manila are scheduled tentatively to arrive late tomorrow, but may delayed until Wednesday, the Army announced.

39,400 Veterans Arriving

[By the Associated Press]

Thirteen ships with more than 11,400 troops are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today, while 34 ships with about 28,000 service personnel are due at six Pacific ports.

The ships and units arriving:

At New York — Miscellaneous troops on following:

Bickett, from Naples, diverted from Newport News: 612.

Helen H. Jackson, from Marseille: 616.

Lambert Cadwalader: 573.

John Stevens, from Antwerp: 636.

Ward Hunt, from Marseille: 555.

Le Grande Victory, from Le Havre: 1,971.

Yaka, from Le Havre: 14.

Newport News, Boston

At Newport News — Admiral Capps: 4,399 troops, including 285th Engineer C Battalion; 112th, 511th Army Postal Units; 56th General Hospital; 175th Signal Repair Company; 331st Quartermaster Depot Company; 3,263d Signal Service Company; 172d Field Artillery Battalion; 506th Ordnance H Company; 3,877th Quartermaster Supply Company; 4,144th Quartermaster Service Company; 604th Engineer Cannon Battalion; 466th, 4,129th Quartermaster Service Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 529th, 534th Quartermaster Battalions; 334th Quartermaster Depot Company; 845th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company and miscellaneous personnel.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Sea Fiddler: 2,040.

Miaulus, originally due yesterday: 35.

Joseph Lincoln, originally due yesterday: 35.

At Boston—John P. Mitchell, from Marseille: Members of the 16th General Hospital.

Henry Richardson, from Barry: 27 miscellaneous.

San Diego Arrivals

At San Diego—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Transport New Kent: 2,127.
Destroyer Flusser: 174.
Destroyer Smith: 96.
Destroyer Mungford: 118.
Destroyer Bagley: 56.
Destroyer Helms: 100.
Destroyer Talbot: 87.
Ericsson: 110.
Woolsey: 119.
Eldridge: 26.
Cooner: 34.
Atherton: 44.
Destroyer Escort Kline: 110.
Burdo: 149.
Lamson: 79.
Sea going tug Turk: 19.

San Francisco

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Saratoga: 3,370.
Sibley: 1,977.
Pecos: 19.
Millicoma: 63.
Lark: 54.
Hendry: 1,743.
General John Pope: 5,312.
Mahimahi: 14.
Apc: 5.
Blatchford: 3,094.

WITH SOFIA

LONDON, NOV. 19-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN AGREES WITH THE UNITED STATES IN REFUSING TO RCOGNIZE BULGARIA.

ELECTIONS WERE HELD THERE YESTERDAY. THE UNITED STATES NOTIFIED BULGARIA IT CONSIDERED THE ELECTION UNDEMOCRATICAN SINCE ONLY THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED FATHERLAND PARTY APPEARED ON THE BALLOT.

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT LONDON DID NOT SEND A SIMILAR NOTE BUT TOOK THE SAME ATTITUDE AS THE UNITED STATES.

N936AES

LONDON, NOV.19-(AP)-J.DAVID STERN, PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD, SAID TODAY THAT HE BELIEVED THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE IS ONE OF THE MAIN THORNS IN THE SIDE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND DECLARED "AMERICANS DON'T LIKE THE BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE, INDONESIA AND INDIA."

STERN, HERE WITH MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR FREE PALESTINE, HEADED BY FORMER SENATOR GUY GILLETTE, EXPECTS TO SEE FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN AND OTHER CABINET MEMBERS.

HIS MAIN MISSION, HE SAID, IS TO SEE WHAT CAN HE DO TO CONSOLIDATE ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, WHICH HE CALLED "THE GREATEST FORCE UPON WHICH THE WORLD CAN RELY FOR PERMANENT PEACE."

THE PUBLISHER SAID THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE REPRESENTS REACTIONARY FACTIONS WHICH PUT BARRIERS IN THE WAY OF THE TWO NATIONS' UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER.

"THEY NOT ONLY SUPPORT (FORMER PRIME MINISTER) CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD NOT PRESIDE OVER LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THEY ARE ALSO UPHOLDING THE DUTCH EMPIRE IN INDONESIA, AND THE ARAB EMPIRE."

STERN EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE WAY THE BRITISH ARE RECUPERATING FROM THE WAR, AND FOR THEIR SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE IN REBUILDING THE COUNTRY.

PS1001PES

ADD EARLIER, THE LABOR GOVERNMENT FORMALLY HAD PLEDGED ITSELF TO NATIONALIZE GAS AND ELECTRIC UTILITIES, RAILWAYS AND OTHER INLAND TRANSPORT IN EXPENASION OF ITS WIDE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

PRIME MINISTER ATLEE'S GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD PROMISED NATIONALIZATION OF MINES, COMMUNICATIONS, AIRWAYS AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND, AND CONFIRMED TODAY THAT ITS PLAN FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES WOULD BE STUDIED SOON.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW PLEDGE WAS GIVEN BY LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL HERBERT MORRISON BEFORE AN ALTERNATELY BOOING AND CHEERING HOUSE OF COMMONS. LDW (N L Commons) xxx wovse off.

CONSERVATIVES BLUNTLY CHARGED THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS GOING BEYOND ITS ELECTION-GIVEN MANDATE. BUT MORRISON, SPEAKING FOR LABOR AND SUPPORTED BY CHEERS, SERVED WARNING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PENALIZE INDUSTRIALISTS WHO MIGHT IN ANY WAY WEAKEN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS BEFORE THE PROPOSED NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM COULD BE CARRIED OUT.

"COMPENSATION PAYABLE (FOR THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF INDUSTRY) SAID MORRISON, "WILL HAVE REGARD TO ANY EXTENT TO WHICH AN UNDERTAKING HAS NOT BEEN MAINTAINED UP TO THE TIME OF TRANSFER.

"THE GOVERNMENT NATURALLY WILL TAKE PRECAUTIONS IN ITS LEGISLA TO PROTECT THE ACQUIRING AUTHORITY AGAINST ANY TRANSACTIONS ENTER INTO IN THE INTERIM PERIOD, WHETHER BY WAY OF CONTRACT OR OTHERWI WHICH MAY PREJUDICE THAT AUTHORITY."

MORRISON SAID THE BILL TO NATIONALIZE BRITAIN'S 1,782 COAL MIN WOULD BE INTRODUCED AT THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT--EXPECTED TO EN BEFORE CHRISTMAS. LEGISLATION TO NATIONALIZE GAS AND ELECTRIC UTILITIES WOULD BE BROUGHT UP LATER, HE SAID, ALONG WITH PROPOSAL TO NATIONALIZE THE RAILWAYS, CANAL SHIPPING AND LONG DISTANCE ROA HAULAGE.

THE LABOR SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT PROPOSE TO NATIONALIZE THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

SK920PES

LONDON, NOV. 19-(AP)- HERMANN NEUBACHER, FORMER NAZI MAYOR OF HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN SALZBURG BY U.S. MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE BERI RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

LONDON, NOV. 19-(AP)-MARY THE PIGEON BY RIGHTS SHOULD BE

SHE WAS SHOT TWICE, BLITZED AND ATTACKED BY A HAWK WHILE CARRYING MESSAGES FOR THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE WAR.

THE BATTERED LITTLE BIRD STILL IS ALIVE AND HEALTHY, HOWEVER, AND IS COMING TO LONDON FROM HER NATIVE EXETER ON NOV. 29 TO RECEIVE THE DICKIN MEDAL "FOR OUTSTANDING ENDURANCE ON WAR SERVICE, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CREAGH 0151C APRA RM 1110

LONDON, NOV. 19 (AP) -- THE WARTIME DEVELOPMENT OF TWO NEW EXPLOSIVES WHICH REPLACED TNT IN MARINE DEPTH CHARGES AND IN AERIAL BOMBS BECAUSE OF ITS GREATER BLAST EFFECT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TODAY BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE NEW MARINE EXPLOSIVE, CALLED "TORPEX" AND USED IN CHARGES AND IN MINES AND TORPEDOES, IS GIVEN A GREAT DEAL OF CREDIT FOR VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC. THE SECOND EXPLOSIVE, CALLED "TRITONAL", IS A MIXTURE OF TNT AND ALUMINUM POWDER. IT WAS USED IN MANY OF THE RAF'S "BLOCK BUSTERS", AND IN THE LATER STAGES OF THE WAR IN BOMBS DROPPED BY THE USAAF.

NOV 24 1945

30.24-31753

LONDON, NOV. 19 (AP) -- MRS. WILLIAM JOYCE, WIFE OF THE "LORD HAW HAW" OF HITLER'S BERLIN RADIO, CAME ACROSS CHANNEL FROM BRUSS TODAY TO VISIT HER HUSBAND, WHO FACES DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON.

MRS. JOYCE, A GERMAN NATIONAL, ARRIVED IN CUSTODY OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES BY WHOM SHE HAS BEEN HELD IN BELGIUM. JOYCE WAS GIVEN PERMISSION LAST WEEK TO APPEAL FROM HIS SENTENCE TO DEATH BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ENGLAND'S FINAL TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, NOV. 19 - (AP) - THE MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY AND DESIGNED TO TAKE THE LAST STEP TOWARD PUTTING THE PEACE AGENCY CHARTER INTO OPERATION HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

NOV 20 1945

THE REASON GIVEN FOR POSTPONEMENT IS THAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS SCHEDULED A FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT WHICH BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE PHILLIP NOEL-BAKER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WILL HAVE TO BE PRESENT. BEVIN ALSO IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION. THE POSTPONED MEETING WILL CONVENE AT 10 A. M. GMT (LONDON TIME).

NOV 20 1945

DELEGATES FROM 51 NATIONS WHO WILL ATTEND THE COMMISSION'S MEETING ARE ALREADY POURING INTO TOWN. ANDREI GROMYKO, CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW OR WEDNESDAY.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE ARE NOW SPECULATING THAT GROMYKO WILL SOON BE REPLACED AS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON BECAUSE THE UNITED NATIONS WORK IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A FULL TIME JOB. THEY WERE AT A LOSS, HOWEVER, IN SPECULATING WHO WOULD GET THE WASHINGTON POST.

NOV 24 1945

GROMYKO, WHO HAS SPENT NEARLY A MONTH IN MOSCOW SINCE THE ENDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, IS EXPECTED TO HAVE FRESH INSTRUCTIONS ON WHAT COURSE TO FOLLOW IF DISCUSSION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB POPS UP AND ON OTHER ISSUES WHICH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS UNABLE TO SETTLE.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, HEADED BY ADLAI STEVENSON,

IS NOW WORKING ON THESE ISSUES AND HOPES IS EXPECTED TO COME UP WITH COMPROMISE SUGGESTIONS ON SOME OF THEM.

IT IS HOPED THAT REPETITION OF LONG AND FRUITLESS DEBATES ON TECHNICAL POINTS CAN BE AVOIDED.

AMONG QUESTIONS ON WHICH AMERICANS MAY ADVANCE NEW FORMULAS ARE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE, TO WHICH RUSSIA OBJECTED; RELATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION TO THE PEACE AGENCY AND THE COMPOSITION AND POWERS OF THE STEERING COMITTEE WHICH WILL ORGANIZE THE BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOV 2 1945

ONE OF THE MAJOR QUESTIONS WHICH THE PREPARATORY COMMISSIONS WILL DECIDE IS THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DELEGATIONS FROM CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA AND BLACK HILLS, DAKOTA, ARE BUSY LOBBYING AND OTHERS ARE EXPECTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON AND ELSEWHERE.

MAYOR EDWARD KELLY, OF CHICAGO, IS DUE TOMORROW TO REINFORCE THE WINDY CITY'S BIDDERS WHO ARE EQUIPPED WITH MOVIES AND LEAFLETS EXTOLLING THE ADVANTAGES CHICAGO CAN OFFER THE PEACE AGENCY.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF 14 IS SCHEDULED TO MEET THURSDAY MORNING TO APPROVE PROCEDURE FOR THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION AND SET UP RULES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

COMMISSION SESSIONS WILL LAST PROBABLY ABOUT A MONTH, GIVING THE DELEGATES TIME FOR A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV.19-(AP)-AN ARDENT LOVE LETTER FROM A BLONDE PRUSSIAN COUNTESS WAS IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TODAY FOR DELIVERY TO ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, FORMER NAZI CHIEF OF CRIMINAL POLICE WHO LIES STRICKEN WITH A BRAIN HEMORRHAGE.

MAJ.ROBERT MATTESON, 825 FAIRMONT AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN., AMERICAN EXPERT ON KALTENBRUNNER'S TANGLED MARITAL AFFAIRS, DESCRIBED HER AS "24 YEARS OLD, HONEY HAIRED AND WITH BLUE EYES."

HE SAID SHE WAS WITH KALTENBRUNNER IN A LITTLE AUSTRIAN LOVE NEST WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED, AND DESCRIBED HERSELF AS A "150 PER CENT NAZI."

MATTESON SAID HER LOVE NOTES TO KALTENBRUNNER WAS FORWARDED WITH AN APPEAL TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR THE RIGHT TO TESTIFY IN HIS DEFENSE."

MATTESON DESCRIBED THE YOUNG WOMAN AS BEING PARTICULARLY SCORNFUL OF FRAU KALTENBRUNNER, LEGAL WIFE OF THE WAR CRIMES DEFENDANT.

PS1211AES

30.24 - 31755

NUERNBERG, INSERT SECOND LEAD WAR CRIMES (A67) AFTER THIRD GRAPH X X X INDICTED NAZIS.

THE COURT HELD A CLOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION WITH THE PROSECUTORS FOR THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR MANY HOURS DURING THE DAY AND RECEIVED FURTHER MOTIONS WHICH MIGHT CAUSE A POSTPONEMENT. NO DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED, HOWEVER, TO DELAY THE STARTING TIME AT 9 A.M. (4A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) TOMORROW.

THE RUSSIANS REMOVED ONE OF THE MAIN ARGUMENTS FOR A DELAY BY NOTIFYING THE COURT THAT COL. YURI POKROVSKY WAS EMPOWERED TO ACT AS SOVIET PROSECUTOR IN LIEU OF R. A. RUDENKO, WHO IS ILL IN MOSCOW.

AS THE DOCKET NOW STANDS THERE MAY BE ONLY 19 OF THE ORIGINAL 24 INDICTED GERMANS ON HAND.

GUSTAV KRUPP X X X ETC FIFTH GRAPH)ELIMINATING FOURTH GRAPH STARTING "FRANCE AND" AND ENDING "ON HAND.")

MK316PES

Nov 20 1945

ADD NUERNBERG (Gallagher NL) after the buildings

THE PRESS CAMP BULGED WITH NEARLY 300 CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAMMERED EVERY AVAILABLE OFFICIAL WITH COUNTLESS QUESTIONS. REPRESENTATIVES OF EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE WERE ON HAND, INCLUDING A LARGE DELEGATION OF RUSSIANS WHO SET UP THEIR OWN PRESS CAMP AWAY FROM THE MAIN ONE.

RQ615PES

NUERNBERG, NOV. 19--(AP)--HERMANN GOERING'S PERSONAL TRANSCRIPT OF HIS LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONIC DIRECTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS AT HITLER'S ORDER--EXCLUSIVELY REPORTED TEXTUALLY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TWO WEEKS AGO--BECAME DOCUMENT 2949-PS IN THE NUERNBERG WAR TRIAL TONIGHT.

AMERICAN PROSECUTORS SAID IT WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN "TYING TOGETHER THE THREADS OF THE NAZI PLOT." COPIES WERE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO GERMAN DEFENSE COUNSEL.

7 APR DELUGES 02040 -RBH405P

DARMSTADT, GERMANY, NOV 19-(AP)-THE UNDEFEATED THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, SPEARHEADED BY THE FLEET TEXAN, JACK MITCHELL, DEFEATED THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOOTBALL TEAM 26 TO 7 HERE SATURDAY FOR ITS NINTH STRAIGHT VICTORY.

MK309PES

FRANKFURT, NOV 18 - (AP) - STRIKING AT DAWN, AMERICAN TROOPS MADE A SEARCH THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ZONE TODAY FOR "SIGNS OF ORGANIZED RESTANCE," WEAPONS AND BLACK MARKET HIDEOUTS.

THE ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT ALL AVAILABLE TROOPS WERE USED IN THE RAID. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME SINCE OCCUPATION STARTED THAT SURPRISE SEARCHES WERE LAUNCHED ON A ZONE-WIDE BASIS. Nov 24 1945

THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS FROM THE FIELD BUT SOLDIERS SAID THAT THE SEARCH WAS SO COMPLETE THAT EVERYTHING VIOLATING MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS WAS CONFISCATED DOWN TO CHOCOLATE BARS GIVEN

FRAULINS FOR FAVORS.

SOME AMERICAN ARMY CLOTHING WAS FOUND. SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS PLACED, HOWEVER, ON GUNS, AMMUNITION AND "EXTRA FOOD AND FUEL" IN THE HANDS OF GERMANS.

"TARGETS WERE ASSIGNED INDIVIDUAL UNITS AND INVESTIGATIONS OF CRITICAL TARGETS WERE COMPLETED BY DARK," ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTE "SOME FEW INVESTIGATIONS MAY NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL MONDAY."

MOVING WITH SPEED THAT FRIGHTENED GERMAN CIVILIANS WHO WERE AROUSED EARLY THIS MORNING, TROOPS THREW ROAD BLOCKS ACROSS STREET IN KEY CITIES AND CHECKED EVERY VEHICLE, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, AS WELL AS CREDENTIALS OF BOTH GERMANS AND REFUGEES. #

NOV 20 1945

LISBON, NOV. 19-(AP)-CENSORSHIP OF POLITICAL NEWS IN PORTUGAL, SUSPENDED FOR 40 DAYS PRECEDING SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS, WAS RESUMED TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT LIFTED CENSORSHIP FOR THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN PERIOD TO PERMIT PUBLICATION OF CRITICISM OF ITS POLICIES.

EJ1151PES

ATHENS, NOV. 19-(AP)-GREEKS AT A MASS MEETING IN HISTORIC CONSTITUTION SQUARE PLEDGED THEMSELVES YESTERDAY TO FIGHT FOR NORTHER EPIRUS, BORDER AREA WHICH IS NOW A PART OF ALBANIA, AND PROTESTED BRITISH AND UNITED STATES OFFERS OF RECOGNITION TO ALBANIA.

THE CHEERING AND SHOUTING THRONGS WHICH JAMMED SEVEN STREETS LEADING TO THE SQUARE CHANTED APPROVAL TO EVERY REFERENCE BY SPEAKERS TO ACQUISITION OF NORTHERN EPIRUS, WHICH GREEKS CLAIM IS HISTORICALLY, CULTURALLY AND ETHNICALLY THEIRS. IT HAS BELONGED TO ALBANIA SINCE 1914, EXCEPT FOR A SHORT PERIOD DURING THE GREEK-ITALIAN FIGHTING IN WORLD WAR 2.

AN ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE OFFERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

W838AES

LISBON, PORTUGAL, NOV. 19-(AP)-NINE GERMAN OFFICIALS, CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS BY AN ALLIED COMMISSION, ARE AT LARGE IN LISBON TODAY AFTER FAILING TO APPEAR FOR DEPORTATION TO GERMANY. THE ALLIES ASKED THEIR IMMEDIATE CAPTURE, AND WERE SAID TO BE TAKING A "SERIOUS VIEW" OF THEIR ESCAPE.

THEY ARE MEMBERS OF A SECOND GROUP OF OFFICIALS AND OBJECTIONABLE GERMANS SCHEDULED FOR FLIGHT TO GERMANY. THEY WERE BROUGHT FROM AN INTERNMENT CAMP IN NORTH PORTUGAL A FEW DAYS AGO AND PAROLED BY POLICE ON PROMISES TO APPEAR AT THE AIRPORT FOR SHIPMENT. ONLY FOUR SHOWE UP THIS MORNING.

LUPI APRA 1130 RM 1446

LISBON, NOV. 19 (AP)--TEN (CORRECT) TOUGH GERMANS--THEIR DOSSIERS CONSTITUTING A TEXTBOOK ON ESPIONAGE IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY--DEFIED PORTUGUESE AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES TODAY AND FAILED TO REPORT FOR EXTRADITION TO GERMANY.

THE WERE TO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED BACK TO THEIR HOMELAND FOR QUESTIONING AND POSSIBLE TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINALS. ORIGINALLY THE GROUP

30.24-31757

NUMBERED MORE THAN TWO SCORE BUT WAS CUT TO 14.

(THE 14 WERE LISTED AS "OBNOXIOUS" AND WERE PARDLED BY POLICE WITH ORDERS TO SHOW UP THIS MORNING AT THE LISBON AIR PORT. ONLY FOUR HOWEVER APPEARED AND OF THIS GROUP ONE WAS EXCUSED ON THE GROUNDS HE WAS TOO ILL TO TRAVEL.

(ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AUTHORITIES PROTESTED TO PORTU POLICE AND AN ORDER WAS ISSUED TO ROUND THE GERMANS UP.

SINGLETONS APL

(MADRID, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT IS AWAITING REPLIES FROM WASHINGTON, LONDON AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS CAPITALS TO ITS OFFER TO GIVE REFUGE TO 50,000 CHILDREN FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY WAR.

(THE OFFICIAL OFFER WAS HANDED AMBASSADORS FOR RELAY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

(UNDER PRESENT PLANS, MOST OF THE CHILDREN WOULD BE PLACED IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE THE FASCIST AUXILIO SOCIAL PART FALANGE ORGANIZATION. THE REMAINDER WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE HOMES.

(THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED A HALF-CENT INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES TO PROVIDE REVENUE TO CARE FOR THE CHILDREN.

FBG WESTS 11305

AZERBAIJAN, IN NORTHWESTERN IRAN, BORDERS ON THE CASPIAN SEA. THE PROVINCE IS SITUATED ON THE FORMER LEND-LEASE ROUTE TO THE SOVIET UNION AND ADJOINS THE ARMENIAN AND AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. IRAN ITSELF CONTAINS A MIXED POPULATION OF PERSIANS, KURDS, ARMENIANS, ARABS, TURKOMANS, BELUCHIS, JEWS AND GYPSIES.
MQ411AES

A56 BRITISH INDIAN FORCES, OPPOSED BY INDONESIAN TANKS AND MORTAR FIRE, HAVE ADVANCED 1,000 YARDS IN NORTHEASTERN SOERABAJA, GAINING CONTROL OF THE RAILWAY YARDS.
PATROLLING YORKSHIREMEN DISCOVERED RECENTLY DUG GUN POSITIONS ON MADOERA ISLAND WITHIN RANGE OF SOERABAJA. APPARENTLY THE INDONESIANS HAD PLANNED TO FERRY ARTILLERY TO THE ISLAND TO SHELL THE NAVAL BASE.

INFORMATION MINISTER AMIR SJARIFUDDIN WAS QUOTED BY ANETA AS SAYING THAT THE MEETING WAS CALLED "IN VIEW OF THE CRITICISM UTTERED INTERNALLY AGAINST OUR CABINET."
HE SAID THE CABINET WOULD DECIDE ON WEDNESDAY WHETHER TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEETING AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.CHRISTISON BETWEEN DUTCH AND INDONESIAN REPRESENTATIVES.
SJAHRIR WAS QUOTED BY ANETA AS SAYING THERE WAS MUCH OPPOSITION TO HIS CABINET, ONE REASON BEING THAT MOHAMMEDANS RESENTED THE INCLUSION OF CHRISTIANS.
UNTIL THE CABINET SITUATION IS RESOLVED, THERE SEEMED LITTLE CHANCE OF SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND THE DUTCH.
PS RQ244PES

FOLO BATAVIA
MELBOURNE, NOV. 19-(AP)-ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, IN A MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIAN ARMY AUTHORITIES, SAID TODAY AN AUSTRALIAN SHORT WAVE BROADCAST ON THE INDONESIAN SITUATION NOV. 5 WAS "INACCURATE AND DAMAGING."
HE TOOK "STRONGEST POSSIBLE EXCEPTION" TO THE BROADCAST, WHICH HE SAID HAD ASSERTED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MADE "A PRACTICE OF UNDERWRITING THE POLICY PURSUED BY LORD MOUNTBATTEN."
IN CANBERRA IT WAS REPORTED THAT IN THE FUTURE ALL BROADCASTS WOULD BE POLICED BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS TO PREVENT EXPRESSION OF PURPORTED OFFICIAL VIEWPOINTS.
W840AES

SOERABAJA, JAVA, NOV. 19--(AP)--AN EXPLOSION WHICH SHOOK MOST OF TH CITY OCCURRED IN WEST CENTRAL SOERABAJA TODAY . THE BLAST KNOCKED THE PLASTER OFF OF BUILDINGS HALF A MILE AWAY.

FIRST REPORTS SAID AN INDONESIAN AMMUNITION TRAIN OF SIX CARRIAGES WAS BLOWN UP BY A MORTAR HIT, BUT BRITISH HEADQUARTERS LATER ~~REPORTED~~ SAID IT WAS AN OIL TANK WHICH EXPLODED.

HONOLULU, NOV.19-(AP)-DIRECTORS OF THE EXCLUSIVE WAIKIKI OUTRIGGER CLUB APOLOGIZED TODAY FOR EXCLUDING KIYOSHI (KEO) NAKAMA, FAMED SWIMMER OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION--BUT AT A SPECIAL MEETING CONTINUED AND APPROVED ITS ORIENTAL EXCLUSION POLICY.

THE CLUB MANAGEMENT LAST WEEK REFUSED TO PERMIT WILLIAM (BILL) SMITH, JR., WORLD MIDDLE DISTANCE SWIMMING CHAMPION AND A CLUB LIFE MEMBER, TO ENTERTAIN NAKAMA AT THE CLUB.

NAKAMA ATTENDED OHIO STATE, WHERE HE WON NINE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION FREE STYLE AND MIDDLE DISTANCE SWIM TITLES.

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EW922PCS

THIRD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, TUESDAY, NOV 20-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS, IN A FRESH OUTBURST DEMANDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES FROM CHINA, MADE THE CHARGE TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS CONVERTING CHINA INTO "AN AMERICAN COLONY."

THE COMMUNIST PAPER ASSERTED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ENRAGED ALL PATRIOTIC SELF-RESPECTING CHINESE, WHO WERE REMINDED OF THE IMPERIALISM OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA, THE FRENCH IN INDOCHINA AND THE DUTCH IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE NEWSPAPER BLAST FOLLOWED REPORTS BY THE CHUNGKING PRESS THAT NATIONALIST TROOPS, WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED WERE AMERICAN TRAINED AND EQUIPPED, HAD OCCUPIED THE MANCHURIAN RAILROAD TOWN OF SUICHUNG, AFTER A FRESH DRIVE OF 23 MILES UP THE TIENTSIN-MUKDEN (CORRECT) LINE.

THE NEW ADVANCE, ETC. X X SECOND GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

MM1001PPST NM

ADD CHNG (MOOSA-DAY) XXX the Japanese

THE CITY, ONCE NATIONALIST ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SUIYUAN, IS THE WESTERN TERMINAL OF THE PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LATERAL ROUTES IN NORTH CHINA.

THE COMMUNISTS HAD CHARGED THAT AMERICAN MARINES WERE SPEAR-HEADING A NATIONALIST ATTEMPT TO GET RELIEF FORCES IN FROM PEIPING. THE COMMUNIST CHARGE HAS BEEN DENIED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HERE.

NATIONALIST FORCES, WHO FRIDAY FORGED INTO THE RICH NORTHERN PROVINCE AFTER CAPTURING SHANHAIKWAN, WIDENED THEIR HOLD AROUND THAT GREAT WALL ANCHOR, BUT COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED BOLSTERING THEIR POSITIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

THE NATIONALIST SUCCESS ELIMINATED THE NECESSITY OF AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS IN MANCHURIA, AN OPERATION MADE HAZARDOUS BY FAILURE TO AGREE WITH RUSSIA ON PORTS OF ENTRY AND BY AMERICAN REFUSAL TO USE ITS SHIPS TO TRANSPORT CHINESE TROOPS THERE.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, GATES ADDED, "IS NOT AWARE OF THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN CHINA AND THE POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF UNITED STATES FORCES."

BUT, HE CONTINUED, "WASHINGTON, AT LEAST THE STATE, NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS, ARE AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS."

THE SHARPENING SITUATION IN MANCHURIA WAS INDICATED BY THE RETURN TO CHUNGKING OF CHIANG CHING-KUO, ELDEST SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THE YOUNGER CHIANG WAS REPORTED BY THE CHUNGKING PRESS TO HAVE RESIGNED AS NATIONALIST SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

HE WILL NOT RETURN TO CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA'S CAPITAL, WHICH HE LEFT WITH OTHER NATIONALIST OFFICIALS TO AVOID BEING TRAPPED BY A SUDDEN WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES AND THE ENTRANCE OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

ONE OF THE NINE MANCHURIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS LIKEWISE RETURNED TO CHUNGKING AND THE OTHERS WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY.

THE CENTRAL NEWS REPORTED THAT DESPITE THE DARK OUTLOOK THE COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS HAD RENEWED THEIR PEACE TALKS HERE AND THAT CHOU EN-LAI, COMMUNIST LEADER WHO LEFT FOR CONSULTATIONS AT COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IN YENAN, WOULD RETURN QUICKLY.

THE CHUNGKING PRESS REGARDED THE SITUATION AS "CRITICAL," HOWEVER.

DS/WW/DS220APS NM BJT

ADD CHNG (MOOSA-NL) XX < Dec 1

NATIONALIST OFFICIALS, INCLUDING GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ELDER SON, WHO HAD GONE TO CHANGCHUN TO TAKE OVER, HAVE RETURNED TO CHUNGKING FOR FEAR THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL WOU D PLACE THEM AT THE MERCY OF THE COMMUNISTS.

A182KX

CHIANG'S SON MADE A REPORT TO THE GENERALISSIMO TODAY, AND THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE NATIONALISTS WERE CONTINUING CONVERSATIONS ON MANCHURIA WITH RUSSIA AND "SOME OTHER POWER" WHICH HE DID NOT NAME.

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THE CHINA TIMES SAID IT HAD LEARNED "IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS" ON MANCHURIA WOULD START SOON, PROBABLY IN CHUNGKING.

OTHER LOCAL PRESS REPORTS SAID THAT CHINE-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS IN CHANGCHUN BETWEEN GEN.HSIUNG SHIH-HUI AND MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY HAD GONE SMOOTHLY UNTIL OCT. 25, WHEN THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE SUDDENLY CHANGED.

SINCE THAT DATE, THESE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID, CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN LANDING FROM JUNKS ON THE MANCHURIAN COAST WITHOUT OBSTRUCTION BY THE RUSSIANS AND HAVE COME INTO POSSESSION OF ADDITIONAL WAR MATERIALS SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS FROM THE JAPANESE.

THE NATIONALIST CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY ALSO SAID THAT 30,000 COMMUNISTS HAD ENTERED THE BESIEGED CITY OF PAOTOW IN THE INNER MONGOLIAN PROVINCE OF SUIYUAN.

THE COMMUNIST NEWS AGENCY MEANWHILE CONTINUED TO FULMINATE AGAINST THE RECENT STATEMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR PATRICK J.HURLEY THAT THE COMMUNISTS WANTED JAPANESE ARMS TO SET UP A SEPARATE STATE OR DESTROY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT. THE COMMUNIST AGENCY CALLED THIS "A GROUNDLESS SLANDER" AND CONTENDED THAT AMERICANS HAD "PERFECT GROUNDS FOR DEMANDING HIS DISMISSAL."

ALSO ON THE CONVERSATIONAL FRONT, THE CHINESE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, A THIRD PARTY OPPOSING BOTH THE COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS, HELD A MASS MEETING IN CHUNGKING AT WHICH IT DEMANDED THAT BOTH SIDES IMMEDIATELY CEASE CIVIL STRIFE.

ONE SPEAKER, THE WIDELY-KNOWN AUTHOR KUO MO-JO, ADVOCATED WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA. HE SAID THE AMERICANS WERE BACKING THE NATIONALISTS IN A "MISGUIDED NOTION" THAT THEY THUS COULD HALT STRIFE, BUT THAT "TO BELIEVE THIS IS TO BELIEVE THAT A ROOSTER CAN LAY EGGS."

RB248PCS NM BJT

(150) INSERT
CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD CHINESE XXX DEMOCRATIC RULE."

THE COMMUNIST NEWS AGENCY SAID THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT NOT SEND DELEGATES TO THE NEW PEACE CONFERENCE HERE, OBJECTING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S "UNILATERAL" DECISION TO CONVOKE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MAY 5 TO DRAFT A CONSTITUTION. THE COMMUNISTS WANT A LATER DATE.

IF THE COMMUNISTS BALK AT THE CONFERENCE, ONE OF THE LAST HOPES FOR AN AMICABLE SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT CRISIS WILL VANISH, OBSERVERS HERE SAID. EVEN IF IT IS HELD, IT NOW MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL SOME TIME IN DECEMBER.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, THE INTELLECTUAL GROUP WHICH PROPOSED THE PEACE TALKS, HELD AN ANTI-CIVIL WAR RALLY HERE AT WHICH SPEAKERS URGED THE UNITED STATES TO WITHDRAW HER FORCES IN CHINA AND APPEALED FOR A GENERAL STRIKE TO EMPHASIZE THE PEOPLES' DESIRE FOR PEACE.

THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, WHILE ADMITTING THE NATIONALIST GAINS IN MANCHURIA, PROMISED THAT RESISTANCE WOULD RISE AS CHUNGKING'S TROOPS PRESSED DEEPER INTO THE SPRAWLING TERRITORY.

THE SPOKESMAN X X X FIFTH GRAF FIRST LEAD

GG&HU1037ACW NM

SHANGHAI,NOV 19 (AP)-THREATS OF IMMINENT OUTBREAK OF LARGE SCALE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA FAIL TO DETER THE INDEFATIGABLE GI TOURIST

MORE THAN 600 CHINA THEATER TROOPS, INCLUDING 20 WACS, AWAITING TRANSPORTATION HOME HAVE MADE TRIPS BY PLANE AND RAIL TO THE INTERI CITIES OF PEIPING, HANGCHOW, NANKING AND SOOCHOW FOR A LOOK AT THE RICH CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE NATION THEY HELPED LIBERATE.

THE MOST POPULAR TRIPS, ORGANIZED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, ARE TO PEIPING WHERE THE AMERICANS VISIT THE FORBIDDEN CITY, THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN AND OTHER POINTS OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST.

GG1010ACS

WITH WAR CRIMINALS (200)
BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,NOV.19-(AP)-AGED GEN.JIRO MINAMI, ONCE KNOWN AS THE BRAINS OF JAPAN'S MILITARY CLIQUE, EXPRESSED SURPRISE TONIGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN PUT ON THE NEWEST LIST OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS.

"I NEVER SUSPECTED I WOULD BE NAMED A WAR CRIMINAL," THE 70-YEAR-OLD GENERAL SAID IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW, "BUT AS SOON AS I RECOVER FROM A MINOR ILLNESS--IN TWO OR THREE DAYS--I WILL BE READY TO GO ANYWHERE."

MINAMI WAS ON A LIST OF 11 JAPANESE WAR LEADERS WHOSE ARREST WAS ORDERED TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE FORMER AWESOME FIGURE IN JAPAN'S HIDDEN POLITICS PLACED THE BLAME FOR HIS COUNTRY'S DEFEAT PRINCIPALLY UPON THE PEOPLE, NOT THE MILITARISTS AMONG WHOM HE DEVELOPED AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE STRONGARM RULERS OF THE EMPIRE.

HE EVEN HAD A GOOD WORD FOR WAR-TIME PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, NOW SCORNED BY MANY OF HIS HIGH-RANKING COMPATRIOTS.

"TOJO DID HIS BEST OF COURSE," MINAMI SAID, "BUT THE JAPANESE NATION DIDN'T COME UP TO HIS EXPECTATIONS."

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, THE GE[illegible]ARED JAPAN LOST THE WAR FOR TWO REASONS:

"FIRSTLY, THE LACK OF HARMONY IN JAPAN'S HISTORY [illegible]NAL OPPORTUNITIES AS MEN UNDER L PEOPLE AT HOME, AND SECONDLY, JAI[illegible]NG HIGHER SCHOOL REGULATIONS TO AN'S." ABOUT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POWER, WHICH WAS [illegible]

MINAMI SAID BY THE FIRST POINT HE MEANT A LACK OF UNITY BETWEEN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS.

THROUGHOUT A ONE-HOUR INTERVIEW, MINAMI MINIMIZED HIS OWN SHARE IN JAPAN'S CAREER OF CONQUEST.

HW726APS NM

TOKYO,NOV 19 (AP)-JIJI NEWS AGENCY SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS PREPARED PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY, INCLUDING ABOLISHING THE OFFICES OF AIDES DE CAMP TO THE EMPEROR AND DRASTIC REDUCTION IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE IMPERIAL GUARDS.

GG1011ACS NM

TOKYO,NOV.19-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TI
WOMEN WILL BE GIVEN THE SAME EDUCATIO
AN EDUCATION MINI TRY DECISION REVISI
PERMIT ENTRY OF GIRLS.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOV 20-(AP)-IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ASSETS WERE FROZEN AND ALL IMPERIAL TRANSACTIONS BLOCKED BY A NEW GENERAL MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE TODAY. THE ORDER ALSO DIRECTED THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EXAMINE AND CERTIFY THE ACCURACY OF INVENTORIES OF THE IMPERIAL FORTUNE ALREADY SUBMITTED TO AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS.

THE DIRECTIVE ORDERED THE GOVERNMENT TO BLOCK ALL IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTIONS EXCEPT FOR NORMAL OPERATING EXPENSES. IT FURTHER NULLIFIED ALL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS SINCE AUG. 19--APPROXIMATE DATE OF JAPAN'S CAPITULATION--AND FORBADE GRANTING IMPERIAL GIFTS OF MONEY OR GRANTS AND REQUIRED ALLIED APPROVAL OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S 1946 BUDGET.

MM11PPST NM

TOKYO,NOV.19-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TODAY TO COL. DONALD D.HOOVER OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., AND OMAHA,NEBR., BY BRIG. GEN.ELLIOT R.THORPE, CHIEF OF THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

AS CIVIL CENSORSHIP OFFICERS, HOOVER RECEIVED THE AWARD "FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA FROM OCTOBER, 1944, TO OCTOBER, 1945."

FJ639ACS

FDD Tokyo (Brines) NL Honjo xxx in the list

THE MOST PROMINENT CIVILIANS ON THE LIST WERE MATSUOKA AND SHIRATORI. MATSUOKA'S PACT WITH RUSSIA IN APRIL, 1941, CLEARED JAPAN'S FLANK TEMPORARILY, AN ACHIEVEMENT WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE SAID HE CONCLUDED BY TIPPING THE RUSSIANS ON GERMANY'S PLAN TO ATTACK RUSSIA.

SHIRATORI HAS BEEN OPENLY ACCUSED WITHIN JAPAN AS BENG MORE MILITARISTIC THAN THE MILITARISTS AND WITH BEING THE MILITARY MOUTHPIECE IN EUROPE.

THE 57 SMALL FRY PLACED UNDER ARREST WERE LARGELY MINOR MILITARY OFFICIALS AMONG 300 RECENTLY NAMED AS MISTREATING PRISONERS OF WAR.

JG537PCS

BULLETIN MATTER

TOKYO--FIRST ADD HONJO SUICIDE X X ARREST.

HONJO DIED SHORTLY AFTER HIS SECRETARY FOUND HIS SLASHED BODY ON THE FLOOR.

(DETAILS LACKING; RADIO TROUBLE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND TOKYO.)

HONJO WAS ONE OF 11 JAPANESE WAR LEADERS ORDERED ARRESTED YESTERDAY BY MACARTHUR.

THE MUKDEN INCIDENT WHICH HE INCITED WAS USED BY JAPAN AS AN EXCUSE TO CONQUER MANCHURIA.

HONJO, 67, WAS COMMANDER OF THE KWANGTUN ARMY FROM 1931 TO 1935. HE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE EXECUTED THE MUKDEN AFFAIR WITHOUT REFERENCE TO TOKYO. HE OFTEN HAD BEEN CALLED "THE RING LEADER OF JAPANESE WAR LORDS."

MM938PPST NM

DDT

"I INTEND TO LEAD A BUDDHIST'S LIFE TO MY HEART'S CONTENT AT THE HOME TOWN OF MY PARENTS AND TO OFFER PRAYERS TO THE SPIRITS OF THE WAR DEAD AND PRAY FOR THE WELFARE AND HAPPINESS OF BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THE WAR DEAD." Tokyo - Mrs Tojo x x x is gone

BEFORE PARTING SHE SAID "TOJO ASKED ME TO TAKE CARE OF OUR CHILDREN WELL. OUR SECOND SON, WHO IS WORKING AT AN AIRPLANE FACTORY, LOST HIS FUTURE OBJECTIVE AND PRESSED US TO SHORTEN HIS LIFE. AT THAT TIME TOJO MOANED THAT MANY PRECIOUS LIVES WERE BEING LOST THROUGH SUICIDE AND TOLD OUR SON TO LIVE THREE YEARS MORE AND LED HIM TO DO SO."

SHE SAID THAT WHEN THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ENDING THE WAR WAS ANNOUNCED TOJO "WAS VERY PENITENT. MANY YOUNG OFFICERS CAME AND PROTESTED AGAINST UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, BUT TOJO EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT AND ENDEAVORED TO HAVE THEM UNDERSTAND IT."

NN1014PCS

MANILA--FIRST ADD YAMASHITA XXX PALAWAN MASSACRE.

YAMASHITA'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED IT INTENDED TO DEMAND AN EARLY HEARING ON A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO TAKE THE TRIAL AWAY FROM THE MILITARY COMMISSION AND HAND IT OVER TO THE PHILIPPINE COURTS.

WITHOUT EXPLANATION, MAJ.GLICERIO OPINION OF THE PROSECUTION STAFF WITHDREW HIS PETITION TO APPEAR AS A FRIEND OF THE PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT, LEAVING THE ARMY UNREPRESENTED IN THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, WHO ORDERED THE MILITARY COMMISSION CONSTITUTED TO TRY YAMASHITA, HAS NOT ACCEPTED SERVICE FROM THE COURT IN THE CASE. THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL CONTENDS THE PHILIPPINE COURTS HAVE NO JURISDICTION OVER THE U.S. ARMY.

HW733APS NM

YOKOHAMA, NOV.18-(AP)-THE SHIPS GENERAL ERNEST AND ERNIE PLYLE SAILED TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES WITH A TOTAL OF 6,608 ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN, MOSTLY FROM THE AMERICAL DIVISION.

EW838PCS

PEARL HARBOR,NOV.18-(AP)-DESTROYER SQUADRON FIVE, THE ONLY SQUADRON OF THE U.S. NAVY CONTINUALLY IN SERVICE FROM THE TIME THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR UNTIL SURRENDER, IS ENROUTE TO PUGET SOUND FOR DE-COMMISSIONING.

ONLY FOUR OF THE ORIGINAL NINE SHIPS OF THE SQUADRON, WHICH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 30 PACIFIC ACTIONS, ARE STILL AFLOAT. THE OTHER FIVE WERE LOST IN ACTION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND WERE REPLACED. THE SQUADRON NOW NUMBERS 11 VESSELS.

COMMANDER IS CAPT.FRANCIS MC CORKLE OF GREENSVILLE,TENN.

FJ1240ACS

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 19-(AP)- A COALITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES OPPOSED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT JUAN PERON

30.24 — 31761

XXXXX TONIGHT ASKED INTERIOR MINISTER FELIPE URDAPILLETA TO LIFT THE STATE OF SIEGE IN ARGENTINA TO PERMIT FREE ELECTION CAMPAIGNING.

AFTER AN ALL-DAY MEETING XXXX XXX IN A LETTER DRAFTED BY XXX REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RADICAL, COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST AND LIBERAL PARTIES, URDAPILLETA WAS ALSO ASKED TO CHANGE THE COMMAND OF THE BUENOS AIRES POLICE FORCE AND TO DESTROY "THE POLITICAL MACHINE ALREADY CONSTRUCTED"---AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO PERON'S CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION REPORTED TODAY A SHARP INCREASE IN READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES PAID TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR 2.

IN THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27 ALLOWANCES PAID 155,154 VETERANS TOTALED $3,626,644. THIS COMPARES WITH $3,005,424 PAID TO 126,663 VETERANS IN THE PRECEDING WEEK.

THE ALLOWANCES ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST VETERANS IN READJUSTING FROM ARMED SERVICE TO CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS. THEY ARE PAYABLE ONLY TO VETERANS SEEKING JOBS OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT.

FR1037AES

NEW YORK, NOV 19-(AP)-THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM TODAY QUOTED FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER AS SAYING THAT REBUILDING OF THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN IRAQ "IS A POSSIBLE PLAN OF SETTLING THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND PROVIDING AMPLE JEWISH REFUGE."

HOOVER SUGGESTED "IRAQ MIGHT BE FINANCED TO COMPLETE THIS GREAT LAND DEVELOPMENT ON THE CONSIDERATION THAT IT BE MADE THE SCENE OF RESETTLEMENT OF THE ARABS FROM PALESTINE. THIS WOULD CLEAR PALESTINE COMPLETELY FOR A LARGE JEWISH EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

"THERE IS ROOM FOR MANY MORE ARABS IN SUCH A DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ THAN THE TOTAL OF ARABS IN PALESTINE. THE SOIL IS MORE FERTILE. THEY WOULD BE AMONG THEIR OWN RACE, WHICH IS ARAB SPEAKING AND MOHAMMEDAN THE ARAB POPULATION OF PALESTINE WOULD BE THE GAINER FROM BETTER LANDS IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR PRESENT HOLDINGS. IRAQ WOULD BE THE GAINER, FOR IT BADLY NEEDS AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

"IF THE LANDS WERE ORGANIZED AND HOMES PROVIDED, THIS PARTICULAR MOVEMENT COULD BE MADE THE MODEL MIGRATION OF HISTORY. IT WOULD BE A SOLUTION BY ENGINEERING INSTEAD OF BY CONFLICT."

SK1041PES

NOV 20 1945

SECOND NIGHT LEAD EISENHOWER
BY PAUL HANSELL

BOONE, IA., NOV.19-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER DECLARED TONIGHT "I CERTAINLY AM" IN FAVOR OF TAKING THE WIVES OF OCCUPATION TROOPS TO EUROPE "AFTER WE HAVE GOTTEN DOWN TO OCCUPATION FORCES."

GENERAL EISENHOWER MADE THE ASSERTION AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM THIS SMALL CITY WHERE HE LEFT HIS WIFE HOSPITALIZED BUT RECOVERING RAPIDLY FROM PNEUMONIA.

HE ADDED HIS POLICY "WILL GIVE THE WIFE OF THE LOWLIEST GI THE SAME RIGHT AS ANY OFFICER'S WIFE, OR MY WIFE, FOR INSTANCE."

HE POINTED OUT THE TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF GETTING MILITARY GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED IN GERMANY AND OF GETTING LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS HOME MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO SAY WHEN SUCH A POSSIBILITY MIGHT BE PUT INTO EFFECT.

THE GENERAL, WHO CAME HERE FOR A VISIT WITH MRS. EISENHOWER'S RELATIVES BUT SPENT MOST OF THE WEEKEND IN A VIGIL AT HIS WIFE'S BEDSIDE, WILL SPEAK AT AN AMERICAN LEGION BANQUET AT CHICAGO TOMORROW NIGHT. HE WILL FLY TO GERMANY FRIDAY.

A SMALL CROWD OF BOONE RESIDENTS WAS ON HAND TO SEE THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, OF WHOM THEY HAVE SEEN LITTLE SINCE HIS ARRIVAL SATURDAY NIGHT, BUT THEY CHEERED LUSTILY AS HE APPEARED. HIS SPECIAL CAR WAS ATTACHED TO A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE TRIP.

NEW YORK, NOV. 19-(AP)-CHARLES A. LINDBERGH WAS ON RECORD TODAY AS ENDORSING "IN PRINCIPLE" THE PROPOSALS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA FOR SHARING THE SECRETS OF ATOMIC ENERGY PRODUCTION IF EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS CONTROLS ARE SET UP.

IN ONE OF THE FEW PUBLIC STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE SINCE BEFORE THE WAR, THE FAMOUS FLIER EXPRESSED HIS BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTERS HAD "TAKEN A WISE AND COURAGEOUS STAND."

"I HAVE NOT CHANGED MY BELIEF THAT WORLD WAR TWO COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED," HE SAID.

LINDBERGH REFERRED IN HIS STATEMENT, WHICH HE TELEPHONED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YESTERDAY, TO WHAT HE TERMED "AN INACCURATE ACCOUNT" OF REMARKS HE MADE AT A PRIVATE MEETING OF MIDWESTERN CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON NOVEMBER 8. HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON HIS MENTION OF THE "INACCURATE ACCOUNT" EXCEPT TO SAY THAT HE DID NOT MEAN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LINDBERGH'S STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

"AN INACCURATE ACCOUNT HAS BEEN PRINTED DESCRIBING MY REMARKS AT A PRIVATE MEETING IN WASHINGTON. THESE TIMES ARE TOO CRITICAL AND TOO DANGEROUS TO JUSTIFY UNNECESSARY DIVISION OF OPINION AMONG AMERICANS ON VITAL INTERNATIONAL POLICIES.

"I HAVE NOT CHANGED MY BELIEF THAT WORLD WAR TWO COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED, BUT THE ISSUE BETWEEN SO-CALLED INTERVENTIONISTS AND ISOLATIONISTS IS PAST, EXCEPT FROM AN ACADEMIC STANDPOINT. WE FOUGHT THE WAR TOGETHER AND WE FACE THE FUTURE TOGETHER AS AMERICANS --A FUTURE THAT IS MORE FRAUGHT WITH DANGER THAN THE WAR ITSELF.

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"IN AN ERA WHICH HAS DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB, AND WHICH WILL DEVELOP TRANS-OCEANIC ROCKETS CAPABLE OF CARRYING ATOMIC BOMBS, THE NECESSITY FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR THE CONTROL OF DESTRUCTIVE

FORCES IS IMPERATIVE. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS CONSTANT FEAR AND CHAOS.

"I BELIEVE THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING HAVE, IN PRINCIPLE, TAKEN A WISE AND COURAGEOUS STAND--A STAND BASED ON THE PRESERVATION OF OUR CIVILIZATION, OFFERING JUSTICE TO ALL NATIONS AND ASKING ONLY JUSTICE IN RETURN.

"SO LONG AS I BELIEVE THAT THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IS TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MY COUNTRY, I SHALL GIVE IT MY UTMOST SUPPORT", LINDBERGH CONCLUDED.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY FROM WASHINGTON ON NOVEMBER 14 QUOTED TWO CONGRESSMEN AS SAYING LINDBERGH HAD BEEN INVITED TO THE MEETING TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC MATTERS. THEY SAID THE FLIER ASKED THAT HIS REMARKS NOT BE GIVEN OUT FOR PUBLICATION.

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NEW YORK, NOV. 19-(AP)-ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO A LONDON CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THAT EXISTENCE OF THE ATOM BOMB HAD SPEEDED THE GROUP'S SESSIONS TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

"THEY CAME OUT WITH A DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION WITH WHICH WE WERE VERY MUCH PLEASED," THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SAID IN REFERRING TO THE CONFEREES. "THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD A TREMENDOUS EFFECT UPON THE CONFERENCE.

"WITHOUT IT, THEY WOULD HAVE MET ONLY AS LEARNED SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS. BUT THE ATOM BOMB TURNED THE CONFERENCE INTO A MEETING OF MEN GATHERED IN THE FACE OF CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT, AND THEY WERE ALL VERY EAGER TO REACH AN AGREEMENT. THEY KNEW THAT THEY DEFINITELY HAD TO SET UP MACHINERY AS FAST AS POSSIBLE TO MEET THE NEW CONDITIONS."

MAC LEISH, WHO ARRIVED ON A TRANS-ATLANTIC PLANE, SAID HE WOULD LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON SOON.

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SEATTLE, NOV.19-(AP)-THE S.S. SEA WITCH,
OUT OF YOKOHAMA WITH 1,578 TROOPS OF THE AMERICAL DIVISION
ABOARD, MOVED DOWN PUGET SOUND TONIGHT TOWARD SEATTLE, DUE TO DOCK
SOMETIME BEFORE MIDNIGHT. THE VETERANS ARE THE FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE
DIVISION TO RETURN.

THE MEN, ALL ASSIGNED TO THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS OF THE
164TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, WILL REMAIN ABOARD ALL NIGHT AND
DEBARK TOMORROW, ONE UNIT GOING THROUGH SEATTLE TO TAKE PART IN
A PARADE HONORING GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.

THREE MORE SHIPS BRINGING ELEMENTS OF THE FAMED COMBAT DIVISION,

WHICH FOUGHT THE PACIFIC WAR FROM GUADALCANAL TO THE PHILIPPINES
AND JAPAN, ARE DUE HERE NOV.23 AND 25. THE U.S.S. HERALD
THE MORNING IS TO ARRIVE FRIDAY WITH 1,521 TROOPS, THE S.S
NOV.25 WITH 2,026 AND THE U.S.S. ADMIRAL COONTZ
Y WITH 4,749.

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Henchmen Of Hitler Hear Accusation Of Crimes

DAN De LUCE

Nov 21 1945

Nuernberg, Nov. 20 (AP)—A strangely assorted score of gloomy Nazis sat dejectedly today before an international military tribunal and heard themselves formally accused of Nazi war crimes, the murder of 10,000,000 Europeans, plunder, horror and torture.

Throughout the opening session of the historic trial for their lives, Hitler's followers such as corpulent Hermann Goering, Vague Rudolf Hess and defiant Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel listened through earphones while spokesmen of the nations that crushed their hierarchy recited accounts of the crimes the world had never before witnessed. By turns, prosecutors of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia droned through the four counts of the 35,000-word indictment accusing the leading Nazis of conspiracy to commit crimes against the peace, actual commission of crimes against the peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Arraignment Put Off

Even the appendices containing individual charges against the 20 defendants were read, meaning that the men who terrorized Europe only a year ago could not be arraigned until the Wednesday session.

The Nazis sometimes sat with earphones clasped on to hear translations in German piped to them as the prosecutors read in English, French and Russian. Their attorneys sat beside them.

Of the 24 originally indicted, one is at large, two are too ill to attend and one has committed suicide. Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, was being tried in *absentia*. Robert Ley, the labor leader, took his own life. Ernst Kaltenbrunner and Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach were ill.

Defendants To Plead

After the indictments are read in full each defendant will plead either "guilty" or "not guilty." Then the prosecution will make its opening statement.

Late this afternoon the former German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop collapsed and had to be given sedatives. He was taken from the crowded court chamber for twenty minutes on complaining of dizziness and acute pain from facial neuralgia, but the doctors said he would be ready for tomorrow's session.

An almost impish grin played about the sunken mouth of Hess.

What disposition the tribunal would make of the reports of alienists on his mental condition had yet to be announced. But the former Hitler deputy seemed at moments almost frivolous as the proceedings got under way.

British Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, announced that the trial would continue without the presence of Ernest Kaltenbrunner, former Nazi security police chief, who has suffered a hemorrhage.

The defense attorneys listened intently to every word that was spoken, but their clients, as strangely garbed as beggars in an opera, exhibited varying emotions.

Heard Charges Read

From the paunchy prima donna of Nazism, Goering, to the quiet, relatively obscure Propaganda Ministry's handyman, Hans Fritzsche, the defendants listened with varying emotions as lurid deed after luried deed of the Third Reich was reconstructed.

There were no legal furbelows at the start of the historic case in the small, oak-paneled courtroom whose windows overlook the one-time shrine city of Nazidom.

The prosecution tables were crowded. Justice Robert H. Jackson sat at the head of the United States delegation. Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe headed Britain's delegation while Col. Yuri Pokrovsky and Charles Dubost were sitting as temporary chief prosecutors for Russia and France.

The four judges, representing the Allies, and their four alternates filed into the court room at 10:01 A. M. and Presiding Justice Lawrence told the defendants briefly that Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and France had been intrusted with the punishment of war criminals, adding: "This trial which is about to begin is unique in the history of jurisprudence, and in importance to people all over the world."

Sidney S. Alderman, assistant to Justice Jackson, opened the proceedings by reading a condensed version of the indictment. His voice trembled with nervousness.

The defendants stared glumly during the lengthy reading of the indictment. Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel and Alfred Rosenberg listened without using the translators' earphones provided for each man on trial.

Nods From Goering

Goering, his fat countenance exhibiting bored composure, soon removed his headphones. Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Walther Funk, former Reichbank president, continued to use the American translating device.

Goering nodded noncommittally when Prosecutor Alderman referred to his overriding control of German economy in preparation for armed aggression after 1936. He nodded with emphasis when the prosecutor recalled his announcement of ten years ago that Germany was building a military air force.

Center Of Interest

As the day progressed, Goering persisted in outgesturing his Nazi cronies and in retaining the courtroom's interest. He leaned forward to kibitz over the shoulder of a German lawyer. He scratched his nose vigorously. He held his heavy jaw with his fist.

When the assistant French prosecutor, Dubost, started reading the third count of the marathon indictment the former Reichsmarshal was having trouble with his earphones. Finally he took them off and leaned forward, hand in chin, while the Frenchman droned on, reading the long atrocity count.

Goering shook his head negatively and smiled wanly when Alderman described him as an SS general.

At Alderman's mention of anti-Jewish fulminations during the prewar period by Rosenberg, that defendant hurriedly replaced his earphones. Julius Streicher, No. 1 Nazi Jew-baiter, sat bolt upright when he was named in the indictment.

Through the reading of the counts, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Hitler's trigger man in the 1938 seizure of Austria, stared blankly through thick-lensed spectacles as his role in the Nazi prewar scheming for power was unfolded.

Glared Defiantly

Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, former Reich Economics Minister, glared defiantly at the judges as the Nazi defendants were brought into the courtroom. Goering was pale and frowned. Ribbentrop stared into space, and Keitel talked in a low voice with Rosenberg.

Ribbentrop, his arms rolled on his chest, half closed his eyes as his own name was read. A lock of gray hair straggled across his forehead.

Hess, when named, sucked in his thin lips, turned to Ribbentrop, and muttered. Afterward he seemed to be almost smiling. His deep-socketed eyes glittered under black shaggy brows.

Charges against Kaltenbrunner were read dispite his absence in a hospital. Bormann's misdeeds were also read out, although he has been missing since the Battle of Berlin.

Wilhelm Frick slumped down in his chair while his "protectorship" of persecuted Czechs was noted for the tribunal.

Peered At Press Gallery

Fritz Sauckel, who was Nazi chief of foreign slave labor, peered at the packed press gallery.

Toward the end of the morning session, Hess started a long and animated conversation with Ribbentrop.

Hans Frank, whom the Poles called "the butcher" while he was ruling their land, sat with his chin resting on his chest and with his earphones clasped to his ears. Earlier he smiled frequently while gazing around the courtroom.

Keitel, once chief of the German high command, and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, former chief of the general staff and Hitler's military adviser, wore neatly pressed uniforms. Dr. Franz Exner of Munich University, Jodl's counsel, wore a purple robe.

Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz's lawyer, Otto Kranzbuehler, wore the gold-striped uniform of a German naval captain, for he was only recently detached from mine sweeping under British orders to represent his former commander in chief.

Crimes Against Civilians

Prosecutor Alderman concluded the reading of the first count of the indictment with these words:

"The defendants, with divers other persons, are guilty of a common plan of conspiracy for accomplishment of crimes against peace—against humanity—war crimes not only against armed forces of their enemies but also against nonbelligerent civilian populations."

After reading five paragraphs of Count 2—entitled "Crimes Against Peace"—the court recessed for fifteen minutes.

During the recess, ropes were stretched to form a corridor through which American security guards—soldiers in shining white helmets—escorted several defendants to the latrine.

Nazis Greet Each Other

During the recess for lunch, the defendants remained in the court and ate heartily from American army messkits. Goering's appetite was particularly keen.

When the court was cleared, the Nazis leaped up and began shaking hands with each other enthusiastically. Though many had occupied adjoining cells for months, solitary confinement had restricted their conversations and many were able to exchange words for the first time since reaching Nuernberg.

Dr. Schacht engaged Albert Speer, Reichsminister for Production, in lively banter, commenting:

"I have read the indictment so many times myself that if they read it in court just once more, I'll have it memorized."

The Nazis talked animatedly with their lawyers just before court resumed.

There was some surprise among the spectators at the trial because the tribunal had presented the full text of the indictment, instead of going ahead with its previous intention to eliminate the recital of details. It was evident that the court thought it best to read the full text to avoid a possible protest by German lawyers.

Early in the afternoon session the French completed reading the third count of the indictment, recounting Nazi conscription of foreign labor, brutal Germanization of occupied territories, the killing of hostages an dthe plunder of public and private properties.

The deputy Soviet prosecutor then started reading the fourth count—"Crimes Against Humanity."

The Red Army colonel, in khaki tunic and blue trousers ,spoke with a classroom singsong into the microphone.

Justice Lawrence interrupted the Soviet speaker briefly to point out he was beginning to duplicate a paragraph of the third count which had already been read by the French. The colonel turned to portions not yet heard, itemizing German slaughter of Russian, Polish and Yugoslav prisoners of war. In a few minutes a junior officer replaced the colonel at the microphone.

Halted again by Lawrence's admonition to skip a Frecnh-read section, the young Soviet counsel replied, "Yes, sir," in English.

The junior officer was soon smoothly reciting German crimes in Smolensk, Kiev and Leningrad. The Russian-born defendant, Rosenberg, mentioned by name, looked questioningly at his Russian accuser.

The fourth count and the main body of the indictment was read entirely by 3.35 P.M. Alderman said he would read Appendix A, stipulating individual crimes charged to the defendants.

Counsel Followed Case

German counsel, sitting in two rows in front of the prisoners' dock, followed intently the slow, careful reading of the documents.

A German attorney disclosed that Goering's counsel, on behalf of the entire defense group, intended to offer a joint declaration challenging the jurisdiction of the international court. This was expected after the indictment reading was completed and the defendants had entered pleas.

The German war leaders spent a quiet night and were awakened an hour earlier than usual for a breakfast of oatmeal, bread and coffee before facing the Allied tribunal.

Guards formed a solid phalanx for nearly a quarter of a mile around the Palace of Justice.

Prosecutors Worked All Night

All night Allied prosecutors and their trial panels had made last-minute preparations for the most singular trial in history.

The accused German leaders were "reasonably calm," guards reported, and some joked with attendants as they journeyed to the palace. Special guards were assigned to each defendant.

Before the proceedings opened, the tribunal had to dispose of several preliminaries. An inter-Allied psychiatric report, prepared at Soviet request, awaited the high tribunal's acceptance. It found Streicher sane.

Conflicting Reports

Independent reports by psychiatric commissions from each of the four powers were reported before the tribunal, making recommendations concerning the ability of Hess to defend himself.

The United States psychiatrists reportedly found Hess incapable of defending himself and would so advise the tribunal. British alienists were also believed to have advised the tribunal that Hess's purported amnesia rendered him incompetent at the present time. Soviet and French psychiatrists were said to have stressed that Hess's loss of memory was a refuge sought in order to escape punishment.

The court was also to clarify the question of future prosecution of Alfred Krupp, industrialist, whose Alfried Krupp, industrialist, whose reportedly dying father was removed from the war-crimes indictment list last week. The charges against the elder munitions king were not dropped from the tribunal's docket, however.

Press Coverage

Twenty spotlights hang over the little Chamber of Justice. More than 300 newspaper men and radio commentators from five continents are on hand and protographers' booths rim the scene.

Military authorities have taken every precaution to prevent any weapons or firearms from being smuggled into the courthouse.

Col. B. C. Andrus, commander of the security guard, told correspondents their typewriter cases would be subject to examination by American troops stationed inside and outside the court building. Women were told their handbags would be subject to scrutiny.

Persons lacking special passes will be barred from grounds and building.

Soldiers are even posted on the roof of the court, and an American tank is stationed near the building.

Among those attending the opening session were Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the United States 3d Army, and Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, Democrat.

Hess Sick At Trial

Nov 21 1945

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 20 (AP)—Rudolf Hess suffered an attack of abdominal cramps during a court recess today and was attended by Major Douglas Kelley, San Francisco psychiatrist.

Kelley said Hess had been subject to cramps at times for twenty years.

"I had been watching Hess all morning," the major said. "Suddenly he clasped his hands to his stomach and began to rock back and forth. He moved from an upright to a sitting position until his head was bent forward over the rail of the defendants' box."

Kelley administered no medicine, but advised the German to continue rocking.

Recovering, Hess appeared alternately politely interested and bored.

20 Top-Flight Germans Will Enter Pleas Today

Two Fall Ill as Record of War Crimes Is Read by Prosecutors.

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 20—(AP) Twenty top-flight Nazis, once masters of Europe, sat meekly in a small oak-paneled courtroom today and listened to a five-hour recital of war crimes for which they may answer with their lives.

The fallen leaders, stripped of both their arrogance and their guady military trappings, were outwardly calm—some of them even appearing bored—as the 24,000-word indictment was read at the opening session of the International War Crimes tribunal.

Two Fall Ill

But two of them fell ill during the long day. Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi, suffered an attack of abdominal cramps during a court recess, and later Joachim von Ribbentrop, former foreign minister, collapsed and received sedatives.

Hess was able to remain in the courtrom and doctors said Von Ribbentrop would be ready for tomorrow's session when the defendants will enter pleas of innocence or guilt to charges that they waged aggressive warfare, violated the rules of war, and participated in the slaying of millions.

It appeared likely that tomorrow's session also might bring the first defense attacks on the validity of the indictment and of the constitution of the four-power tribunal itself. Defense attorneys indicated they would seek more time to prepare their cases.

The first day's session, devoted entirely to the reading of the voluminous indictment, left still unsettled the question whether Hess or six foot five Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former head of the dread security police, would stand trial.

The tribunal has under advisement a report of British and American psychiatrists declaring Hess is an amnesia victim and unable to conduct any real semblance of defense.

The role of Kaltenbrunner was equally obscure. Although surgeons in the American Army hospital reported he would be hospitalized at least a month longer as the result of a cranail hemorrhage, the charges against him were read in court without the tribunal's indicating whether it intended to try him in absentia.

For the 20 defendants well enough to attend the trial, which the presiding judge, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence of Britain, described as "unique in the history of jurisprudence," this was their first reunion since the German military machine collapsed.

And the tumbled ruins of Nuernberg, Nazi shrine city stretching for miles on every side of the court house, was a fitting setting.

Obviously, there was little love lost among some of the prisoners as they sat facing the high bench, behind which were the eight men who will judge them—the American, British, Russian and French members of the tribunal and their respective alternates. And one German defense lawyer was heard to murmur as he left the court: "Today I am ashamed to be a German."

Jew-baiter Julius Streicher, who seemingly ignored even the reading of the charges against himself, donned the earphones to hear the German translation of the indictment only once. That was when the specific charges against Hermann Goering were read, and Streicher craned his neck to sneer at the once-jaunty Reichsmarshal.

Goering, in an air force marshal's uniform minus any trace of gold braid and decorations, paid no attention to him but listened attentively to the recital of charges against him.

The calmness of the fat Reichsmarshal, now streamlined down to 220 pounds, was a tribute to American doctors who last summer found him a quivering drug addict who cringed in terror during a mild thunderstorm.

In most instances the prisoners gave no sign of affirmation or denial as the Nazi crimes were read. Mention of themselves as SS (Elite Guard) generals, however, brought almost involuntary gestures of negation from Goering and Hans Frank, one-time overlord of Poland.

Frank, whom the Poles called "the Butcher," seemed to be enjoying himself in court and appeared to have difficulty restraining a smile when a member of the Russian staff of prosecutors read a portion of the indictment telling of the torure slaying of hundreds of thousands of Poles.

Defendants Are Weary

NUERNBERG, Nov. 20 (AP).—A weary group of Nazis fell into their bunks at the end of today's trial session.

By 7 p. m. all twenty defendants were asleep. Eyewitnesses said the cell block presented a striking contrast to scenes of the previous night, when most of the defendants were electrified by assurance that the trial would begin on schedule, and indicated their relief by a loquaciousness rare in men charged with such heavy crimes.

Goering thought the indictment "very dull," and then said, "Hess must really be crazy. He started to read some trashy novel while they were talking about him."

Goering smiled wanly when guards relieved him of the necktie and shoestrings which he wore for the first time since his capture. The other Nazis were either too weary or depressed to notice the strict precautions against suicide.

Only Von Schirach had the heart for banter. He was half undressed when dinner was brought to his cell, and though his lids were heavy with strain and weariness, he remarked: "If the victuals continue to get better, they'll be serving us steak by the time they hang us."

Streicher had only one comment: "If possible, I'd like to have a different shirt tomorrow—one with a larger collar."

Von Ribbentrop, white, stiff and shaky after his collapse in the courtroom late in the afternoon, was put to bed immediately after the session ended.

Berlin, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Nuernberg war-crimes trial was made the top-ranking subject in all Berlin schools today as teachers sought to impress the former "Hitler's children" with Germany's war guilt and Allied justice.

Daily discussion periods will be held throughout the course of the trial for all children between the ages of 12 and 18, under a plan supervised by Karl Schulte, deputy mayor and educational commissioner.

All Berlin newspapers will be available in the schools and accounts of the trial will be read and questions answered.

"Teachers will make a special effort to explain to the pupils the differences in American and British legal justice as against what we had under the Nazis—especially as regards rights of accused to have their own counsel," Schulte said.

LABOR OPPOSITION STRIVES TO STIR VOTE OF CENSURE

LONDON, Nov. 20—(AP) Conservative leaders headed by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill said tonight they would seek a vote of censure in Commons against the Labor government for what they called "preoccupation" with its socialization program.

The censure motion, unlike a call for a vote of confidence, could not lead to the government's downfall, and in view of Labor's overwhelming majority, it was considered doubtful the motion would pass.

Churchill and his colleagues said the motion would charge the government with neglecting its "primary duty" of troop demobilization and reconversion while preoccupied in "long-term plans for the nationalization of certain industries."

"In particular," their statement said, "the opposition will complain of the government's total failure to reduce expenditures and concentrate on housing and demobilization."

During the day in Commons debate the Conservatives asserted the "hand of a dictator" was detectable behind the government's proposal to extend its war time powers over labor and business and the right to enter and search premises without a warrant.

A spokesman for the Laborite government termed the opposition's charges "stupid nonsense" and declared the bill was drawn up while Churchill was still Prime Minister.

OPPOSE BRITAIN'S TRANSPORT PLAN

London, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—British transportation officials told the Labor government today that its plan to nationalize railroads and other long-distance hauling services would eliminate all competition and "lead to chaos."

At a meeting to protest the public ownership proposal, Capt. L. D. Gammans, Conservative member of Parliament, said that the country should "wake up and understand what is going to happen" if the government consolidated road transport "into one gigantic State-controlled monopoly."

E. B. Howes, chairman of the National Conference of Road Transport Associations, said that if the consolidated industry's employees should strike it would "paralyze the country and bring its commerce to a complete standstill." Sir Malcolm Campbell, former race driver told the meeting that nationalization of transportation was a "terrible thought."

"You have got to fight it with every weapon you have," he said.

Two hundred persons attended the meeting, called after the government's announcement yesterday that it intended to nationalize transportation and electricity, gas, coal, iron and steel industries.

A charge by the Conservative party that the Labor Government's tax bill was "criminally extravagant" was overridden last night in Commons when the measure was given its second reading. It goes to the House of Lords after a third reading.

LORDS SET JOYCE APPEAL

'Haw Haw's' Last Plea for Life to Be Heard Dec. 10

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The House of Lords will hear on Dec. 10 the appeal of William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce from a treason conviction, it was announced today. It is the final court of appeal for the Brooklyn-born prisoner, who has been sentenced to be hanged for broadcasting Nazi propaganda.

Joyce's wife, a German, visited him for an hour today in Wandsworth Prison. She was brought to London from the Continent yesterday.

Joyce's predecessor in the German propaganda set-up, Norman Baillie-Stewart, was committed for trial on a high treason charge after a British intelligence officer had testified that he had broadcast speeches under such titles as "Yankee Ambitions" and "Russian Rule."

Attlee Returns To Britain

London, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee returned to Britain today from the historic conference on atomic energy in Washington. A heavy London fog forced his Douglas C-54 plane to land at Tangmere, Sussex.

PARIS CABINET ACCORD SEEN

De Gaulle Confident Ministers Will Be Chosen Soon

Paris, Nov. 20 (AP)—President de Gaulle, after day-long political consultations, expressed confidence tonight that he would form a new Cabinet and that it would be announced soon.

One Government official said de Gaulle and representatives of France's three major political parties—Communist, Socialist and Popular Republican—had agreed today on the division of the Cabinet posts.

The sole task remaining, the official declared, was the selection and acceptance of the individuals de Gaulle desired from each party.

'Accord In Principle'

Earlier Felix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, had predicted formation of a Cabinet by tomorrow since "an accord in principle seems to have been realized" during the day.

De Gaulle conferred with the Communist spokesman, Maurice Thorez, party secretary general, and Jacques Duclos, party secretary, before leaving the War Ministry tonight.

The Communists had attended a three-party session this morning and during the afternoon de Gaulle received the leaders of the three parties separately.

"The Communists seem satisfied," Gouin said. He declined to disclose what solution de Gaulle may have to satisfy that party, whose demands for a key policy-making Cabinet post precipitated a crisis last week.

One Possible Solution

One possible solution widely discussed was that de Gaulle had offered to create three ministers of state, with a portfolio going to Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican parties. The same report said a Communist might be made Secretary of War, with a non-party technician as under secretary.

It also was reported that de Gaulle would unify the armed forces under a Minister of National Defense, making the ministries of War, Air and Navy administrative bodies.

The Communists had demanded the portfolio of either Foreign Affairs, War or Interior. De Gaulle told the Constituent Assembly such demands would prevent his forming a unified coalition government as ordered by the assembly, and offered his resignation.

The assembly, however, rejected the resignation, overriding Communist objections, and asked de Gaulle to form a Cabinet giving equal representation to all three major parties.

SEES VICTORY FOR DE GAULLE

Assembly President Looks for Cabinet Tomorrow.

Paris, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Felix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, said tonight that Gen. de Gaulle's new attempt to form a coalition Government was going well and that a Cabinet may be formed tomorrow. "An accord in principle seems to have been realized," he said. "The Communists seem satisfied."

De Gaulle conferred in secret throughout the day with leaders of the Socialist, Popular Republican (MRP) and Communist parties.

Prior to the conference with De Gaulle, the Communist group

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met and announced that it remained firm in its request for one of three ministries—Foreign Affairs, War or the Interior. But the Communists made one concession in announcing their acceptance of the Socialist amendment adopted by the Assembly yesterday calling for tri-partite government. They had abstained yesterday from voting on this point.

The delegation that saw de Gaulle included Jacques Duclos, Maurice Thorez and Florimond Bonte, Communists; Vincent Auriol, Daniel Mayer and Andre Philip, Socialists, and Maurice Schumann, Francisque Gay and Andre Colin, Popular Republicans.

De Gaulle was scheduled to receive Thorez, Mayer and Schumann for separate interviews later in the day.

Unified Forces Expected

One government official, who said his opinion was shared by several others in the Foreign Ministry, predicted that de Gaulle would unify the armed forces under a Minister of National Defense, and offer the post of Under Secretary of Air to the Communists under a non-Communist Minister of Defense.

If accepted, the compromise might break the long deadlock over composition of the government that will rule France while the constitution for the Fourth Republic is being drafted.

Resignation Rejected

The Constituent Assembly yesterday in an atmosphere of tense excitement asked General de Gaulle to continue as interim President. De Gaulle's resignation was rejected by a vote of 400 to 163.

A last-minute effort by the Communists to form an alliance with the Socialists and capture control of the Government from de Gaulle was rejected by the Socialists.

The Socialists' rejection, which was published this morning, became plain when the party joined the MRP in supporting de Gaulle in yesterday's vote after saying previously it would abstain.

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She pondered for the diary that Hitler was rather crude in love-making, never kept his promises, and sometimes gave her an envelope with money without saying a word.

Covers 4-Month Period

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"The weather is gorgeous and I, mistress of Germany's and the world's greatest man, have to sit at home and look at it through a window," said an entry dated May 10.

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Jealously, she wrote "her name is Walkure and she looks it, including her legs. But these things are shapes that appeal to him. If that is true he will have her till she gets slim, unless she has Charlie's talent for thriving on worries."

Neither Walkure nor Charlie, nor another woman in Hitler's life named only as "Ondra," were identified further.

On May 28, when Eva, a sleeping pill addict, had not seen Hitler for three months, she sent an ultimatum "that is decisive for me. If I don't get an answer by 10 tonight I'll take my 25 pills and lie down peacefully. x x x

"I'm afraid I won't get an answer today. If only someone would help me—everything is so hopeless. May be my letter reached him at an inopportune time, or maybe I shouldn't have written at all."

Eva made several references to an apparent love nest Hitler had promised, saying once that "the house is ready but I can't go to visit him. 'Love' does not seem to be on his program at present."

The occasions when he silently thinks of anything like that," the diary said.

British intelligence reports have indicated that the dictator and Eva finally were married last spring in the Chancellery beneath the ruins of Berlin and that both committed suicide the following day.

"He is only using me for very definite purposes," she wrote. "When he loves me he takes it about as seriously as his promises which he never keeps. Why does he torture me so much instead of just putting an end to the whole thing?"

Birthday's Bleak

The self-styled mistress described the bleakness of her 23rd birthday on Feb. 6, 1935, when she pined for a Dachshund but never got it.

"He was just here but no dog and no cupboard," the diary read. "He didn't even ask me whether I had a birthday wish. So now I bought myself some jewelry—a necklace with earrings and ring to match. Everything very pretty. I hope he likes it. If not he may buy me something himself."

Once when Hitler left without saying goodbye, after Eva said they had "spent a few wonderful hours" together, she wrote:

"I only wish I were seriously ill for at least eight days and to hear nothing of him. Why doesn't something happen to me? Why do I have to suffer like this? I wish I had never seen him. I am desperate and I'm now going to buy some more sleeping tablets and at least then I'll be half-dazed and won't think about him so much. Why doesn't the devil come and get me? I'm sure it's nicer there than here."

At another time Eva wrote that she stood for three hours outside the Carloton—a hotel—and "had to watch while Hitler brought flowers for Ondra and invited her for supper."

scores of pictures showing her, Hitler and a small girl.

The intelligence division has translated only a four-month period of the diary, from February to May of 1935, a time in which Eva described herself as "the mistress of Germany's and the world's greatest man."

British intelligence reports said she and the dictator finally were married last spring in the Chancellery beneath the ruins of Berlin, and that both committed suicide the following day.

The woman revealed herself as a gold digger, a jealous woman and a sleeping tablet addict, according to the translators. Even when Hitler was courting her, Eva wrote in her diary that things were so bad financially that she was thinking of selling some of her clothes.

On her twenty-third birthday on February 6, 1935, she wrote:

"It seems as though I'll never be rich."

Two months later, she wrote that she had spent Easter alone and:

"I'm getting on everybody's nerves because I want to sell everything from clothes down to my photo camera and even theater tickets. Oh well, things will improve. After all, my debts are not that big."

Eva pictured Hitler as rather crude in love making, a lover who never kept his promises, one who disappeared for weeks at a time, and one who once in a while slipped her an envelope with money without saying a word.

In Eva's own words, Hitler "had so little understanding, and still makes me appear distant when his friends are around."

Romance Close to Bre...

The diary disclosed that Hitler's romance with Eva came near breaking up several times.

Once, she wrote, they spent "a few wonderful hours" together and then he left without saying good-by.

"I only wish I were seriously ill for at least eight days and would hear nothing of him," she wrote. "Why doesn't something happen to me? Why do I have to suffer like this? I wish I had never seen him. I am desperate. I am now going to buy some more sleeping tablets; at least then, I'll be half dazed and won't think about him so much. Why doesn't the devil come and get me? I am sure it is nicer there than here."

At another time Eva wrote that she stood for three hours outside the Carloton—a hotel—and "had to watch while Hitler bought flowers for Ondra and invited her for supper."

The reference to "Ondra" was not otherwise explained.

"He is only using me for very definite purposes," Eva told her diary. "When he loves me, he takes it about as seriously as his promises, which he never keeps. Why does he torture me so much instead of just putting an end to the whole thing?"

VAST MIGRATION PLANNED

BERLIN, Nov. 20—(AP) Six and one half million Germans will be moved from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland into Germany between December and next July in probably the greatest mass migration in history. Under a plan adopted today by the Allied Control council, this great movement, is destined to de-Germanize the borderlands of Germany.

tours in the military zones of Germany occupied by the Russians and Americans.

The American commander, in Chicago for the national convention of the American Legion, made the announcement at a new conference. He said he did not believe the agreement had been made known by other sources previously.

On Nov. 7, he said, the arrangement was made with Marshal Zhukov, the Russian commander, whereby reporters of the two nations, accompanied by their own interpreters, may make one-week visits in one another's occupied zones. General Eisenhower said Army officers of the zones would convoy newsmen during the visit.

NEGROES IN SHIP PARLEY

Discrimination Move Checked by Vote of Representatives

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Nov. 20 (AP)—A proposal from delegates of five nations that Negro sailors be excluded from the World Maritime Conference was rejected today by a vote of 26 to 8.

Shipping company representatives from Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway offered the proposal, contending that Negro sailors always had been paid less than white sailors and had fewer requirements. Chinese and Indian shipowners were supported by delegates from the United States and Canada in defeating the move.

The conference is being held under International Labor Organization auspices in an effort to establish world standards of wages and working conditions for seamen.

Raiders Find No Sign Nazis Plan Resistance

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 20 (AP). A United States Army spokesman said today that advices so far from Sunday's precautionary raids had revealed no signs of any large-scale preparations by the Germans for organized resistance against occupation forces this winter.

Full reports from the field are not expected before another week, he said, but added that if any sizable Nazi hideout had been discovered "I am sure we should have heard about it right away."

Cabinet Quits In Greece

Athens, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Cabinet of Greek Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos resigned today.

Kanellopoulos, vice president of the Greek cabinet-in-exile during the war and former Minister of Finance and Reconstruction, became Premier on November 1 on assignment from Regent Archbishop Damaskinos, after a series of Cabinet crises.

Government quarters attributed the Cabinet collapse to recurrent economic troubles, which toook a turn for the worse yesterday with reports reaching Athens that the British Government had turned down a Greek request for a rehabilization loan.

Uneasiness had prevailed since Hector McNeil, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, remained noncommittal on financial aid commitments in a speech at the British embassy dinner Thursday.

WILHELMINA URGES CHANGES IN EMPIRE

Sponsors Speedy Meeting to Carry Out Self-Rule Plans —Deplores Java Fighting

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20 (AP)—Urging unity between her home and colonial peoples, Queen Wilhelmina today told the Netherlands Provisional Parliament that "we do not plan any act of revenge nor establishment of colonial domination in Indonesia.

In a throne speech the Queen said she would "continue to sponsor a speedy meeting of our Empire conference" to give individual self-governments to parts of the empire through constitutional means.

In Java, she said, the Netherlands Government would "continue to try to salvage the future of this ravaged land for both the Dutch and Indonesians—the future of a commonwealth built on voluntarily accepted solidarity of the parts of the empire."

Eva Braun's Diary Tells of Hitler as Lover

Reveals She Thought of Suicide Several Times—Calls Fuehrer Inconsiderate.

Frankfort, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Eva Braun contemplated suicide several times when Hitler was cold to her and found temporary new romantic interests, United States intelligence officers said today after an examination of her diary.

The diary was the first intimate detail on Hitler as a lover.

It was found by the American Intelligence Corps in Eva's treasure chest which contained also

Hitler Crude Love-Maker Eva Braun's Diary Reveals

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 20—(AP) Eva Braun wrote in her diary that she was "mistress of Germany's and the world's greatest man," and threatened to kill herself when Hitler found a "fat-legged" substitute for her.

She pondered for the diary that Hitler was rather crude in love-making, never kept his promises, and sometimes gave her an envelope with money without saying a word.

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Eva made several references to an apparent love nest Hitler had promised, saying once that "the house is ready but I can't go to visit him. 'Love' does not seem to be on his program at present."

The occasions when he silently gave her money peeved her.

"If only he had at least added greetings or a kind word I would have been so happy but he never

U.S. and Russia to Trade Press Tours in Germany

Reporters MayMake One-Week Visits in Other Zone

CHICAGO, Nov 20 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today an agreement with the Russian occupational commander for exchange press

Sophoulis Forms Greek Cabinet As Canellopoulos' Regime Falls

Veteran Liberal Says Plebiscite on King's Return Is Shelved Till 1948—London Clarifies Stand in Aid Dispute

ATHENS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Liberal leader, Themistocles Sophoulis, was entrusted tonight with the formation of a new Greek Cabinet after the resignation of Premier Panayot Canellopoulos' government.

The Greek cabinet crisis developed from a series of economic troubles that took a turn for the worse yesterday when reports reached Athens that the British Government had rejected a Greek request for a rehabilitation loan.

Mr. Sophoulis was appointed after a meeting of former Premiers, called by Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

(In London official circles, who asked not to be quoted by name, denied that any discussion of a loan is under way and said "It is other forms of economic assistance that are being considered."

(The 85-year-olds Mr. Sophoulis formed a new Cabinet, and immediately anounced that his government had agreed to defer a plebiscite on the return of King George II to Greece until early in 1948, a Reuter dispatch reported. Emanuel Tsouderos, former Premier, became general Economic Coordinator in the new government, the dispatch added.]

Professor Canellopoulos, who became Premier Nov. 1 on assignment from the Regent, announced his resignation to correspondents and said:

"I hope all nationally minded parties, regardless of political convictions, will rise to the occasion and contribute to the salvation of the country."

The wartime Vice President of the Greek Cabinet-in-Exile said he thought "conditions now have been created for a satisfactory solution to the Government question, mainly from the economic and financial viewpoint."

Rumors of a Cabinet upheaval began circulating last week-end, following a speech at the British Embassy by Hector MacNeil, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he failed to mention whether Greece could expect Allied help with its domestic rehabilitation.

Premier Salazar Party Wins Portugal Election

Lisbon, Nov. 20 (AP)—Official figures on the results of Sunday's elections showed today that more than 58 per cent voted for Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's National Union ticket.

Leaders of the Democratic opposition, who sought unsuccessfully to have the elections postponed on the ground they did not have time to campaign, issued a communiqué saying, "We are determined to continue our struggle actively aiming to reinstall freedoms . . . in Portugal."

ETHRIDGE SEES KING

Bucharest, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Mark Ethridge, State Department investigator in the Balkans, visited King Michael today. He is studying the Romanian Government to form an opinion on whether it fits the Yalta standards for democratic, representative administration.

Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was to return from the King's mountain retreat at Sinaia, eighty miles north of Bucharest, to confer later with Soviet Ambassador Kaftaradze.

Tomorrow Etheridge is expected to begin interviewing members of the government of Premier Petru Groza and to lunch at the United States embassy with the Soviet Ambassador. On Thursday he expects to see political party leaders, including heads of opposition parties which the Government and the Communist party are demanding should be dissolved.

JEWS PROTEST

Brussels, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—A British communique said today that troops of the Jewish infantry brigade, stationed in Belgium and Holland, staged a twenty-four-hour hunger strike yesterday to signify their "disapproval of the state of affairs prevailing in Palestine."

"The background of the fast was entirely political," the communique said, "and all military duties were carried out as normally."

Jerusalem, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—The Palestine Government issued an official denial yesterday that British officials here had armed Arabs and had permitted a terrorist leader to return to the Middle East with promises of arms and money. The denial called these assertions "a tissue of lies."

The statement was issued in denial of a story by Constantine Poulos of the Overseas News agency. The Government said Palestine police had investigated and could find no trace of the Allied terrorist named by Poulos. Poulos said he could not disclose the source of his information.

Zionists Voice Disappointment

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Emergency Conference of Zionists expressed "deep disappointment" tonight in the British Government's new proposals for Palestine and declared that the world's Jews never would accept a policy that "subjects Jewish people in its national home to racial discrimination."

81% Of Bulgarians Vote For Fatherland Front

Sofia Nov. 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Petko Stainov said today that final election figures showed that 86 per cent of those eligible voted in Sunday's Bulgarian election and that 81 per cent of them voted for the Fatherland Front.

His figures showed 4,378,314 citizens had the right to vote and that 3,757,796 of these voted. Of ballots cast, 3,311,962 were for the Fatherland Front, which was the only political party presenting a slate of candidates.

IRANIAN TROOPS ARE TURNED BACK BY RED MILITARY

TEHRAN, Nov. 20—(AP) Russian military authorities at Kazvin today turned back an Iranian force sent from Tehran to quell Separatist uprisings in Azerbaijan province, the Iranian government announced.

The four Iranian battalions, including infantrymen, motorized troops and gendarmes, were ordered to return from Kazvin, about 100 miles northeast of the capital and a third of the way to Tabriz, Azerbaijan's largest city.

The troops were dispatched to reinforce Iranian garrisons in Aberbaijan, where seven persons were reported killed during the weekend. They were accompanied by two Americans from Col. Norman Schwarzkopf's police advisory mission to Iran.

The official announcement that Soviet authorities had stopped them gave no details.

Schwarzkopf, former head of the New Jersey state police, reported yesterday that there was violent fighting at Mianeh, an Azerbaijan railway terminus. A later government communique said the situation was calm at three other cities where uprisings had been reported.

(In Moscow, the newspaper Izvestia blamed the Azerbaijan disorders on "organized reactionary landowners," and described as "slanderous" reports that Russian trucks had supplied weapons to the Separationists.

(Izvestia declared the events were "artifically inflamed" in a movement by landlords against recent meetings and elections sponsored by all classes of Iranians.

(Earlier reports from Azerzaijan said weapons used by the Separationists were part of 100,000 rifles and machineguns taken from the Iranians by the Russians when Soviet troops entered Iran early in the war.)

Little Iran Talks Tough

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP) Little Iran talked tough to Russia today, then expressed confidence of United States backing in its current difficulties with the Soviet Union.

Hussein Ala, first ambassador to Washington from the country most Americans call Persia, made public a 700-word summary of a stiff note of protest delivered by the Iranian government to the Soviet embassy in Teheran last Saturday.

The ambassador then told a news conference that Russian forces in northern Iran had committed "a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and integrity" of his country.

He said he was "very hopeful" that the United States would use "its influence at Moscow," and added that he gained the impression at the State department that the time had come when this country would have to act.

The note to Russia concerned an uprising of the so-called Iranian Democratic party in the province of Azerbaijan, which has been occupied by Red army forces since early in the war.

Ala believed the incident which brought matters to the showdown stage for the United States was the reported turning back by Soviet authorities at Kazvin of Iranian forces which were being sent into Azerbaijan to quell the uprising.

The ambassador said the uprising was "engineered" by "undesirable individuals" who had infiltrated into Iran from Russia.

American officials would not comment on the ambassador's assertions, but said they were exploring the situation.

Reds Block Iran Blow At Rebels

Tehran, Nov. 20 (AP) — Iranian troops dispatched to Azerbaijan province to quell separatist disturbances there were halted at Kazvin today by Russian authorities and ordered to return to Tehran, the Iranian Government said.

Four battalions of troops and gendarmes had been moving north from Tehran, apparently with the tacit consent of the Russian army commander, to quell the outbreak in which seven persons have been reported killed.

Kazvin is about 100 miles northeast of Tehran—about one-third of the way to Tabriz, Azerbaijan's largest city.

U.S. Advisers With One Unit

The troops Iran sent consisted of Two battalions of infantry, one of motorized troops and one of gendarmes, the latter accompanied by two American advisers from Col. Norman Schwarzkopf's police advisory mission in Iran.

Communications between Tehran and the northern part of the country were still cut and no clear picture of the fighting could be obtained here.

One some previous occasions, too, the Russians have refused to let additional Iran troops enter the area they control.

A Government communique said the situation was calm at Zenjan Astara and Ardabil.

IRAN CALLS ON U. S. TO INFLUENCE REDS

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Ambassador Hussein Ala of Iran today appealed to the United States to use its influence at Moscow to put an end to what he described as Russian support of the revolting elements in his country. Ala released at a news conference an official summary of a note delivered by his Government at Tehran to the Russian embassy there last Saturday asking the Russians to let Iranian Army and constabulary units go into the troubled northwestern area and restore peace. The area is part of the zone of occupation of Soviet forces in Iran.

"Should the Iranian Government not succeed in preventing unfortunate incidents owing to the lack of freedom of movement of its armed forces," the Iranian Note said. "it will have the right of imputing responsibility for the failure to the Soviet military authorities."

The note also declared that disastrous consequences might ensue if the situation in the disturbed area is not soon brought under control.

The note set forth the Iranian version of the uprising in Azerbaijan, which was attributed to "a number of Kurds" who possess arms and ammunition and "a printing machine and a lot of newsprint" obtained from Russia."

Ala has conferred with Secretary of State Byrnes. Holding his first news conference today, the Ambassador said: "We are very hopeful that the United States with its moral ideas and its high principles will use its influence at Moscow and in any conferences among the Big Three Powers to see that right and justice are done in Iran."

"Izvestia" Cries "Slander"

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—"Izvestia" today blamed police and "organized reactionary landowners" for disorders in the northern Iranian province of Azerbaijan, and declared reports that Russian trucks had supplied arms to separatists there were "slanderous."

The government newspaper said events in Azerbaijan were "artificially inflamed," and that what really took place was a movement by the landlords against recent meetings and elections sponsored by all classes of Iranians.

It accused British news sources of giving undue emphasis to the Azerbaijan disturbances in an effort to distract attention from troubles of "really large scale" in Palestine, Indonesia and Egypt, and to try to unload the responsibilities for Iranian disturbances on the Russians.

"Izvestia" said local police groups inspired by the landowners, who foresaw threats to "their rule of privilege," were taking part against Democratic groups described as representative of the masses. It said great success was won in the elections by Democrats who are trying to "secure elementary democratic rights, the necessary prerequisites of national development, and raising of the local Azerbaijan population into the framework of the Iranian state."

Denies Separatist Movement

The editorial denied this was a separatist movement.

"In separate districts," said "Izvestia," "as, for instance, Sorab and Myan, the matter reached the point of open, armed attacks of police and organized reactionary landowners of the Black Hundred group on more active participants in the Democratic movement. All this resulted in the series of incidents.

"This was enough for some organs of the foreign press, Reuters especially, to represent events in northern Iran in quite a distorted fashion. During recent days the London radio often stated that in northern Iran a separatists' uprising had begun, and that battles were occurring there with police.

"In this fashion, all kinds of slanderous versions and fictions are spread about Russian trucks supplying the local population with rifles and machine-guns, and many other kinds of fables, having as their real aim an effort to conceal the actual character of democratic elections to these local organs of self-administration in northern Iran, and unloading responsibility for events on Russians."

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BRITISH BOMBERS HIT INDONESIANS

Planes Pound at Troops Driving Wedge Between Two Indian Forces.

Morton

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 20.—(AP) British Thunderbolts blasted Indonesian positions at Semarang in central Java with 500-pound bombs today, and renewed fighting in Batavia killed or wounded 20 persons.

The planes pounded at Nationalists who drove a wedge between two Indian forces in Semarang. British headquarters declared the bombing was successful and that advancing ground forces were meeting "little resistance."

Troops Edge Forward

Other British Indian troops edged forward in the 11th day of battle at Soerabaja naval base despite Indonesian artillery and mortar fire, and scored a 800-yard advance in one sector.

(In Holland, Queen Wilhelmina declared her government would seek swift convocation of a kingdom-wide conference to establish a Netherlands Commonwealth based on local autonomy.)

The planes over Semarang bombed roadblocks and a large concrete building which had been converted into a strong point after the RAF dropped 10,000 leaflets giving the populace a 90-minute notice to evacuate.

During the night the British repelled a strong Indonesian force which attempted to seize British headquarters in Semarang. The Indonesians were dispersed by mortar fire after losing 50 killed, 50 wounded and 150 captured, the British said.

The fighting in Batavia appeared the most widespread yet experienced in the capital. From Koenigsplein, central square of the city, gunfire could be heard in almost every direction. Men, women and children dashed about seeking cover.

British, Dutch and Indonesian cars and trucks, bristling with weapons, raced through the streets. The British and Dutch hastily threw up roadblocks.

Clashes were reported in widely scattered sectors, including the Menten road area, the Padjagalan area, the Meester Corneliur district, the dock area, the south end and around the railway station.

In the south end British Mahrattas shot seven Indonesians and captured 36. In the dock area all vehicles travelling on the Tandjong Prok road were fired at. In the central area of Batavia a grenade wounded an officer and five soldiers in a British truck. In the north sector of the city Seaforth Highlanders shot three looters.

Attempting to halt disorders in the capital, the unrecognized Indonesian government announced it was concentrating its peace preservation corps (TKR) in areas surrounding Batavia. It issued an appeal to the Indonesian people to place full confidence in the TKR and to refrain from taking individual action "which would only harm our cause."

Describing the fighting in Soerabaja, a British statement said Indonesian shelling and sniping was "fairly heavy".

The chief British gain was along the west bank of the Kali river where Indian troops moved forward about 800 yards, overrunning most of the Kawahan sector south of the government building.

The British shelled Indonesian machine gun positions at the important railway crossing near the British-held Emma school. Sniper fire was persistent there.

Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies, returned from a two-day visit to Soerabaja and commended British troops for the "patience, skill and gallantry" which they displayed "in their methodical advance to clean up the city and rescue the internees."

The British said that 33 guns, 10 mortars, eight tanks, one armored car, 63 armored carriers, 70 trucks and 830 rifles had been captured from the Indonesians so far.

tion, were pouring into the capital by train. Allied authorities had lost control of the railway stations.

The action about Semarang was the first aerial offensive against the city in the current fighting.

The Indonesians had barricaded themselves across three roads which formed the only contact between two Indian forces which were attempting to link up against stiff resistance.

Leaflets Warn Civilians.

After an overnight staff conference, the British dropped 10,000 leaflets on the town, warning the people to leave before the R. A. F. struck. They were given ninety minutes notice.

The British officially expressed anxiety over the situation in Semarang. A crowd which threatened British headquarters sustained fifty casualties when it was dispersed by mortar fire yesterday, and total Indonesian casualties in the district were put at fifty killed, fifty wounded and 150 captured.

In Soerabaja, the Indonesians have stepped up their shelling of British Indian positions, and in Bandoeng, Java's summer capital, the situation was reported more tense.

Japanese still are being used in Bandoeng for police purposes.

Four Reported Slain

Two Dutchmen and two Dutch women were reported to have been slain by Indonesians on the outskirts of Bandoeng.

At Soerabaja, a British official statement said, shelling and sniping by the Indonesians was "fairly heavy."

R. A. F. Bombs Roads in Java

Morton

Tries to Clear Blockades Between Indian Forces—Fighting Flares in Batavia.

Batavia, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Indonesian-held roadways into Semarang were bombed by six R. A. F. Thunderbolts today, and fighting between native and Allied forces broke out in several sections of Batavia.

The official Netherlands news agency Aneta reported that authorities expressed belief that a considerable number of young Indonesians belonging to the Permuda, an organization armed by the Japanese during the occupa-

The statement said "our positions in the center of the town are being shelled, apparently at close range."

In the Menteng road area of Batavia, Indonesians were engaged by Dutch troops and a strong British patrol was sent out. The firing died down after the British arrived.

"Peace Army" Deployed

The unrecognized Indonesian government announced it was concentrating its peace preservation army in areas surrounding Batavia in an attempt to keep order in the capital, after a series of outbreaks was reported.

At the same time it appealed to the Indonesian people to put every confidence in the T.K.R. (Peace Preservation Corps) and to refrain from taking individual action "which would only harm our cause."

Queen Speaks on Java.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina told the Provisional Dutch Parliament today that "we do not plan any act of revenge" for the native uprising in Java, "nor the establishment of colonial domination" in Indonesia.

Speaking from the throne at the opening session of Parliament, the Queen added, however:

"We remain convinced that only the unity of our people here and overseas offers a guaranty for harmonious development, security and the lasting welfare of all."

GI's In India May Stay

New Delhi, Nov. 20 (AP)—United States Army authorities said today that 32,000 American troops may remain in India until Washington decides on the disposition of large quantities of movable United States property in the India-Burma theater.

FACTIONS RACE IN MANCHURIA

Press Reports Say Communists Have Entered Capital

Chungking, Nov. 20 (AP)—Chinese Communists and Nationalist forces raced today for strategic positions within Manchuria, said press reports which indicated the Communists were in the lead of the contest with entry into Changchun, capital of the huge territory.

Unofficial reports said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government and Soviet officials would soon open a new conference in Moscow or Chungking on the critical situation in Manchuria.

Four thousand Chinese Communist troops have entered Changchun, the *China Times* said. The newspaper made no mention as to whether Russian forces had evacuated the city.

Airfield Seizure Reported

Unconfirmed reports earlier had said the Chinese Reds had seized airfields at Changchun and other Manchurian cities.

Nationalist troops, exploiting last week's break through the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan, drove 23 miles through faint opposition to occupy Suichung, on the Tientsin-Mukden railroad, 190 miles southwest of Mukden, the *China Times* reported.

But at Suichung, the Nationalists still were nearly 400 miles from Changchun, and had 65 miles more to go to the rail-junction city of Chinsien, where Communists have predicted the first big battle for the control of Manchuria will be fought.

The Communists have declared that Nationalist troops making the drive into Manchuria were American-armed and equipped, but Tientsin reports said the fighters were handicapped with warm-weather clothing while fighting in a country already turned bitterly cold.

Said To Set Conditions

The unconfirmed reports of the pending Nationalist-Russian conference said the Soviet had advanced twenty conditions which Chiang's government must meet before the Russians would permit Nationalist troops to be flown into Manchuria, removing the necessity for an overland drive.

Supplementing its demands for withdrawal of American army and Marine forces in China, the *New China Daily News*, Communist publication, charged that the United States is converting the country into an "American colony."

The newspaper asserted that patriotic Chinese were angered at the presence of the Americans, and likened the United States policy to the imperialism of European powers in Asia and the East Indies.

CHINESE REDS ARE REPORTED IN CHANGCHUN

4000 Communists Said to Have Entered Capital of Manchuria.

NATIONALISTS DRIVING NORTH

Moosa

Chiang's Troops Believed on the Loose After Breaking Line at Great Wall.

Chungking, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Chinese communist troops were reported invading Manchuria's capital in force today in a race with rival Nationalist soldiers, already thirty-five miles inside industrial territory after a breakthrough in the south.

The China Times declared that 4,000 communist troops had entered Chamgchun, but failed to say whether Russian occupation forces still were in the city. The Times also asserted without confirmation elsewhere that new conferences between China and Russia on the tense Manchurian situation would begin soon, either in Moscow or Chungking.

Unofficial reports in Chungking said the Russians had laid down twenty conditions which the Nationalists must meet before being allowed to fly troops into Manchuria, making an overland drive necessary.

Drive Well Under Way.

Chungking newspapers asserted this drive already was well under way, with Nationalist troops racing twenty-three miles almost unopposed beyond positions a dozen miles inside Manchuria to within 190 miles of the great industrial city of Mukden.

With these well-equipped, American-trained troops apparently on the loose after having broken through the Chinese Communist line along the Great Wall, the Communist press leveled new charges at the United States. The United States is converting China into "an American colony," the Communist New China Daily News charged.

The activities of the American forces have enraged all patriotic Chinese, the newspaper asserted. It compared it with the "imperialism" of the British in India, French in Indo-China and the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies. Noticeably, the criticism was issued swiftly after the other Chungking papers had reported the overnight Nationalist advance along the Tientsin-Mukden railroad.

Nationalists in Suichung.

The Nationalists occupied the railroad town of Suichung, thirty-five miles northeast of Shanhaikwan, where they had sprung the Communist defenses. The advance followed by a day Communist admission that the Nationalists were twelve miles up the railroad and had expanded their southern beachhead to thirty miles, taking the town of Funing.

Occupation of Suichung brought the Nationalists to within sixty-five miles of Chinhsien. A Communist spokesman here asserted that the Nationalist approach to Chinhsien, where the railroad branches out in three directions into interior Manchuria, would see the "first big battle" for control of Manchuria.

Central Government leaders were worried by reports the Communist forces had occupied practically all air fields which had been held by the Russians in southern Manchuria.

Chinese Red Killings Charged

CHUNGKING, Nov. 20 (AP)—An official Government statement charged today that Communists executed without trial seventy civil administrators at Hwaian, in the southern part of the Inner Mongolian Province of Chahar, on Oct. 10.

FLARE-UP IN INDO-CHINA

Nationalists Active Along Highway Northwest of Saigon

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 20 (AP)—Viet Minh [Nationalist party] activity has flared along the Go Dau Ha road, running northwest out of Saigon, and Annamese attacked a French convoy

near Cucha, an Allied statement said today.

It reported that mopping up was progressing satisfactorily in the Cholon - Gocong - Mytho triangle south of Saigon, and it said that the Viet Minh's efforts to organize widespread guerrilla activity had been fruitless.

Rubber For U.S. Use Loaded In Indo-China

Saigon, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States Isthmian Line freighter Red Rover is preparing a load of the first postwar cargo of rubber out of Indo-China for American consumption.

The ship will take 8,000 of 15,000 tons initially allocated to the United States while another 15,000 tons will be taken to France as soon as possible. Britain is relying upon Malayan stocks immediately.

The latest official estimates place the Indo-China rubber stocks at 100,070 tons with 48,000 in French hands at Saigon. The remainder is in an area held or threatened by the Annamites.

Korean Group Assails Pro-Jap Jobholders

Robt Myers

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 20 (AP)—Cries of "throw out the pro-Japanese" Koreans from this country's government and political life were raised today at the meeting of the central committee of the controversial people's republic.

Thousands of Koreans were unable to get into the church to watch delegates from both the northern part of Korea occupied by the Russians, and the American-occupied southern section start their three-day meeting.

Woon Heung Lyuh, 60-year-old patriot and one-time Japanese prisoner, was elected chairman of the committee. Notably absent were representatives of the arch-rightists' democratic party, which is small in numbers but powerful in wealth. Dr. Syngman Rhee, former president of the Korean "provisional" government, also was absent.

GEN. YAMASHITA TO OPEN DEFENSE AT TRIAL TODAY

Schedler

Manila, *Wednesday*, Nov. 12 (AP). Col. Harry Clarke, chief defense counsel today assaile dthe motives of prosecution witnesses Joachin Galang and Narciso Lupas as he opened the defense of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, on trial for his life accused of condoning wholesale atrocities by the Japanese troops.

Clarke produced letters which he said showed both had offered to assist American (prosecution) authorities if they were given consideration of their own cases and safe conduct out of the Philippines. Both Galang and Lupas face trial in Philippine courts as collaborationists.

Clarke said he would show that Yamashita never gave his consent for, nor ordered, atrocities and that communications were poor and he could not reach certain areas readily. The defense then called Lieut. Gen. Akira Muto, Yamashita's chief of staff.

Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, on trial for his life as an alleged war criminal, showed great composure and even smiled as the prosecution ended its case against him today and the military court rejected a defense motion for acquittal.

However, the five American generals, who have heard more than 200 witnesses tell of Japanese atrocities Yamashita is accused of having permitted, displayed considerable impatience over the time consumed by the trial—now in its third week.

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, presiding officer of the court, granted with evident reluctance a delay until tomorrow for the opening of Yamashita's defense.

He added that in his opinion too many members of Yamashita's legal staff spent their time in the courtroom, and that some of them might well be used in outside preparatory work likely to expedite the proceedings.

Yamashita meanwhile sought information on a matter that had been puzzling him.

"Who," he asked his defense counsel, "Is this fellow Jackson?"

Bewildered at first by the question, defense attorneys finally figured out that Yamashita had misunderstood their oft-shouted word "Objection!"

Colonel Harry Clarke, chief defense council, declined to say how many defense witnesses he would call. His only estimate of the time the defense might consume was "three days to three weeks."

In addition to calling more than 200 witnesses, the prosecution used more than 400 exhibits and scores of documents, pictures and translations.

The defense plans to show at least one picture, "Combat Bulletin 44," showing the battle for Manila as filmed by Official Signal Corps cameramen.

Yamashita's Plea Denied

Schedler

Manila, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, defeated in his latest attempt to escape death as a war criminal, must begin his defense tomorrow.

Yamashita appeared composed and once smiled broadly today, although his pleas for a "not-guilty" verdict and for a delay in presentation of his defense both were denied by the United States military commission trying him.

Speedup Urged

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, president of the military commission, reminded Col. Harry Clarke, chief defense counsel, that several times he had requested both defense and prosecution to expedite the 3-week-old proceedings.

"The commission will grant a continuance only for the most urgent need," Reynolds said. He added that he believed only one or two members of Yamashita's defense counsel were needed in the courtroom and could see no reason why others were not used on outside tasks.

Not Prepared

Immediately after denying the defense motion to end the trial on Clarke's contention that the prosecution evidence was "hearsay and opinion," Reynolds asked the defender if he were prepared to make his opening statement. It was with evident reluctance that a delay until tomorrow was granted when Clarke replied: "No."

Clarke declined to say how many defense witnesses would be used, or to give a hint as to their identity. He estimated the defense would require "three days to three weeks"—depending on the extent of cross-examination by the prosecutor, Major Robert M. Kerr.

Prosecution's Effort

The prosecution used 18 days to present more than 200 witnesses and more than 400 exhibits and scores of documents, pictures and translations. Also at two night sessions it presented a Japanese propaganda film, "Orders from Tokyo," and motion pictures of survivors of the Palawan island massacre.

The defense obtained permission to show a picture, "Combat Bu[lletin] 44," showing the battle for M[anila] and taken from official Signal Co[rps] film.

In pleading for dismissal of the charges against Yamashita—who is accused of permitting countless atrocities by troops of his Philippine command—Clarke argued that only two witnesses, both accused as collaborationists, had even remotely linked Yamashita with the horrors described daily by other witnesses.

'Who's Jackson?' Asks Yamashita at Trial

MANILA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Out of all the languages and dialects — at least ten — used at Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita's war crimes trial, the general's ear caught one word which persistently puzzled him.

Today he asked surprised defense counsel, "Who's this fellow 'Jackson'?"

Momentarily stumped, defense attorneys figured out that Yamashita had misunderstood their oft-shouted "Objection!"

MATSUOKA TELLS OF PEACE EFFORTS

Says He Tried To Negotiate U.S. Neutrality Pact

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Nov. 21 (AP)—Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, was quoted in an interview with the newspaper *Asahi* today as saying he had intended to attempt to conclude a neutrality pact with the United States before the war, but the project failed with downfall of Premier Fumimaro Konoye's Cabinet in October, 1941.

"War with the United States was utterly unthinkable, but it was fate," *Asahi* quoted Matsuoka in a bedside interview at his Aizome village home in Nagano prefecture.

"Already Doomed"

"I understand I am wanted at Sugamo prison, but I can hardly walk one block due to hardening of my entire body. I am 65 and consider that I already am doomed."

Matsuoka's eldest son said yesterday he was going to see his father to notify him of General MacArthur's arrest order and to determine if he was able to face arrest. The son said Matsuoka was suffering from tuberculosis.

"I concluded the tripartite (Japan-Germany-Italy) treaty with the idea it would lead Japan to peace," the former minister said. "Accordingly, after conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact I intended to go to the United States and conclude a peace pact with that country and talked about it with Konoye. But I lost the chance to do so when the Konoye Cabinet collapsed."

Hirohito's Funds Frozen

Emperor Hirohito's household assets were frozen and all imperial transactions blocked yesterday by order of General MacArthur.

As the occupation command thus extended its control over the Imperial fortunes another of the Mikado's erstwhile war lords chose death rather than arrest and trial as an accused war criminal.

He was Baron Gen. Shigeru Honjo, raised to the nobility by Hirohito for his part in the conquest of Manchuria. He carried out the traditional h a r a - k i r i ceremony, slashing his stomach crosswise and then cutting his throat as he faced toward the palace. The baron's secretary found the body, lying in a pool of blood in his office.

Tenth among Hirohito's prominent war leaders to die by his own hand since the Empire's disastrous defeat, Honjo left a letter saying "I cannot endure as a soldier of our country to appear before a court of Allied powers."

Tojo Trial Nears

Supreme headquarters attorneys meanwhile rushed preparations for the war crimes trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and announced it might begin within a fortnight.

The order freezing Hirohito's assets—involving Imperial holdings worth hundreds of millions of dollars—coincided with a report by MacArthur's national resources section stressing that revival of Japan's once-flourishing export trade must wait until the threat of starvation had been removed at home and the rebuilding of devastated areas commenced.

The report said tea and silk production is not likely to be increased to exportable proportions as long as food shortages keep the price of rice and other staple crops high.

The freezing of Imperial assets affects not only Hirohito personal but 67 other persons in 15 family groups affiliated with the Imperial household. The order forbids the granting of Imperial gifts of money or property and requires Allied approval of the household's 1946 budget.

Allied headquarters said the order for a certified inventory of the Imperial household's assets was intended to eliminate the "auro of secrecy" heretofore surrounding financial operations of the Emperor's family.

HonjoEndsLife To Escape Trial As War Culprit

Commits Harakiri 24 Hours After Arrest Is Ordered as Leader in Manchuria

Bridges

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP).—Baron General Shigeru Honjo, accused war criminal and reputed ringleader in the conquest of Manchuria, committed harakiri today less than twenty-four hours after he was ordered arrested.

The baron was lying on his right side in a pool of blood in his office at the former Japenese War College when Allied reporters and photographers arrived. The hilt of his ceremonial sword was thrust up from the sheet which partly covered the body. A small cup containing tea dregs was beside the body.

The old-line officer performed the Japanese harakiri ritual by slashing his stomach cross-wise, then cutting his throat. But instead of the ritualisic kimono, Honjo wore his army uniform. His upthrust boots were highly polished.

Honjo, one of eleven war leaders of the past imperialistic decade ordered imprisoned yesterday, died shortly after his secretary found his body on his office floor.

"I cannot endure as a soldier of our country to appear before a court of Allied powers," Honjo said in a letter written shortly before he killed himself.

"No Way To Apologize"

"I find no way of apologizing to his Majesty and the people for bringing my nation to such a miserable state of affairs. . . .

"I, therefore, have decided to seek death."

The letter, addressed to his secretary, Kawamura, said it was Honjo's desire that his eldest son, Kazou, not succeed to his title of baron.

The retired general, who was serving as president of the Organization for Relief of Demobilized Soldiers, had gone to his office early this morning as usual although the organization had been ordered abolished by MacArthur.

Reads Of Order In Paper

The 69-year-old Honjo's eldest son said his father learned of the arrest order only when he read a newspaper and he feared he would be tried as a war criminal.

"Upon reading it he felt full responsibility," the son said. "He told us he would go to court and express his beliefs. . . . There were no signs that he contemplated suicide."

Honjo's Tokyo home burned in the May 25 air-raid. The General since had lived in an air-raid shelter in his garden.

Commands Kwangtung Army

Most of Honjo's military career was devoted to the Kwantung Army push northward along the Asiatic continent. He served as captain in the Russo-Japanese war and later as regimental commander in the Siberian occupation. He became commander of the Kwantung Army in 1931 with the rank of lieutenant general.

The Manchurian incident exploded under his command and he was considered the major planner and executioner of the entire imperialistic scheme, which was conducted independent of Tokyo.

Minami Not Advised

Gen. Jiro Minami, once known as the brains of the militaristic clique, said he was not advised in advance by Honjo of the Manchurian action although he (Minami) was War Minister at the time.

After leaving the Kwantung command, Honjo became chief aide de camp to the Emperor and was created a baron. He received the nation's highest decoration in 1935. He retired from his aide's position and from active military service in 1936.

In IRRA

However, he reappeared in 1944 in connection with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a totalitarian control scheme originated and perfected by the Kwantung war lords in Manchuria.

Honjo performed the ceremonial disembowelment in the "regular and respectable" manner, said Maj. Gen. Matsutoshi Miyano of the demobilized soldiers' general bureau. "He knelt and died facing the Imperial Palace."

30.24 — 31769

7 Flyers' Bodies Found In Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 20 (AP)—Belated attempts by the Japanese to cover up the cold and casual manner in which some Americans were buried in Japan were disclosed today when the bodies of seven American B-29 crewmen were located here.

Grave registration officials were told there were nine bodies on the grounds of Tjurnji Temple on the outskirts of Tokyo. After a search a large mound was found topped by a marker with a newly constructed fence around it.

Bodies 6 Feet Away

The bodies were 6 feet from where the mound was put up and the markers constructed.

American officers who supervised the removal of the bodies quoted one Japanese grave digger as saying: "If I had known we were going to lose the war, I would have given a better burial."

Identification of the seven flyers, shot down April 14, was impossible.

GI Honor For Kay Kyser

Tokyo, Nov. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William Chase, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division, has conferred the title of honorary professor of music" upon Kay Kyser, American bandmaster, at a GI College scheduled to open at Osaka Military Academy November 27.

Two Generals Get New Command

Kobe, Nov. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson today turned over command of the 33d Division to Brig. Gen. W. G. Skelton and assumed command of the 10th Corps in Japan.

1700 VEHICLES FUELED A DAY

Yokohama, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—A gasoline station which pumps 80,000 gallons of fuel a day into 1,700 vehicles has been established on the Tokyo-Yokohama road. The station, believed to be the largest in the Pacific, is operated by the 4,298th Quartermaster Company.

Gen. Kramer Gets Medal

Yokohama, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding duty in the European theater has been awarded Maj. Gen. H. F. Kramer, of Lincoln, Neb., by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the United States 8th Army. Kramer is commander of the 97th Division.

Radiophone Service To Manila Readied

Manila, Nov. 20 (AP)—Public radiophone service between Manila and the United States will be resumed before the end of the year.

The service has been suspended since the beginning of the war.

H. P. Mahoney, Chicago, manager of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, in announcing the resumption, also said local service on a very limited basis will be available as soon as the Army relinquishes the firm's remaining facilities.

The Japanees destroyed the city's two largest automatic exchanges last February.

3 Filipinos Killed in Ambush

MANILA, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Manila Chronicle reported today that three Filipino soldiers had been killed and two wounded last Saturday night when Japanese stragglers ambushed a truck near Bagabag in northern Luzon. Two other Filipino soldiers are missing. The Military Police Command said that patrols from a Philipinne regiment had been sent into the wild jungle area, where 1,700 Japanese are believed still at large.

TRUMAN NAMES SUCCESSORS TO MARSHALL, KING

Eisenhower Will Take Over as Army Chief of Staff Immediately.

OTHERS TO RETIRE

Nimitz to Take Chief of Naval Operations Post After Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) President Truman today designated General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to head the Army and Navy.

Eisenhower succeeds General George C. Marshall as Army Chief of Staff immediately. His nomination was sent to the Senate where confirmation appeared certain—all congressmen who commented praised the apponitment. Meanwhile he will serve as acting chief of staff.

Nimitz to Return to Pacific

Nimitz will replace Admiral Ernest J. King as chief of naval operations after Christmas. Meanwhile Nimitz will return to his Pacific command.

General Joseph T. McNarney, who commanded U.S. forces in the Mediterranean theater, succeeds Eisenhower as commander of U. S. Forces in the European theater, commander-in-chief of the U. S. occupation forces in Germany and U. S. representative on the Allied Control Council for Germany. The formerly separate European and Mediterranean theaters will be combined next month.

Admiral Raymond E. Spruance, commander of the Fifth fleet, will step up to Nimitz' place as naval commander-in-chief in the Pacific.

King had the tilte of commander-in-chief of the U. S. fleet as well as chief of naval operations but the former title was abolished about two months ago in a departmental reorganization.

Both Marshall and King asked to retire immediately after the Japanese surrender, Mr. Truman reported, but he found himself unable to let them go earlier.

Arnold, Somervell to Retire

General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, and General Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service forces, also have asked to retire, the President said in response to a question, but their request has not been granted.

A reporter commented that in Eisenhower and Nimitz, the President had Army and Navy commanders who differed on the proposal pending in Congress to unify the armed forces. (Eisenhower strongly favors the merger. Nimitz originally favored it but testified last week that he had altered his view.)

Mr. Truman replied that he shortly would have something to say himself on the matter and forecast with a smile that the service chiefs would then find themselves in the same boat. It was indicated that this would be a message to Congress.

Mr. Truman stood behind his desk and read a typewritten announcement of the Army changes, then announced the Navy shifts, on which he had no prepared statement. This apparently was all he had called the news conference to hear.

But a reporter then asked him whether, in view of reports "that we are going to have peace and that we are not going to have peace," he could give a "message that would be a beacon - - -". The question trailed off uncompleted.

If the reporter would finish the question, Mr. Truman said, he would answer it.

"- - - Something to shoot at," was the reporter's conclusion.

Amid laughter, the President said his conferences on the atomic bomb last week with Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada were not something to shoot at but something for permanent peace.

He said he thought the conference had taken the first step necessary for insuring peace—this was to establish confidence among the governments of the world.

The chief executive next expressed the opinion that every country right now was trying to meet its domestic troubles and that consequenlty the nations were not working as hard on international problems as they would later.

It was then that he said, with an emphatic gesture, that we would have permanent peace.

No Mention of Russia

Throughout the discussion there was no specific mention of Russia or any other foreign country.

One reporter wanted to know whether the U. S. still was making atomic bombs.

Yes, we are, was the President's reply.

"What for?" asked another.

For experimental purposes, was the succinct answer.

The President added, in response to another question, that the program called for the United Nations conference meeting in January to set up the commission for studying atomic bomb controls which the President and the two prime ministers proposed.

There were only two other subjects on which questions were posed.

Was there "any indication" that the President might intervene in the Detroit automobile strike situation? The answer was merely no.

Did he think the residents of the District of Columbia should have the right to vote. Of course, he believed every citizen ought to have the right to vote, including the citizens of the District of Columbia.

UNITY IS URGED BY EISENHOWER IN LEGION TALK

Need Of Universal Military Training Also Stressed Before Veterans

Chicago, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army's new acting chief of staff, told the American Legion tonight he favored unified control of the nation's fighting forces and a universal military training program with a minimum of one year's instruction.

The General's speech at the national commander's banquet climaxed a day in which Eisenhower practically took over the third day of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Legion.

Earlier the supreme commander of Allied forces in the European theater had received the Legion's distinguished service medal from National Commander Edward Scheiberling after a tumultuous welcome in the convention hall that brought tears to the eyes of the recipient.

Most Important Speech

Tonight, General Eisenhower delivered, in an overflowing ballroom of the Palmer House, the address which he had previously announced would be "the most important of my career."

In his address Eisenhower emphasized "the priceless battlefield value of training," and asserted "this value has persisted during all the wars of history."

And then, turning to the controversial issue of unification of the War and Navy departments, Eisenhower declared, "a strong America is a trained and integrated America."

Unified Control At Top

"Nowhere is that integration more necessary than in our armed forces. We must no think, primarily, in terms of ground forces, naval forces, air forces. We must think in terms of co-ordinated action.

"Every consideration of efficiency, economy and progress in research demands the closest possible unity among all our fighting forces, all the way from the top to the bottom," he said. "This great and necessary purpose, I believe can be best achieved by unified control at the top."

At previous sessions of the Legion convention top naval officials, Admiral Ernest King and Admiral Chester Nimitz had voiced opposition to the proposed merger.

Eisenhower's Address

General Eisenhower's address follows:

For any soldier there is always a feeling of special satisfaction in receiving a summons to appear as an honored guest before a convocation of his own country's fighting men. Among all those that have worn their country's uniform in past wars there unfailingly exists a bond, a union, that can scarcely be felt by anyone that is not of that band. Moreover, that feeling of brotherhood makes no particular note of the element in which the service of the individual was rendered, land, sea or air.

It appears that the warrior who has returned to ways of peace automatically responds to the truism that a country's defenders are—and should be—one. Consequently, I have a special pride and high sense of distinction in the honors accorded me today by this great Legion. Those honors I accept as a tribute to the services of 3,000,000 American fighting men that contributed so decisively to the defeat of Hitler and his hordes.

Associated with those Americans in a single Allied command were soldiers of other nations—the majority from the British Empire and large numbers from France. It is therefore particularly gratifying to me that there have appeared before this convention military representatives of those two great peoples, two men who served intimately with me in the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Tribute To Tedder

This happy circumstance gives me opportunity to pay tribute here to Sir Arthur Tedder, marshal of the Royal Air Force and my deputy during all the operations in northwest Europe. A gallant leader and one of the finest airmen of the world, he was in every sense a true ally and a worthy representative of his country and of the more than 1,000,000 British Emnire fighting men of all arms that marched shoulder to shoulder with the Americans through eleven months of bitter campaigning from the Normandy beachhead to final junction with the great Red Army in the heart of Germany.

Every American that served with me in Europe is proud to pay tribute to Sir Arthur Tedder and General Koenig, and to the fighting forces of their two countries. In equal measure we are proud of the magnificent work done by the Red Army and by the allied forces that battled the long and tortuous way up the Italian peninsula to be present in the last few weeks in the final roundup of the once invincible *Wehrmacht* and *Luftwaffe*.

Some members of that American expeditionary force of World War II are undoubtedly here today. Others of you are the fathers and older friends of the men who so courageously, loyally and successfully carried out the tasks that it was my responsibility to place before them in Europe. But whether of this war or of the one waged with equally brilliant results by the former generation, all of you here have special knowledge of things that our country must clearly understand and cannot afford to forget.

Have Experienced Tests

You have seen battle and you have experienced the tests it places upon man's moral and physical endurance, upon his skill and upon his ability to follow and to lead.

You understand, more than others, the indispensable requirement of teamwork upon the battlefield, and you have seen the costs of disintegration, when the power derived from complete confidence in the union of the team disappears in the disorganization of purely individual action. In short, you understand and can bear witness to the priceless battlefield value of training. This value has persisted during all wars of history.

A question is: Does it still prevail?

We have just entered upon a scientific age which, in its most fearsome aspects, contains unimaginable threats for civilization. It may be possible that the time will come when the age-old virtues of physical and moral stamina, of courage, of patriotism, and of readiness for self-sacrifice will be meaningless to the nation's preservation. Conceivably—we are told—the day may come when any nation, no matter how small, if guided by perverted thinking, may suddenly unleash upon us or any other, destructive forces against which we would

be powerless to defend ourselves.

No Limit To Destruction

There is implied no limit to the capacity of science to reach the maximum in destructive effect unless that limit be found in the destruction of man himself. When the day of that capability comes, if it does, the only hope for the world as we know it will be complete spiritual regeneration, a strengthening of moral fiber that will place upon all men self-imposed determination to respect the rights of others.

To struggle toward the development of that world spirit is one of the noblest and most necessary efforts to which a man can devote himself. But to participate in that struggle does not, of itself, meet the requirements of today.

Three thousand years of recorded history lie behind us to prove that neither will the day of international order, nor that of complete spiritual regeneration, come suddenly and instantly.

A thousand practical considerations always assure that the old gives way only gradually to the new! Although man has recoiled in fear from the introduction of gun powder and, later, explosives of multiplied power, although he has trembled at the advent of the big bomber, of the submarine, the tank and pilotless missiles capable of reaching across hundreds of miles of distance, he has not yet been able to resolve his deep political and economic issues without recourse to violence.

Neither has he sufficiently progressed in the development of moral and spiritual values as to compel him to adhere consistently to the principles inherent in his great historic religion.

Possibilities Are Terrifying

We come then to this: we dwell in a world in which the possibilities of destruction are so great as to terrify peoples everywhere. Yet we must still acknowledge human weaknesses within ourselves and others. It is with this world that we must now concern ourselves, even as we reach toward and strive for a better one.

I see no incompatability between enlisting ourselves under the banner of peace based upon international co-operation and common appreciation of human value on the one hand and, on the other, the effort to make certain that our beloved country shall not become the victim of predatory force.

It is idle to say that our nation can never be endangered. Pearl Harbor should have effectively dispelled that delusion. It is equally idle to say that reasonable preparation to care for ourselves constitutes unwarranted suspicion of those who have been and whom we are glad to class as friends. We call war an emergency, and it is just that. Like all emergencies, it usually comes, at least to us, unexpectedly and from quarters that are not revealed until too late.

From the time that Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 up until the moment when we were attacked in 1941, we had a few farseeing statesmen that constantly pointed out to us the danger of building up in Asia and Europe to ourselves and to our way of living.

Unprepared At Pearl Harbor

Because we entertained no thought of aggressive war it was difficult indeed for us to ascribe to any other such a motive. And though, eventually, we became sufficiently alarmed to undertake increased measures of preparation, Pearl Harbor day found us with a pitifully small air force, an inadequate fleet, and a poorly equipped and badly trained army.

To be strong nationally is not a sin, it is a necessity! We must be strong first to defend ourselves; secondly, to give the necessary dignity and influence to the words of our leaders as they labor to perfect machinery by which the world may settle its difficulties legally and peaceably, rather than illegally and by force. A weakling, particularly a rich and opulent weakling, seeking peaceable solution of a difficulty, is apt to invite contempt; but the same plea from the strong is listened to most respectfully.

We, as soldiers and veterans, bear the conviction that, given the latest and plentiful equipment, strength still springs from unity, from stamina, from teamwork and from perfected technique. These result from training! And training requires time! The minimum is a year!

Value Of Training

With your knowledge of the difference between trained and untrained men in battle, what greater boon, what greater privilege could be given to all our young men than a degree of training which in emergency will allow them quickly to be integrated into the forces that may have to stand between our country and a thousand Buchenwalds? Even though we should become the victims of sudden and devastating raids, does anyone imagine that America would abjectly sue for peace at the price of surrendering the traditions of free life that have made her great?

Moreover, does anyone imagine that, even under these conditions, trained and disciplined men, ready to fight the conflagrations, to rescue the wounded and to rally instantly behind their leaders, would not be more valuable than an equal number of equally brave and courageous men that had no modicum of training?

A reasonable period of peacetime experience in teamwork, in the development of mutual confidence, in prefected technique of weapons, and in coming to comprehend the leadership and organization that are inherent in intelligent military instruction, would provide for our young men an opportunity they deserve, and would do much to give our nation justified confidence in the matter of national security.

We are still congratulating ourselves and giving thanks to the Almighty for the great victories that this year have crowned our efforts in both hemispheres. Yet let us not forget the circumstances of the early months of that war. From December 7, 1941, it was eight months before we made our first relatively small countermove, in the bitter Guadalcanal campaign of the Western Pacific. It was eleven months before we attacked with our first few divisions in North Africa, and these, because of the circumstances of that year, were only sketchily trained.

It was almost exactly two and one half years from the day the Japs treacherously attacked us, before we made our decisive move in Europe to cross the Channel. And it was several months more before we became strong enough in the Pacific to move definitely against the Philippines. The time we needed was gained for us by the courage of the British Empire, the sacrifices of Russia, and the vastness of the Pacific Ocean and the selfless devotion of the initially few American soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen in the Pacific theater.

Thus in two world wars we have been dependent upon friends to protect us while we, over a period of many months, devoted feverish attention to repairing the woeful state of unpreparedness in which the outbreak of hostilities found us.

Let us now resolve to be reasonably forehanded in this matter, so far as it is possible for a peaceful citizenry to be.

None Fear Strong America

There is another aspect to this question that deserves attention. Based upon numberless contacts with many people of other nations, I hold the conviction that no other country fears a strong America, no decent preparations of our own will be regarded suspiciously by others, because we are trusted. Indeed, I am convinced that others would interpret any return of ours to our former levels of unpreparedness as an intention to return to what we thought was isolation.

They view with concern what they regard as our unseemly haste in disintegration of the mighty forces that did so much to bring Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito to their deaths or to their knees. A respectably strong America means to others a willingness on our part to bear our full share of our burdens of preserving peace—not an intention to resort to force for our own enrichment or advantage.

I know of no more sincere pacifists than American soldiers and veterans. No one could wish more passionately than they for the assurance that no longer need we devote any of our time and treasure to the maintenance of organizations whose very purpose is, and should be, negative, rather than to constructive development of our country. No consideration of rank, renown, regard or personal advancement has the slightest weight with any officer of my acquaintance, as compared to his concern for peace and his country's welfare.

Moreover, this problem does not primarily belong to the active soldier, except in an advisory capacity. The fighting forces of this country belong to you, our nation's citizens and voters. Your responsibilities are great—and the broader and deeper your knowledge on the requirements of security the more it devolves upon you to give to others that same understanding of the issue here involved.

Futility Of Chronic Weakness

I am told that the purpose of training all our youth, for their own good and for that of the country, is opposed by many of those to whom we have a right to look for spiritual and educational leadership. If this is true, I feel that it must arise from a reluctance to face realities, to study our own history, a history that amply proves the futility of chornic weakness and lack of training in preserving the peace.

There appears to be a failure to understand that if we trust our own motives then our strength can never be that of the bully, but of the peacemaker. If we sincerely believe, as I believe, that the America of the future will be true to our traditions of the past: that we will respect the rights of others and be considerate of the weak: that we will work to increase the fruitfulness of the earth but will not steal from others to satisfy a desire of our own: that so far as it is given for mortals to do we will act in the international field in the spirit of the Golden Rule—if we have faith in these things, then we and the world will be advantaged by our strength.

Military Training Cited

This country can never be militaristic in its thinking—and to pretend that a year of training will develop such a national philosophy can but be answered by yourselves. You—all of you—have military training—do you feel militaristic? Do you feel inclined to urge one country to adhere to a policy of aggressive war? I am perfectly satisfied—I leave that answer to you.

So, why should not we give our sons opportunity in time of peace so to prepare themselves that in the event of war they may, at a minimum risk to themselves, serve their nation as brilliantly, effectively and successfully, but with less delay, than you of World Wars I and II have already done. For in the event of another war it could well be that we would be the first rather than the last to be attacked.

Unity Is Demanded

With this great arsenal of democracy destroyed or defeated, while it was still unready and therefore weak, the aggressive assaults on other peace-loving nations would be less hazardous. But if we are strong there will be given this hypothetical Hitler of the future no advantage in singling us out first for attack, and so he may be deterred by the lessons of two world wars from attempting any resort to force.

A strong America is a trained and an integrated America. Nowhere is that integration more necessary than in our armed forces. We must not think, primarily, in terms of ground forces, naval forces, air forces. We must think in terms of co-ordinated action. Every consideration of efficiency, economy and progress in research demands the closest possible unity among all our fighting forces, all the way from bottom to top. This great and necessary purpose, I believe, can be best achieved by unified control at the top.

And now, once more, may I say that the American and Allied forces that I had the high privilege to lead in Europe, join with you and with me in the devout hope that never again will the children of America be summoned from their peaceful pursuits to face the purgatory of battle.

You, here, can be an effective force in assuaging realization of that hope.

FDR TOLD FLEET NOT SET FOR WAR, SAYS RICHARDSON

Late President Planned Jap Trade End if Tokyo Attacked British.

FIGHT IN SENATE

G.O.P. Pearl Harbor Probers Called 'Apologists for Japan' by Tunnell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. — (AP) Admiral J. O. Richardson testified today he heard with amazement in 1940 that President Roosevelt was considering shutting off all Japanese trade with the Americas if Japan moved against the British.

"I was amazed and I stated that the fleet was not prepared to put the proposal into effect or for the war that would result," the former commander in chief of the fleet told the joint Senate-House committee investigating Pearl Harbor.

Richardson said the Roosevelt plan, as described to him by the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, called for the establishment of patrol lines in the Pacific to bar Japanese ships from the Americas.

As the Admiral was testifying, a new fight over the investigation exploded on the Senate floor.

Called 'Kimono Boys'

There, Senator Tunnell (D-Del) asserted that Republicans on the inquiry committee were "apologists for Japan." He described them as "kimono boys" and contended they were trying "to smirch the memory" of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Republican senators on the committee, Ferguson (Mich) and Brewster (Me) were about at the committee hearing then, but Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass) and Minority Leader White of Maine, jumped quickly to their colleagues' defense.

Angrily, White charged that Tunnell's attack was "violation of the rules of the Senate." Saltonstall expressed confidence in the integrity of committee members and said he was sure none was "trying to bring out anything of slanderous nature for his own aggrandizement."

Tunnell left the chamber about the time Ferguson and Brewster returned. Brewster took up the cudgels, calling Tunnell's remarks "personal vituperation" and contending the committee had turned up "very important information"

Earlier in the day Richardson declared that on a 1940 visit to Washington he got the impression that Washington was trying to bluff the Japanese and that a State department diplomat, Stanley K. Hornbeck, "was exercising a greater influence over the disposition of the fleet than I was."

Sought Inside Data

He said he received this impression when he came to the capital for conferences with the President, Secretary of State Hull and others to find out more fully why the fleet was kept in Hawaii against his recommendations. Richardson wanted the fleet removed to the West coast of the United States to prepare it for an emergency.

Concerning Hornbeck, former head of the Far Eastern division of the State department, Richardson wrote in his notebook:

"He is the strong man in the Far East and the cause of our staying in Hawaii where he will hold us as long as he can."

In response to questions from Representative Gearhart (R-Calif.) Richardson said the fleet was in "absolutely" no condition for a war with Japan. He said the warships were undermanned and did not carry wartime supplies of ammunition.

However, when asked whether moving the fleet to the West Coast

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would have made an attack on it less "attractive" to the Japanese, he said:

"In my opinion, a Japanese fleet that could cross most of the Pacific ocean and deliver an undiscovered attack on Pearl Harbor would have been very likely able to have delivered a similar attack on Puget sound."

Richardson, who was relieved of his command in February 1941 and replaced by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, gave this account of the reported Roosevelt plan to bar Japanese trade from the Americas:

"On Oct. 10, 1940 Col. Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, sent for me and Admiral Stark (Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations) to come to his office.

"The secretary stated he had important information, that he had just talked to the Presdient and the President was concerned about Japanese reaction against the British at the reopening of the Burma road scheduled for Oct. 17.

"The secretary said that the President, in the event that the Japanese took aggressive drastic action, was considering shutting off all trade between Japan and the Americas."

This shutting off was to be undertaken, Richardson said, by establishment of two patrol lines of light ships from Hawaii west to the Philippines and from Samoa to the Dutch East Indies.

Some one at the conference raised the question whether Japanese ships were to be stopped, and the view was expressed that this would mean war, the admiral continued.

"I asked, 'If the President was considering a declaration of war,' the blunt, red-faced admiral told the committee. He said Knox replied he didn't know, but was just passing along the Presidential proposal.

Richardson expressed the belief that "war would certainly result at such a course of action and we would certainly lose a number of ships. It would entail such a dispersal as to expose ships in detail."

The hearing room audience broke into laughter as Richardson said "the secretary appeared displeased at the general reaction—mine in particular."

He was told in effect, he said, that "if you don't like the President's plan, draw up one of your own."

Richardson said he was accompanied to the conference by his war plans officer, Commander Vincent F. Murphy and that Stark was accompanied by Admiral Royal Ingersoll and Captain E. M. Cooke.

He told the committee he was giving his recollection of the conference with the aid of a memorandum he had Murphy help him with in the interests of accuracy.

Drily, Richardson related that he prepared the memorandum several weeks ago when "I thought I would be asked that question." The member who posed the question about patrol lines today was Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.).

Loath to Increase Navy

Richardson also told the investigating committee:

1. President Roosevelt "was rather loath to increase the number of men (in the Navy) because he felt, as he expressed it to me, that men in mechanical trade in civilian life could be quickly inducted and made into adequate sailormen if their services became necessary."

2. That had not Admiral Stark, then chief of naval operations, "been influenced by other considerations, he would have agreed with me" that from the standpoint of preparedness, it was better to bring the fleet from Hawaii to the Pacific coast and there prepare it for any eventuality.

3. That Secretary of State Hull "felt that we should take a very strong position, and that retention of the fleet in Hawaii was a reflection of that strong attitude."

"I left here with the distinct impression that there was an opinion in Washington that Japan could be bluffed," said Richardson.

The Admiral testified previously that President Roosevelt told him he believed keeping the fleet at Pearl Harbor had a restraining effect on Japan.

Richardson said that he did not expect an attack by the Japanese fleet in the summer of 1940, but took precautionary measures because his experience with the Japanese mentality led him to believe that "at any time, some fanatical or ill-advised officer in command of a submarine or ship" might take it into his head to attack.

The War department ordered an Army alert in Hawaii in June of 1940, but Richardson said that when he asked the Navy at Washington about it he never got any reply. He explained the absence of a reply on the grounds that Stark "knew that I had enough confidence in him so that if it was the real thing, he would have replied."

Richardson related that he had had an air patrol in operation from Hawaii from April 10 to Dec. 30, 1940, when he was notified he was being relieved by Admiral Kimmel.

Republican Probers Assailed

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Senator Tunnell (D., Del.) described Republican members of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee today as "the Kimono Boys" and "apologists for Japan."

His remarks on the Senate floor drew quick protests from Republicans who pointed out that the men he criticized—Senators Brewster, of Maine, and Ferguson, of Michigan—were not present to defend themselves.

Defended By Saltonstal

Senator Saltonstal (R., Mass.) declared:

"The speech of the gentleman from Delaware indicates that he is impeaching the integrity of members of the committee. I have a high regard for the integrity of every member of this committee.

"I am confident none is trying to bring out anything of slanderous nature for his own aggrandizement."

Charges Smear Effort

Tunnell had said Republicans on the investigating committee were trying "to smirch the memory" of the late President Roosevelt. He declared they also had "set out to prove that the Japanese were a nice little people that Roosevelt and (Secretary of State) Hull tricked into war."

"What evidence have these gentlemen in borrowed kimonos turned up?" he asked.

Ferguson and Brewster got back to the Senate floor after Tunnell had departed and both demanded an opportunity to reply after they have had a chance to read Tunnell's remarks.

Walker Thinks Kurusu Might Refer To Him

New York, Nov. 20 (AP)—Frank Walker, former postmaster general, said today he worked with Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, "over a considerable period" in negotiations with Japanese emissaries immediately preceding the war.

"I am not sure, however, whether I am the Cabinet member referred to by Saburo Kurusu," Walker said.

Kurusu, Japan's special envoy to Washington before Pearl Harbor, said in Kuruizawa, Japan, on Sunday that a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and another influential but unofficial American worked closely with the Japanese diplomats in an effort to prevent the war.

Vinson Offers 3-Point Plan For Peace

Chicago, Nov. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson said today the United States mus do these three things to avoid still another world war:

Remain powerful, support international discussion to keep the peace, and provide leadership for a world prosperity.

"Shortsighted Policy"

In an address prepared for the Twenty-seventh National American Legion convention, Vinson said:

"We cannot follow the shortsighted policy of reclining in our easy chairs and wallowing in the luxury saying that 'the war is over.' If the nonaggressor nations are strong, the petty international despot will, in all likelihood, be deterred from his nefarious plans," added the Treasury chief.

At the same time, he continued, "we cannot let international problems go by default."

"We must not los interest," he said. "We must insist that the nations of the world, including our own, get together. We must follow through. We must try and try again."

Lesson From Conference

Failure of the five-power conference at London proved, he added, that "we cannot expect epochal agreements at each sitting." However, Vinson cited the reciprocal trade agreements, the Export-Import Bank, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the International Monetary Fund as "assurance that the nations of the world can get together."

The Secretary expressed belief no peace can be lasting unless all nations achieve a decent living standard and measure of prosperity.

All Reflect U.S.

"The world does not stand a chance of having a sound, prosperous economic future unless the United States has a high level of employment, production and income," he said.

"Opportunity has knocked again to build a better world," Vinson said. "Last time we failed.

"We have a twofold advantage this time. Not only have we had a lesson o nthis subject but also we have a better base upon which to build."

A-Bomb Factories in U.S. Still Working, Says Truman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) President Truman disclosed today that America's great atomic factories are still producing history's most destructive bombs, but he held out to the world the possibility that later these bombs might be scrapped and their explosives devoted to peacetime uses.

The time when this can be done, the President made clear at a news conference, will depend on reaching a state of international security which he expressed confidence will be reached some time in the future.

Truman Not Pessimistic

Mr. Truman told newsmen he is not at all pessimistic on the final outcome of efforts to bring war under control and that he is certain we will have permanent peace in the world.

We are on the threshold of a great stage in the history of mankind, he said, and we must grasp the opportunities which it opens up; the only alternative road leads to complete destruction.

The President's comments on peace and atomic bombs came after a newsman had pointed out that the papers today were full of evidences that the world was not actually enjoying peace. The reporter (Merwin H. Browne of the Buffalo News) asked whether the President could say something on troubled world conditions.

The President said that the conference last week was, in his opinion, the first step in implementing the United Nations which will be the organization through which the world can have peace. (The conference Mr. Truman referred to was his meeting with the Prime Ministers Attlee and Mackenzie King which resulted in a proposal to turn over the problems of atomic control to the United Nations.)

It is necessary to get confidence among the nations of the world, the President said, and that takes time. At the moment, he added, every country appears to have about the same troubles as the United States. All have domestic concerns and every country is paying more attention to its domestic troubles now and less to international affairs than will be true later on.

But the President declared confidently we will have permanent peace in the world.

Commission in January

He was asked whether the United Nations meeting in January would be expected to set up the commission on atomic controls and he said Yes. He expressed the opinion that every country in the world ought to have a hand in creating the commission.

He said he had no reaction yet from France, China or Russia, the other leading Allied nations to the proposals which Attlee, Mackenzie King and he had put forward.

Then someone wanted to know whether the United States is manufacturing atomic bombs still and the President said Yes. "What for?" was the next query. The President said, for experimental purposes.

Later he stressed that the program calls for converting the whole range of atomic possibilities to peaceful uses. It was at this point that he suggested that the bombs which were still being made for experimental purposes actually could be used for peacetime pursuits once international security had been achieved.

Scientists say the materials which go into the bomb can be converted to peacetime uses by harnessing the force in such a way as to prolong the release of the atomic energy.

Educators Show Divided Front On Universal Military Training

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP) — Educators presented a divided front on universal military training today at a House Military Committee hearing.

Dr. George F. Zook, of Washington, president of the American Council of Education, flatly opposed the proposal outlined by President Truman to Congress last month.

Dr. George William McClelland, of Philadelphia, president of the University of Pennsylvania, supported it on the ground there was "no satisfactory alternative" in keeping the nation prepared.

Dr. Zook said he expressed the views of a majority of 1,685 college, university and junior college heads polled last February.

Dr. McClelland emphasized that he spoke for himself and the trustees and administration of the University of Pennsylvania, but not the entire faculty.

Offers Alternative

As an alternative to legislation which would require every able-bodied youth to take one year of military training at or near the age of 18, Dr. Zook proposed:

1. Elimination through international agreement of compulsory military services from the practices and policies of all nations.

2. Appointment by the President of a national commission to study every aspect of defense before Congress acts on compulsory training.

3. Establishment of definite quotas of minimum military needs to assure defense, with every effort made to meet these needs through voluntary enlistments.

4. That 'we concentrate upon the fundamental and cital issue of world organization to preserve peace an dsecurity by strengthening the existing United Nations Organization."

College Heads Urge 3-Point Plan

Boston, Nov. 20 (AP)—The heads of 34 American colleges and universities joined tonight in urging a three-point alternative plan to pending congressional proposals for universal military training.

The three points as contained in a telegram sent Chairman May of the House Committee on Military Affairs:

"1. Extension of existing selective service on year to year basis, with an amendment limiting the period of military service of draftees to fifteen months.

"2. Vigorous promotion of new program of voluntary enlistment, stressing adequate pay, attractive retirement options, and opportunities for vocation and other training.

"3. Postponement of decision on universay military training, since it is only one element in a long range, comprehensive program of national defense."

Engineer Hopes Foreign Nations Take Long Time to Make A-Bomb

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—(AP) The engineering manager of a company which had a major part in development of the atomic bomb tonight expressed opinion "that it would take foreign nations from five to ten years before they could produce an atomic bomb."

A. C. Klein, engineering manager of the Stone and Webster corporation also proposed an eight point program "which would, in my opinion, lead to the speedy utilization of this new discovery for the promotion of peace and for the early and widespread distribution of its benefits to all mankind."

His proposals as presented to a meeting of the Boston sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers:

"1. Congress should create an atomic energy commission, preferably of civilian membership, but in no event under military domination;

"2. Congress should provide for engineering participation in activities promoted by that commission. Scientific discoveries should not be permitted to remain dormant because of lack of implemented engineering development:

"3. Congress should appropriate funds for at least 10 years' use by the commission. This might be of the order of $1,000,000,000 or more. It would permit the commission to set up a long range program and would make it unnecessary for it to lobby for additional funds each year;

"4. The present production plants should have their operations reduced to at least one line per plant. The present full scale plant operations must be costing at least $1,000,000 per day. A large part of this money could be saved for future operation.

"5. Plant operations should be continued on a commercial basis with special emphasis on the reduction of operating costs.

"6. The United States should accumulate a store of bombs, planes and pilots as determined by military needs.

"7. This force should be placed at the disposal of the council of the United Nations organization for such punitive measures as they may determine.

"8. The surplus production of atomic material should be made available to a limited number of industrial organizations and electric utilities for their use in developing atomic power generation. These should be selected with special reference to their willingness and ability to carry on such development work."

UNION EMPLOYES SET TO WALK OUT IN ALL FACTORIES

Auto Union Calls Strike in Plants Throughout 20 States.

LEADERS CONFER

Action Follows Company's Failure to Answer Union's Latest Proposal.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—(AP) Authoritative sources close to high ranking officers of the United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) said tonight that a general strike of 325,000 General Motors corporation employes is to begin at 11 a. m. (E.S.T.) Wednesday.

The strategy of the union, it was learned, presumably would be to make no announcement in advance of the actual walkouts but that an official statement would be issued once the strike was "in effect."

Leaders in Conference

U.A.W. President R. J. Thomas and other top officials of the union consulted into late hours tonight formulating the strategy to be used in the nation-wide walkout.

All General Motors units in 20 states, from the biggest auto plants to the smallest feeder uits, are to be struck simultaneously, the usually reliable source said.

The strike call was issued late today by R. J. Thomas after a closed meeting of the strike strategy committee of the union.

In Los Angeles, Eugene Judd, local U.A.W. official, said tonight that approximately 1,200 employes in the General Motors plant in suburban South Gate would strike at the appointed hour tomorrow, on the advice of a phone call from a local union member attending the union meeting in Detroit.

The men will report to work as usual at 7 a. m., pick up their tools and other equipment, and walk out an hour later, Judd said.

Meanwhile, the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers (C.I.O.) with 30,000 workers in the Electric Division of GM, requested immediate resumption of negotiations with the company on their demands for a $2 a day wage increase.

U.E. Locals Alerted

Neil Brant, international representative on U.E.-C.I.O. who sat in on the GM conference, said he had been invited to attend by U.A.W. officials. He said he had informed these officials that the U.E. locals are alerted for any action that may be necessary.

Brant emphasized, however, the U.E. would not go on strike tomorrow with the GM locals. He added that the U.E.-C.I.O. "is not a party to the U.A.W. proposal to arbitrate the wage dispute."

Thomas' announcement climaxed a succession of rapidly moving events which began earlier today when General Motors said it would reply on or before Friday to a union demand that wage issues be submitted to arbitration.

The U. A. W. had set 4 p. m. (EST) today as a deadline for company reply to the proposal.

Reply Called "Stall"

The 200 delegates to the GM council of the U. A. W. termed the company reply "a stall pure and simple," and spent little time in voting unanimously in favor of a strike.

Their recommendation was passed on to the union's six-man strike strategy committee, including Thomas and other top U. A. W. officials.

They conferred briefly in a closed session before Thomas emerged to announce the strike call.

Company officials said they had been "advised unofficially" of the U. A. W.'s action, but said they would have no comment until official notification from the union.

The company, in saying it would reply to the union demand for arbitration, did not give any indication whether the proposal had been received favorably or unfavorably.

The union's proposals, however, contained two stipulations previously rejected by the corporation —that a proposed board of arbitration have access to the company's books and that any wage increase that might result should not be tied in with increased prices for General Motors products.

Although directed only against General Motors, a strike would have potentialities for an enormous effect on not alone the automobile industry but on American commerce and business in general.

System Nationwide

General Motors is America's largest operating corporation. Its nation-wide factory system turns out a huge flow of products in addition to automobiles, and an extended walkout doubtless would make itself felt in every city of the nation.

From regularly producing plants in nearly a score of states come, besides automobiles, such products as refrigerators, stoves, radios, diesel engines and electric motors.

GM, biggest of the "Big Three" in the automobile industry, also feeds other car producing companies, and an industry authority has said that all but one producer would be out of action within a week if General Motors were shut down.

The statement came from George W. Romney, manager of the Automobile Manufacturers association. He did not name the "one" producer but he ostensibly meant the Ford Motor company. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are the industry's Big Three.

The Corporation was brief in its reply today to the union's arbitration proposal. GM's communication to the union said:

"We are in receipt of your letter of Nov. 19, 1945, demanding an answer to the proposals contained therein within 24 hours. Our reply to this communication will be delivered to you on or before Friday, Nov. 23."

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. General Motors Council which drafted the arbitration proposal consists of approximately 200 representatives of U.A.W.-C.I.O. locals in 100 GM plants throughout the nation.

The council members came to the opening session of their meeting yesterday wearing lapel buttons reading "30 per cent or fight."

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. has demanded 30 per cent wage rate increases from all the automobile manufacturers. It has carried on negotiations on the wage demands for several weeks with General Motors and Chrysler corporation and today began similar conferences with Ford Motor Co.

Three Reject Demands

Each of the industry's "Big Three" has rejected the demands, although General Motors had made three counter-offers. The last proposed a 10 per cent wage increase, which Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W.-C.I.O. vice-president, said the union could not accept because it was tied to a proposed price increase.

Thomas, when asked this afternoon what the union might do if General Motors asked more time to reply to the arbitration proposal, said he did not know. "But we can't sit stale," he said.

He told the union's GM Council earlier in the day that "the only way the union could get recognition in our early days was by shutting down the plants. The situation today is similar."

The union's arbitration proposal yesterday came with unexpected suddenness. When the 200 local union representatives gathered, spokesmen said they were "in a fighting mood" and probably would recommend strike action to the union strategy committee.

Throughout the negotiations with GM Reuther has insisted the corporation could increase wages 30 per cent and still make "high profits" without raising product prices. He also had demanded that the corporation submit its books to disprove his contentions.

The corporation informed Reuther the books and prices were "none of the union's business."

The Ford Motor company negotiators and the union wage committee reached an agreement at their session this afternoon to discuss the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase "at a later date during the present negotiations."

The company made this announcement at the conclusion of the first session of the Ford wage conferences. The company previously had informed the union it did not consider the present time proper for the discussion of general wage increases.

The next meeting of the Ford-U.A.W. negotiators will be held Friday afternoon.

8,000 More Join Phone Strike In Illinois

Wirephoto on Page 2

Chicago, Nov. 20 (AP) — Union leaders said today that support for a strike of 8,700 operators of the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union grew with an accompanying push from affiliates of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

As picket lines set up in Chicago spread to down-State Illinois, union officials estimated that an additional 8,000 employés of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company had chosen to remain away from their jobs rather than cross the lines.

1,500 "Sympathizers"

In Chicago, the list of non-striking, but sympathizing, workers included 1,500 members of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Operators, employed in the same building as members of the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union.

Support from the long-lines operators was announced last night in New York by their president, J. J. Moran, who said that throughout the country they would refuse to handle long-distance calls to or from Chicago.

Others Asked To "Stand By"

At the same time, Ernest Weaver, regional director of the National Federation of Telephone workers, said here all affiliated unions across the nation had been asked to "stand by to render full support if necessary." Both the FLLTO and ITTU are affiliates of the national federation.

Meanwhile, another conference arranged by the United States Conciliation Service broke up yesterday afternoon with company and union representatives holding firmly to their previous positions.

$4 Increase Offered

The company has offered union members a $4 weekly wage increase recommended by the War Labor Board's national telephone commission, while the union is asking a $6 increase instead.

The WLB also recommended that the time necessary to reach the maximum salary of $32 weekly from a starting rate of $20 be reduced from nine to eight years. A five-year limit is sought by the union.

Used-Car Prices Over Those Of New Cited

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Ceiling prices for some new automobiles will be less than present ceilings on comparable 1942 used cars, the OPA acknowledged today.

There are "good reasons" for this, an OPA official said in commenting on a congressman's criticism of higher prices for used models.

The official noted that when used cars were brought under price control in July, 1944, used 1942 autos were given the same ceiling as those applicable on February 29, 1944, to new cars still in the ration pool.

Above March, 1942, Level

Those new-car ceilings were considerably higher than the March, 1942 price levels at which they

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had been fixed originally, the official said.

The reason: Dealers were permitted to increase the ceiling by one per cent each month to cover storage charges.

This meant that 24 months of storage charges had been added through February 29, 1944. It was at that price level that ceilings for used 1942 cars were pegged.

How It Works

Here's an example of how this worked out:

The ceiling on a new Ford V-8 de luxe Tudor in March, 1942, was $850. By February, 1944, it was up to $950. (West of the Mississippi River it was up more, in accordance with traditional price differential.)

Thus the ceiling on the same model used car was $950. At present it is $912 because of a 4 per cent cut for depreciation.

The retail ceiling announced Sunday for the same model 1946 Ford is $882, which is less by $30 than the current ceilings for the 1942 used car.

Only Ford and Studebaker new-car ceilings have been announced, and at present only Ford's lend themselves to this kind of comparison.

May Apply To Other Cars

The OPA official said, however, that some other new cars probably will have ceilings less than those on comparable 1942 used models.

He added that this would not be so in the case of older used cars. Prices for these were frozen at levels of January, 1944.

The official said that lower prices on new cars "quite likely" will cause 1942 used-car ceilings to drop below ceilings.

Also, another four per cent depreciation cut in used-car ceilings is slated to go into effect January 1. Dealers have urged that the cut be deeper, perhaps eight per cent.

The congressional criticism of used-car ceilings higher than those for new autos came from Representative Sid Simpson (R., Ill.) in a letter to Price Administrator Chester Bowles.

contracts. As written, the report recommends voluntary arbitration as the final step in achieving peaceable settlement.

The spokesman said the committeemen from industry believe the recommendation should be backed up with penalties or enforcement clauses.

Other Criticisms

Management delegates also criticized the one report so far filed with the executive committee. This report is concerned with procedure for arriving at a first contract between a company and a union.

The management delegates sought, but failed to get, provision for fact-finding bodies that would make public reports on disputes; the fixing of definite lengths of time during which each stage of negotiation and conciliation would proceed without a work stoppage, and also, a guarantee that, if an election were held to decide which union represents the workers, there would be no strike by a losing union.

"More Realism" Wanted

"If nothing is done to make the reports more realistic," the N.A.M. official said, "management delegates will have no alternative but to file separate reports."

Such split reports would mean further delay for the conference.

However, Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said no committee had yet reached a full impasse and he believed there was no reason for pessimism. "I think we are making progress," he said. "But it isn't going as fast as any of us would like."

Labor Parley Units Hit For 'Unrealistic' Work

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Management spokesmen complained today of what they termed "unrealistic" work being done in committees of the labor-management conference and hinted that they might file separate reports for conference consideration.

This development came as the "Big Six"—the heads of the two industry and four labor organizations represented—took action designed to prevent any of the committees from winding up in deadlocked disagreement.

The six set themselves up as a consultive body to which any floundering committee could bring its problems before arriving at an impasse.

Committee's Situation

In the background was this situation of committee progress:

Of the six spadework committees, only one has filed a progress report. All reports were called for on Friday.

Two other committees turned in reports, then took them back for further debate.

Still another committee, the one seeking remedies for jurisdictional disputes, called off all meetings for the rest of this week, hoping in the meantime to figure out some grounds on which its labor and industry members could get together.

Changes Wanted

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers reported that industry delegates want changes in a proposed report of the committee on settlement of disputes arising under existing labor

HOUSE POSES PRICE PUZZLE

OPA Head Asked To Explain Seeming Discrepancies

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—The House caucus room was lined today with merchandise, all the way from women's panties to children's scooters, and Chester Bowles, price administrator, was called in to take a look and do some explaining.

The display had the motif of Noah's Ark—two of everything.

One pair of panties was at a low price and the other at a higher price, with a tag saying the low-price item was made by an old established manufacturer and the high-price "inferior" panties were the product of a manufacturer newly entered into the field. Tags on the scooters and other items said the same thing.

Reason Is Sought

The House committee investigating whether Government agencies are exceeding their authority wanted to know how come. Why, it was asked, did OPA give comparatively high prices to new manufacturers while holding old manufacturers' prices down?

Bowles said the exhibits "tend to give an exaggerated impression."

"We asked Leu Hahn, of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to make this exhibit available to our staff," he said, "together with the names of the manufacturers of the merchandise shown. The reply which I received last night from Mr. Hahn indicates that his association is unwilling to make the manufacturers' names available to us."

Needs More Information

Bowles told the committee that without knowing the source of the various items he could not tell whether the high-priced items were being sold above ceilings, whether the old manufacturer had applied for an increase in the ceiling, or whether OPA has erred.

He said OPA will do everything possible to prevent price distortions, with an eye to protecting the consumer without discouraging production. He acknowledged OPA has made many errors in pricing.

However, he told the committee the idea that liberal price increases for old manufacturers is an answer to the new seller problem "is, in my judgment, wholly without merit."

RETURN OF U. S. JOB SERVICE TO STATES VOTED

Senate, 35 to 31, Refuses to Delay the Change Till Next July.

HOUSE HAS ALREADY ACTED

Pleas of Barkley and McKellar to Defer Breakup of USES Ignored by Chamber.

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Disregarding protests of administration leaders, the Senate refused by a vote of 35 to 31 today to delay the return of the United States Employment Service to the States until June 30, 1946.

The action left in effect a provision of the Senate Appropriation Committee calling for return of the services to the States in 120 days. The House previously had voted for a return in thirty days.

Majority Leader Barkley told the Senate that during reconversion this service should be a national obligation to find jobs for the wartime wandering population. President pro tempore McKellar descended from his place as presiding officer to back Barkley's plea.

The test came in action on a rescission bill cutting off more than $51,000,000,000 in wartime appropriations and authorizations. Passage of the bill will ease the Treasury's in-the-red operations without taxing anybody.

How the Senate Divided.

The Senators were recorded as follows on the roll call:

FOR AMENDMENT—31

Democrats for: Barkley, Chavez, Connally, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Green, Hatch, Hill, Huffman, Johnston (S. C.), Maybank, McCarran, McClellan, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Myers, O'Mahoney, Stewart, Taylor, Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh—29.

Republicans — Revercomb, Young—2.

AGAINST AMENDMENT—35.

Democrats Against—Bilbo, Carville, Gerry, Hoey, Lucas, O'Daniel, Radcliffe, Thomas (Okla.), Wheeler—9.

Republicans Against—Ball, Brewster, Buck, Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Knowland, Moore, Morse, Reed, Robertson, Saltonstall, Shipstead, Smith, Taft, Tobey, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson—25.

Progressive Against—La Follette—1.

WARNS ON BOOM IN FARM PRICES

Federal Reserve Says Signs Point To Swift Rise In Values

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System said today that "all signs point to the rapid rise of farm land values" and set for the six potential methods of preventing a "tragic and costly" boom.

In an article in one of the "Post-war Economic Studies" published by the system, William H. Fisher, of the research department of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, cited more than 2,000,000 involuntary transfers of farms and tracts since 1920.

Increased Costs Cited

He said that as the result of this forced sale of from one fourth to one third of all farm land in the last 25 years, the "whole agricultural fabric is penalized through interruption of the technological progress and by stabilization of improper farm practice," and both the farm and nonfarm segments of the economy have been saddled with increased costs through taxes and higher prices.

As potential barriers to a repetition of the boom which began in 1920 after World War I, Fisher proposed these steps for consideration:

1. Education: Fisher said that machinery already exists to carry out an intensified campaign of public information and that present media should be expanded

Control Of Demand

"In the areas where the greatest harm would result from a land boom, particularly in cash-crop regions," he said, "a last-ditch attempt to create added awareness of the effects of high farm land prices might be implemented by the joint efforts of farm agencies, schools, churches and the like."

2. Control of demand through allocation: Permitting purchase of land by those who could prove need, ability to use it properly and where the price was found to be reasonable.

3. Restrictions on purchasing power through the elimination of excess liquidity in the hands of possible farm buyers and the control of credit extensions on farm mortgages.

4. Price ceilings on land.

Capital-Gains Tax

5. A special capital-gains tax, the extension of the holding period required before this capital gain could be taxable at less than ordinary income-tax rates, and an increased transfer tax.

6. Forced savings of receipts from sales through some method of requiring investiture of some proportion of sales price in nontransferable Government bonds.

U.S. Aid Held Vital To Wool Growers

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Domestic wool growers must have Government support if the industry is to usrvive, an Agriculture Department official told the Senate Wool Investigating Committee today.

Gail Armstrong, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, called attention to larke surpluses of the fiber owned by this country and Great Britain. He declared that despite existing tariffs foreign wools undersell the domestic and suggested there possible steps:

1. Do nothing, letting existing price-support programs go unrenewed when they expire at the end of the current fiscal year next June 30.

2. Adopt a subsidy, which would require a congressional appropriation.

3. Increase the price of foreign wools sold in the United States, either through a restriction of imports or through a higher tariff on import fees.

The first suggestion involves the present Commodity Credit Corporation purchase program of all American-grown wools at the OPA price ceiling of $1.18 a pound (British imported wool sells for $1.05 per pound, including a 30-cent tariff), and subsidies on sheep and lamb production.

LIST 18 AS KILLED IN SICILIAN CRASH

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Pfc. Ray W. Treece of Speedwell, Tenn., is the only reported survivor of a plane crash in Sicily on November 9, the War Department said today, adding that eighteen other persons, including two women were killed and that six more may have been killed.

Sixteen Army men and both women have been identified. The Army said that one woman was First Lieut. Katharine McCarthy, 35, of Boulder, Col., United States Public Health nurse on loan to the UNRRA as Public Health supervisor of its Greek mission.

As received here, the name of

the other woman was given as Miss L. True, but she could not be identified by the War Department, the Red Cross or the UNRRA.

The plane was en route from Athens to Naples. It crashed during an emergency landing in Sicily, reports from Palermo said. Those identified as dead include Capt. Morris C. Rughelman of 441 Williams avenue, Brooklyn.

FLYING ACCIDENTS DURING WAR TOOK 26,000 AAF LIVES

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 20--(AP) Flying accidents cost more than 26,000 lives in the Army Air Forces during the war and destroyed 22,000 airplanes more than were destroyed by the Germans and Japs.

Col. George C. Price, chief of the Office of Flying Safety of the AAF, disclosed that today in an address to the Third National Aviation Clinic, a conference of all elements in aeronautics.

Fewer Crashes Urged

He used the story of the Air Force accident record—a record which showed that the accident rate was lower throughout the war than it ever had been in peacetime—to plead for concerted action by the aviation industry to retard and reduce an already alarming rise in civilian flying crash statistics.

In another speech, L. Welch Pogue, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics board, took a firm stand today against the military having "a voice in civil air matters" as proposed by Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Pogue did not name Arnold or refer directly to his report to the secretary of war as commanding general of the Army Airforces, although he quoted from it.

"I believe that any such proposal would not be acceptable to the American people and that its adoption would defeat—not advance—the national preparedness which all of us most earnestly desire," he said.

Pogue's opposition to a military voice in civil flying was based on two general points:

1—That offensive flying weapons have branched off into a new field with little direct relation to civil aircraft types and might more properly be labelled "military aeronautics."

2—That in any future conflict civil aviation's contribution will be not to any direct striking force but as transportation, and that it could be developed under civil guidance as in the past.

Price, whose headquarters are at Winston-Salem, N. C., offered civil aviation interests the complete cooperation of the AAF, including the results of its extensive studies during the war, for use in a program for safer flying.

Serious Problem Today

The AAF was hard pressed to stave off an overwhelming accident toll," he said. "We are convinced that an equally serious problem faces you today."

Price said civil flying was now involved in more accidents than the military, calling attention to records showing that the number of civil air crashes from V-J day to Oct. 31 was 70 per cent greater than in the comparable 1944 period, and that during the first six months of this year there was a 52 per cent rise in fatalities compared with the first half of 1944.

Accepting estimates of 300,000 airplanes in this country in the next five years and assuming continued improvement in the accident rate, he added, there would be 48,000 serious crashes and more than 5,000 fatalities annually in the early 1950's.

Vets Now Home Exceed Whole AEF Of Last War

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Army said today that, despite strikes and shorter working hours, more soldiers have been brought home in six months than were in the whole AEF of World War I.

A War Department statement said that 2,470,880 were returned from overseas from V-E day, May 8, to November 2 and that discharges totaled 3,114,000 up to November 16. Armistice Day strength in World War I was 3,673,888, and of these 1,929,760 were overseas. Their return was not completed until April, 1920.

Further Prospects

The department said it expects 502,000 men to reach Eastern ports and 195,000 Western ports this month. It expects 423,000 in the East and 306,000 in the West in December. Arrivals will taper off in January to 235,000 in the East and 223,000 in the West.

The statement added that, "except for delays in turning around ships on both coasts because of strikes and shorter working hours, and the loss of some British transports," there would have been shipping enough to exceed withdrawal quotas by the end of the year. But, it said, the original "target dates" will still be met.

June 30 Windup Scheduled

These are:

January 31—All troops back from Europe and the Mediterranean except 370,000 occupation soldiers and 300,000 needed to dispose of surplus property. The 300,000 will trickle back and will be in the United States by June 30.

June 30—All troops back from the Pacific and other areas except occupation and garrison complements, leaving 400,000 in the Pacific, 100,000 in the other areas.

790 Ships Engaged

The last of 97 cargo ships being converted to troop carriers, the department continued, will be ready this week. This will give the Army the use of 790 ships for transporting troops—253 troopships, 210 converted cargo carriers, 38 hospital ships, 178 assault transports and 111 warships.

No more cargo ships will be converted, because by the time they could be made ready they would not be needed, the department explained. It expects to have all the shipping it needs in the Atlantic by January 1 and and in the Pacific in April.

Terming the need for sleeping cars to move the men in this country still critical, the department said it plans to ask the Office of Defense Transportation to withdraw more cars from civilian use. It suggested this be done by raising the minimum trip length for which civilians may obtain Pullman accomodations from 450 miles to 500.

Helen Keller Wins Admiration Of Wounded GI's in Hospital

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 20.—(AP) Miss Helen Keller was medalled with a new admiration today for her lifetime of courage against deafness and blindness when she walked among the brave beds of hero soldiers at Lovell General hospital.

Her swift fingers touched the faces of wounded combat men "to see what you look like" in her quietly friendly journey through four wards which started her two-day visit to patients here.

With her companion, Miss Polly Thompson, and WAC Lt. Patience Sanderson, the noted Easton, Conn., resident found Pfc. Jack Willen of Framingham, Mass., restoring hurt hands by making a doll. She touched the doll and Jack's face and laughed when she told him, "What nice wavy hair."

She thanked Pvt. Martin Sullaway of Salem, Mass., for fighting with the armies that liberated France and told M/Sgt. Clarence Smith of Lodie, Wis., she hoped he would be home for Christmas.

The lady who would not be conquered by the silence of deafness and blindness which fastened upon her at the age of 19 months brought veterans to what eager postures they could command to greet her as she came to their beds.

T/4 Robert Galvin of Hyde Park, Mass., was embarrassed when she came to him. Galvin hadn't been able to shave.

The seeing fingers found his face.

"This lawn needs to be mowed," Miss Keller said.

T/4 Galvin recovered, laughing, to tell her how he had enjoyed her books. And after she had passed he told the boy in the next bed:

"Wasn't it a privilege? There's an example of what determination can do."

Which is what Pfc. Robert Slaten of Lowell, Mass., probably meant when he looked over his bandaged and tilted leg as Miss Keler walked down the ward.

All he said was: "Gee."

Proposes Army Give 'Hams' Surplus Radio Equipment

WEST HARTFORD, Nov. 20. —(AP) Secretary Kenneth B. Warner of the American Radio Relay League, national organization of "Hams" (amateur radio men), said today it would be "only the act of a gracious nation to give equipment to amateurs who gave so much to the war. That's the least that could be done with it."

Informed by newspapermen that "Hams" were complaining because they were not allowed to purchase Air Forces radio and radar equipment stored in the open near Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio, Warner said he had not heard of the situation, but added:

"I'm not surprised to learn there's a milion dollars worth of stuff going to pot out there in Dayton. The whole surplus disposal problem is a national headache, and the whole policy is one of frightful, unavoidable waste."

He called the Dayton situation "a pinpoint in the national picture," and said he was not particularly concerned about it alone because he doubted that there would be much equipment there that could be used by amateurs without extensive alteration.

He added, however, that in the "frightfully large surpluses" of equipment he said were to be found in Navy, Air Forces and Army Signal Corps supplies there would be material of value to "Hams."

"But they (the government) can't give it away," Warner complained. "It has to be destroyed or go through that rigid system of surplus property disposal, and a lot of it eventually may find its way into the hands of gyp dealers."

300 Navy Men Won't Go On 'U.S.S. Pneumonia'

Portland, Ore., Nov. 20 (AP)—The cargo vessel U.S.S. Procyon was scheduled to depart with 500 of its original 812 navy passengers early today after the veterans rebelled at being crowded into holds they said were unheated.

The other 300 were reassigned to the Swan Island naval barracks here after navy officers held a conference aboard the ship which the seamen dubbed the "U.S.S. Pneumonia."

Most of the men were Californians being forwarded to San Francisco by ship because a shortage of railroad passenger cars would delay their redeployment to separation centers.

Lieut. Com. Emmett E. Shields, assistant port director, conducted the investigation, but did not divulge the report made by naval medical officers.

The navy port office announced the 300 men stricken from the passenger list were to have occupied the lower No. 3 hold, which one enlisted man said was "like a refrigerator."

The veterans complained of 35-38 degree temperatures in the holds where they said they had cots but no pillows or blankets and that sanitary facilities were built for only 200 men.

Senate Prepared To Cut Deficit

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Senate happily took up the chore today of easing the Treasury's in-the-red operations by about $51,000,000,000—without taxing anybody.

This is to be accomplished by passage of the "First Supplemental Surplus Appropriations Rescission Act, 1946."

It is a bill to reduce appropriations and contract authorizations which had been made on the basis that the war might have lasted at least until next June 30.

Largely Paper Deficit

The Treasury deficit will be largely on paper, but it represents money that has been put down in the books as having to be spent—but now will not have to be.

A total of $146,467,221,277 in war appropriations had been made for the current fiscal year. The House voted to cut this by $52,653,713,879. The Senate Appropriations Committee, feeling the House was going a bit too far, recommended a figure of $51,244,680,213.

House Total For Army Cut

The Senate Committee, for example, pared the House figure of $30,903,090,564 to be withdrawn from the Army to $29,752,017,993. This difference is largely for the benefit of the Air Corps, which was left with $204,000,000,000 more for pay, $564,000,000 for operations and $85,000,000 for research than the House had voted to withdraw.

Also whereas the House had voted to cut the Navy by a total of $14,604,721,830, the Senate committe set this figure at $14,309,609,614.

USES Rider Still In

The bill carries a rider objectionable to the Administration. This provides that within 120 days after enactment the Government must return to the states the United States Employment Service. (The House version says 30 days.)

President Truman originally asked that the job-finding service be left under Federal control until June, 1947, on the grounds that many workers still will be migrating from state to state.

Opponents of Federal control contend that the same agency which administers unemployment compensation—the state—ought to handle job-finding activities as well. The Government took over the Employment Service early in the war in an effort to channel more workers into war jobs.

AID BY AUSTRALIA PUT AT 835 MILLION

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Australia has put an $835,004,000 valuation on the reverse lend-lease supplies it furnished the United States, the War Department said today. The Army added that the Australian figures covered supplies, services and facilities furnished United States troops through June 30 of this year.

Lend-lease exports to Australia from the United States for the same period were valued at $1,154,000,000, the Foreign Economic Administration said.

Among the supplies furnished the United States were: 257,000,000 pounds of meat, 165,000 tires and tubes annually for three years, 7,899,000 pairs of socks and 1,750,000 pairs of shoes.

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The Army declared that Australia's aid was of inestimable help in saving cargo space and man hours.

"In effect," for the United States, it was as if raw materials, industry workers, farms and produce and the willing cooperation were moved 10,000 miles from the States in one big jump," the report stated.

Ample Power Seen For Truman

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Senator Murdock (D., Utah) predicted today that "President Truman will get ample authority to do a real job" of streamlining the Federal Government.

At the same time he said the President may have to wait "another ten days or so" before he knows exactly what powers Congress has given him to reorganize 100-odd departments, commissions, bureaus, corporations and agencies.

By that time, Murdock said, a Senate-House conference committee should be able to iron out differences between separate reorganization bills passed by each chamber.

"On the whole the Senate bill should be very satisfactory to the President," Murdock said after battling eighteen days to win Senate approval of it. That came yesterday on a voice vote.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) had a different idea. Just before the Senate acted he discovered a clause that would exempt "quasijudicial" agencies from reorganization. He said this would provide "wholesale exemptions."

Senator Murdock agreed that the "language was bad" but promised that the conference committee would tighten it up.

Truman To Send Message On Unity

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Truman said today he would soon make a recommendation to Congress o na proposal to unify the armed forces.

Asked at his news conference about his attitude on the question of consolidating the Army and Navy, he made it clear he has a definite point of view, but he didn't specify what this was.

Mr. Truman laughed when reminded that Gen. Dwifht D. Eisenhower, whom he named Army chief of Staff today, is supporting a merger, while Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimtiz, whom he picked as chief of naval operations, is opposed to it.

He sai dhe had a point of view of his own and that when he gave it to Congress in a message, they will all be in the same boat.

ASKS DATA BOARD FOR LABOR CASES

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—A suggestion that impartial fact-finding boards be named to help reach solutions in labor disputes was laid before the labor-management conference today.

The Rev. R. A. McGowan, director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, outlined the plan to the public hearings committee of the conference.

He said the boards should be composed of disinterested citizens. They would determine all facts connected with a major industrial dispute.

"At present," the priest told the committee, "there isn't any method set up, either publicly or privately, for finding out the facts underlying such disputes." He said this often prevents a speedy solution.

PARLEY MAY CREATE FACT-FINDING BODIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—(AP) The Labor-Management Conference's Executive committee today considered creating fact-f[illegible] bodies for industrial disputes and aimed at adjournment by the end of next week.

President Truman, at his news conference, expressed a hope that the parley would come up with some machinery for settling disputes.

Patman Introduces Bill To Create Housing Czar

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—A bill to create a national housing "czar," who would have authority to fix price ceilings on houses, was introduced today by Chairman Patman (D., Texas), of the House Small Business Committee.

The measure would authorize establishment of an office of housing stabilization, headed by a director.

His authority would include power to:

1. Set maximum sales prices for housing.
2. Control priorities on housing materials.
3. Specify order of occupancy for available housing facilities.

NYLONS FOR CHRISTMAS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP) Congress heard today that around 24,000,000 pairs of nylon hose will be ready for American women for the Christmas trade.

Thomas W. Montgomery, sales manager of the Granite Hosiery Mills, Souderton, Pa., gave that estimate to members of a House Interstate Commerce committee.

Montgomery voiced concern to the committee that the recent OPA order reducing the price on high cost nylons would discourage expansion of the hosiery industry, and that a large part of the American production might be driven into the export trades where prices are higher.

The committee called the session on nylons to see if OPA in its price order is within a legislative restriction against standardization and interference with brand names.

Defers Curley Trial for Fraud

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Trial of Representative James M. Curley, Mayor-elect of Boston, and five alleged associates in Engineers Group, Inc. a war-contracts firm, on mail-fraud charges was postponed today until Monday in Federal District Court here. The trial had been set to open today. Justice James M. Proctor ordered the continuance because the attorney for two of the defendants was tied up as counsel in trial of a civil suit.

Approves 2 for Export Bank

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee today approved the nominations of William McChesney Martin jr., former president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Herbert E. Gaston, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank. The committee delayed action on the nomination of Robert T. Stevens, of New Jersey, to a place on the board because of his inability to appear today for questioning.

'ADOPTED G. I.,' 14, IS HELD AT BOSTON

Boston, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—A 14-year-old French youth, clad in a regulation Army uniform, was taken to the immigration station today following his arrival here as a stowaway aboard the troopship Vassar Victory.

The youngster, Tony Accristo, arrived with elements of the First Airborne Army, which had adopted him when they fought in southern France and with whom he stayed through months of warfare in Europe. He told authorities that he lost all track of his parents, who were French citizens of Italian extraction, when the fighting was thick near Nice, on the French Riviera.

Accristo was escorted ashore by Lieut.-Commander William P. Dukeshire of Brooklyn, first officer of the vessel. He was offered a home by Sgt. Nicholas Botera, bachelor garage owner, of Keating Summit, Pa., if he is allowed to remain.

According to the soldiers, Accristo, who speaks fairly good English and a few other languages, could handle various weapons and often joined the men in the thick of the fighting. As a farewell to him, before he was taken off the pier, members of the airborne unit passed the hat and collected several hundred dollars for the young stowaway.

AMERICAL REGIMENT HONORS WAINWRIGHT

SEATTLE, Nov. 20 — (AP) The first men of the famed Americal Division to return to the United States, with one of the longest combat records of any in the Pacific warfare, were promptly called upon today to honor one of the war's great heroes, Gen. Jonathan B. Wainwright.

The 164th Infantry regiment, First Army ground unit to take the offensive in any theater at Guadalcanal, with 1,578 high-point men, disembarked at 8 a. m. from the S. S. Sea Witch, inbound from Yokohama. The vessel was delayed from arriving yesterday.

Officials chose the regiment's 2nd battalion and men of the 11th Airborne division, now assigned to the Americal, to join in a parade through the business district with General Wainwright and other military units. About 750 returning veterans paraded.

MAJOR BOXER ARRIVES, MARRIAGE IS PLANS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20.—(AP) British Major Charles Boxer, liberated prisoner of war whom Emily Hahn, American author, named in her book as the father of her daughter, arrived today aboard the transport Shirrabank from Hongkong.

He answered reporters questions concerning his future plans, saying:

"I intend to marry Miss Hahn just as soon as I possibly can. I've been in the hoosegow for four years and I don't know definitely whether I have been divorced by my wife, Ursula, but I think I have."

He said he had a letter from Miss Hahn stating that she's heard his wife had started divorce proceedings in England.

Boxer said the last time he saw Miss Hahn and daughter, Crola, was just before they left Hongkong for the United States with a group of American repatriates in 1942.

Boxer said he would leave tomorrow for New York where Miss Hahn is living.

Vessels Bringing Home 35,000 More Veterans

(By the Associated Press)

Nearly 17,000 troops from several theaters of war are scheduled to debark today from 22 transports at three East Coast ports. At four West Coast ports, 17 vessels are due with more than 18,000 men. Ships and units arriving:

At New York — Miscellaneous troops on following:

Tufts Victory, from Le Havre, 2,056.

Zanesville Victory, from Le Havre, 1,934.

Pomona Victory, from Antwerp, 1,938.

Hawaiian Shipper, from Calcutta, 1,888.

Colby Victory, from Le Havre, 1,938.

Alexander Lillington, from Marseille, 616.

James B. Richardson, from Naples, 617.

Santa Barbara, from Caserta, Italy, 470.

Cape Poge, from Cardiff, Wales, 38.

Marillo Victory, from Calcutta, 29.

William Cody, from Antwerp, 646.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Miaulos, originally due yesterday, 35.

Nathan Hale, 19.

Paul Hayne, 23.

Sea Snipe, 23.

Robert Bean, 23.

Anne Bradstreet, 114.

Hubert Bancroft, 16.

Due At Boston

At Boston — Wooster Victory, from Marseille: 1,940 troops, including 290th Infantry (1st Battalion) of 75th Infantry Division, 2d Battalion of 75th Infantry Division and 75th Counterintelligence Corps Detachment.

George M. Bibb, from Barry, Wales: 578 troops, including 444th Anti-Aircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion and miscellaneous personnel.

Montclair Victory, from Le Havre: 1,955 troops, including 15th Hospital Train, 999th Signal Service Company, 548th Quartermaster Depot Company, 301st Military Police Escort Guard Company, 768th Field Artillery Battalion with medical attendants, 957th Quartermaster Service Company, 3,189th Quartermaster Service Company, 4,090th Quartermaster Service Company and miscellaneous personnel.

Henry Richardson, from Barry, Wales, originally due yesterday: 27 miscellaneous troops.

West Coast Arrivals

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Admiral H. T. Mayo, 5,088.

Bergen, 2,624.

Dauphin, 1,903.

Hendry, 1,743.

Albert A. Robinson, 287.

Esparta, Girasol, John P. Altgeld, Maunalei, Panaset, Saggitarius and William Moultrie, with a few each.

At Seattle — Miscellaneous troops on following:

Dublin, from Nagoya, 30.

Waukesha, from Nagoya, 277.

General Butner, from Nagoya, 4,892.

At Tacoma, Wash.—Laurens, from Yokohama: 1,322 miscellaneous troops.

At Portland, Ore.—Alcoa Polaris, from Tokyo-Okinawa: 1,132.

LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, HAS CAUSED POSTPONMENT OF THE OPENING SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' PREPARATORY COMMISSION FROM FRIDAY TO SATURDAY.

PHILLIP NOEL-BAKER, MINISTER OF STATE, AND ERNEST BEVIN, FOREIGN SECRETARY, MUST ATTEND THE COMMONS DEBATE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. BEVIN IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN THE MEETINGS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

LONDON, NOV 20-(AP)-A CHARGE BY THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S TAX BILL WAS "CRIMINALLY EXTRAVAGANT" WAS OVERRIDDEN LAST NIGHT IN COMMONS WHEN THE MEASURE WAS GIVEN ITS SECOND READING. IT GOES TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AFTER A THIRD COMMISSION. TA450AES

READING.
REPLYING TO AN OPPOSITION CHARGE THAT THE BILL "SOAKED THE POOR TO HELP THE RICH," CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON SAID THAT OF THE 13,000,000 TAXPAYERS, ONLY 1,200,000 WOULD BE WORSE OFF UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL, AND THAT THE REST WOULD GAIN.
M452AES

BY TOM WILLIAMS
LONDON, NOV 20-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR NATIONS MET HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS THE POLICIES THAT WILL GIVERN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN THE LIGHT OF WAR-TIME DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHETICS, UPON WHICH THE ALLIES WERE FORCED TO RELY WHEN THE MAJOR SOURCES OF NATURAL SUPPLY WERE CUT OFF BY THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND HOLLAND WERE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO ATTEND THE DISCUSSIONS, BUT AT THE LAST MINUTE FRANCE WAS ALSO INVITED TO SEND A DELEGATION.

THE MEETING OF THE SO-CALLED RUBBER STUDY GROUP IS THE SECOND TO BE HELD WITHIN A YEAR. PRELIMINARY ANGLO-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON LAST JANUARY.
THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO ACT AS A FACT-FINDING GROUP, THEN HEAR DUTCH AND BRITISH REPORTS OF NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCTION IN THE FAR EAST. DEMAND AND SUPPLY WILL BE REVIEWED, THEN PRICES WILL BE DISCUSSED, PARTICULARLY IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE AMERICAN SYNTHETIC OUTPUT.

THE CONFEREES BEGAN THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITHOUT MAKING ANY STATEMENTS, BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE AMERICANS WERE PREPARED TO RECOMMEND THE CLOSING OF HIGH-COST SNYTHETIC PLANTS IF THE BRITISH AND DUTCH ELIMINATE THE LESS EFFICIENT RUBBER ESTATES.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, DONALD D.KENNEDY, CHIEF OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SAID HEADS OF THE FOUR DELEGATIONS HAD AGREED TO ISSUE NO STATEMENT UNTIL THE CONFERENCE ENDS ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

IN ADDITION TO KENNEDY, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION INCLUDES P.W.LITCHFIELD, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY; JOHN L.COLLYER, PRESIDENT OF THE B.F.GOODRICH COMPANY, AND HARVEY S.FIRESTONE JR., PRESIDENT OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY.
J1045AES

NIGHT LEAD KELLY

LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-MAYOR EDWARD J.KELLY, HEADING A DELEGATION SEEKING TO BRING THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO CHICAGO, ARRIVED IN LONDON TONIGHT ON AN INAUGURAL FLIGHT DIRECT FROM THE ILLINOIS CITY AND DECLARED THAT "CHICAGO IS A HUSTLING, BUTLING CITY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD COME TO."

WHILE KELLY WILL URGE THAT THE PERMANENT HOME BE LOCATED IN CHICAGO, HE TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE CAME TO BRITAIN PRIMARILY "TO SHOW GRATITUDE TO THE AIR INDUSTRY FOR DEVELOPING A DIRECT LINE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND ENGLAND."

"THEY ARE RIGHT," HE SAID, "IN BELIEVING THAT CHICAGO WILL BE THE GREAT AIR CENTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS."
EJ915PES

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-A DELEGATION SEEKING TO MAKE CHICAGO THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD "BECAUSE IT HAS THE BEST COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES" HAS DECENDED ON THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION ARMED WITH MOTION PICTURES TO SHOW WHY THE PEACE AGENCY SHOULD SET UP ITS HOME IN THE WINDY CITY.

LEVERETT LYON, CHIEF OFFICER OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE, SAID TODAY HE WAS "NOT A HIGH PRESSURE SALESMAN."

"I JUST WANT TO TELL ALL THE UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS WHAT CHICAGO CAN OFFER AND THEY'LL SEE THAT'S WHERE THE ORGANIZATION OUGHT TO BE," HE SAID.

A FRIENDLY RIVALRY ALREADY IS SPRINGING UP AMONG REPRESENTITIVES OF THE VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES SEEKING TO BECOME WORLD PEACE HEADQUARTERS.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHER DAVID STERN OVERHEAD LYON STATING CHICAGO WOULD BE READY TO INTERNATIONALIZE THE 100-ACRE ISLE IN LAKE MICHIGAN WHICH WAS BUILT AND USED DURING THE CHICAGO WORLDS FAIR.

"WOULD PHILADELPHIA BE WILLING TO INTERNATIONALIZE THE LIBERTY BELL?" LYON SHOT AT STERN.

"EXACTLY," STERN CAME BACK. "THAT'S A WONDERFUL SLOGAN, BECAUSE THAT'S JUST WHAT WE WANT TO DO. IT IS PROPER THAT THE AMERICAN CRADLE OF LIBERTY SHOULD BE THE HOME OF THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION."

"WELL," RETORTED LYON, "I'M INCLINED TO BELIEVE IT MIGHT BE A GREATER ADVANTAGE TO MANY NATIONS IF WE INTERNATIONALIZED CHICAGO'S STOCKYARDS."

IN THE DELEGATION ACCOMPANYING LYON ARE CURTIS D. MC DOUGALL,

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PROFESSOR AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY; BARNET HODES, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AND WILLIAM MC FETRIDGE, LABOR LEADER.

MAYOR EDWARD J.KELLY IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE BY AIR TONIGHT ON THE INAUGURAL CHICAGO-LONDON DIRECT FLIGHT, TO REINFORCE THE GROUP OF CHICAGOANS.

LYON SAID HE WAS GOING TO SEE ALL THE DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, AND TELL THEM THE ADVANTAGES OF CHICAGO.

IN ADDITION TO THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE ISLAND, HE SAID, CHICAGO PROBABLY HAS THE BEST HOTEL FACILITIES AVAILABLE. THERE ARE ALSO, HE POINTED OUT, A GREAT NUMBER OF EXCELLENT RESEARCH LIBRARIES, WHICH COULD BE PUT AT THE STATESMEN'S DISPOSAL, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

LYON SAID THE CHICAGOANS ARE GOING TO SHOW THE UNITED NATIONS AN AIR MAP DEMONSTRATING THE CITY'S CENTRAL POSITION WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORTATION.

"VERY FEW PEOPLE REALIZE IT," HE SAID, "BUT CHICAGO IS CLOSER TO LONDON BY AIR THAN NEW YORK."

ANOTHER ARGUMENT HE SAID HE WOULD USE TO THE PEOPLE WHO ARE FEARFUL OF UNITED STATES' ISOLATIONISM IS THAT THE SURE WAY TO PLANT WORLD COOPERATION FIRMLY IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF AMERICANS WOULD BE TO SET THE PEACE ORGANIZATION IN THE HEART OF THE NATION---THE MIDDLEWEST.

IN THE MIDDLEWEST, HE SAID, "THERE IS NOT A QUESTION OF LOOKING TO EAST OR WEST, IT'S THE HEART OF AMERICA."

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LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-A MAN WHO IN 1941 KEPT HERMANN GOERING OUT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS, SAYING THE REICHSMARSHAL WOULD ENTER "OVER MY DEAD BODY," WAS AMONG 300 PERSONS DECORATED TODAY BY KING GEORGE VI AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

WILLIAM R. CHRYSTIE, LODGE-KEEPER AT THE EMBASSY FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS DURING THE WAR, RECEIVED THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY.

"THE KING SAID TO ME 'I BELIEVE WE HAVE MET BEFORE,'" CHRYSTIE SAID AFTER THE CEREMONY. "ACTUALLY, HE DECORATED ME WITH THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER IN PARIS IN 1938."

FGLO ATHENS

LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-HENRY F. GRADY, HEAD OF AN AMERICAN DELEGATION TO OBSERVER THE APPROACHING GREEK ELECTIONS, EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY OVER THE GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

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THE SAN FRANCISCAN SAID HE HOPED THE UNITED STATES COULD HELP GREECE REACH ITS GOAL OF A STABLE GOVERNMENT.

HE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR ATHENS WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY, WITH FOY KOHLER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, LT. GEN. HARRY MALONEY AND TWO OTHERS OF THE DELEGATION. THEY WILL WATCH ELECTORAL LISTS, REGISTRATION, THE VOTING LAWS AND THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE.

THE DIPLOMATS ~~[illegible]~~ OPTIMISTIC ABOUT WHAT THEY CAN DO IN HELPING THE GREEK PEOPLE TO GAIN CONFIDENCE IN ELECTIONS, SO THAT A GOVERNMENT WITH SUFFICIENT POWER TO ENFORCE ECONOMIC CONTROLS CAN BE ESTABLISHED. THE BRITISH OBSERVERS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

ONE OF THE MAIN GREEK DIFFICULTIES IS THE FANTASTIC INFLATION WHICH HAD DISTORTED COMPLETELY THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. ALLIED STATESMEN HERE HERE SAID IMPROVEMENTS WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE INTERNALLY BEFORE FOREIGN CREDITS COULD BE OF ANY HELP.

LONDON, NOV. 20 -- (AP) -- THE INTER-ALLIED REPARATION CONFERENCE TODAY EXPLORED A PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE REPARATIONS ASSETS AMONG 17 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES BY CATEGORIES, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE ~~KIND OF~~ LOSSES SUFFERED BY THEM.

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THIS SOLUTION WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADVANCED TO MEET OBJECTIONS THAT TOTAL CLAIMS COULD NOT BE MEASURED AGAINST EACH OTHER SATISFACTORILY, BECAUSE WAR EXPENDITURES AND LOSSES WERE OF DIFFERENT TYPES.

FOR EXAMPLE: A BIG PART OF ONE COUNTRY'S CLAIMS MIGHT BE BASED ON SHIPPING LOSSES; ANOTHER'S ON LOSSES IN MAN HOURS BECAUSE OF NAZI DEPORTATIONS. HOWEVER, TAKING REPARATIONS BY CATEGORY, THE FIRST WOULD GET A GREATER SHARE IN GERMANY'S MERCHANT SHIPPING, THE SECOND A GREATER SHARE IN ALLOCATION OF CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION.

WITH WAR CRIMES (550)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: LOUIS P.LOCHNER, VETERAN FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT WHO AS CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WITNESSED THE RISE OF THE NAZIS FROM 1928 UNTIL HE WAS INTERNED BY THE GERMANS IN 1941, IS A MEMBER OF THE AP STAFF COVERING THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL. HERE HE GIVES A WORD PICTURE OF THE MEN IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK.)

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

NUERNBERG, NOV. 20-(AP)-THEY WERE NO LONGER GLAMOUR BOYS STRUTTING ACROSS THE EUROPEAN STAGE, THESE 20 NAZI LEADERS WHO FILED TODAY INTO THE CROWDED NUERNBERG COURTROOM.

HERMANN GOERING, WITHOUT HIS MEDALS DANGLING ON HIS CHEST AND THE BEJEWELLED MARSHAL'S WAND WHICH HE FLASHED AT ADULATING CROWDS, DIDN'T SEEM TO BE GOERING.

JULIUS STREICHER, NO LONGER IN A BROWN UNIFORM AND NO LONGER DEALING OUT BLOWS WITH A RIDING SWITCH, DID NOT SEEM TO BE THE REAL STREICHER.

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, UNATTENDED BY THE RETINUE OF FOREIGN OFFICE FLUNKIES IN S.S. UNIFORMS WHO HANDED HIM STATE PAPERS BEFORE HIS THEATRICAL SPEECHES AS FOREIGN MINISTER, LOOKED AGAIN LIKE THE CHAMPAGNE MERCHANT HE ONCE WAS -- ONLY NOW HE LOOKS TOO OLD AND SPENT TO INSPIRE THE CONFIDENCE OF A PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER.

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH AND HANS FRITZSCHE, REPRESENTING THE YOUNGER ELEMENT IN THE NAZI HIERARCHY, APPEARED AS JUST TWO MEEK, PALEFACED DEFENDANTS AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

THE IRONY OF FATE PLACED SIDE BY SIDE DEFENDANTS WHO NOTORIOUSLY DISLIKED EACH OTHER.

PUDGY WALTHER FUNK SAT NEXT TO HIS ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RIVAL, HIGH-COLLARED HJALMAR SCHACHT, WHOM HE REPLACED AS MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSBANK. FUNK SEEMED TO TRY TO HIDE HIS NERVOUSNESS BY LOQUACITY, POURING HIS ELOQUENCE INTO SCHACHT'S EAR. BUT HITLER'S ONE-TIME FINANCIAL WIZARD PEERED DISDAINFULLY THROUGH HIS THICK PINCE NEZ AT THE DIMINUTIVE FUNK, KEPT HIS ARMS FOLDED AND REFUSED TO TALK.

WHITE-HAIRED, RUDDY CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH ONCE CONDUCTED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH, LATER LORDED IT OVER BOHEMIA AND MORAVIW AS PROTECTOR AND WAS KNOWN TO OPPOSE THE METHODS OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS. TODAY HE FOUND HIMSELF NEXT TO

30.24-31779

GOEBBELS' RIGHT-HAND MAN, THE SALLOW-COMPLEXIONED FRITZSCHE. NEITHER SPOKE A WORD TO THE OTHER.

THE ENIGMA FOR ME WAS RUDOLF HESS. IS HE PARTLY DEMENTED AS CLAIMED? ARE HIS SEEMING INDIFFERENCE AND ALLEGED FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE OLD FRIENDS SIMULATION OR REALITY?

FROM THE MOMENT HESS TOOK HIS SEAT BETWEEN GOERING AND VON RIBBENTROP UNTIL THE COURT'S FORMAL OPENING, HESS SEEMED UTTERLY INDIFFERENT TO WHAT WAS GOING ON ABOUT HIM. HE APPEARED TO STARE INTO VACANT SPACE. BUT WHILE OTHERS WATCHED THE PRESIDING JUDGE, LISTENING TO OPENING STATEMENTS, HITLER'S FORMER DEPUTY CAREFULLY SCANNED THE PRESS SECTION AND SPECTATORS' GALLERY.

LATER, DURING THE READING OF THE INDICTMENT, AT THE FIRST MENTION OF HITLER'S NAME, HE PULLED GOERING BY THE SLEEVE AND TOLD HIM SOMETHING WITH A SMILE AND AN EMPHATIC NOD OF THE HEAD. THIS ELICITED NO RESPONSE.

STILL LATER, WHEN HE WAS APPARENTLY BORED BY THE READING, HE ENGAGED IN A LONG CONVERSATION WITH VON RIBBENTROP, OFTEN FLASHING AN ALMOST IMPISH SMILE.

HESS, OF ALL THE PRISONERS, SEEMED THE PALEST. HIS HEAD LOOKED ALMOST LIKE A DEATH MASK.

GOERING SAT IN THE FIRST SEAT NEXT TO THE PRESS BOX AND WAS BEST VISIBLE TO EVERYBODY.

A GLEAM OF RECOGNITION FLASHED OVER HIS FACE AS HE SURVEYED THE PRESS BOX AND SAW THE FACES OF FORMER LONGTIME BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS

BUT HE WASN'T THE SAME GOERING THESE CORRESPONDENTS KNEW DURING THE REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL OF 1933, WHEN HE THREATENED TO BEAT UP SERGEI DIMITROV IN COURT OR WHEN, DURING SWANKY, EXPANSIVE BALLS, HE WOULD APPROACH WITH PRIDE AND EXCLAIM "WONDERFUL", OR WHEN ON THE DAY AFTER HIS WEDDING IN 1935, HE ASKED THEM TO SEE THE PRESENTS WHICH "LOVE OF MY PEOPLE SHOWED UPON ME."

JJ1046AES

WITH WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG, NOV 20-(AP)-THESE ARE THE PRINCIPAL FIGURES IN THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL WHICH OPENED TODAY:

THE JUDGES:

UNITED STATES: FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE; ALTERNATE, JOHN PARKER.

UNITED KINGDOM: LORD JUSTICE SIR GEOFFREY LAWRENCE, PRESIDING; JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM NORMAN BIRKETT, ALTERNATE.

SOVIET UNION: MAJ. GEN. I.T. NIKITCHENKO; A.F. VOLCHOFF, ALTERNATE.

FRANCE: HENRI DONNEDIEU DE VABRE; ALTERNATE, ROBERT FALCO.

THE CHIEF PROSECUTORS:

UNITED STATES: JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON.

UNITED KINGDOM: HARTLEY SHAWCROSS.

SOVIET UNION: COL. YURI POKROVSKY (ACTING FOR GEN. R.A. RUDENKO, WHO IS ILL.)

FRANCE: FRANCOIS DE MENTHON.

THE DEFENDANTS:

REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, HITLER'S DESIGNATED SUCCESSOR.
JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER.
FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.
COL. GEN. ALFRED JODL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY.
GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY.
GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, FORMER NAZI NAVY COMMANDER.
HJALMAR HORACE GREELEY SCHACHT, FORMER ECONOMICS MINISTER.
WALTHER FUNK. FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT.
FRANZ VON PAPEN, NAZI DIPLOMAT.
ALFRED ROSENBERG, OFFICIAL PHILOSOPHER OF THE NAZI PARTY.
HANS FRANK, NAZI GOVERNOR GENERAL OF POLAND.
MARTIN BORMANN, HITLER'S DEPUTY.
WILHELM FRICK, "PROTECTOR" OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA.
FRITZ SAUCKEL, SS AND SA GENERAL.
ALBERT SPEER, NAZI MUNITIONS MINISTER.
ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, NETHERLANDS GAULEITER.
JULIUS STREICHER, NO.1 NAZI JEW-BAITER.
HANS FRITZSCHE, DEPUTY PROPAGANDA MINISTER.
CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER.
BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, HITLER YOUTH CHIEF.

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ORIGINALLY THERE WERE 24 DEFENDANTS LISTED IN THE INDICTMENT. ONLY 20 WENT ON TRIAL TODAY, AND OF THESE, BORMANN, OFFICIALLY LISTED AS MISSING, IS BEING TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

RUDOLF HESS, NO.3 NAZI AND HITLER'S DEPUTY, IS REPORTED SUFFERING FROM AMNESIA AND UNABLE TO STAND TRIAL NOW; ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, CHIEF OF THE NOTORIOUS NAZI SECRET POLICE, HAS SUFFERED A CRANIAL HEMORRHAGE; GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, MUNITIONS MAGNATE, IS REPORTED SUFFERING FROM SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN. ROBERT LEY, LABOR FRONT BOSS, KILLED HIMSELF BY STRANGULATION IN HIS CELL SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

M520AES

WITH WAR TIRALS

BY WES GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV.20-(AP)-NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION WORDS POURED OUT OF A COURTROOM IN A 10-HOUR PERIOD HERE TODAY, AS REPORTERS FROM EVERY MAJOR NATION DESCRIBED THE OPENING OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FORMER NAZI LEADERS--AND WROTE EVERY SCRIBBLE OF IT IN LONG HAND.

ACCUSTOMED TO TYPEWRITERS, THE REPORTERS IN THE FLOOD-LIGHTED COURTROOM WERE FORCED TO RESORT TO PENCILS FOR THE COPY THAT FLOODED OVER COMBINED BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. FROM OTHER BOOTHS, 13 RADIO BROADCASTS WERE MADE DURING THE SESSION.

PHOTOGRAPHERS IN BOOTHS ALONG THE WALLS MADE PICTURES OF THE TRIAL, BUT THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO USE FLASH BULBS.

THE JUDGES SIT ON A RAISED PLATFORM AT ONE SIDE OF THE COURTROOM, WITH THE DEFENDANTS ON THE OTHER AND THE LAWYERS IN BETWEEN.

REPORTERS SIT IN ROWS OF PLUSH MOVIE SEATS AT ONE END OF THE COURTROOM, WHICH ALSO HAS A SPECTATORS' BALCONY.

EACH SEAT IS EQUIPPED WITH EARPHONES, TIED INTO AN INTRICATE AUTOMATIC INTERPRETING SYSTEM. BY TURNING A KNOB, A REPORTER CAN LISTEN TO A TRANSLATION OF THE TESTIMONY IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN OR RUSSIAN.

BUSY PENCILS TRANSFER THIS IN ENGLISH, DUTCH, NORWEGIAN, CZECH, YUGOSLAV, ITALIAN OR FRENCH, ONTO PIECES OF PAPER. THESE ARE WHISKED OUT OF THE COURTROOM BY GI MESSENGERS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, WHO TAKE THEM TO THE DESIGNATED AMERICAN, FRENCH, BRITISH OR RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS BOOTH ON THE FLOOR BELOW.

BOTH PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE LWYERS HAVE MADE THEMSELVES READILY AVAILABLE TO NEWSMEN, BUT THE TRIBUNAL ITSELF HAS BEEN SPHINX-LIKE AND SECRETIVE, WITH LAWYERS AS WELL AS THE PRESS.

BJASN1045PES

NUERNBERG, NOV 20-(AP)-ERNST KATENBRUNNER, FELLED BY A BRAIN HEMORRHAGE LATE SUNDAY, WAS NEARING THE END OF THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF HIS ILLNESS TONIGHT.

PHYSICIANS SAID, HOWEVER, THE GIANT ONETIME HEAD OF THE DREADED NAZI SECURITY AND CRIMINAL POLICE WOULD BE FLAT ON HIS BACK FOR AT LEAST TWO WEEKS AND HOSPITALIZED FOR A MONTH.

AN OFFICIAL MEDICAL REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, WHICH MUST DECIDE WHETHER KALTENBRUNNER WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA AS A NAZI WAR CRIMINAL, OR REINDICTED FOR A LATER TRIAL.

JJ1214PES

ADD NUERNBERG-(Nov Lead) NL Trial xxx of Poles

FATE PLACED SIDE BY SIDE DEFENDANTS WHO NOTORIOUSLY DISLIKED EACH OTHER. PUDGY WALTHER FUNK, FORMER MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSBANK, SAT NEXT TO HIGH-COLLARED HJALMAR SCHACHT, WHO REFUSED TO ENGAGE IN CONVERSATION, ALTHOUGH FUNK KEPT WHISPERING IN HIS EAR.

WHITE-HAIRED CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, WHO ONCE CONDUCTED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH, WAS SEATED NEXT TO HANS FRITZSCHE, RIGHT HAND M, 9! 0490-&-,$- .8,8'534 '9'3! &93??3)', WHOM

FOREIGN POLICY OF HITLER'S THIRD REICH, WAS SEATED NEXT TO HANS FRITZSCHE, RIGHT HAND MAN OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEF GOEBBELS, WHOM VON NEURATH NEVER LIKED. NEITHER SPOKE A WORD TO THE OTHER DURING THE SESSION.

THERE WERE NO LEGAL FURBELOWS AT THE START OF THE HISTORIC CASE. JUSTICE LAWRENCE TOLD THE DEFENDANTS THAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND FRANCE HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS, ADDING: "THIS TRIAL WHICH IS ABOUT TO BEGIN IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF JURISPRUDENCE AND IN IMPORTANCE TO PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD."

THEN SIDNEY S. ALDERMAN, ASSISTANT TO CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, READ SECTIONS OF THE INDICTMENT. ALDERMAN WAS FOLLOWED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH PROSECUTION WHO READ SECTIONS OF THE INDICTMENT WHICH HAD BEEN ALLOTTED TO THEM IN ADVANCE.

DURING AN HOUR AND A HALF RECESS FOR LUNCH, THE DEFENDANTS REMAINED IN THE COURTROOM AND ATE HEARTILY FROM ARMY MESSKITS. GOERING'S APPETITE WAS PARTICULARLY KEEN. WHEN THE LAWYERS RETURNED, THEY TALKED ANIMATEDLY WITH THEIR CLIENTS.

A GERMAN ATTORNEY DISCLOSED THAT GOERING'S COUNSEL, ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE DEFENSE GROUP, INTENDED TO OFFER A JOINT DECLARATION CHALLENGING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

W530PES

NUERNBERG, NOV 20-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE U.S. FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, WHOSE BATTLE RECORD STRETCHES FROM CASABLANCA ACROSS AFRICA, SICILY, FRANCE AND GERMANY, ACTED AS COURTROOM GUARDS TODAY FOR NAZI CRIMINALS ON TRIAL HERE.

THE GUARDS INCLUDED PFC. LOUIS VISNIKAR OF OGLESBY, ILL., ROBERT KRACHUN OF RARITAN, N.J., SGT. OSCAR B.HICKMAN OF AVALON, TEX., PFC JOSEPH F.OSBORNE OF ELIMSPORT, PA., PFC NEVIN R.GARRETT OF ROME, GA., PFC. JAMES E.GREEN OF LEXINGTON, KY., PFC. BREDDUS PREECE OF INEZ, KY., SGT. ANTON FORTELKA DOWNERS OF GROVELAND, ILL., SGT. KENT ROSS OF SATANA, KAN., SGT. SEYMOUR WEISBERG OF LYNBROOK, N.Y., CPL. CLARENCE NESSELROAD OF MILLWOOD, VA., SGT. HERMAN SEEBANDT OF HOULTON, ME., AND SGT. BENJAMIN SPIRES OF ARCADIA, FLA.

FOUR OTHER HUSKY MEMBERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE AS COPY BOYS FOR CORRESPONDENTS, BY RUNNING HANDWRITTEN DISPATCHES BETWEEN THE TRIAL ROOM AND THE TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.

THEY WERE SGT. CHARLES J.FARRAY OF (1020 PARK AVE.) HOBOKEN, N.J., SGT. JAMES F.NEVELS OF CARTHAGE, ARK., PFC. ALEX C.MONTI OF (1630 MT.JOSEPH ST.) PITTSBURGH, AND PFC. CHARLES HOLMES OF SILVER SPRINGS RANCH, YAMHILL, ORE.

ME1222PES

FRANKFURT--THIRD ADD EVA X X X WHOLE THING?

EVA THREATENED A FEW MONTHS LATER TO KILL HERSELF WHEN A FRIEND TOLD HER HITLER "NOW HAS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ME."

"HER NAME IS WALKURE, AND SHE LOOKS IT, INCLUDING HER LEGS," EVA WROTE. "BUT THESE THINGS ARE SHAPES THAT APPEAL TO HIM."

SHE DID NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY WALKURE.

AFTER THREE MONTHS PASSED IN 1935 WITHOUT A HAPPY INTERLUDE WITH HITLER, EVA SENT AN ULTIMATUM "THAT IS DECISIVE FOR ME."

"IF I DON'T GET AN ANSWER BY TEN TONIGHT, I'LL TAKE ME 25 PILLS AND LIE DOWN PEACEFULLY," THE DIARY SAID. "IS IT A SIGN OF THE TERRIFIC LOVE OF WHICH HE ASSURES ME THAT HE HASN'T SPOKEN A KIND WORD TO ME FOR THREE MONTHS?

"IT IS AGREED THAT HE'S BEEN BUSY WITH POLITICAL PROBLEMS, BUT HAVE NOT THINGS EASED OFF? AND HOW ABOUT LAST YEAR WHEN HE HAD LOTS OF WORRIES WITH ROEHM AND WITH ITALY, AND STILL FOUND TIME FOR ME?"

CAPT.ERNST ROEHM, HITLER'S LONG TIME INTIMATE AND STORM TROOPS LEADER, WAS KILLED IN THE FUEHRER'S BLOOD PURGE.

FRANKFURT--FOURTH ADD EVA X X X BLOOD PURGE.

THE DIARY SHOWED THAT HITLER HAD LITTLE GRACIOUSNESS AS A LOVER.

DESCRIBING A DINNER SHE ATTENDED WITH HITLER, EVA WROTE:

"I HAD TO SIT NEXT TO HIM FOR THREE HOURS AND COULDN'T SAY A WORD TO HIM. WHEN MAKING HIS LEAVE, HE HANDED ME AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING MONEY AS HE HAD DONE ONCE BEFORE. IF ONLY HE AT LEAST HAD ADDED GREETINGS OR A KIND WORD, I WOULD HAVE BEEN SO HAPPY. BUT HE NEVER THINKS OF ANYTHING LIKE THAT."

EVA WANTED A DACHSHUND FOR HER 23RD BIRTHDAY MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, BUT HITLER FORGOT IT WHEN THE ANNIVERSARY CAME, THE DIARY SAID.

"HE WAS JUST HERE, BUT NO DOG AND NO CUPBOARD," THE ENTRY SAID. "HE DIDN'T EVEN ASK ME WHETHER I HAVE A BIRTHDAY."

BJ438PES

30.24 — 31781

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 20-(AP)-EVA BRAUN'S DIARY FOUND BY THE U.S. ARMY AND COVERING THE PERIOD FROM FEB. 2, 1935 TO MAY 28, 1935:

I GUESS TODAY IS THE RIGHT DAY TO BEGIN THIS MASTERPIECE.

HAVE HAPPILY REACHED MY 23RD BIRTHDAY. THE THING IS WHETHER OR NOT I AM HAPPY. THAT IS ANOTHER QUESTION. AT THE MOMENT I CERTAINLY AM NOT HAPPY. THAT IS BECAUSE I HAVE SUCH HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF SUCH AN "IMPORTANT" DAY.

IF I ONLY HAD A DOG, THEN I WOULDN'T BE SO ALONE; BUT I GUESS THAT IS ASKING TOO MUCH.

MRS. SCHAUK CAME WITH FLOWERS AND A TELEGRAM AS "AMBASSADOR."

MY WHOLE OFFICE LOOKS LIKE A FLOWER SHOP AND SMELLS LIKE A MORTUARY. I'M REALLY UNGRATEFUL BUT I HAD HOPED SO MUCH TO GET A LITTLE DACHSHUND, AND NOW NOTHING AGAIN.

PERHAPS NEXT YEAR OR EVEN AFTER THAT, THEN IT WILL BE BETTER SUITED TO AN INCIPIENT SPINSTER.

LET US NOT GIVE UP HOPE. I SHOULD HAVE LEARNED PATIENCE BY NOW.

I BOUGHT TWO LOTTERY TICKETS TODAY BECAUSE I AM CONVINCED IT IS NOW OR NEVER---DUDS.

IT SEEMS AS THOUGH I'LL NEVER GET RICH. I CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT THAT.

TODAY I WOULD HAVE GONE TO ZUGSPITZE WITH HERTA GRATL ISLE AND HER MOTHER AND WE WOULD HAVE LIVED LIKE KINGS BECAUSE ONE ALWAYS HAS THE MOST FUN WHEN OTHERS SHARE THE HAPPINESS. BUT THE TRIP DIDN'T COME OFF.

TODAY I'M GOING TO EAT WITH HERTA. WHAT ELSE MAY A SIMPLE LITTLE WOMAN OF 23 DO? THUS I WILL BRING MY BIRTHDAY TO A CLOSE WITH GLUTTONY. THUS I BELIEVE I SHALL HAVE ACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS PREFERENCES.

FEB. 11, 1935. HE WAS JUST HERE BUT NO DOG AND NO CUPBOARD. HE DIDN'T EVEN ASK ME WHETHER I HAD A BIRTHDAY WISH. SO NOW I BOUGHT MYSELF SOME JEWELRY. NECKLACE EARRINGS AND RING TO MATCH FOR FIFTY MARKS. VERY PRETTY. HOPE HE LIKES IT. IF NOT HE MAY BUY ME SOMETHING HIMSELF.

FEB. 15, 1935. SEEMS THAT BERLIN DEAL REALLY IS GOING TO COME OFF. THAT IS I WON'T BELIEVE IT UNTIL I'M IN THE REICHSCHANCELLERY. I HOPE IT'LL BE AN AGREEABLE AFFAIR. TOO BAD THAT HERTA CAN'T COME ALONG INSTEAD OF CHARLIE. SHE WOULD BE A GUARANTEE FOR A FEW HAPPY DAYS. THIS WAY THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A BIG ADO BECAUSE I DON'T THINK THAT BRUCKNER FOR A CHANGE WILL SHOW HIS MORE CHARMING SIDE VIS-A-VIS CHARLIE. I DON'T DARE LOOK FORWARD TO IT BUT IT MIGHT TURN OUT TO BE WONDERFUL IF EVERYTHING GOES WELL. LET'S HOPE SO.

B75

FEB. 2, 1935. YESTERDAY HE CAME QUITE UNEXPECTEDLY AND IT WAS A DELIGHTFUL EVENING. THE NICEST THING WAS HIS THINKING ABOUT TAKING ME OUT OF THE FIRM -- I DON'T WANT TO BE TOO HAPPY YET -- TO BUY ME A LITTLE HOUSE. I DON'T DARE THINK OF IT. IT WOULD BE SO WONDERFUL. I WOULDN'T HAVE TO OPEN THE DOOR FOR OUR "HONORABLE" CUSTOMERS AND PLAY SALESGIRL. DEAR GOD, PLEASE MAKE IT COME TRUE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. POOR CHARLIE IS SICK AND CAN'T COME TO BERLIN WITH US. SHE'S REALLY UNLUCKY BUT MAYBE ITS BETTER THAT WAY. MAYBE HE WOULD BE VERY RUDE TO HER AND THEN SHE WOULD CERTAINLY BE EVEN MORE UNHAPPY. I'M SO INFINITELY HAPPY THAT HE LOVES ME SO AND PRAY THAT IT WILL ALWAYS BE LIKE THIS. I SHOULD NEVER WANT TO (BE TO) BLAME IF ONCE HE SHOULD STOP LOVING ME.

MAR. 3, 1935. I'M AGAIN MORTALLY UNHAPPY. SINCE I CAN'T WRITE HIM THIS BOOK MUST SERVE TO ASSUAGE MY PAIN. HE CAME SATURDAY WHEN

THE TOWN OF M'S BALL TOOK PLACE. MRS.SCHWARTZ HAD GIVEN ME A LOGE TICKET FOR IT AND SO I WAS OBLIGED TO ATTEND AT ALL COSTS SINCE I HAD ALREADY ACCEPTED.

THEN I SPENT A FEW WONDERFUL HOURS WITH HIM UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK AND THEN TO THE BALL WITH HIS PERMISSION.

HE PROMISED I WOULD SEE HIM SUNDAY. IN SPITE OF THE FACT I CALLED UP FROM OSTERIA AND THAT I SENT A MESSAGE THAT I AM WAITING FOR HIS NEWS HE SIMPLY DROVE OFF THE FELDAFING. HE EVEN REFUSED HOFFMAN'S INVITATION TO TEA AND SUPPER. ONE MAY LOOK AT EVERYTHING FROM TWO SIDES. PERHAPS HE WANTED TO BE ALONE WITH DR. "G" WHO WAS ALSO HERE BUT HE COULD HAVE LET ME KNOW. I WAS AT HOFFMAN'S PLACE ON PINS AND NEEDLES THINKING ALL THE TIME THAT HE MIGHT COME NOW.

WE WENT TO THE TRAIN LATER BECAUSE HE HAD DECIDED TO LEAVE BUT ONLY ARRIVED IN TIME TO SEE THE REAR LIGHTS. HOFFMAN AND WE OTHERS HAD AGAIN LEFT THE OTHERS TOO LATE AND THUS I COULDN'T EVEN SAY GOODBYE. PROBABLY I'M TOO PESSIMISTIC. AGAIN I HOPE BUT HE HASN'T BEEN HERE NOW FOR 14 DAYS AND I'M SO UNHAPPY AND HAVE NO PEACE OF MIND. INCIDENTALLY I DON'T KNOW WHY HE SHOULD BE ANGRY WITH ME--PERHAPS BECAUSE I WENT TO THE BALL--BUT THEN HE GAVE ME HIS PERMISSION.

I'M USELESSLY WRACKING MY BRAIN AS TO WHY HE SHOULD BE DRIVING AWAY WITHOUT SAYING GOODBYE. HOFFMAN GAVE ME A TICKET FOR TONIGHT'S PERFORMANCE OF "VENETIAN NIGHT" BUT I WON'T GO. I'M MUCH TOO UNHAPPY.

MAR. 11,1935. I ONLY WISH I WERE SERIOUSLY ILL FOR EIGHT DAYS AND TO HEAR NOTHING (FROM) HIM. WHY DOESN'T SOMETHING HAPPEN TO ME? WHY DO I HAVE TO SUFFER LIKE THIS? I WISH I HAD NEVER SEEN HIM. I'M DESPERATE. I'M NOW GOING TO BUY MORE SLEEPING TABLETS. AT LEAST THEN I'LL BE HALF DAZED AND WON'T THINK ABOUT HIM SO MUCH. WHY DOESN'T THE DEVIL COME AND GET ME? I'M SURE IT'S NICER THERE THAN HERE.

FOR THREE HOURS I STOOD OUTSIDE THE CARLTON AND HAD TO WATCH WHILE HE BROUGHT FLOWERS FOR ONDRA AND INVITED HER FOR SUPPER (MARGIN NOTE HERE READ, JUST MY CRAZY IMAGINATION MAR. 26). HE'S ONLY USING ME FOR A VERY DEFINITE PURPOSE (MARGIN NOTE DATED MAR. 26 - BALONEY).

WHEN HE SAYS HE LOVES ME HE TAKES IT ABOUT AS SERIOUSLY AS HIS PROMISES WHICH HE NEVER KEEPS. WHY DOES HE TORTURE ME SO MUCH INSTEAD OF JUST PUTTING AN END TO THE WHOLE THING?

MAR. 16, 1935. HE WENT TO BERLIN AGAIN. IF ONLY I DIDN'T GO OFF THE BEAM WHENEVER I SEE HIM LESS THAN USUALLY. ACTUALLY IT'S QUITE NATURAL THAT HE SHOWS NO GREAT INTEREST IN ME AT PRESENT SINCE THERE IS SO MUCH GOING ON POLITICALLY. I'M GOING TO TAKE A TRIP TO ZUGSPITZE WITH GERTL TODAY AND THEN MAYBE MY STUPIDITY WILL SUBSIDE. EVERYTHING HAS ALWAYS TURNED OUT ALRIGHT IN THE END SO FAR AND IT WILL BE THE SAME THIS TIME. ONE MUST HAVE PATIENCE, THAT'S ALL.

B76

APRIL 1,1935. YESTERDAY WE WERE INVITED BY HIM FOR SUPPER AT "VIERJAHRESZEITEN." I HAD TO SIT NEXT TO HIM FOR THREE HOURS AND COULDN'T SAY A WORD TO HIM. WHEN WE WERE MAKING LEAVE HE HANDED ME AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING MONEY AS HE HAD DONE ONCE BEFORE. IF ONLY HE HAD AT LEAST ADDED GREETINGS OR A KIND WORD I WOULD HAVE BEEN SO HAPPY BUT HE NEVER THINKS OF ANYTHING LIKE THAT. WHY DOESN'T HE GO TO HOFFMAN'S TO EAT? THERE AT LEAST I WOULD HAVE HIM TO MYSELF FOR A FEW MINUTES. I ONLY WISH HE WOULD NOT COME ANY MORE UNTIL HIS HOME IS READY.

APRIL 29,1935. THINGS ARE TOUGH, VERY MUCH SO IN EVERY RESPECT. I KEEP HUMMING TO MYSELF THAT EVERYTHING WILL IMPROVE. BUT IT DOESN'T HELP MUCH. THE HOUSE IS READY BUT I CAN'T GO VISIT HIM. LOVE DOES

30.24 - 31783

NOT SEEM TO BE ON HIS PROGRAM AT PRESENT. NOW THAT HE IS BACK IN BERLIN I FEEL A LITTLE BETTER BUT THERE WERE DAYS DURING THE LAST WEEK WHEN I DID MY SHARE OF CRYING AT NIGHT, ESPECIALLY SINCE I SPENT EASTER AT HOME BY MYSELF.

I'M GETTING ON EVERYBODY'S NERVES BECAUSE I WANT TO SELL EVERYTHING FROM MY CLOTHES DOWN TO MY PHOTO CAMERA AND EVEN THEATER TICKETS. OH WELL, THINGS WILL IMPROVE. AFTER ALL MY DEBTS ARE NOT THAT BIG.

MAY 10,1935. ACCORDING TO FRAU HOFFMAN'S KIND AND EQUALLY TACTLESS REMARKS HE HAS NOW A SUBSTITUTE FOR ME. HER NAME IS WALKURE AND SHE LOOKS IT INCLUDING HER LEGS. BUT THESE ARE SHAPES THAT APPEAL TO HIM. IF THAT'S TRUE HE WILL SOON HAVE ANNOYED HER UNTIL SHE GETS SLIM UNLESS SHE HAS CHARLIE'S TALENT FOR THRIVING ON WORRIES. WORRY SEEMS TO INCREASE HER APPETITE.

IF FRAU HAS' OBSERVATIONS SHOULD TURN OUT TO BE TRUE IT'S MEAN OF HIM NOT TO TELL ME. AFTER ALL HE SHOULD KNOW ME WELL ENOUGH TO REALIZE I WOULD NEVER STAND IN HIS WAY. IF HE SHOULD DISCOVER ANOTHER ROMANTIC INTEREST WHY SHOULD HE WORRY ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS TO ME. I'LL WAIT UNTIL THE THIRD OF JUNE. BY THEN IT'LL BE THREE MONTHS SINCE OUR LAST MEETING AND I'LL ASK HIM FOR AN EXPLANATION BY MAIL. NOW TELL ME GAIN THAT I'M NOT MODEST.

THE WEATHER IS GORGEOUS AND I, MISTRESS OF GERMANY'S AND THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAN, HAVE TO SIT AT HOME AND LOOK AT IT THROUGH THE WINDOW.

B77

HE HAS SO LITTLE UNDERSTANDING AND STILL MAKES ME APPEAR DISTANT WHEN HIS FRIENDS ARE AROUND. WELL, ONE MAKES ONE'S OWN BED. . . . . I GUESS IT REALLY IS MY FAULT BUT IT IS JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS FOR WHICH BLAME SOMEONE ELSE. THIS PERIOD OF FASTING WON'T LAST FOREVER AND THEN IT WILL TASTE THAT MUCH BETTER. TOO BAD THOUGH IT JUST HAPPENS TO BE SPRING.

MAY 28,1935. I HAVE JUST SENT HIM A LETTER THAT IS DECISIVE FOR ME. WILL HE CONSIDER IT AS I DO? WELL, WE WILL SEE. IF I DON'T GET AN ANSWER BY 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT I'LL TAKE MY 25 PILLS AND LIE DOWN PEACEFULLY.

IS IT A SIGN OF THE TERRIFIC LOVE OF WHICH HE ASSURES ME, THAT HE HASN'T SPOKEN A KIND WORD TO ME FOR THREE MONTHS? IT IS AGREED THAT HE HAS BEEN BUSY WITH POLITICAL PROBLEMS BUT HAVE NOT THINGS EASED OFF? AND HOW ABOUT LAST YEAR WHEN HE HAD LOTS OF WORRIES WITH ROEHM AND ITALY AND STILL FOUND TIME FOR ME? TRUE, I'M NOT IN A POSITION TO JUDGE WHETHER THE PRESENT SITUATION ISN'T MUCH WORSE BUT AFTER ALL A FEW KIND WORDS TO FRAU HOFFMAN WOULD HARDLY HAVE TAKEN MUCH TIME. I FEAR THERE IS SOME OTHER REASON. IT IS NOT MY FAULT. CERTAINLY NOT. WHAT OTHER REASON COULD THERE BE? I CAN'T FIND ANY.

I'M AFRAID I WON'T GET AN ANSWER TODAY. IF ONLY SOMEONE WOULD HELP ME. EVERYTHING IS HOPELESS. MAYBE MY LETTER REACHED HIM AT AN INOPPORTUNE TIME OR MAYBE I SHOULDN'T HAVE WRITTEN AT ALL. WHICHEVER IT IS THE UNCERTAINTY IS MUCH WORSE THAN EVEN THE SUDDEN END WOULD BE.

DEAR GOD, PLEASE MAKE IT POSSIBLE THAT I SPEAK TO HIM TODAY-- TOMORROW WILL BE TOO LATE.

I HAVE DECIDED ON 35 PILLS SO TO MAKE DEATH CERTAIN THIS TIME. IF HE WOULD AT LEAST HAVE SOMEONE CALL UP FOR HIM.

(END TEXT)

--DASH--

(EDS: AT START 1ST GRAF B75, READ X X X FEB. 22--NOT "2".)

MD1106PES

BERLIN, NOV. 20--(AP)---CLUBS SPECIALIZING IN [redacted]

GYMNASTICS, WEIGHT-LIFTING AND CYCLING WERE AMONG THE DOZEN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS FORBIDDEN TO BERLINERS BY ORDER OF THE ALLIED KOMMANDANTUR BECAUSE "THEY TEND TO PROMOTE MILITARY PREPARADNESS," THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

INSTEAD, THE GERMANS WILL BE WEANED TO SUCH SPORTS AS BASKETBALL AND HOCKEY.

ACTING ON A REPORT BY ITS EDUCATION COMMITTEE, THE KOMMANDANTUR HAS ALSO OUTLAWED GROUPS SPONSORING BOXING, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, YACHTING, ROWING, [redacted] JIU JITSU, SKING AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

PERMISSION [redacted] TO OPERATE WAS GRANTED GROUPS SPONSORING VOLLEYBALL, BASKETBALL, HOCKEY, RUGBY, FOOTBALL, SKATING, TENNIS, BOWLING, FISHING, ELEMENATRY CALISTENICS AND BODY EXERCISES.

FRANKFURT, NOV. 2[redacted] - (AP) - GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TOLD AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY TODAY THAT THEY MUST ALWAYS SET AN EXAMPLE OF "FAIRNESS AND CORRECTNESS AND OF FIRMNESS TEMPERED WITH JUSTICE " IN EDUCATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN DEMOCRACY.

"WE CAN EDUCATE ONLY AS WE LEAD," THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID IN A THANKSGIVING MESSAGE.

"IN THEIR PAST BLINDNESS THESE PEOPLE HAVE LENT THEMSELVES TO THE PURPOSE OF TYRANNICAL DICTATORSHIP; IT IS ONLY THROUGH EDUCATION OVER A LONG PERIOD THAT WE CAN BUILD IN THEM AN ENLIGHTENED SPIRIT WHICH WILL OF ITSELF BREED FUTURE PEACE."

EISENHOWER WARNED THE TROOPS "OUR WORK IS NOT YET FINISHED," AND DECLARED "WE MUST NOT ALLOW OURSELVES ON THIS DAY IN TURNING OUR THOUGHTS TO THE PAST TO FAIL TO GIVE SERIOUS THOUGHT TO THE FUTURE."

FOLLOW TEHRAN IRANIAN (260)

MOSCOW, NOV 20-(AP)-IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY REPORTS ABROAD THAT RUSSIANS HAD SUPPLIED ARMS TO SEPARATISTS IN THE NORTHERN IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN WERE SLANDEROUS.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ASSERTED EDITORIALLY THAT THE REPORTS RESULTED FROM AN EFFORT TO CONCEAL THE EFFECT OF AZERBAIJAN ELECTIONS AND ALSO TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM ANTI-BRITISH DISORDERS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT AND A PEOPLE'S UPRISING IN INDONESIA.

ASSERTING THAT EVENTS IN AZERBAIJAN WERE ARTIFICALLY INFLAMED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT "LOCAL POLICE IN SOME CASES TURNED TO A SHOCKING USE OF FORCE AND REPRESSION AGAINST THE POPULATION UNDER THE PRETEXT OF A STRUGGLE WITH SEPARATIONISTS AMONG IRANIAN AZERBAIJANIANS."

THIS OCCURRED, IZVESTIA SAID, AFTER THE "DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN, SUPPORTED BY A LARGE PART OF THE LOCAL POPULATION WHICH IS TRYING TO SECURE ELEMENTARY DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AS A NECESSARY PREREQUISITE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT," SCORED A "HUGE SUCCESS" IN THE ELECTIONS.

"THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT AMONG AZERBAIJANIANS OF NORTHERN IRAN MEETS MALICIOUS RESISTANCE OF REACTIONARY ANTI-DEMOCRATIC FORCES," THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED. "THEY SEE IN THIS MOVEMENT A THREAT TO THEIR RULE OF PRIVILEGE."

IZVESTIA CHARGED THAT SOME "ORGANS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS" HAD REPRESENTED EVENTS IN NORTHERN IRAN "IN QUITE A DISTORTED FASHION."

"DURING RECENT DAYS, THE LONDON RADIO OFTEN STATED THAT IN NORTHERN IRAN A SEPARATIONISTS' UPRISING HAD BEGUN AND THAT BATTLES WERE OCCURRING WITH THE POLICE," IT SAID.

"IN THIS FASHION, ALL KINDS OF SLANDEROUS VERSIONS AND FICTIONS ARE SPREAD ABOUT RUSSIAN TRUCKS SUPPLYING THE POPULATION WITH 'RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS.'"

IZVESTIA DID NOT MENTION WHAT PART WAS BEING PLAYED BY IRANIAN TROOPS, BUT CHARGED THAT LANDOWNERS HAD INSPIRED THE POLICE TO RISE AGAINST THE "DEMOCRATIC" GROUPS, AND ASSERTED THAT THE DISORDERS WERE NOT A SEPARATIONIST MOVEMENT.

JJ1009AES

WARSAW, NOV. 20-(AP)-DR.WILBURG A.SAWYER OF WASHINGTON, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA'S MEDICAL SERVICE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO SURVEY THE HEALTH SITUATION IN POLAND.

RQ322PES

JERUSALEM--FIRST ADD PALESTINE X X X INFORMATION.

BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS DENIED A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO MAYOR ISRAEL ROCKACH OF TEL AVIV THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO "EXERCISE MORE CARE AND TO FIRE INTO THE AIR" AS RESULT OF RECENT DISTURBANCES.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT SOLDIERS HAD EXERCISED THE "GREATEST RESTRAINT." IT WAS MADE IN ANSWER TO AN ARTICLE IN THE PALESTINE POST WHICH SAID: "THE MAYOR REPORTED THAT HE HAD COMPLAINED TO MAJ. GEN.E.L.BOLS (COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION) ABOUT SHOOTING DURING CURFEW HOURS AND THAT THE GENERAL ORDERED HIS MEN TO EXERCISE MORE CARE AND TO FIRE INTO THE AIR."

JJ123PES

30.24 - 3178

ONLY THE WINDOWLESS SHOPS AND FIRE-GUTTED BUILDINGS AS REMINDERS OF THE TWO DAYS' RIOTING, LOOTING AND KILLING THAT FOLLOWED JEWISH PROTESTS AGAINST THE LATEST BRITISH PLAN FOR PALESTINE.

A MEETING OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS [illegible] FOR THIS WEEK END, WITH TWO MEMBERS [illegible] OF THE COMMITTEE COMING FROM BRITAIN, AND THREE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MEET WITH EIGHT PALESTINE MEMBERS. AT THE SAME TIME AN OFFICIAL ARAB [illegible] REACTION TO THE BEVIN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO COME FROM AN ARAB LEAGUE MEETING IN CAIRO.

APL THRU 1074S GKH 0405

NOV 21 1945

JERUSALEM, NOV. 20--(AP)---[illegible] TEL AVIV RETURNED TO ITS NORMAL WAYS OF LIFE TODAY, AND ALL PALESTINE APPEARED TO BE SETTLING INTO A [illegible] MOOD [illegible] THE [illegible] more receptive to [illegible] AMERICAN COMMISSION [illegible] OF THE INVESTIGATION AND ESSENTIAL SETTLEMENT OF PALESTINE'S TROUBLES.

THE CURFEW WHICH EMPTIED THE CITY'S STREETS NIGHTLY HAS BEEN LIFTED, [illegible] ALTHOUGH THE BAN ON NIGHT CIVILIAN MOTOR TRAFFIC ON PALESTINE'S ROADS REMAINED. OTHERWISE THERE WERE

CAIRO, NOV. 20--(AP)--MASTER SGT. LAURENCE LEONARD, FORMER SPORTS EDITOR OF THE GREENSBORO, N. C., DAILY NEWS AND A SPORTS WRITER ON THE RICHMOND, VA., TIMES-DISPATCH, WAS AWARDED TODAY THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS [illegible] CONDUCT."

LEONARD WHO IS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND DISCHARGE, WAS CITED FOR HIS WORK IN THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAL

DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND ALSO FOR WRITING A WEEKLY COLUMN IN THE

MIDDLEEAST EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES.

MC 735PES NOV. 20 APL KRIEGS 01600

NEW YORK, NOV 20-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY QUOTED OFFICIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SOURCES IN BATAVIA TODAY AS SAYING THAT NINE JESUITS WERE EXECUTED NOV. 1 BY INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS DURING DISORDERS IN MAGELANG, CENTRAL JAVA.

THE INDONESIANS SAID THEY HAD BEEN FIRED ON FROM THE VICARAGE, ANETA REPORTED. THE DEAD WERE LISTED AS FIVE PRIESTS, TWO FRIARS, ONE JAVANESE BROTHER AND ONE AMBONESE SEXTON.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN BATAVIA INDONESIAN)

JJ1211PES

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU, NOV.20-(AP)-THIS ONE-TIME PACIFIC PLAYGROUND, TURNED INTO AN ARMED CAMP AFTER PEARL HARBOR, HAS A POSTWAR HANGOVER WHICH IS STRAINING TEMPERS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICE MEN TO THE POINT OF CREATING A MAJOR PROBLEM.

THE RECENT ERUPTION OF CLASHES, WHICH PROMPTED INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES TO ASK THE NAVY TODAY FOR AN INVESTIGATION, IS SURFACE EVIDENCE OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM FAR DEEPER THAN ANY HOSTILE FEELINGS BETWEEN SO-CALLED NATIVE "GOOKS" AND SERVICE MEN.

THIS FRICTION HAS RECHED THE POINT WHERE UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF FIGHTS PUT THE ARMY AND NAVY MEN IN A MOOD TO CARRY A CHIP ON THEIR SHOULDER.

ONE OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IS THE ISLANDS' JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SITUATION RESULTING FROM UPSETS IN NORMAL LIFE DUE TO THE WER.

AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, TROOPS AND NAVY PERSONNEL WERE RUSHED HERE BY TENS OF THOUSANDS. PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE ARMY AND NAVY. THE STREETS OF HONOLULU SWARMED WITH SERVICEMEN ON LEAVE, YOUTHS LOOKING FOR A LITTLE RELAXATION FROM THE GRIND OF DUTIES, BORDOM AND HOME-SICKNESS.

JAMES D.LIM, PRESIDENT OF THE KALOALOA SCHOOL PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, DECLARED IN A LETTER TO A LOCAL NEWSPAPER THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS BECOME "OUR NO.1 SOCIAL PROBLEM REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND PROMPT ACTION."

"PROFANITY AND INSULTING REMARKS OF INTOXICATED SERVICE PEOPLE WHO CAME TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII ALONG WITH THE PEARL HARBOR INCIDENT HAS PERHAPS CONTRIBUTED MOST TO THE PROBLEMS SO PROMINENT IN THE NEWSPAPERS OF LATE," HE SAID.

DEMOBILIZATION WILL EASE THE SITUATION CONSIDERABLY, AND IN THE MEANTIME CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE WORKING TO HOLD DISTURBANCES TO A MINIMUM.

EW815PCS

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, NOV. 20--(AP)--JOURNALISTS OF [redacted] AFRICA HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN BY THE [redacted] NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO TAKE PART IN "ANY ASPECT OF NATIONAL OR LOCAL [redacted] GOVERNMENT OR THE WORK OF ANY PUBLIC OR SEMI-PUBLIC BODIES OF ANY KIND" WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THEIR EMPLOYERS, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN THE LATEST ISSUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALIST.

ONE OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY OF JOURNALISTS, WHICH MET PROPRIETORS TO DISCUSS THE QUESTIONS, SAID IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SAME ISSUE, "IN FUTURE WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF ANY PUBLIC BODY--WHETHER IT BE A CHURCH COUNCIL, PARTY, POLITICAL COMMITTEE OR THE DARTS CLUB OF THE LOCAL [redacted] PUB---WITHOUT FIRST OF ALL OBTAINING THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF OUR EMPLOYER." [redacted]

A REQUEST BY THE JOURNALISTS TO HAVE THE MATTER OF THEIR CIVIC RIGHTS REFERRED TO A CONCILIATION BOARD ESTABLISHED FOR SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN EMPOLYERS AND JOURNALISTS HAS BEEN REFUSED BY THE EMPLOYERS.

NOV 21 1945

NOV 21 1945

A209KX HDQ CHNG (NL) KKY EAST Indies

A MARINE PILOT AND THREE OR FOUR ENLISTED MEN WERE BELIEVED IN THE HANDS OF EITHER CHINESE IRREGULARS OR COMMUNISTS IN THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN AREA, AFTER A FORCED LANDING OF THEIR PLANE 10 DAYS AGO, THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HEADQUARTERS AT TIENTSIN ANNOUNCED.

ON THE GROUNDS THAT RESCUE EFFORTS MIGHT BE HAMPERED, HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO ANNOUNCE THE NAMES OF THE MISSING MEN OR TO DISCLOSE WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO RECOVER THEM.

CHINESE RAILWAY OFFICIALS AT TIENTSIN REPORTED TRANSPORTATION IN THE AREA HAD AGAIN BEEN INTERRUPTED WITH THREE NEW BREAKS IN LINES BETWEEN TANGSHAN AND CHINWANGTAO, WHERE U.S. MARINES ARE STATIONED, AND ALSO SOUTH OF TIENTSIN.

GEN.YEN HSI-SHAN, GOVERNOR OF STRIFE-TORN SHANSI PROVINCE AND COMMANDER OF THE SECOND WAR ZONE, RETURNED TODAY TO TAIYUAN, HIS PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, AFTER CONFERRING HERE WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT YEN PLEDGED HIS FULL SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JW223PCS

30.24-31787

FROM THE PHILIPPINES ONE LT.BILL DALY, THE FORMER UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FULLBACK BULLDOZER, WHO IN HIS PRIME NEVER BOTHERED TO SKIRT AN END BECAUSE IT WAS SIMPLER TO FLATTEN A DRIVEWAY THROUGH THE CENTER.

WHILE ARMY COACH LT.ALEX ATTY--A PRO WITH THE CLEVELAND RAMS AFTER HIS HEYDAY AT WEST VIRGINIA--HOPES THIS IS CHEAP PROPAGANDA DESIGNED TO INTIMIDATE HIS DISCIPLES, HE IS TAKING NO CHANCES.

HE HAS ROUNDED UP SUCH ADEPTS IN FOOTBALL AS SGT.GEORGE STORTZ, HIMSELF A FORMER MINNESOTA FULLBACK; LT.TRUMAN SPAIN, MICHIGAN STATE BACK; SGT.BERNIE HUNTZ, FORDHAM FULLBACK; MAJ.JOHN FRAWBRIDGE, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HALFBACK; CAPT.PARKER WIGGINS, LOUISIANA STATE TEACHERS HALFBACK; CAPT.ALYOURKOWICZ, VILLANOVA HALFBACK; SGT.JACK KIRCHMAN, SYRACUSE GUARD; CAPT.JOHN MCELHANEY, BUCKNELL END, AND LT.CARL UHLER, MARYLAND HALFBACK.

AS FOR THE RICKSHA DERBY, IT WILL BE RUN BY COOLIES DOWN THE NANKING ROAD FROM THE BUND OR WATERFRONT TO CANIDROME STADIUM, IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION, SCENE OF THE ORIENTAL EXPERIMENT IN FOOTBALL.

WHAT A RICKSHA DERBY HAS GOT TO DO WITH A FOOTBALL GAME, THE SERVICE PROMOTERS OF THE "CHINA BOWL" DON'T SAY.

BUT INASMUCH AS THE RICKSHAS WILL BE ADORNED WITH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN SHANGHAI, IT MIGHT BE WELL FOR GRADUATE MANAGERS STATESIDE TO CONSIDER THIS INNOVATION AT THEIR NEXT MEETING.

JW203PCS

..ADD CHNG (Moos A) WAY Southern MANCHURIA

THE SAME DISPATCHES REPORTED THE COMMUNISTS HAD TAKEN OVER THE AIR FIELD AT CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE BIG INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF MUKDEN AND HARBIN.

A15FX

FEAR THAT SUDDEN RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL WOULD PERMIT JUST SUCH A MANEUVER HAD PROMPTED CHIANG CHING-KUO, ELDEST SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, TO LEAVE CHANGCHUN AND RETURN TO CHUNGKING, GIVING UP HIS POST AS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER FOR MANCHURIA.

SOME OF THE NATIONALIST OFFICIALS IN CHANGCHUN WHO LEFT WITH CHIANG AND OTHERS WERE THOUGHT TO HAVE ESCAPED YESTERDAY.

THE COMMUNISTS PREDICTED THE RUSSIANS WOULD EVACUATE CHANGCHUN ITSELF BY DEC. 1 AND SET THAT DATE FOR THE DECISIVE BREAK IN THE BATTLE FOR POWER IN THE NORTH.

THE NORTHERNMOST NATIONALIST POSITION AT SUICHUNG IS ROUGHLY 400 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHANGCHUN. IF THE COMMUNIST DATE FOR THE SOVIET EVACUATION IS CORRECT, CHIANG'S SOLDIERS WILL HAVE TO AVERAGE NEARLY 40 MILES A DAY TO BE ON HAND TO STEP IN AHEAD OF THE COMMUNISTS.

BS1248APS NM BJTS

TIENTSIN, NOV. 20-(AP)-A MARINE PILOT AND THREE OR FOUR ENLISTED MEN WERE FORCED TO LAND THEIR PLANE 10 DAYS AGO BETWEEN PEIPING AND TIENTSIN AND ARE BELIEVED HELD EITHER BY IRREGULARS OR COMMUNIST FORCES. THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

CHINESE FOOTBALL BOWL (400)

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV. 20-(AP)-IT MAY STARTLE FOOTBALL CONNOISSEURS TO LEARN THAT THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL MEET IN A BOWL GAME (ORIENTAL STYLE) HERE JAN. 1 WITH A RICKSHA RACE IN LIEU OF THE USUAL TRAPPINGS OF CHEER LEADERS, BANDS, GOATS, ETC.

THE ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS THAT WILL MEET IN THE "CHINA BOWL" ARE NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THOSE TWO GRIDIRON GIANTS NOW RUNNING AMOK STATESIDE, WHO TANGLE DEC. 1.

BUT THAT UNHAPPY SEGMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY WHICH PERFORCE WILL WATCH 1946 RING IN FROM SHANGHAI HAS SCRAPED UP ENOUGH TALENT TO ASSURE THE CUSTOMERS A REASONABLE FACSIMILE OF THE SPORT.

THE NAVY TEAM UNDER THE TUTELAGE OF LT.COMDR.A.J. (SWEDE) OBERLANDER, FORMER OHIO STATE LINE COACH AND HEAD COAH AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, WILL PARADE SUCH FAMILIAR FOOTBALL CHARACTERS AS:

LT.FRANK RUGGERI, FORMER PURDUE GUARD AND BIG TEN WRESTLING CHAMPION; LT.WILLIAM NOEL, TENNESSEE GUARD WHO PLAYED IN THE 1941 ROSE BOWL; ENSIGN JOHN HZELETT, ILLINOIS END; ENSIGN VIRGIL EIKENBERG, RICE FULLBACK; LT.DON OBILLARD, LOYOLA HALFBACK; ENSIGN MURDO MACDONALD, CORNELL END; ENSIGN JOSEPH KEENAN, WISCONSIN CENTER, AND ENSIGN WILLIAM HOUCK, OKLAHOMA AGGIE BACK.

THERE IS AN UNHEALTHY RUMOR AFLOAT THAT NAVY SCOUTS ARE FETCHING

SINGAPORE, NOV. 20-(AP)--JOHN SHERWIN BRENNEMAN, 37-YEAR-OLD TEXAS OIL COMPANY EMPLOYE FROM YONKERS, N.Y., WAS KILLED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT YESTERDAY.

BRENNEMAN, ATTACHED TO THE SOUTHEAST ASIA PETROLEUM CONTROL BOARD, WAS A PASSENGER IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY A BRITISH OFFICER, WHO WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(NOTE TO EDS: FAMILY REPORTED MOVED FROM YONKERS SINCE BRENNEMAN'S DEPARTURE ABROAD, ADDRESS UNKNOWN IN SINGAPORE.)

ADD TOKYO (Honjo-DAY Brines) xxx Palace

MIYANO MET HONJO SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AT THE OFFICE THIS MORNING AND OFFERED HIS REGRETS THAT THE GENERAL HAD BEEN NAMED ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LIST. HE SAID HONJO REPLIED HE HAD EXPECTED THE ACTION.

"THERE WAS NOTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY IN HIS ACTIONS OR HIS SPEECH AND I HAD NO INDICATION HE SOON WOULD LIE DEAD IN HIS OFFICE," MIYANO RELATED.

WHEN FOUND BY HIS SECRETARY, "HONJO WAS ON THE CARPET BETWEEN HIS DESK AND THE WINDOWS OF THE SMALL SQUARE OFFICE," THE GENERAL CONTINUED.

"HE HAD SEATED HIMSELF CROSS-LEGGED FACING THE IMPERIAL PALACE. HE HAD DRAWN A DAGGER ABOUT TWELVE INCHES ACROSS THE ABDOMEN FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. HE THEN WITHDREW THE DAGGER AND USED IT ON HIS THROAT TO SLASH THE JUGULAR VEIN. THE BODY THEN SLUMPED FORWARD TO THE CARPET WITH THE DAGGER SLIGHTLY VISIBLE."

THE BODY WAS COVERED WITH A SHEET PENDING INSTRUCTIONS FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

HW442APS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE EMPEROR'S RED CARPET AND ALL OF THE PLUSH ASSOCIATED WITH HIM WERE ROLLED OUT IN TOKYO STATION TODAY FOR THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES WHICH CONTROL THE STATION ROLLED OUT THE RED CARPET FOR KRUEGER TO WALK ON AND HAD JAPANESE HANG BLUE SILK CURTAINS TO HIDE WRECKAGE AROUND THE STATION FROM HIS VIEW.

AMERICANS SAID THEY BELIEVSD IT WAS THE FIRST TIME ALL OF THE PLUSH WAS USED FOR A FOREIGNER. KRUEGER CAME TO TOKYO TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR.

JG1114PCS

TOKYO, NOV. 20-(AP)-KENCHIRO, 31-YEAR-OLD ELDEST SON OF YOSUKE MATSUOKA PLANS TO LEAVE TODAY FOR A REMOTE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TO DETERMINE WHETHER HIS ONE-TIME PREMIER FATHER IS ABLE TO RETURN HERE TO FACE WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES.

HE WILL NOTIFY HIS PARENT HE HAS BEEN LISTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR AS A SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINAL.

MATSUOKA, 65, IS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS, DIABETES AND A LIVER AILMENT, HIS FAMILY NURSE REPORTED.

JW815ACS

OTOKYO, NOV. 20-(AP)-A DOZEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, ATTEMPTING TO COVER THE VISIT OF EMPEROR HIROHITO TO THE YASUKUNI SHRINE TO PAY HOMAGE TO WAR DEAD, WERE BARRED TODAY BY U.S. MILITARY GUARDS.

THE PRESSMEN, CIVILIANS SINCE THEIR DISACCREDITATION BY THE ARMY, ENTERED THE GROUNDS ON FOOT BUT THE SERGEANT OF THE GUARDS, ACTING ON ORDERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SECOND BRIGADE OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY, REFUSED TO LET THEM PROCEED.

THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID LATER THE ACTION WAS ENTIRELY IN ERROR AND THE STATUS OF CIVILIAN CORRESPONDENTS WOULD BE CLARIFIED.

HW439APS

ADD MANILA (Scheduled) DAY Trial xxx

ONE OF THESE, JOAQUIN GALANG, CLARKE SAID, WAS ACTUALLY PLEADING FOR EASY TREATMENT AT HIS OWN TRIAL BY GIVING FALSE TESTIMONY. THE OTHER, NARCISO LUPAS, ON CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTRADICTED HIS OWN witnesses DIRECT TESTIMONY, THE ATTORNEY ASSERTED.

KERR COUNTERED "YAMASHITA HIMSELF ORDERED THE KILLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR WITHOUT TRIAL AND THE COLD (BLOODED) KILLING OF CIVILIANS." HE SAID HORRIBLE SCARS ON SOME WITNESSES WERE AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THE GENERAL'S GUILT. SEVERAL WOMEN CALLED BY THE PROSECUTION EXHIBITED BAYONET AND OTHER SCARS WHICH THEY SAID WERE INFLICTED BY BRUTAL, RAPACIOUS JAPANESE TROOPS.

(EDS: ELIMINATE PARENTHETICAL MATTER IN 2D GRAF ABOVE)

DS1240APS

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 20-(AP)-A COACHING SCHOOL TRAINING EIGHTH ARMY MEN TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN THEIR OWN UNITS OPENED TODAY UNDER DIRECTION OF LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, THE ARMY COMMANDER.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY INCLUDE ALLISON W. MARSH, DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT AMHERST COLLEGE; RAYMOND MOSTING, DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AT TRINITY COLLEGE; DANIEL JESSE, FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL COACH AT TRINITY; LT. LOWELL PACE, FORMER SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL OFFICIAL, LT. GEORGE SISLER JR., AND CAPT. DANIEL REYNOLDS.

MARTY GALLAGHER, BOXING INSTRUCTOR AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY WILL JOIN THE FACULTY LATER.

EICHELBERGER AS SUPERINTENDENT AT WEST POINT REORGANIZED THE MILITARY ACADEMY ATHLETIC PROGRAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 20—(AP) —PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES [redacted] DECREED TODAY THAT [redacted] ALL BRAZILIAN MAYORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PARTY ACTIVITIES DURING OCTOBER BE REMOVED UNTIL [redacted] DEC. 3, ONE DAY AFTER THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

DISTRICT JUDGES, CHARGED TO REMAIN IMPARTIAL, WILL ASSUME ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS IN THE MEANTIME.

30.74—31789

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 20—(AP)—RICARDO STAUDT, WEALTHY 57-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF GERMANY, HAS OBTAINED A COURT RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST A DECREE OCT. 23 BY ARGENTINA'S ENEMY PROPERTY BOARD FOR SEIZURE OF HIS HOLDINGS.

A PRUSSIAN GUARD OFFICER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHO WAS DECORATED WITH THE ORDER OF THE GRAND EAGLE AT HITLER'S REQUEST IN 1941, STAUDT OBTAINED THE COURT ORDER ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE IS NOW AN CITIZEN OF ARGENTINA. HE CAME TO THIS COUNTRY IN THE MID-20S AND WAS NATURALIZED IN 1926.

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A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WAS QUOTED BY RESPONSIBLE SOURCES AS SAYING SAYING THE RESTRAINING ORDER WOULD DELAY ACTION UNDER THE DECREE AT LEAST 90 DAYS.

STAUDT'S BUSINESS INTERESTS IN ARGENTINA ARE CONTROLLED BY SIX LARGE HOLDING FIRMS. THEY INCLUDE WOOL, HEAVY MACHINERY, SUGAR AND RANCHING. HIS HOLDINGS, ALL INCLUDED IN THE UNITED STATES BLACK LIST, ARE ESTIMATED WORTH FROM $10,000,000 TO $17,500,000.

A COPY OF THE CITATION FOR HIS GRAND EAGLE AWARD NOW IN THE HANDS OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES SAID THE DECORATION WAS MADE IN APPRECIATION OF STAUDT'S "CONTRIBUTION TO THE GERMAN CAUSE IN ARGENTINA."

WALLACES 1330 SIXTH AQ 19-19 JRT 328PES

WASHINGTON, NOV. 20-(AP)-THE LAST OF THE MORE THAN 400,000 GERMAN AND ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS WHO WERE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES WILL BE BOUND FOR HOME BY THE END OF APRIL, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE PRISONERS WILL BE ENTIRELY OUT OF PRIVATE CONTRACT WORK, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE, BY THE END OF FEBRUARY AND WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM MILITARY WORK BY THE END OF MARCH, SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON ANNOUNCED. NO PRISONERS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1946 FARM CROP, HE SAID.

LH955PES

WASHINGTON, NOV. 20-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION TO THE SUBMARINE HADDO FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM OF HER OFFICERS AND MEN DURING HER SEVENTH WAR PATROL.

THE SUBMARINE WAS UNDER COMMAND OF LT. CDR. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, JR., WELLFLEET, MASS., SON OF FLEET ADMIRAL NIMITZ, AT THE TIME.

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THE CITATION SAID THE SUBMARINE SANK TWO ENEMY FREIGHTERS, A TRANSPORT, TWO DESTROYERS AND A PATROL VESSEL, AND CRIPPLED ANOTHER DESTROYER OFF THE PHILIPPINES.

QS1231AES

(115) UNRRA

WASHINGTON, NOV. 20-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THURSDAY TO TELL WHAT THE ARMY IS DOING ABOUT RELIEF PROBLEMS IN EUROPE, CHAIRMAN BLOOM ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE AFTER REP. VORYS (R-OHIO) HAD QUESTIONED DEAN ACHESON, UNSERSECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE EXTENT OF ARMY RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE. THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING A $1,350,000,000 SUPPLY BILL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

ACHESON SAID, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, THAT THE ARMY HAS PROVIDED MORE EXTENSIVE RELIEF THAN UNRRA IN THE ZONES IN WHICH IT OPERATES.

BLOOM THEN SAID GENERAL EISENHOWER, MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY, WOULD APPEAR TO PRESENT A MORE EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND ON ARMY RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

FR1239PES

FIRST LEAD AVIATION CLINIC (130)
BY JAMES J.STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NOV 21 1945

OKLAHOMA CITY,NOV.20-(AP)-ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER SAID TODAY THAT WHILE THE ATOMIC BOMB PRODUCED IN SECONDS THE SAME EFFECT OUR COMBINED MILITARY MIGHT ACHIEVED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, CONVENTIONAL WAR TOOLS SHOULD NOT BE HASTILY DISCARDED.

"OUR CARRIER SUPREMACY, WHICH IS THE NAME FOR OUR TEAM OF CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, MUST BE MAINTAINED," MITSCHER, LEADER OF THE FAMED TASK FORCE 58 AND NOW DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, ADDED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A LUNCHEON MEETING AT THE NATIONAL AVIATION CLINIC.

"OUR MILITARY SUPREMACY MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ALL RESPECTS. OTHER WEAPONS WILL APPEAR WHOSE POTENTIAL POWER MAY SEEM GREATER THAN THAT WHICH PRODUCED THE ULTIMATE VICTORY, BUT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THIS POTENTIAL IS A FACT LET US NOT CAST ASIDE THE TOOLS WHICH CARVED OUT OUR VICTORY."

SANTA ANA,CALIF.,NOV.20-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 30 VETERANS WILL BE HOMELESS AND SOME OF THEIR NEARLY COMPLETED HOMES WILL BE PLACED ON THE OPEN MARKET AS A RESULT OF A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN A BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY AND THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HERE, ACCORDING TO GEORGE W.COOPER, SECRETARY-MANAGER OF THE SANTA ANA BUILDING AND LOAN CO.

COOPER ASSERTED THAT "THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HAS BOGGED DOWN AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DO BUSINESS WITH THEM."

HE SAID HIS ORGANIZATION HAD MADE "EVERY EFFORT" TO COMPLETE THE LOANS FOR THE VETERANS BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO BECAUSE OF "THE RED TAPE INVOLVED."

FJ1241ACS

NOV 21 1945

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.20-(AP)-TYRONE POWER, WHOSE ADVENTURESOME MOVING PICTURE ROLES WERE DUPLICATED IN REAL LIFE AS A MARINE CORPS TRANSPORT PILOT, WILL HAVE HIS HOMECOMING TOMORROW AT PORTLAND,ORE., WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE ABOARD THE U.S. MARVIN MCINTYRE.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD FILM STAR, NOW A MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT, WAS RELIEVED RECENTLY FROM OCCUPATIONAL DUTY IN JAPAN WITH THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING.

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HE HAS ANNOUNCED HE PLANS TO RESUME HIS HOLLYWOOD CAREER AFTER HIS DISCHARGE.

POWER HAS 1,100 FLYING HOURS, DURING WHICH HE PILOTED HIS CURTISS COMMANDO TRANSPORT TO SAIPAN, TINIAN, THE PHILIPPINES, ULITHI, IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA.

HE ENLISTED IN THE MARINE CORPS IN AUGUST, 1942, WAS CHOSEN FOR OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL AND LATER FOR FLIGHT TRAINING.

HIS WIFE ANNABELLA, ALSO A MOVING PICTURE STAR, RECENTLY COMPLETED A USO TOUR IN EUROPE AND RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY.

FJ813ACS

NOV 21 1945

Jackson Presents Case Against Nazis

Cites Records To Prove Hitler Planned To War On U. S. As Early As October, 1940.

NOV 22 1945

By Daniel De Luce

NUERNBERG, Nov. 21. (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson asserted today that the 20 top-flight Nazis on trial before the international war crimes tribunal would be convicted by their own "Teutonic thoroughness" for recording everything from plans in 1940 to attack America to the smallest atrocities.

Innocent Pleas Entered

Jackson, presenting the United States' case against the men he described as "living symbols of racial hatred, of terrorism and violence, and of arrogance and cruelty," spoke after the defendants had entered pleas of innocence and their attorneys had sought unsuccessfully to quash the trial.

Except for the brief opening period, when the fallen Nazis faced the microphone one by one to deny their guilt and defense attorneys disputed the court's right to try the defendants, the entire second day of the historic trial was devoted to the 20,000-word statement of the U. S. prosecutor.

Jackson, wearing a black morning coat, cited Nazi records to show that Hitler made plans as early as October, 1940, for war against the United States, that Germany was instigating Japan to enter the war in March, 1941, and that the Nazis in January, 1939, had knowledge the Japanese were plotting the assassination of Stalin.

Four-hour Address

"The real complaining party at your bar is civilization," he declared, asking the tribunal in his masterly four-hour address to strengthen international law against the future menace of armed aggression by punishing the 20 German "mad men."

Jackson, frequently turning his gaze on the score of glum defendants, declared "this trial represents mankind's desperate effort to apply the discipline of the law to statesmen who have used their powers of state to attack the foundations of world's peace."

"Their refuge," he said, "can be only their hope that international law will lag so far behind the moral sense of mankind that conduct which is a crime in the moral sense must be regarded as innocent in law. We challenge that proposition."

Counsel for the defense earlier had declared that "the trial has no legal basis of international law, but is procedure based on new penal law, penal law which has been created only after the act.

"This is a contradiction of a legal principle which is cherished in the world," said the motion, which was denied by the presiding judge, British Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence.

Lays Bare Conspiracy

Jackson, laying bare the workings of the German conspiracy in which he said the accused "bathed the world in blood and set civilization back a century," quoted from document after document to show that the Nazis had violated nine international treaties.

These and other documents, he said, would be used to convict the defendants, rather than the introduction of witnesses which might "prolong the recitals of crime for years."

"We will not ask you to convict these men on the testimony of their foes," Jackson told the tribunal. "There is no count in the indictment that cannot be proved by books and records. x x x These defendants had their share of the Teutonic passion for thoroughness in putting things on paper."

The U. S. prosecutor then singled out the defendants by name and drew them into the horrid network of complicity. Some seemed to flinch, while others gazed at him with a stony glare. But all listened and pondered, even Rudolf Hess, whose blank expression vanished by the third hour of the speech and whose frivolous German novel "Der Loisl" went unread on his knee.

Nazis Copy Down Points

Like schoolboys, suddenly boning up for a stiff examination, the Nazi leaders grabbed pencils and paper to copy down the points Jackson made against them. Fat Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, in his gray Luftwaffe uniform, wrote almost frantically at times.

Jackson's office, meanwhile, disclosed that tomorrow's session would be taken up with the presentation of a great volume of secret German documents never before made public. Col. Robert Storey, one of the assistant U. S. prosecutors, will take the stand at the opening of the session to describe methods used in capturing and compiling the documentary evidence which will form the bulk of the prosecution's case.

Storey will be followed by two others of Jackson's staff, Ralph C. Albrecht, New York City attorney, and Maj. Frank Wallis of Boston, Mass., who will begin introducing a series of basic briefs summarizing the various aspects of the case against the prisoners.

It was announced tonight that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the dread security police, who was unable to attend the opening of the trial because of a cranial hemorrhage, had "taken a turn for the worse" and is now considered "seriously ill." He is being tried in absentia, as is Martin Bormann, the missing onetime deputy Fuehrer.

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Jackson Says Nazis Planned In 1940 To Attack U.S.

W. GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Nov. 21 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson presented the United States case against twenty fallen leaders of Germany today, accusing them of plotting war against America as early as 1940 and perpetrating widespread atrocities against Europe.

He cited Nazi records showing knowledge of a plot by the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin to kill Generalissimo Stalin in 1939.

The twenty defendants pleaded innocent in turn to the war-crimes indictment and then sat subdued and attentative while Jackson, sometimes sarcastic and sometimes scornful, disclosed the secret evidence the United States is presenting against them before the International Military Tribunal.

Talked All Day

He talked all day, except for the brief pleadings at the start and during a futile maneuver of defense lawyers to have the whole

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30.24 — 31791

Jackson's Opening Address

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trial quashed. Court adjourned when Jackson finished his 20,000-word address.

Hermann Goering, the ranking defendant, scribbled frequent notes. His effort to speak at the time of his pleading was firmly refused by Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, of Great Britain, presiding over the British-American-Russian-French court.

Rudolf Hess alone of the defendants appeared uninterested.

Own Records As Evidence

Jackson declared that the meticulously kept records of the Germans themselves would convict them rather than witnesses who could "prolong the recital of crime for years."

"We want to reach the planners and designers, the incitors and leaders, without whose evil architecture the world would not have been so long scourged with violence and lawlessness," Jackson declared.

"The real complaining party at your bar is civilization."

A German informant close to former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop said that defendant had asked for former Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British publishers, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Hemsley, to appear for him as defense witnesses.

Reading from German records Justice Jackson said that German General Falkenstein wrote on October 29, 1940, that "the Führer is at present occupied with the question of occupation of Atlantic islands with a view to prosecution of the war against America at a later date."

Japan's Participation

In March, 1941, Jackson said, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command, issued a secret directive that "the Führer has ordered instigation of Japan's active participation in the war."

The pleas of innocence were entered in a hectic ten minutes with responses varying from the doglike bark of "No" from Hess, Hitler's onetime deputy, to a passionate reply of "Not guilty in the eyes of God" from Baldur von Schirach, Hitler youth chief.

The dramatic high point of the morning session was reached when Lord Justice Lawrence called the defendants forward, one by one, warning them to plead merely innocent or guilty and to refrain from speeches which, he said, they would be permitted to make later.

Goering Set For Speech

Despite the warning, Goering, stripped of his medals and insignia as German Reichsmarshal, lumbered to the microphone with a prepared speech in his hand and attempted to read it.

Justice Lawrence halted him. Then, with an angry grimace, Goering intoned:

"I declare myself in the sense of the indictment not guilty."

He waddled back to his seat.

Hess's barked "no" was officially recorded as "not guilty." The court has not yet ruled on Hess's sanity, but since he was permitted to plead it was assumed he would be tried with the rest.

Ribbentrop's Plea

The court called Ribbentrop, still shaky from his near-collapse yesterday.

"Not guilty," he announced.

Field Marshal Keitel: "Not guilty."

Nazi Philosopher Alfred Rosenberg: "I declare myself in the sense of the indictment not guilty."

When the roll of the accused Nazi leaders had been called and all the defendants had pleaded innocence, Justice Lawrence ruled that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Nazi security chief, who was unable to appear because of a hemorrhage, would be tried in absentia.

Attorney's Contention

The court reconvened at 10.55 A.M. after a recess of fifteen minutes when the tribunal considered the contention of Alfred Thoma, counsel for Rosenberg, that he had been barred from consulting his client last night and consequently could not enter a plea.

Hess, apparently suffering from an attack of abdominal cramps, was led from the courtroom a short time after the defendants had entered their pleas, but returned six minutes later and sat down, his head bowed.

During the brief intermission before pleas were entered relatively few lawyers took advantage of the recess to talk to their clients, with only Goering, Rosenberg and Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz conferring with their counsel.

40 Minutes Early

The former war leaders filed into the court at 9.20 A.M., 40 minutes ahead of time, this morning.

Ribbentrop, still ailing from yesterday's illness, was red-eyed and lackadaisical from lack of sleep. But he smiled at quips exchanged by Goering and Keitel, who sat beside him.

Lord Justice Lawrence tightened the rules for trial procedure when he ruled that counsel cannot talk to defendants in court except by written note.

When Justice Jackson, dressed in a black morning coat, stepped to the center of the courtroom and began reading his 20,000-word statement, the Nazi defendants leaned forward and listened closely in marked contrast to their indifference of the proceedings yesterday.

Laughter From Frank

When Jackson solemnly stated that the Nazi leaders would be convicted by their own documents, Hans Frank, Hitler's ruler over conquered Poland, laughed aloud. There were no smiles from the others, however.

At Jackson's reference to the Reichstag fire, Goering leaned quickly forward.

The muscles in Julius Streicher's neck twitched and he stared at Jackson as the prosecutor accused him of a part in the Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe. Frank scowled at Jackson when he mentioned charges of his part in the anti-Semitic campaign.

Ribbentrop listened to the recital of crimes against the Jews with his eyes closed. Franz von Papen removed his earphones and gazed pensively at the ceiling.

"Gas Wagon" Executions

Frank shook his head negatively when Jackson spoke of executions in "gas wagons." Then the prosecutor held before the court an opened book containing an S.S. general's report on the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Goering and Hjalmar Schacht all made notations when Jackson declared he found no instance in which any defendant opposed the policy of destroying the Jews.

When Jackson charged that Ribbentrop had coldly ignored the "Vatican's earnest protest" against outrages against the Catholic Church, the former wine vendor turned sharply to Keitel as if to say something, thought better of it, then stared steadily at the rail in front of him. His sharp nose was white. He wet his lips continuously and passed his hand across his chin.

Dachau Visit Recommended

Jackson expressed the hope that the tribunal would visit the Dachau concentration camp, where 40 other Nazis are now on trial before a United States military court for war crimes.

He read an order to the German armed forces from Hitler telling the army to have suspects in occupied countries "disappear without a trace" as a punitive measure against unfriendly acts.

When he accused Arthur Seyss-Inquart of complicity in the betrayal of Austria, Jackson turned his gaze on the defendant. Seyss-Inquart, chin on hand, listened intently.

Plan To Invade England

Jackson told the court he had the German plan for invading England, which started with the words:

"Although the British military position is so hopeless, they show not the slightest sign of giving in."

These plans, he said, as well as others for invading Russia in violation of a nonaggression pact, bore the initials of Keitel and Jodl.

At the prosecutor's order, a large chart was placed before the court showing where the Nazis had violated treaties. The prisoners studied it with evident interest.

Inventory Of Art Loot

Jackson told of a 39-volume inventory of European art looted and sent to Germany and then said bitingly of Rosenberg:

"One cannot but admire the artistry of this Rosenberg."

Several of the defendants leaned forward and listened intently when Jackson declared that members of certain Nazi organizations would be tried if the court held those organizations to be criminal.

Justice Jackson asserted:

"They have subjected their European neighbors to every outrage and torture, every spoilation and deprivation that insolence, cruelty and greed could inflict.

"They have brought the German people to the lowest pitch of wretchedness, from which they can entertain no hope of early deliverance. They have incited domestic violence in every continent."

Civilization The Plaintiff

He said civilization, the real complaining party, "is still a struggling and imperfect thing."

"It does not plead that the United States or any other country has been blameless of the conditions which made the German people easy victims of the blandishments and intimidations of the Nazi conspirators.

"But it points to the dreadful sequence of aggressions and crimes I have recited—it points to the weariness of the flesh, the exhaustion of resources and the destruction of all that was beautiful or useful in so much of the world, and to greater potentialities for destruction in the days to come.

By Own Records

"We will not ask you to convict these men on the testimony of their foes. There is no count of the indictment that cannot be proved by books and records. These defendants had their share of the Teutonic passion for thoroughness in putting things on paper."

Emphasis will be on the common plan of conspiracy against peace and humanity, he declared.

"One of the dangers ever present is that this trial may be protracted by details of particular wrongs. We could, with witnesses' testimony, prolong the recitals of crime for years—but to what avail?"

U.S. Position

If the defendants should escape conviction by this tribunal those who are American-held prisoners will be delivered up to the United States' continental allies, Jackson said. He declared that among the nations the United States, having sustained the least injury, is perhaps in a position to be the most dispassionate.

"But while the United States is not first in rancor, it is not second in determination that the forces of law and order be made equal to the task of dealing with such international lawlessness."

Jackson asserted that Heinrich Himmler, Nazi leader, left a written record of a conversation with General Oshima, Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, on January 31, 1939. In that record Himmler wrote: "He (Oshima) had succeeded up to now in sending ten Russians with bombs across the Caucasian frontier. These Russians had the mission to kill Stalin. A number of additional Russians, whom he also had sent across, had been shot at the frontier."

"Twenty Broken Men"

Jackson said that in the prisoners' dock "sit twenty-odd broken men" whose "personal capacity for evil is forever past."

But, he declared, "these prisoners represent sinister influences that will lurk in the world long after their bodies have returned to dust. They are living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of arrogance and cruelty of power."

The defendants have so identified themselves with the philosophies they conceived and the forces they directed that "any tenderness to them is a victory and encouragement to all the evils which are attached to their names," he said.

The Nazis ignored the internationally agreed-upon rules of war, Jackson declared. For example he made the charge:

"On June 1, 1944, it was ordered that captured English and American airmen should no longer be granted the status of prisoners of war. They were to be treated as criminals and the army was ordered to refrain from protecting them against lynching by the populace.

Civilians Incited To Kill

"The Nazi Government took pains to incite the civilian population to attack and kill airmen who crash-landed. Similarly we will show Hitler's top secret order that commandos, regardless of condition, were to be killed to the last man after capture."

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NUERNBERG, Nov. 21 (AP).—Following is a partial text of Justice Robert H. Jackson's opening address before the international military tribunal:

The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so maglignant and so devastating that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated. That four great nations, flushed with victary and stung with injury, stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most magnificent tributes that power ever has paid to reason. . . .

Asks Conviction

We will not ask you to convict these men on the testimony of their foes. There is no count of the indictment that cannot be proved by books and records. The Germans were always meticulous record keepers, and these defendants had their share of the Teutonic passion for thoroughness in putting things on paper. Nor were they without vanity. They arranged frequently to be photographed in action. We will show you their own films. You will see their own conduct and hear their own voices as these defendants re-enact for you, from the screen, some of the events in the course of the conspiracy.

We would also make clear that we have no purpose to incriminate the whole German people. We know that the Nazi party was not put in power by a majority of the German vote. We know it came to power by an evil alliance between the most extreme of the Nazi revolutionists, the most unrestrained of the German reactionaries, and the most aggressive of the German militarists. . . .

In general, our case will disclose these defendants all uniting at some time with the Nazi party in a plan which they well knew could be accomplished only by an outbreak of war in Europe. Their seizure of the German state, their subjugation of the German people, their terrorism and extermination of dissident elements, their planning and waging of war, their calculated and planned ruthlessness in the conduct of warfare, their deliberate and planned criminality toward conquered peoples—all these are ends for which they acted in concert. . . .

The case as presented by the United States will be concerned with the brains and authority back of all the crimes. These defendants were men of a station and rank which does not soil its own hands with blood. They were men who know how to use lesser folks as tools. We want to reach the planners and designers, the inciters and leaders without whose evil architecture the world would not have been for long scourged with the violence and lawlessness, and wracked with the agonies and convulsions of this terrible war.

The Nazi party from its inception . . . contemplated war. . . . .

Hits Party Program

The Nazi party declaration also committed its members to an anti-Semitic program. It declared that no Jew or any person of non-German blood could be a member of the nation. . . .

The party also avowed even in those early days an authoritarian and totalitarian program for Germany. . . . Its hostility to civil liberties and freedom of the press was distinctly announced in these words: "It must be forbidden to publish newspapers which do not conduce to the national welfare. We demand the legal prosecution of all tendencies in art or literature of a kind likely to disintegrate our life as a nation and the suppression of institutions which might militate against the above requirements."

The forecast of religious persecution was clothed in the language of religious liberty, for the Nazi program stated, "We demand liberty for all religious denominations in the state." But, it continues with the limitation, "so far as they are not a danger to it and do not militate

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against the morality and moral sense of the German race."

The party program foreshadowed the campaign of terrorism. It announced, "We demand ruthless war upon those whose activities are injurious to the common interests" and it demanded that such offenses be punished with death.

It is significant that the leaders of this party interpreted this program as a belligerent one certain to precipitate conflict. The party platform concluded, "The leaders of the party swear to proceed regardless of consequences—if necessary, at the sacrifice of their lives—toward the fulfillment of the foregoing points." It is this leadership corps of the party, not its entire membership, that stands accused as a criminal organization. . . .

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The Nazi policy embraced ends always recognized as attainable only by a renewal and a more successful outcome of war. The conspirators' answer to Germany's problems was nothing less than to plot the regaining of territories lost in the first world war and the acquisition of other fertile lands of Central Europe by dispossessing or exterminating those who inhabited them. They also contemplated destroying or permanently weakening all other neighboring peoples so as to win virtual domination of Europe and thereby of the world. The precise limits of their ambition we need not define, for it was and is as illegal to wage aggressive war for small stakes as for large ones. . . .

Assails Terrorism

If aggressive warfare in violation of treaty obligation is a matter of international cognizance, the preparations for it must also be of concern to the international community. Terrorism was the chief instrument for securing the cohesion of the German people in war purposes. Moreover, these cruelties in Germany served as atrocity practice to discipline the membership of the criminal organizations to follow the pattern later in occupied countries. . . .

Germany became one vast torture chamber. Cries of its victims were heard round the world and brought shudders to civilized people everywhere. I am one who received during this war most atrocity tales with suspicion and skepticism. But the proof here will be . . . overwhelming. . . . These defendants will only deny personal responsibility or knowledge.

Under the clutch of the most intricate web of espionage and intrigue that any modern state has endured, and persecution and torture of a kind that has not been visited upon the world in many centuries, the elements of the German population which were both decent and courageous were annihilated. Those which were decent but weak were intimidated. . . .

I will not prolong this address by detailing the steps leading to the war of aggression which began with the invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. The further story will be unfolded to you from documents, including those of the German high command itself. The plans had been laid long in advance. . . .

On the 23d of May, 1939, the Fuehrer advised his staff that—

"It is a question of expanding our living space in the East and of securing our food supplies. . . . over and above the natural fertility, thoroughgoing German exploitation will enormously increase the surplus.

"There is, therefore, no question of sparing Poland, and we are left with the decision: to attack Poland at the first suitable opportunity.

"We cannot expect a repetition of the Czech affair. There will be war." . . .

The Nazi plans of aggression called for use of Asiatic allies and they found among the Japanese men of kindred mind and purpose. They were brothers under the skin. . . .

On 27th September, 1940, the Nazis concluded a German-Italian-Japanese ten-year military and economic alliance by which those powers agreed "to stand by and co-operate with one another in regard to their efforts in greater East Asia and regions of Europe, respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things." . . .

Planned War Against U. S.

The proofs in this case will also show that the leaders of Germany were planning war against the United States from its Atlantic as well as instigating it from its Pacific approaches. A captured memorandum from the Fuehrer's headquarters dated Oct. 29, 1940, signed by General Falkenstein, asks certain information as to air bases and supply and reports further that "the Fuehrer is at present occupied with the question of the occupation of the Atlantic islands with a view to the prosecution of war against America at a later date. Deliberations on this subject are being embarked upon here." . . .

Even the most warlike of peoples have recognized in the name of humanity some limitations on the savagery of warfare. Rules to that end have been embodied in international conventions to which Germany became a party. This code had prescribed certain restraints as to the treatment of belligerents. The enemy was entitled to surrender and to receive quarter and good treatment as a prisoner of war. We will show by German documents that these rights were denied, that prisoners of war were given brutal treatment and often murdered. This was particularly true in the case of captured airmen, often my countrymen. . . .

Civilized usage and conventions to which Germany was a party had prescribed certain immunities for civilian populations unfortunate enough to dwell in lands overrun by hostile armies. The German occupation forces, controlled or commanded by men on trial before you, committed a long series of outrages against the inhabitants of occupied territory that would be incredible except for captured orders and reports showing the fidelity with which these orders were executed. . . .

To Germanize or to destroy was the program. As Himmler announced, "either we win over any good blood that we can use for ourselves and give it a place in our people or, gentlemen—you may call this cruel, but nature is cruel—we destroy this blood." . . .

Perhaps the deportation to slave labor was the most horrible and extensive slaving operation in history. On few other subjects is our evidence so abundant or so damaging. . . .

The treatment of these slave laborers was stated in general terms, not difficult to translate into concrete deprivations, in a letter to the defendant Rosenberg from the defendant Sauckel, which stated:

"All the men (prisoners of war and foreign civilian workers) must be fed, sheltered and treated in such a way as to exploit them to the highest possible extent at the lowest conceivable degree of expenditure."

In pursuance of the Nazi plan permanently to reduce the living standards of their neighbors and to weaken them physically and economically, a long series of crimes were committed. There was extensive destruction, serving no military purpose. . . .

There was carefully planned economic syphoning off of the assets of occupied countries. . . .

Germans Organized Looting

We will show you that looting was not due to the lack of discipline or to the ordinary weaknesses of human nature. The German organized plundering, planned it, disciplined it, and made it official just as he organized everything else, and then he compiled the most meticulous records to show that he had done the best job of looting that was possible under the circumstances. And we have those records.

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We have here the surviving top politicians, militarists, financiers, diplomats, administrators, and propagandists of the Nazi movement. Who was responsible for these crimes if they were not?

The end of the war and capture of these prisoners presented the victorious Allies with the question whether there is any legal responsibility on high-ranking men for acts which I have described. Must such wrongs either be ignored or redressed in hot blood? Is there no standard in the law for a deliberate and reasoned judgment on such conduct?

The charter of this tribunal evidences a faith that the law is not only to govern the conduct of little men, but that even rulers are, as Lord Chief Justice Coke put it to King James, "under God and the law."

I cannot, of course, deny that these men are surprised that this is the law; they really are surprised that there is any such thing as law. These defendants did not rely on any law at all. Their program ignored and defied all law. . . .

These men cannot bring themselves within the reason of the rule which in some systems of jurisprudence prohibits ex post facto laws. They cannot show that they ever relied upon international law in any state or paid it the slightest regard. . . .

It will appear that the defendants Keitel and Jodl were informed by official legal advisors that the orders to brand Russian prisoners of war, to shackle British prisoners of war and to execute commando prisoners were clear violations of international law. Nevertheless, these orders were put into effect. . . .

The fourth count of the indictment is based on crimes against humanity. Chief among these are mass killings of countless human beings in cold blood. Does it take these men by surprise that murder is treated as a crime? . . .

The eighth assembly of the League of Nations in 1927, on unanimous resolution of the representatives of forty-eight member nations, including Germany, declared that a war of aggression constitutes an international crime. At the sixth Pan-American Conference of 1928 the twenty-one American republics unanimously adopted a resolution stating that "war of aggression constitutes an international crime against the human species." . . .

Inherently criminal acts cannot be defended by showing that those who committed them were engaged in a war, when war itself is illegal. . . .

We are not inquiring into the conditions which contributed to causing this war. They are for history to unravel. It is no part of our task to vindicate the European status quo as of 1933, or as of any other date. The United States does not desire to enter into discussion of the complicated pre-war currents of European politics, and it hopes this trial will not be protracted by their consideration. . . .

It is only the plot and the act of aggression which we charge to be crimes.

The idea that a state, any more than a corporation, commits crimes is a fiction. Crimes always are committed only by persons. While it is quite proper to employ the fiction of responsibility of a state or corporation for the purpose of imposing a collective liability, it is quite intolerable to let such a legalism become the basis of personal immunity.

The charter recognizes that one who has committed criminal acts may not take refuge in superior orders nor in the doctrine that his crimes were acts of state. These twin principles working together have heretofore resulted in immunity for practically every one concerned in the really great crimes against peace and mankind. Those in the lower ranks were protected against liability by the orders of their superiors. The superiors were protected because their orders were called acts of state. Under the charter, no defense based on either of these doctrines can be entertained. Modern civilization puts unlimited weapons of destruction in the hands of men. It cannot tolerate so vast an area of legal irresponsibility. . . .

A conscripted private or an enlisted man on a firing squad cannot expect to hold an inquest on the validity of the execution. . . . But none of these men before you acted in minor parts. Each of them was entrusted with broad discretion and exercised great power. Their responsibility is correspondingly great and may not be shifted to that fictional being, "the state" which cannot be produced for trial, cannot plead, cannot testify and cannot be sentenced. . . .

Accused before this tribunal as criminal organizations are certain political and police organizations which the evidence will show to have been instruments of cohesion in planning and executing the crimes I have detailed.

Case Against General Staff

We have also accused as criminal organizations the high command and the general staff of the German armed forces. We recognize that to plan warfare is the business of professional soldiers in every country. But it is one thing to plan strategic moves in the event war comes, and it is another thing to plot and intrigue to bring on that war. We will prove the leaders of the German general staff and of the high command to have been guilty of just that. . . . politicians may have thought of them as soldiers, but soldiers know they were politicians. We ask that the general staff and the high command, as defined in the indictment, be condemned as a criminal group whose existence and tradition constitute a standing menace to the peace of the world. . . .

Among the nations which unite in accusing these defendants the United States is perhaps in a position to be the most dispassionate, for having sustained the least injury, it is perhaps the least animated by vengeance. . . . But while the United States is not first in rancor, it is not second in determination that the forces of law and order be made equal to the task of dealing with such international lawlessness as I have recited here. . . . The American dream of a peace and plenty economy, as well as the hopes of other nations, can never be fulfilled if those nations are involved in a war every generation so vast and devastating as to crush the generation that fights and burden the generation that follows. But experience has shown that wars are no longer local. All modern wars become world wars eventually. And none of the big nations at least can stay out. . . .

Personal punishment, to be suffered only in the event the war is lost, will probably not be a sufficient deterrent to prevent a war where the war makers feel the chances of defeat to be negligible.

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But the ultimate step in avoiding periodic wars, which are inevitable in a system of international lawlessness, is to make statesmen responsible to law. And let me make it clear that while this law is first applied against German aggressors, the law includes, and if it is to serve a useful purpose it must condemn aggression by any other nation, including those which now sit here in judgment. . . .

No charity can disguise the fact that the forces which these defendants represent, the forces that would advantage and delight in their acquittal, are the darkest and most sinister forces in society—dictatorship and oppression, malevolence and passion, militarism and lawlessness. . . . These are the things that stand in the dock shoulder to shoulder with these prisoners.

The real complaining party at your bar is civilization. . . .

Nazi Defendants' Motion Denied

Nuernberg, Nov. 21 (AP)—Germany's faded erstwhile rulers, who bathed a continent in blood in a ruthless quest for power, lost out today in an initial move to save their necks when the court denied a motion on behalf of nineteen of the twenty defendants that the in-

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ternational tribunal lacked the authority to try accused war criminals.

The court had reconvened at 10.07 A.M. for the second day of the trials, and recessed briefly eleven minutes later, after one of the German attorneys asked if the pleas of the defendants could be presented in more breadth than a mere "guilty or not guilty."

The motion challenging the validity of the proceedings asked that the tribunal "secure from internationally recognized experts on international law an opinion about the legal basis for the trial." It was received by the court prior to the opening of the session at which the defendants entered their pleas.

Promptly Denied

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, promptly denied the motion.

The motion challenging the validity of the trial was filed by German counsel representing all the accused Nazis except Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, former Reichsbank president.

The attorneys contended that the trial violated the "generally recognized principle of modern criminal procedure," because the Allied powers have made themselves "everything in one: creator of the charter of the penal law, prosecutor and judge."

"That this ought not to be used to be a general legal opinion," the motion said. "The United States of America have always emphasized when international arbitration and jurisdiction was established that the bench should be filled by neutrals or together with representatives of all parties involved.

Hague Court Cited

"In the permanent International Court in The Hague this idea has been realized in a manner which may serve as an example."

It seemed apparent that the twenty Hitler henchmen facing the court would make a tenacious fight to escape the fate of common criminals.

The most spirited defenses were expected to come from Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, from Schacht, and from Franz von Papen, erstwhile "gray fox" of Nazi diplomacy.

Churchill Keeps Role In Commons

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill was reported tonight to have reasserted his right as opposition spokesman in the Commons during a heated 90-minute private session of members of his Conservative party.

Newsmen learned after the session that youthful Conservatives had charged the Churchill old guard with lackadaisical and unplanned maneuvers against the Laborite Government, and in turn had urged a hammer-and-tongs campaign.

Churchill was understood to have argued it would have been bad policy to have opened an immediate attack on the new Government because public sentiment favored giving the Labor Government a "fair chance."

He explained that next Wednesday he would address the Conservative Central Council in London and he implied he would make a fighting speech initiating an all-out offensive against the Government.

BRITISH JET PLANE AND FLYER VANISH

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London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that a jet-powered Gloster Meteor Mark III plane and an R. A. F. officer recently suspended "from a conversion course to meteor aircraft" were missing from the R. A. F. airdrome at Molesworth, Huntingdonshire.

The plane, of a type which recently set a world's speed record of 606 miles an hour, "was flown away from the R. A. F. station at 0058 hours (12:58 A. M.) November 20, by an unauthorized person," the Air Ministry said, adding:

"The aircraft took off without the aid of airfield lighting and flew away in a southwesterly direction. The amount of fuel would permit only one hour's flight. An official inquiry into the circumstances is taking place."

The R. A. F. flyer mentioned as also missing was not identified by name. The fuel in the plane would take it about 500 miles. This could be to the tip of Norway, to Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland or Scotland, but officials said no landing in any of these places had been reported.

Richard Law Wins British By-election

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Richard Law, Conservative Minister of Education in Winston Churchill's caretaker government, was returned to Parliament today by an overwhelming majority in the Kensington by-election, over Lancelot Spicer, Liberal. The Labor Party did not put up a candidate.

Cecil Wants Bomb Control

League Covenant Drafter Asks Internationalization

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, one of the three men who drafted the League of Nations Covenant, expressed the conviction today that the atomic bomb should be placed under international control as soon as possible.

The white-haired Nobel Peace Prize winner (1937), erect and vigorous at eighty-one, declared in an interview it would be "sheer madness" to leave so powerful a weapon in the hands of individual nations.

Tyler Kent Is U.S.-Bound

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Tyler Kent, former United States Embassy clerk whom the British imprisoned on charges of revealing contents of coded messages, sailed today for the United States, the embassy announced.

Kent was sentenced to a seven-year term on conviction of violating the British Official Secrets Act. With time off for good behavior, his sentence expired last October 5.

He sailed aboard the British vessel Silver Oak and is due to reach New York about December 1. British officials accompanied him to the London docks, where the departure was twice delayed by the dock strike and because of bad weather.

On October 26, Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) said Kent's mother had telephoned him saying her son had written that his return to the United States had been postponed indefinitely. Hoffman at the time said Kent wrote that he had been taken to England from the Isle of Wight and was being held in prison awaiting deportation.

Enterprise Arrives in Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 21 (AP)—The carrier Enterprise arrived today to take a shipload of American troops back to the United States.

Russia Seeking Ten U-Boats

Londonderry, North Ireland, Nov. 21 (AP)—A party of Soviet naval officers has arrived in Londonderry with the announced intention of taking over for Russia 10 of the 60 German submarines lying here.

Commander Morosoff, head of the mission, and Capt. George Shedrin, one of the nine officers accompanying him, disclosed the purpose of their trip, speaking through Royal Navy interpreters who met them at the naval base. They declined to make any further statement.

Communique Expected

In London, however, a Foreign Office spokesman said President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin agreed at Potsdam to divide a small number of German submarines among the Big Three "for experimental purposes."

The spokesman said Russia, the United States and Britain each were to get "about a dozen" U-boats.

A three-power naval commission has been meeting in Berlin to settle details of the allocation of the German Navy. The Foreign Office said a joint communiqué could be expected soon from Washington, London and Moscow.

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FRANCE GIVEN NEW CABINET

President De Gaulle Creates New Post For Communists

Wilson

Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—President de Gaulle, ending a nine-day Cabinet crisis, today announced formation of a coalition government in which all France's armed forces are unified under his single command.

NIGHT

De Gaulle created a new Cabinet post for Communists—the Ministry of Armaments. De Gaulle himself, however, as president and as chief of the armies, "assumed direction of the national defense."

The announcement said de Gaulle "will be assisted" in direction of national defense by Communist Charles Tillon, former Air Minister, now appointed Minister of Armaments, and by Armand Michelet, of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), as Minister of the Armies.

Three Old Posts Abolished

The old posts of Ministers of Air, Navy and Army are abolished.

De Gaulle, who threatened to resign because of demands by the dominant Communist party for either the War, Interior or Foreign Affairs ministries, explained that the role he envisions for France—that of intermediary between the United States and Soviet Russia—prevented him from acceding to the party's demands.

The new "coalition" setup was achieved by giving the three major parties—the Communists, Socialists and MRP—equal shares of the 21 portfolios. Little doubt was seen that the Constituent Assembly would give the Government a vote of confidence on Friday.

Twelve members of de Gaulle's former provisional government remain, including Georges Bidault, Foreign Affairs Minister. A newcomer to a cabinet post is Andre Malraux, novelist, who becomes Minister of Information.

Other Cabinet Members

The new Government includes four ministers of state without portfolio, Vincent Auriol, Socialist; Francisque Gay, MRP; Louis Jacquinot, Rightist, and Maurice Thorez, Communist.

Other cabinet members are:

Minister of Justice, Pierre-Henri Teitgen, MRP; Interior, Andrien Tixier, Socialist; National Economy, Francois Billoux, Communist; Finance, Rene Pleven, Independent; Industrial Production, Marcel Paul, Communist; Agriculture and Food, Pierre Tanguy-Prigent, Socialist; Public Works and Transport, Jules Moch, Socialist.

Labor, Ambroise Croizat, Communist; National Education, Paul Giacobi, Rightist Resistance; Post, Telegraph and Telephones, Eugene Thomas, Socialist; Population, Robert Prigent, MRP; National Reconstruction, Raoul Dautry, Social and Democratic Union of the Resistance (USDR); Colonies, Jacques Soustelle, USDR.

NEW CABINET IS RECRUITED BY DE GAULLE

Communists Get Five Posts Including the Ministry of Armaments.

CRISIS SEEN AS RESOLVED

President Will Present Coalition Selection to Constituent Assembly Friday.

Paris, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Gen. De Gaulle's chief of cabinet said today that the President had formed a coalition government giving the Communists five portfolios, including a newly created ministry of armaments.

PAY

Gaston Palewski, who read off the list, said De Gaulle would present it to the constituent assembly on Friday. This was expected to resolve the crisis which arose when the Communists, with the largest representation of any party in the assembly, demanded one of three major cabinet posts—interior, war or foreign affairs.

The new government includes four Ministers of State without portfolios. These are Socialist Vincent Auriol, M. R. P. Francisque Gay, Rightest Louis Jacquinot and Communist Maurice Thorex, Secretary-General of the party.

Bidault Retains Post.

Four other Communists were named. Charles Tillon became Minister of Armaments; Francois Billoux, National Economy; Marcel Paul, Industrial Production, and Ambroise Croizat, Labor.

George Bidault of the Popular Republican Party (MRP) was retained as Foreign Minister.

Andre Malraux widely kiown writer often considered to have communist sympathies but officially listed as an independent, became Minister of Information.

De Gaulle retained the presidency and with it the function of chief of the French armies as head of the National Defense Ministry, under which Tillon and the MRP Minister of the Armies, Armanm Michelet, will serve.

The Socialists and the MRP parties, like the Communists, each received five Cabinet posts.

Americans In Europe Observing Thanksgiving

Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—Thanksgiving will be observed tomorrow by American soldiers throughout Europe with church services in the morning, turkey with all the trimmings at noon and football games in the afternoon.

The menu in Germany will consist of tomato juice cocktail, roast turkey, giblet gravy and sage dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed sweet potatoes, asparagus, celery, carrot sticks, hot rolls, bread and butter, jelly, hard candy, oranges, apples, pumpkin pie and coffee.

Red Cross clubs have planned dances and parties to round out the day's program.

French Ask Closing Of Ruhr Furnaces

Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—The French Federation of Metal Industries demanded today the immediate closing down of the Ruhr's blast furnaces, so that the fuel used there can be diverted to keep France's steel industry going.

The resolution was adopted at the end of the group's national conference. It said France's furnaces would have to close down for lack of coke in December, and expressed "surprise at an official announcement at the opening of twelve blast furnaces in the Ruhr."

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Witnesses Tell Of Brutalities At Dachau

Dachau, Germany, Nov. 21 (AP)—Bodgan Karajewski, a Polish witness, testified today that Johan Kick, a Dachau camp functionary, once hit him in the face with a metal ashtray and then had him flogged and hung by the wrists because he refused to sign an application for German citizenship.

Forty former guards and attendants of the camp are on trial before a United States military court for war crimes.

Another defendant, Emil Mahla, was accused by Otto Jendrian, a German who said he fought with the International Brigade in Spain.

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of helping to execute a group of French officers.

A Polish witness told of being immersed in ice water for nearly two hours at a time in experiments for which victims were selected by Wilhelm Welter.

"I was told I was lucky," the Pole said, "because of 300 chosen for the experiments, only ten could stand it."

NAZI ECONOMIC SPY SEIZED

Round-Up Yields Karl Rasche—U. S. to Free Minor Officials

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Nov. 21 (AP)—Germany's ace economics spy in the war, Karl Rasche, has been caught, it was officially revealed today with announcement that a round-up of German bankers in the American zone for possible trial as war criminals now was virtually completed.

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Rasche, found in the French zone, was among eleven picked up in the last few days, bringing to thirty-one the number of top German financial figures now in American custody.

A new United States Army order paved the way today for the release of many minor Nazi officials who were arrested automatically during the American occupation.

The orders authorized the establishment of military government and German civilian review boards to investigate individual cases and recommend release or continued confinement.

More Transfers Approved

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Allied Control Council approved today two lists of German factories in the three western zones of Germany as available for advance deliveries "on account" of reparations.

The names of the factories will not be made public until they have been inspected, evaluated and allotted to specific powers. Additional industrial properties will be added to the lists as approved.

German Ammunition Set Off

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 21 (AP)—United States Army Engineers, carrying out routine work, tonight set off four explosions in an ammunition dump near here. Every night for the past two weeks Allied personnel has been destroying ammunition stored in the dump.

G. I. Students in Florence Protest Rankin Remarks

Assail Speech Upholding 'White Majority' in U. S.

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP).—The student council of the American Army's University Training Center at Florence criticized Representative John L. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, today for remarks it attributed to him concerning "white government" and "the white majority" in the United States.

In a letter written for today's Mediterranean edition of "The Stars and Stripes," the student council—composed of white, Negro and Nisei soldiers—declared, "there is enough dynamite in thirty-five words that Representative Rankin uttered to make us stop and think just what did we fight for." The letter added:

"The words we are referring to are, 'We are not attempting to smear any one but we are trying to keep the flag flying over a white government. It is about time all those minorities stopped attacking the white majority in this country.'

"Those words, uttered by a member of Congress right after America and her allies have won a war which we were told by the Federal government, O. W. I. and the Army was to bring the four freedoms to enslaved peoples, are rather ironical.

"We ask you, 'Representative Rankin, did our buddies die in vain? Will America become a place on the earth where all men, regardless of race, color or creed can work together as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, or will you and your kind win out over the teaching of all religions, morals, ethics and all that is decent?"

Pope Sends Blessing To American People

Rome, Nov. 21 (AP)—Pope Pius today sent "best wishes, greetings and blessings to the generous and beloved American people" for their help to the war stricken.

The Pontiff spoke in English at an audience with Dr. Charles Muzzicato, of New York, national chairman of the American Medical Relief for Italy. The Pope praised Americans for "what they already have done and will continue to do to help the suffering people of the world, and especially those in Italy."

Muzzicato said the Pope, in his opinion as a doctor, was "not looking well . . . working too hard."

Greek Cabinet Sworn In After Regent Remains

Athens, *Thursday*, Nov. 22 (AP)—Archbishop Damaskinos resigned last night as Greek Regent but he was persuaded to reconsider and a new Cabinet headed by Themistokles Sophoulis was sworn in early today by the archbishop.

With political tension rising, Sir Ronald Scobie, British commander in Athens, was said to have banned all public gatherings and confined British troops to their barracks.

Sophoulis, Liberal leader, was ordered by Damaskinos Tuesday to form a new government following the resignation of Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos.

Hector MacNeil, British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was quoted by former Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos, as saying he would assure the Greek people that the Allies would recognize the Sophoulis regime.

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GREEK LIBERAL SEEKS CABINET

Athens, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Themistokles Sophoulis, liberal leader, sought today to form, a new Greek Cabinet which would satisfy British conditions for financial help to the struggling nation.

The Populist party, supporters of King George, whose return to the Greek throne is one of the most hotly disputed issues, revealed indirectly the contents of a British note understood to demand a pledge of early elections, postponement of the plebiscite on whether King George would resume his throne, and formation of a board coalition cabinet as conditions for British financial aid.

In London the British Foreign Office denied last Tuesday knowledge of any such note, but said it assured that Hector MacNeill, British envoy recently dispatched to Athens, was speaking for the British Government.

Russia's Bounty Increases Birth Rate by a Third

1944 Decree Pays $75 to Mother of 3, $950 and $56 a Month for All Over 10

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (AP).—Soviet Russia's birth rate, which before the war was one of the highest in the world, has increased more than one-third as a result of a 1944 decree giving cash awards to mothers of three or more children, it was announced today.

The Commissariat of Public Health withheld actual figures, but announced that during the first nine months of this year the Soviet birth rate jumped 35.3 per cent over the same period last year.

Last recorded figures list Russia's 1935-'39 birth rate as 44.1 for each 1,000 population, compared with 17.1 for the United States during the same period. Russia's last census, in 1939, disclosed a total population of 183,736,286.

Assistant Commissar M. D. Kovrigina attributed the increase to the Supreme Soviet decree awarding payments ranging from 400 rubles (nominally about $75) to the mother of three children, to 5,000 rubles (nominally about $950) and 300 rubles (about $56) monthly for each child in excess of ten.

French Population Drops

The latest figure of 40,300,000 for the population of France "shows a drop of nearly 1,250,000 since the war began six years ago," the British radio reported yesterday, quoting its Paris correspondent.

"France's population was already declining before the war because of the lower birth rate," the broadcast said. "Added to this there is now a serious increase in infant mortality, and if this continues alongside the low birth rate, France's position as a world power will be gravely affected."

The Columbia Broadcasting System recorded the British broadcast.

Ethridge Sees Rumanian Aides

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, Louisville, publisher touring the Balkans as special representative of the Secretary of State, conferred today with six Rumanian Ministers and the Soviet Ambassador. He was scheduled to meet the heads of the Allied Control Commission at dinner tonight.

Cunningham Takes Office In Palestine

Jerusalem, Nov. 21 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham took office today as the new high commissioner of Palestine, and immediately appealed to both Arabs and Jews for co-operation.

Armed British police patrolled Jerusalem's rooftops as Sir Alan drove from Lydda airfield to Government House, where he took up his residence.

Taking the oath of office, Sir Alan said he would deal with all problems in Palestine "with human sympathy and understanding."

Religious leaders of both the Arabs and Jews were among officials attending the induction ceremony.

Iran Tension Mounts As Soviets Set Up Blockade

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TEHRAN, Nov. 21. (AP)—An Iranian military spokesman tonight declared that "approximately 6,000 Russian troops have been moved toward Karaj," 25 miles northwest of Tehran, and asserted "tension is growing" in troubled Northwest Iran.

NIGHT

Soviet Orders Ignored

Karaj is on the highway between this capital and Kazvin, 80 miles to the northwest, where Russian troops yesterday halted Iranian reinforcements sent to put down disorders in Azerbaijan, the mountainous, Russian - occupied Iranian province bordering the Soviet Union. The commander of the four Iranian battalions halted, but ignored Soviet orders to return to Tehran.

The military spokesman did not amplify his statement that 6,000 Russians had moved toward Karaj.

Iranian diplomatic and military representatives were reported seeking to break the impasse with the Russians through conferences.

Iranian Premier Hakimi declared at a special session of Parliament that his government "requests competent and friendly authorities and nations, Allies and signatories to the Tripartite treaty, which still have resident forces in Tehran, not to intervene in matters of internal affairs of our country."

Iran wants these nations to "respect the liberty of action of the Imperial forces as well as the Imperial government's liberty of action in accomplishment of their duties to safeguard Iran's security," he said.

Agreement Signed in 1942

The Tripartite agreement, signed in 1942 by Iran, Britain, and Russia, gave assurances that Russian and British troops would be withdrawn from Iran after the war.

(In Commons tonight British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said British troops were continuing to be withdrawn from Iran, and stated that presence of Russian troops was a "complicating factor" in the Iranian government attempts to deal with outbreaks in Azerbaijan.

("I understand a political group in the province of Azerbaijan x x x which has been carrying on an agitation for autonomy, has resorted to violence against the Persian (Iranian) government," Bevin said. "In dealing with outbreaks of disorders in the past, the Persian government have been handicapped by inability to move their troops there freely, as the presence of Soviet forces in these provinces introduces a complicating factor."

(The Russian newspaper Izvestia declared the disorders occurred when police and "reactionary landowners" attempted to interfere with democratic meetings and elections by all classes of people in Azerbaijan.)

Radio Silent

Military sources said the radio at Tabriz, provincial capital of Azerbaijan, had been silent since yesterday morning.

Tehran newspapers said a member of the Iranian general staff had arrived at Kazvin to consult the Russion commander there on the halting of the Iranian reinforcements.

Premier Hakimi was scheduled to meet Soviet Charge D'Affaires Jukubov tonight to discuss the mater. The Iranian commissioner for foreign affairs appointed a three-man mission, headed by former premier Ghavam Seltaneh, to confer with Russian authorities in Moscow.

The military spokesman said that "when the four battalions of Iranian troops enroute to Azerbaijan passed the town of Karaj and were approaching the village of Sharifabad, seven miles from the Russian headquarters towns of Kazvin, a jeep appeared with one Russian officer and four men armed with machineguns.

"The officer's interpreter ordered the commanding Iranian officer to halt and return immediately to Tehran, otherwise he would be obliged to use the machineguns.

"The Iranian officer agreed to halt but declared he was not returning to Tehran, and was awaiting orders from the Iran government at Sharifabad."

Tehran headquarters today ordered the Iranian columns at Sharifabad to remain there until a decision has been reached in Soviet-Iran discussions, the spokesman said.

Two Possibilities Seen

The force, made up of two battalions of infantry, one motorized battalion and one battalion of gendarmes, was bivouacked in open country, about 7 miles from the Russian barracks in Kazvin. The men were described as huddled in trucks, without adequate supplies, and suffering from cold.

[A Tass correspondent said two leaders of the Iranian Democratic party had been arrested, allegedly for subversive activities, and that Iranian Army and police officials, along with the Internal Affairs Ministry, had commanded Tabriz officials to "establish order by any means," a Moscow broadcast said.

[In Moscow, informed quarters said, discord in Azerbaijan province may lead to one of two developments: either a demand on the part of Iranian Azerbaijans for autonomy within the Iranian state, or to a possible postponement by the Red Army to withdraw from northern Iran by next March.]

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Fresh Central Java Fighting Breaks Out

British Gurkhas Rescue Endangered Women And Children—Indonesians Fire Ambarawa Camp—RAF Ready For Action.

By Ralph Morton

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BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 21. (AP)—Fighting broke out in Ambarawa in Central Java today after Indonesians attacked a civilian internment camp, and British Gurkha troops in a forced overnight march rescued thousands of women and children endangered by the new eruption of battle.

Negotiations May Be Cancelled

The new disorders flared amid reports that Indonesian leaders [illegible] talks scheduled tomorrow with the Dutch and British in efforts to end fighting which has caused an estimated 6,000 nationalists casualties at Soerabaja alone.

NIGHT

Indonesians attacked the Ambarawa camp with mortar and machinegun fire, setting it aflame, dispatches said. The Gurkhas marched from Semarang, scene of bitter fighting yesterday, to protect thousands of terrified internees who had been evacuated to Ambarawa from Semarang and other trouble spots.

British planes flew over the town, and the RAF was reported ready for battle action, or to fly in supplies if needed.

In Batavia, Amir Sjarifuddin, information minister of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, announced that Dr. Mohammad Roem, chairman of the Indonesian national committee in Batavia, had been shot and badly wounded by Dutch Amboinese troops.

Cabinet Meeting Called

The Dutch news agency Aneta said Premier Sutan Sjahrir had called a special cabinet meeting after the shooting, and said it was indicated the meeting of Indonesians, British and Dutch, scheduled for tomorrow, would be cancelled.

Sjarifuddin was quoted by Aneta as saying the cabinet meeting was called to consider the increasing difficulties faced by the Indonesian government attempting to work "in the present atmosphere."

Earlier, the Allied command had ordered all Dutch native troops withdrawn from Batavia as a result of serious outbreaks of disorders in the capital Monday and yesterday. The order was issued after Indonesian officials charged the Amboinese troops with deliberate attacks on Indonesians.

Smoke billowed over Koenigsplein, Batavia's central square, this morning from a fire in the native quarter, but the British did not state who started the blaze.

Meanwhile, associated press correspondent Vern Haugland reported the situation in Soerabaja had quieted to some extent after 12 days of fighting which a British source estimated cost the Indonesians 6,000 casualties.

Two British Mosquito bombers again dropped 500-pound bombs on Indonesian gun positions yesterday near Tambaksarioso village, 2 miles west of the Soerabaja Airfield. The RAF also strafed these positions.

Barrage Lasts 2 Hours

Two Indian soldiers were killed by snipers during the night. The only other activity reported was a British artillery barrage against Indonesian positions, lasting about two hours.

Aneta said the situation at Semarang was quiet after the British ground and air offensive yesterday, adding that British patrols were steadily cleaning up isolated spots of resistance in the town.

The RAF said that two companies of Indian troops were flown to Semarang from Soerabaja by a hurriedly assembled fleet of Dakota transports.

Command in the wake of what an Allied communique called "serious outbreaks of disorder" in the Java capital during the past several days.

There was no immediate amplification of the order, which apparently affected Amboinese troops. These troops have been employed by the Dutch to guard the Governor's palace, Dutch barracks and other Dutch property. They have been riding about in trucks and pointing tommyguns at crowds in defiance of British protests.

Nationalists' Claims

The Indonesian Nationalists claimed the Amboinese were guilty of indiscriminate shooting, and charged the native Dutch troops had set fire to numerous Indonesian compounds.

Meanwhile, a comparative lull settled over embattled Soerabaja. A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland said, however, that the British threw a fairly strong artillery barrage at Indonesian positions south of the city for several hours last night.

Two RAF Mosquito fighterbombers dropped one 500-pound bomb each on Indonesian Extremists' gun positions several miles west of the Soerabaja airport last night, the dispatch said, and RAF planes strafed the positions.

No Late Reports

There were no late reports from Semarang in central Java, where RAF Thunderbolts yesterday blasted Nationalist positions with 500-pound bombs. At last reports the Indian forces of the British were advancing against "little resistance."

A dispatch from Soerabaja quoted British sources as saying Indoesian casualties there since the beginning of the battle for the city totalled possibly 6,000.

Java Intervention Assailed

SAN FRANCISCO, ov. 21 (AP)—The Netherlands and British consulates were picketed here today by a group of protesting action of those nations in the Indoensian struggle for independence in Java.

Co-sponsors of the picket line were the San Francisco Indonesian Committee for a Free Indonesia and the San Francisco Congress of Industrial Organizations Council. Members o fthe United Office and Professional Workers, National Maritime Union, Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Communist Political Association of San Francisco were among those participating.

Dutch Native Troops Told To Quit Batavia

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Batavia, Nov. 21 (AP)—All native troops under Dutch control were ordered today to withdraw from Batavia in a drastic move by the Allied Netherlands East Indies

Chiang's Soldiers Near Hingcheng

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—Nationalist troops who broke into Manchuria through the Great Wall were reported by the army newspaper *Ho Ping Pao* today to be approaching Hingcheng on the Pieping-Mukden railroad some 60 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan.

DAY

The Nationalists encountered little or no resistance, the report indicated, as their present position is 25 miles northeast of yesterday's.

The newspaper predicted the Communist-held port of Hulutao, 17 miles northeast of Hingcheng, would be captured in a few days. It said the area between the eastern end of the Great Wall and Funing, about 25 miles westward, had been cleared by the Government forces.

Honan Battle Likely

Communist sources in Chungking, meanwhile, drew attention to what they described as a "serious situation" in central China, where more than 100,000 Government troops were purportedly massing. The insurgent spokesman asserted large-scale fighting is expected soon in central Honan and northern Hupeh provinces, where fourteen Government divisions are strung along a 110-mile front, facing the Communist 8th Route Army and the new 4th Army, which recently joined forces.

The Government advance already has wrested a number of towns from the Communists, including Wuyang, in southern Honan, and Siuwu and Wuchief in northern Honan.

Russ Talks Continue

Negotiations for entry of Chinese Nationalist troops into Manchuria still are in progress with Russia, a Foreign Office spokesman declared.

He declined to answer questions on any negotiations on this subject were necessary in view of the fact Russia, under the Sino-Soviet treaty, affirmed respect for China's full sovereignty over Manchuria and recognized her territorial and administrative integrity.

Wedemeyer In Chungking

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, arrived in Chungking today from Shanghai and is expected to be a dinner guest of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight.

A Communist spokesman countered Wedemeyer's recent assertion only 30 per cent of the Japanese troops in North China were under arms with the charge that more than 94 per cent still kept their weapons.

Americans Fail to Arrive: Chiang Dinner Canceled

Plane for Chungking Held by Weather at Peiping

CHUNGKING, Nov. 22 (Thursday) (AP).—Failure of Under Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates and his party to arrive yesterday for a scheduled dinner with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was due to bad weather which kept their plane grounded at Peiping, the American naval attache's office here said today. The plane is expected about noon (midnight Wednesday, Eastern standard time).

DAY NIGHT

Chiang's dinner was canceled after many notables had waited five hours at the airport.

Expected to arrive with Gates are Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the 7th Fleet; Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on the Allied Reparations Commission; Major General Henry L. Larsen, of the Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral John J. Ballentine, deputy commande of the Pacific Fleet Air Force.

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U.S. Notables Fail To Reach Chungking

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—Welcoming dignitaries waited in vain at the airdrome for expected arrival from Peiping of United States Under Secretary of the Navy Artemus Gates and other American notables who were to attend a dinner tonight by Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

It was not known whether the plane took on from Peiping or, if it did, what might have caused its nonarrival.

Scheduled to be aboard with Gates were Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey, commander of the United States 7th Fleet; Edwin Pauley, President Truman's representative to the Allied Reparations Commission; Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, of the Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral John J. Ballentine, deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Force.

Another plane bearing Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer arrived safely from Shanghai.

Reds Expert Big Attacks

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 21 (AP)—Communists said today that the government had massed 12,000 troops and heavy guns at Nankow, the historic invasion, gateway for the Mongol hordes in past centuries, for a drive into Inner Mongolia. Communist quarters also alleged that two American planes strafed three locomotives on the Suiyuan-Peiping railroad on Nov. 7. The planes came from the direction of Paotow, in Suiyuan Province, the Reds asserted.

The Communists said there was a "serious situation" in central China, where more than 100,000 government troops were massing. They expect large-scale fighting soon in central Honan and northern Hupeh, where fourteen government divisions are strung along a 110-mile front, facing the Communist Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army.

The Government advance already has wrested a number of towns from the Communists, including Wuyang, in southern Honan, and Siuwu and Wuchien, in northern Honan.

Strafing Laid To U.S. Planes By China Reds

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—Communist quarters here alleged without confirmation today that two American planes strafed three locomotives on the Suiyuan-Peiping railroad on November 7.

The planes came from the direction of Paotow in west-central Suiyuan province (Inner Mongolia) and fired on the locomotives near Tiostian in Suiyuan province, the Reds asserted.

CHIANG-RUSS RIFT REPORTED

DAVIS

Officials Say Demands Broke Manchuria Negotiations

Peiping, Nov. 20 [*AP—Delayed*]. It was reported authoritatively today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered his administrators home from Manchuria because of a breakdown in negotiations with Russia.

Members of the nationalist delegation, which was sent to Manchuria's capital of Changchun after Japan's surrender to take over the administration, said on their arrival by plane here they had been held almost incommunicado.

The group included the chairmen of the nine provinces of Manchuria, the Chungking-designated mayors of the port of Dairen and the city of Harbin, special commissioners and chairmen of the Central Government's military council with their field headquarters staffs.

Two Remain Behind

Two members of the delegation were missing when the group left Changchun Saturday for Peiping. Their names and the reasons why they stayed behind were not revealed.

Members of the delegation, who would not be quoted by name, said the Russian authorities in Changchun had presented "a score of demands" to Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, representing the Generalissimo, who took them to Chungking in person.

The nature of the conditions which Russia reportedly set up to be met before national troops would be allowed to enter Manchuria by sea or air were not disclosed.

Called Harder Than Japan's

Delegation members described them, however, as "more harsh than the 21 demands made by Japan in China in 1915."

[In 1915 Japan made demands that would have undermined China's sovereignty.]

One provincial chairman asserted the principal reason for the withdrawal of Nationalist officials and personnel was "due to an inability to promote any acceptable work at all in Manchuria."

Nationalists Threaten Port

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—A nationalist army, striking 60 miles into Manchuria without a fight, threatened today to overrun the Communist-held port of Hulutao and seize a solid foothold in the territory.

A triumphant sweep across southern Manchuria was reported by the army newspaper *Ho Ping Pao* as Communists charged the nationalists had massed 12,000 troops and heavy guns in Hankow pass—historic invasion gateway for the Mongol hordes in past centuries—for a simultaneous drive into Inner Mongolia.

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May Quit To Avoid Trap

Advices reaching here said the Communists might be forced to yield the port, seized after the Russians withdrew, to avoid being trapped against the sea by the nationalist columns.

Thus the nationalists would get a port at which they originally had intended to land their Manchurian occupation forces. American ships had refused to put nationalist troops ashore at Hulutao because the Communists had taken over and were prepared to resist.

With Hulutao as a base, the nationalists would be free to strike northward toward Chinhsien and Mukden without relying on the overland coastal route over which they have driven 60 miles since outflanking and capturing the Communist frontier fortress of Shanhaikwan last week.

Southern End Secured

Ho Ping Pao reported that the nationalist forces had secured the southern part of this overland route from Communist attack by cleaning out opposition forces along the Great Wall.

The Communists in Chungking also asserted a "serious situation" was arising in central China. They said 100,000 Government troops were massing in Honan and northern Hupeh province.

They admitted that the nationalist forces already had captured a number of towns but claimed they had driven the nationalists from Tsinyang, 220 miles southeast of Yenan, the Communist headquarters, which guards the approaches to Chenghsien.

U. S. Officer Was Killed By Chinese Communists

5 DAYS

Was Attached to the O. S. S.; 3 Aids Seized, Then Freed

PEIPING, Nov. 21 (AP).—An American Army officer was killed and three other Americans and a group of Chinese were taken prisoner by Chinese Communist guards while on a special mission in North China shortly after the end of the war, it was learned today.

The officer was Captain John M. Burch, who before the war was a Baptist missionary at Hangchow. For twenty-eight months he had operated behind the Japanese lines for the Office of Strategic Services.

With him were Captain Curtis A. Grimes, Peiping-born son of a missionary; Sergeant Albert Meyers and an officer identified only as Lieutenant Ogle (home addresses not available). They were held captive in Yenan, Communist capital in Shensi Province, for three weeks after a 400-mile march.

Word of their capture was reported by O. S. S. headquarters to Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in China, who took up the incident with Communist representatives in Chungking and effected their release.

Byrnes Reveals Pact to Get All Japanese Home

Says U. S. Marines in China Are Carrying Out Secret Promise Made to Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Heretofore secret assurances to Japan that the Allies would return its surrendered soldiers to Japan were revealed today by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in explaining the continued presence of American marines in China.

Mr. Byrnes told a news conference that these assurances go beyond the Potsdam ultimatum, which said merely that the enemy soldiers would be "permitted" to return home. He said it is the duty of the Allied forces to accomplish the surrender of the Japanese units wherever they are and see that they get home. The speed of their return is dependent in some degree on transportation, Mr. Byrnes said.

His comments immediately raised speculation among diplomats here that American marines and other forces would be active in strife-torn China for a fairly long time.

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Situation Unchanged

It was, in fact, an inquiry as to how soon the American forces might be withdrawn from North China—scene of conflict between, was communicated by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in China.

Then Mr. Byrnes added that his information as to the fighting and shooting in China is that reports of it have been exaggerated. He did not say in what way.

He said the marines are in China as the result of Japan's surrender. As far back as Aug. 16 and 17, he said, the United States advised the Japanese government that in carrying out the Potsdam declaration (made by President Truman, Premier Stalin and Former Prime Minister Churchill), the supreme commander, General Douglas MacArthur, would see to it that the surrender was accomplished and Japanese soldiers returned to Japan.

There are now about 300,000 civilians and soldiers of equal number in North China, Mr. Byrnes said. He called it our duty to bring about their surrender and their return home.

Tokyo Got Assurances

The comment by Mr. Byrnes made it apparent that the negotiations respecting repatriation of enemy troops had been carried on within about three or four days after the Japanese surrendered unconditionally. Evidently, according to some officials, the Japanese inquired as to what was to happen to their forces, and received assurances on behalf of the Allies that General MacArthur would see that they were sent home.

Heretofore, inquiries at the State Department about the need for American marines in North China have always been answered with the statement that their presence there was necessitated by the surrender of Japanese forces, because it is this government's policy to give all possible assistance in such matters to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. This is apart from the question of sending a military mission to help train Chinese troops, as General Wedemeyer forecast immediately after his recent return to China from Washington.

U.S. Sells Silver Dinner Set Of Nazi For $500

Honolulu, Nov. 21 (AP)—A 158-piece sterling silver dinner set belonging to Otto Kuehn, German spionage agent, brought $500 at an auction of confiscated goods by the Alien Property Custodian yesterday.

Other prices included $8 for a water color and $48 for a Japanese scroll.

Indo-China Fighting Flares Along Highway

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 20 (AP). Viet Minh (Nationalist party) activity has flared up along the Go Dau Ha road, running northwest out of Saigon, and Annamese attacked a French convoy near Cucha, an Allied statement said today.

It reported mopping up progressing satisfactorily in the Cholon-Gocong-Mytho triangle south of Saigon, and said efforts of the Viet Minh to organize widespread guerrilla activity had been fruitless.

Dutch Official Quits

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 21 (AP).—Joris Ivens, film commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies government, told a press conference tonight he had tendered his resignation because "I do not agree with the policy of the Netherlands East Indies government in Indonesia." It was the first reported resignation of an important Dutch employee of the N. E. I. government over the government's policy.

Japs Must Locate Flyers' Graves

NOV 22 1945

Tokyo, Nov. 21 (AP)—Allied headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to compile complete information on the location of graves of Allied personnel in Japan, reporting full details before December 15. The directive coincided with a renewed search for personnel still listed as missing in Japan—including more than 1,500 airmen.

Fewer than 30 graves have been discovered thus far and Japanese report that in many cases the information is known only to local police.

Data To Be Given

The Government is ordered to report the name, rank and serial number of the deceased, the date, place and cause of death, exact present location of the remains and names and addresses of persons who know these locations.

Another headquarters order today forbade Japanese to make any additions to radio circuits or to the number of broadcasting stations, or any other changes in radio communications without prior Allied permission.

Benefactions Held Up

Other developments:

Kyodo News Agency reported today that several recently announced imperial benefactions have been blocked by the new Allied order freezing imperial household assets. It listed, among others, Hirohito's grant of 10,000,000 board feet of lumber to Japan's homeless.

Brig. Gen. Elliott R. Thorpe summoned Japanese officials, including Tokyo's director of police, to hear a stern reprimand for confiscating food from the people on the "false" pretext that occupation forces required it. Thorpe declared that such confiscations "serve only to line the pockets of the guilty officials."

Araki Pledges Statement

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gen. Sadao Araki, one time fire eating Army leader, said today that he would have "plenty to say about past events" when he stood trial before a war crimes court.

Araki, one of eleven top Japanese war leaders named this week by General MacArthur for arrest, said that he would give himself up tomorrow.

A headquarters order today forbade the Japanese to make any additions to radio circuits or to the number of broadcasting stations, or any other changes in radio communications without prior Allied permission.

Other developments today were:

The Kyodo news agency reported that several recently announced Imperial benefactions had been blocked by the new Allied order freezing Imperial household assets. It listed, among other, Emperor Hirohito's grant of 10,000,000 board feet of lumber to Japan's homeless.

Japanese Narcotics Seized

TOKYO, Thursday, Nov. 22 (AP)—Troops of the Ninety-eighth Infantry Division seized three tons of opium and cocaine from Japanese drug plants in a series of raids in the Osaka area today.

Jap Farm Women Uninterested In Vote

Tokyo, Nov. 21 (AP)—Women voters in rural Japan don't care about their newly granted right to vote.

Kyodo news agency today said a survey of farm women conducted by the All-Japan Agricultural Association showed only one district at all interested.

"Most of them don't care for the voting right," the association concluded. "Those who do want the right are regarded as eccentric and strange."

Krueger Trods Emperor's Carpet

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Emperor's red carpet and all of the plush associated with him were rolled out in Tokyo station today for the arrival of Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the United States Sixth Army. General Krueger came here to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

JAPANESE ARMS FOUND

Cache Discovered in Kobe Schools —7 Arrested in Osaka

KOBE, Japan, Nov. 21 (AP)—The United States Thirty-third Infantry Division recently searched fifteen Japanese schools in the Kobe area and found:

Thirty-three mortars, 1,071 rifles, 1,198 bayonets, forty-six light machine guns, 204 dummy guns, thirty-five swords and assorted wooden rifles and spears.

Armed Japanese Civilians Arrested

Osaka, Nov. 21 (AP)—Seven Japanese civilians were arrested recently while carrying eight hand grenades and some small arms in the vicinity of the Uji powder plant. They reportedly possessed a radio and other unspecified equipment.

American intelligence officers were notified of their arrests (presumably by Japanese police) and of the fact they were held in the Uji police station, but declined to discuss the case further.

Yamashita Defended By His Staff Chief

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Muto Maintains General Controlled Only Fraction Of Jap Forces In Philippines, Acted Under Imperial Orders.

D. SCHEDER

MANILA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita controlled but a fraction of Japanese forces in the Philippines, the general's chief of staff testified today at Yamashita's trial on war crimes charges, and during the period of alleged atrocities early this year only 1,500 of his men were in Manila.

NIGHT

Terauchi's Subordinate

The defense witness, Lt. Gen. Akiro Muto, said that of 300,000 troops on Luzon under various commands, Yamashita controlled 120,000, and these only as a subordinate of Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, commander of southern areas, including the Philippines.

Last December, Muto testified, Yamashita informed Terauchi that the situation was deteriorating and that he planned to fall back on the mountains to fight a delaying action. His evacuation of Manila was largely completed by Jan. 1, 1945, Muto stated, leaving the 1,500 Army troops behind to guard stores which could not be removed beacuse of transportation difficulties.

Muto said Yamashita advised Admiral Iwabuchi, commander of naval forces in Manila, of his plan to withdraw, and urged him to do likewise, but had no power to order him to do so. Moreover, the Navy had prior orders to destroy the waterfront and other Manila intsallations whic htook precedence over any Yamashita directive.

Muto's testimony left the inference that Yamashita, who quit Manila for Baguio last Dec. 29, was not responsible for the actions of Iwabuchi's men.

It was "unthinkable," the witness said that Yamashita could have ordered the killing of civilians and other atrocities. As the general's chief of staff, he stated categorically that Yamashita never issued orders to kill any civilians or prisoners of war.

He insisted that Yamashita did not command the 4th Air Army which was holding Palawan when 141 United States prisoners of war were massacred at the airfield there.

Muto denied that Yamashita was responsible for the treatment of war prisoners in camps, pointing out that regulations for the handling of prisoners were drawn up in Tokyo.

American prisoners, he insisted, got the same rice ration as Japanese soldiers—admittedly an inadequate ration.

Gen. Yamashita Not Real Chief, Court Told

D. SCHEDER

Manila, Nov. 21 (AP)—If American forces had attacked Luzon Island in mid-November or December of last year they would have "undoubtedly captured the island with one blow," the military court hearing war crimes charges against Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

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was told today.

The invasion began January 9, and the campaign ended July 5.

Yamashita's chief of staff, Lieut. Gen. Akiro Muto, said Japan was "too slow preparing its Philippines defenses by at least six months and should have started sooner for effective defense."

Shows Big Chart

Muto introduced a large chart showing the Japanese chain of command in the Philippines at the time Yamashita took over October 9, 1944. Since many of the prosecution's cases of atrocities deal with prior periods, it was obvious the defense was attempting to show that many of the incidents occurred prior to his arrival.

Muto said Japanese morale on Luzon was low because of many ship sinkings and air raids and a shortage og supplies, particularly gasoline.

Of nearly 300,000 troops on Luzon under various commands, Yamashita had actual control of 120,000, he testified. Some naval commanders in Manila had coequal powers with Field Marshal Count Jiro Terauchi, commander of southern areas, including the Philippines, leaving only a fraction of the total Japanese force under the defendant's command.

Witness Insistent

He was insistant the chain of command was from Imperial headquarters in Tokyo to Terauchi and then to Yamashita, directly under Terauchi.

Col. Harry Clarke, chief defense counsel, spent the entire morning session with Muto working toward two points:

1. That Yamashita's chain of command was through Tokyo down, and,

2. His principal and paramount occupation was the battles of Leyte and Luzon.

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Filipino Group Awarded 600 Purple Hearts

121st Guerilla Regiment Awaits 810 Posthumous Citations.

MANILA, Nov. 20. (AP)—The 121st Filipino Guerrilla Regiment, which fought the Japanese on Luzon from the first week of the war until General Yamashita's surrender in September, has been awarded 600 Purple Heart medals. Another 850 posthumous awards await U. S. War Department authorization.

The regiment suffered 85 per cent casualties.

Formed of remnants of the 71st Filipino Division which were cut off by the rapidity of the Japanese advance from Lingayen in December, 1941, and which retreated into the mountains beyond Baguio, the regiment was officially recognized by Gen. Jonathan Wainwright on the day Bataan fell.

Under leadership of the late Maj. Walter Cushing of Oakland, Calif., an engineer for the Mexican-American Mining Company, the regiment refused to capitulate when Wainwright issued the cease fire order at Corregidor. The unit staged a series of daring raids along the shores of the China Sea, bagging enemy trucks, grounded planes and even one unwary freighter lured onto the reefs.

Killed In Ambush

The Japanese killed Cushing in an ambush in the Cagayan Valley in September, 1942. He was buried in a purposely unmarked grave but his exploits became legendary in the unceasing warfare waged by the guerrillas. In fact, because two brothers of Major Cushing continued actively aiding the guerrillas, many Filipinos refused to believe reports of his death.

Another famed amateur fighter, Col. George Barnett, led the regiment through two years of cat-and-mouse chases. Barnett, with a 50,000-peso price on his head, survived constant pursuit and was able to join the noted guerrilla leader, Col. Russell R. Volckmann.

When General MacArthur landed at Lingayen last June 9, the 121st reversed roles and chased the Japanese through northern Luzon.

Members of the 121st speak such a conglomeration of Philippine dialects that they had to resort to English to understand each other.

Fought In Rugged Area

The area in which they fought was one of the ruggedest in the Pacific war. The 121st stormed supposedly impregnable Japanese redoubts among the knife-edged ridges of northern Luzon.

One unit led by Maj. Herbert Swick of Miami, Ariz., who had escaped from Baguio prison camp, fought up the slopes of mile-high Besang pass in one of those long, dogged, bloody battles dismissed by the communiques with a mere line or ignored altogether.

Capt. Richard R. Green of Phoenix, Ariz., who escaped with Swick, put his long experience in mining to work by blowing up Japanese supply trains. He emerged from the war with a small arsenal of Japanese weapons, including the swords of 17 officers.

The 121st crossed a second equally high range against stiff opposition and were assaulting a third—the one Yamashita chose for his last stand—when Japan capitulated.

General Motors Closed, 75 Plants in 20 States Shut as 200,000 Strike

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Greatest Strike Since '37 Sitdowns in Full Swing as Picket Lines Form

Schwellenbach Aid Strives for Solution

U. A. W. Says It Has Fund of 4 Million; Shutdown Faces Other Companies

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—The bitter wage battle in the automobile industry closed production lines in scores of General Motors plants throughout the nation today.

Responding to a strike order by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers demanding a 30 per cent wage rate increase, close to 200,000 workers began leaving their jobs shortly before 11 a. m. today. Tonight most of seventy-five General Motors plants in which the U. A. W. represents the works had been closed.

Walter Reuther, vice-president of the U. A. W., told a press conference later that 96 per cent of General Motors' far-flung industrial empire was shut down tight, and "the other 4 per cent is under consideration." Asked if the union could support a strike "until November, 1946," Mr. Reuther replied: "We will travel the road to the bitter end. We're right, and when you're right you can afford to go the whole way. General Motors cannot break the union." Mr. Reuther added that if General Motors "offers to negotiate, we will be willing."

There were no reports of violence in any of the walkouts, involving workers in twenty states.

The strike, bringing to grips the world's largest labor union and one of the nation's largest corporations, was the most far-reaching since the sit-down strikes of 1937 in which union recognition was the issue.

Differ Over Walkout's Extent

There was a difference of opinion between management and the union concerning the number of workers immediately affected by the walkouts. General Motors asserted it had 162,000 production workers presently employed. Union spokesmen have estimated more than 200,000 workers would be immediately affected by the mass walkouts.

To this, industry spokesmen have added that if the strike continued for a week all but one automobile manufacturer (presumably Ford) would be compelled to close down and that nearly three-quarters of a million workers in the motor-car and allied industries would be affected.

This was explained by the statement that most of the companies obtain some car parts, such as spark plugs and ignition harness, from General Motors.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. president, asserted the union had a $4,000,000 strike fund, and other union officials intimated additional funds would be forthcoming from the national C. I. O. if needed.

May Attempt Negotiations

In Washington the Labor Department said late today a special assistant to Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach is attempting a resumption of negotiations in the General Motors strike.

A department spokesman told reporters that the special assistant, John Gibson, is in Detroit and has arranged for General Motors and U. A. W. representatives to meet with him separately tomorrow.

The purpose of the separate meetings, it was stated, was to get the union and corporation together again in joint negotiation with the government sitting in.

Mr. Gibson has arranged to return by plane to Washington Friday to report personally to Mr. Schwellenbach on the results of his meetings tomorrow with both sides.

It was considered possible that Mr. Gibson may invite the principals in the dispute to a meeting with high government officials in Washington.

Secretary Schwellenbach, in response to reporters' questions as to whether he intended to invite the principals to meet with him in Washington, sent word from his office that his actions would depend on what Mr. Gibson reported after the initial conferences tomorrow.

The U. A. W. has begun wage negotiations with the Chrysler Corporation and the Ford Motor Company, which, with General Motors, constitute the car industry's "big three." These account for approximately 85 per cent of the nation's automobile business.

The U. A. W. struck the scores of General Motors plants after weeks of negotiations. The strike order went out after General Motors informed the U. A. W. yesterday that it would reply "on or before Friday" to a union proposal for arbitration of the dispute. The union had demanded a reply by 4 p. m. Tuesday.

The union proposal had included a stipulation that any wage increase resulting from arbitration should be made within the corporation's present price structure.

Because Mr. Reuther, heading the negotiations with General Motors, has insisted that the union wanted no wage increase that involved higher product prices, that point had come to be regarded as almost as much of an issue as the wage increase demand.

The corporation, with equal insistence, has maintained that product prices were not properly a subject for discussion in the wage negotiations.

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Police Plans Ready

State and local police made plans in advance for dealing with any violence, but authorities indicated there would be no intervention unless serious trouble developed. The U. A. W. president, R. J. Thomas, said orders had gone out to the strikers throughout the country to avoid disorder and to maintain peace.

In Michigan, Governor Harry F. Kelly informed State Police Commissioner Oscar G. Olander that the right of the strikers to picket must be respected, as long as they do so peacefully.

Picket lines appeared at many of the plants immediately after the strike began. Generally, they were orderly, with strikers laughing and joking. Not a few of the strikers had come to work clad in hunting caps and coats, prepared to leave immediately for Michigan's deer areas.

Among the first of the plants to be affected by the strike was the AC Spark Plug factory at Flint. Thousands of workers poured from the plant about fifteen minutes ahead of the 11 o'clock zero hour. A picket line quickly formed with signs reading: "Join Now, Support the Picket Line"; "30 Per Cent or Fight," and "No More Buck Passing—This Is It."

Similar scenes were enacted at numerous other plants.

Laboratory Is Affected

Also affected by the strike was the General Motors research laboratory, occupying a building next to U. A. W. headquarters and across the street from the General Motors administration building in Detroit. A picket line marched in front of the laboratory.

Building service employees of the General Motors administration building, whom the U. A. W. claims as members, were urged by the union to remain on their jobs of running elevators and other work.

"We're putting pressure on General Motors and not on the public," said Mr. Reuther. "Our idea is to inconvenience the public as little as possible."

Mr. Reuther said the strike "will not be a blockade—just an old-fashioned strike."

When the 30 per cent wage rate increase demand was first announced, Mr. Reuther explained that if strike action were taken in the wage fight, union strategy would be to "blockade" one of the car industry's "big three" while giving all possible aid to its competitors.

Will Study G. M. Reply

Asked today if a General Motors reply on Friday to the arbitration proposal might result in calling off the strike, a union spokesman said: "We would be willing to study G. M.'s reply."

There was no statement from the corporation that it would now reply to the proposal. In mid-afternoon the management announced that its reports indicated that all its 162,000 production workers throughout the nation had left their jobs.

There was no way of determining, a management spokesman said, how many salaried workers had already been made idle by the strike. The corporation placed its current total employment at 260,000, of whom 73,500 were classed as salaried workers. It had an employment peak of more than 400,000 during the war.

The management directed attention to the fact that nearly a month ago it had sent letters to salaried workers urging them not to "force your way" into the plants "or expose yourself to violence in any way." It added that pay checks would be mailed to the salaried employees' homes on regular pay days.

The letter to salaried workers said that "irreparable damage to

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our business" would result from a prolonged strike.

Statement by Romney

George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, in a statement late today said:

"Despite the reliance of all automobile companies on General Motors for vital parts and the absence of normal parts-supply banks and flexibility of parts sources, each maker will struggle to continue production as long as current strikes will permit.

"None will quit until forced to stop by lack of parts and inability to find alternate sources."

Mr. Romney said that the "economic effects of the present strikes can only be fully measured in terms of loss in wages, loss in purchasing power and prosperity. . . .

"On this basis, when the full effect of current strikes is reflected, the weekly loss in workers' wages will approximate $27,000,000 per week; loss in purchasing power will total $110,000,000 per week; loss in passenger car and truck production will be in excess of 110,000 units a week.

"Consequently the workers cannot win, the country cannot win. Only a power-hungry clique of union leaders, with short-sighted disregard of their members' welfare and the public's interests, stand to gain—and their goal is greater accumulation and concentration of personal power."

The greater New York C. I. O. council, which says it represents 600,000 workers, sent a telegram to Mr. Thomas pledging support in the strike. A spokesman said also that the C. I. O. council was contemplating the picketing of all General Motors offices and display rooms in New York City.

In North Tarrytown, N. Y., Michael McKenna, president of the U. A. W., Local 664, said 400 members employed at the General Motors' Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants had left their jobs.

In Buffalo General Motors officials estimated that more than 9,000 employees would be affected if "hostile" picket lines were established by the 7,200 striking members of the U. A. W. in western New York.

Operations were at a standstill in the six New Jersey plants of General Motors as approximately 5,500 workers joined the strike. Picket lines were established at all plants. Estimated out at each plant were: Hyatt Bearings Division, Harrison, 2,000; Hyatt Bearings Division, Clark Township, 1,000; Eastern Aircraft Division, Linden, 300; Chevrolet Parts Division, Bloomfield, 750; Fisher Body Turnstedt Division, Trenton, 1,400; Overseas Division, Fair Lawn, 80.

In Bristol, Conn., 8,000 production workers at the New Departure Division of General Motors, which manufactures ball bearings for all General Motors products, walked off their jobs.

Both Mr. Reuther and company officials listed the Meriden, Conn., ball-bearing unit as the only one of seventy-five plants covered by U. A. W. contracts which was not closed by today's walkout. Union officials said that the Connecticut unit was represented by an American Federation of Labor union until a month ago and that there had not been sufficient time for them to take part in the strike vote held in General Motors plants. The strike was indorsed by a large majority.

In Philadelpnia, 200 parts workers in two General Motors plants joined the strike.

Company and Union Estimates on Wages

DETROIT, Nov. 21 (AP).—The average General Motors production worker has been earning from $1.12 to $1.15 an hour, by union estimates, and $1.18 an hour by company estimates.

The United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, is demanding a 30 per cent wage increase, which would boost the figure from $1.12 to $1.46 an hour, and the weekly pay for forty hours from $44.80 to $58.40. Based on the corporation figure, a 30 per cent increase would bring the $1.18 hourly rate up to $1.53 and make the weekly pay for forty hours $61.20 instead of $47.20.

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PRESIDENT ORDERS ODT TO SEIZE ALL CAPITAL TRANSIT

Calls Renewal of Strike a Blow at Very Roots of Orderly Government.

Washington, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman today ordered Government seizure of the capital's transportation system and termed the walkout by bus and trolley operators, which was renewed today, "a blow at the sanctity of labor agreements."

The President directed the Office of Defense Transportation to take over and operate the lines.

In a statement, Mr. Truman declared that the work stoppage by the A. F. of L. workers strikes "at the very roots of orderly Government." He added that the union's action "brings discredit upon the whole body of organized labor."

The President directed the ODT to request the Secretary of War "to furnish protection of persons employed or seeking employment" with the transportation system and to seek from the Secretary of War, any equipment, manpower, facilities or services he deems necessary.

The President Statement.

Mr. Truman's statement follows:

"I have today directed the Office of Defense Transportation to take over the control and operation of the buses, street cars and other facilities of the transportation system of the District of Columbia.

"The strike now in effect by the members of Division 689 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric, Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America has been called for the second time during this month in violation of a formal written agreement between the union and the employer.

"The present agreement does not expire until June 30, 1946. It provides for arbitration of any disputes, and guarantees that service upon the transportation lines of the district shall not be interrupted or interfered with by either party during the life of the contract. The agreement does provide for opening wage-scale negotiations under certain conditions, but it is clear that arbitration instead of a strike is intended to be the means of settlement if agreement cannot be voluntarily reached.

"The present action of the union in walking out is therefore contrary to the agreement. It is also contrary to the orders of the officials of the local union and of the international union.

"The effect of the strike is to tie up all transportation at the seat of Government and thereby prevent efficient and normal operation of the agencies of Government during this vital reconversion period. It is a blow at the sanctity of labor agreements. It strikes, too, at the very roots of orderly Government. The action of this union brings discredit on the whole body of organized labor which naturally decries any violation of sacred covenants.

"The Federal Government will not permit this kind of action to interfere with its processes either in the capital or any part of the nation."

Efforts On To Jog Up Capital's Labor Parley

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Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was apparently trying today to pump new life into the labor-management conference.

The conference seemingly has made such little progress that there has been a proposal that President Truman intervene and attempt to prod in into action.

As Johnston entered a closed meeting of the important executive committee today, he told reporters that he was going to tell the committee "something." He indicated that he intended to try to speed up its deliberations, but did not say how.

Example Of Parley Work

As an example of the way the conference has been going. A subcommittee made a recommendation today and then withdrew it before it could be considered. The recommendation was that voluntary arbitration become the final step in grievance procedure and be a substitute for work stoppages. As it was jerked back, one official said there had been a belated disagreement over "the choice of a few words."

Persons concerned over what they consider the failure of delegates to grapple effectively with major problems of labor unrest have suggested that Mr. Truman deliver to the conference a "yardstick" of the work he expects of it.

This was reported by two public officials well posted on conference affairs. One said the suggestion had already been taken up with Mr. Truman, but neither wanted to guess whether the President would act.

The Reasoning

Behind the plan was this argument:

That in calling the conference Mr. Truman desired some voluntary agreement on means of minimizing labor disputes which would make it unnecessary to call on Congress for restrictive labor laws.

That it is time—after more than two weeks of meetings—for the industry and union delegates to be told what steps must be taken to make action by Congress unnecessary.

That a lack of such concrete achievements might leave the way open for industrial upheavals that could submerge any long-range approaches to labor-management understanding.

That the proposed "yardstick" of progress might include agreement first on some machinery for voluntary arbitration of disputes, and second, on fact-finding procedure that would deter stoppages and aid in their settlement by acquainting the public with their cause; possibly also some method of handling jurisdictional disputes—a goal that Mr. Truman has specifically named.

Aides Reported Divided

One of the officials said it had been suggested that Mr. Truman ask the delegates to "come up at least with an agreement on arbitration and fact finding."

The President's advisers were said to be divided on the idea. Those favoring his intervention were perhaps outnumbered, it was said, by those who felt that the Government should let the industry and labor leaders run the conference themselves.

Mr. Truman's only comment on the parley—given at his news conference late yesterday—was that he hoped it would yet produce a concrete formula for settling labor disputes.

Secretary's Comment

Conference Secretary George W. Taylor said the conference had as yet given no consideration "that I know of" to the creation of machinery to replace the War Labor Board or meet the immediate crisis in automobiles, steel and other reconverting industries.

The public members of the conference—Taylor, Chairman Walter P. Stacy, Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach — were known to feel apprehension over the lagging deliberations, especially since the parley's windup is now set for the end of next week.

UNION-PENALTY BILL ADVANCES

House Given Measure Aimed At Violating Of Contracts

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Amid angry denunciations of strikes, the House Rules Committee today dispatched to the House floor legislation applying heavy penalties to unions which violate no-strike contracts.

It would deprive such unions of collective bargaining rights for a year, and subject them to civil damages if an employer could prove injury.

Other Provisions

Other provisions in the bill would:

Amend the Corrupt Practices Act to prohibit unions or their subordinate affiliates from participating financially in national primary or general elections.

Strike from the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act authority for Government seizure of struck war plants and likewise delete a provision under which the National Labor Relations Board conducts strike ballots.

The Rules Committee also acted to clear the way for a House vote on legislation to punish anyone interfering unlawfully with interstate shipments of goods.

The actions, taken in executive session on a 6-to-2 vote, came despite Administration supporters' pleas for delay.

Showdown Held Near

How long House leaders could keep the legislation from a vote was doubtful, but Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the Military Committee, said he expected a showdown late next week.

May's committee some time ago approved, 19 to 9, the bill aimed at unions which strike in violation of contracts.

The Rules Committee acted amid sharp criticism of current strikes, voiced on the House floor as well as in committee.

"The goons have the country at bay," shouted Representative Cox (D., Ga.) during the rules meeting.

Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.), reported to have been one of the two committeemen who opposed the bill, countered with a plea "not to throw a monkey wrench" into the national labor-management conference now in progress.

'Stab In The Back For Labor'

Representative Price (D., Ill.) called the bill "nothing more than a stab in the back for labor." Representative Slaughter (D., Md.) retorted that labor had "stabbed in the back" the labor-management conference.

Opponents of the legislation contended it would permit employers to goad unions into strikes in order to break up organized labor, and pointed out that it imposed no penalty on employers resorting to lockouts.

Representative Arends (R., Ill.), author of the no-strike clause in the Military Committee, defended it as necessary to insure the stability of contracts.

Representative Hook (D., Mich.) told the House he was certain that an investigation would show that "these strikes are company-incited."

Second Bill Explained

The second bill cleared by the Rules Committee was explained by its author, Representative Hobbs (D., Ala.) as intended to prevent "robbery or extortion" in interstate commerce by penalizing anyone interfering with trucks whose operators had not paid certain fees to unions.

Hobbs recently told the House Judiciary Committee that 100 truck drivers are stopped each night at the Holland Tunnel in New York and made to pay $9.42 if driving a heavy truck and $8.41 for a light truck.

Defending his support of both bills, Slaughter issued a statement calling the present labor situation "identical with what France experienced prior to World War II—a systematic spread of strikes, not called at the desire of the members of the union, but to gratify the leaders' craving for power."

"The public does not have to endure this sort of treatment and the public will not long continue to do so," he added.

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Gen. Patch Dies of Pneumonia at 55; Led 7th Army in Victorious Drive

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By The Asso

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 21 —Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr. died at Brooke General Hospital at 8:10 P. M. today of pneumonia. The commander of the Fourth Army Headquarters, a veteran of the first World War and commander of the United States Seventh Army in Europe during the second World War, would have been 56 on Friday.

General Patch returned to the United States in July to head the Fourth Army.

He leaves a widow, the former Julia Lillell, and a daughter, Julia.

General Patch, who led American troops to victory in the Pacific and in Europe, was recognized by the War Department as one of its most experienced tacticians. After commanding the American forces that occupied New Caledonia and carried out the successful campaign on Guadalcanal, he was made head of the Seventh Army in Europe on April 1, 1944, and led it from the beaches of southern France through the Vosges and Siegfried Line and over the Rhine in a drive that carried ultimately into Austria. His son, Capt. A. M. Patch 3d, was killed in action in France in October, 1944, while leading an infantry company of the Seventy-ninth Division.

From the moment the troops hit the shore in the invasion of southern France, it was General Patch's day. He tired of straining through his green glasses from the bridge of a ship, hurried gratefully ashore and characteristically zipped right to the front. Lean, ramrod-straight, he popped up at critical points, wearing a handsome gold-buckled belt and a trick silk scarf printed with a map of southern France.

As the drive developed sensational speed, General Patch was beginning to look like this country's newest expert in amphibious warfare. But that was a surprise only to the public; Army men had long kept an eye on this scholarly looking soldier's soldier, a classic specimen of the United States Regular Army officer.

After Pearl Harbor, "Sandy" Patch was sent to the French island of New Caledonia in the Pacific. Here, with a collection of stray units which were originally on their way to the Philippines and Australia, he whipped the Americal (American-Caledonia) Division into a sort of shape. The action for which he was awaiting came in the fall of 1942.

Relieved the Marines

He was ordered to relieve the Marines on Guadalcanal and finish the job of clearing the island with his pick-up division. It was his first battle command of the war and in two months he wound up the campaign successfully.

The late General McNair called General Patch one of the finest corps commanders in the Army. Known as a commander who tried to spare his men, he suffered the war with them, had deep lines burned into his gaunt, hard face.

The son of Alexander McCarrell and Annie Moore Patch and the brother of Maj. Gen. Joseph Patch, General Patch was born on Nov. 23, 1889, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Following the family precedent in choosing a military career, he was appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania on March 1, 1909. At West Point he excelled in athletics, being a star pole-vaulter and track performer. On his graduation, in June, 1913, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry.

Lieutenant Patch served with the Eighteenth Infantry until June 9, 1917. Then, with the rank of captain, he accompanied this organization to France, serving with the Eighteenth until November, 1917. He then commanded the Machine Gun Battalion, First Division, until April 17, 1918, when he became director of the Army Machine Gun School in France for six months. As a lieutenant colonel he returned to the Eighteenth Infantry, serving in France and Germany until Feb. 25, 1919, and participating in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

In the years between the first World War and the recent conflict General Patch continued his military career. After the start of the second World War he was assigned as a temporary colonel to train raw rookies at Fort Bragg, N. C. Here he earned the reputation as one of the toughest of disciplinarians.

Late in 1941 General Patch had been assigned to command the Infantry Replacement Center at Camp Croft, S. C. He was made a temporary major general on March 10, 1942, and soon after was sent to the Pacific and the defense of New Caledonia.

The most recent honor conferred on General Patch was his appointment last month as head of a special board which will forge the shape and size of the post-war Army.

Addressing his men in the Seventh Army when the war ceased in Europe, General Patch said in part:

"As we rejoice together over the accomplished fact of victory in Europe, it is fitting that we pause a moment to consider the fallen thousands who have laid down their lives to bring about this triumphant day. They gave all they had. Let us hope that the peace to come will justify their sacrifice.

"Sense of Thanksgiving"

"For the survivors, what spoken message could express the deep sense of thanksgiving and satisfaction which all of us must feel to have had some part, however small, in this titanic campaign now crowned with victory!

"You men of the Seventh Army have pursued the Germans through Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and finally to this inner stronghold. Some of you came over the beaches of Normandy to join your brothers-in-arms from the south. The sun has not always shone upon you. Indeed, there have been bitter moments. But you have bravely persevered, and you have won.

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LEAHY DENIES HEARING TALK OF PHILIPPINES

Testifies Roosevelt Said Nothing of Islands at 1940 Luncheon.

HE CONTRADICTS RICHARDSON

Latter Asserts He Was Relieved of Command Because He Had Offended Late President.

Washington, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy testified today that he had no recollection that the late President Roosevelt said in October, 1940, that the United States might not fight even if the Japanese attacked the Philippines. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Truman and Mr. Roosevelt, said he had heard no such statement at a White House luncheon on October 8, 1940.

Admiral J. O. Richardson, who then was Commander in Chief of the fleet, had testified previously that Mr. Roosevelt said at the luncheon in response to a query as to whether this country planned to enter the war that "if the Japanese attacked Thailand or the Kra Peninsula, or the Dutch East Indies we would not enter the war; that if they even attacked the Philippines he doubted whether we would enter the war, but that they could not always avoid making mistakes and that as the war continued and the area of operations expanded, sooner or later they would make a mistake and we would enter the war."

Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) asked Leahy if he had heard the President refer to the Philippines in any way.

"I did not," the Fleet Admiral replied.

Concerning the White House luncheon, Leahy outlined what he said was a conversation carried on largely by Richardson with the President about the condition of the American fleet at that time. He said a great many things were discussed, including some of his own problems as the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Relates Richardson's Remarks.

Richardson launched on a discussion of the fleet, Leahy said, with the declaration that the fleet was not ready for war for a number of reasons. Richardson told the President, the Fleet Admiral said, that American ships did not have their full complement of men, that the facilities in Pearl Harbor were not sufficient to keep the ships in top condition and that he did not have enough fuel ships to operate at any great distance from the harbor.

Leahy said Richardson felt that if there was a possibility of calling on the fleet for war service, he could prepare it better if it were returned to the West Coast, where he could get equipment, supplies, men, and strip the ships for action.

In response to questions by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, Leahy said:

"I don't remember that the President made any comment whatsoever as to why the fleet was being kept in Pearl Harbor. He may have made it, but I don't remember it."

Richardson had testified that the President and other officials indicated to him that they wanted the fleet kept in Hawaiian waters for the restraining influence that might have against aggressive Japanese moves.

Questioned by Gearhart.

Emphasizing that he spoke purely from memory and had made no memoranda of the conversation at the White House luncheon, Leahy said with regard to Richardson's account: "I cannot say the conversation did not take place, but I do not remember it."

Replying to a question by Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) concerning his 1940 views on the possibility of war, Leahy said: "I was reasonably sure it was going to come."

Gearhart asked whether he didn't have access to the series of intercepted Japanese official code messages after he became Chief of Staff to the President. Leahy replied that he didn't assume the White House staff position until 1942, when the war with Japan already was on.

Under further questioning, Leahy told the committee he was convinced by Japanese troop movements into Indo-China in 1941 that the Japanese soon would attack the Philippines, but he did not foresee any strike against Hawaii. Leahy was then Ambassador to the French Government at Vichy.

Hurt Roosevelt's Feelings.

During the course of his testimony, Admiral Richardson quoted the late Secretary of the Navy Knox as telling him he was relieved as commander of the fleet in 1941 because he had "hurt the feelings" of President Roosevelt. Richardson said that Knox told him in Washington, March 24, 1941, after Richardson was succeeded by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel:

"The last time you were here, you hurt the President's feelings."

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) asked Richardson, who said he had argued previously with the President against keeping the fleet in Pearl Harbor, if he knew how he might have hurt Mr. Roosevelt's feelings.

"It would hurt my feelings if a senior subordinate under me disagreed with me and I couldn't make him change his mind," the Admiral replied firmly.

Richardson said he had complained to Knox that in all his experience he never had heard of a commanding officer being relieved "in the same manner I was." When he asked Knox why, the admiral said the late Secretary replied that "the President would send for me and talk the matter over with me."

He added, in reply to questions, that the President never sent for him and he never sought to see the President.

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Would Have Done as Chief Did.

As he concluded his testimony just before noon, however, Richardson volunteered the statement that "I never bore any resentment toward President Roosevelt" because of his removal as fleet commander. He continued:

"He was the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; I was one of his senior subordinates; there was a difference of opinion; I was relieved of command of the fleet. Had I been constitutional Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I would have taken the same action."

Richardson told the committee he was ordered later to report for duty on the Navy Department General Board which advised the Secretary on building programs. He also said, in response to question, that Kimmel's name was on a list of five or six he had submitted to Navy officials as his possible successor as fleet commander. He said he had expected to complete two full years as commander in chief of the fleet, but was relieved after thirteen months.

Battleships were moored in pairs, side by side, at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, because there were not enough berths at the base to handle each big ship separately, Richardson told Ferguson.

"That was habitual practice," the admiral said.

Calls Protection Insufficient.

He testified that there were other anchorages in the Hawaiian group but Pearl Harbor was the only one with any anti-aircraft protection. He added that protection was "by no means sufficient."

Asked what steps he had taken to place the fleet at Pearl Harbor in shape for war duty, he replied:

"I did everything in my power to make the officers and men of the fleet war- minded. One deterrent to this, however, was the fact that officers who were long time friends of mine would say: 'Jo, we couldn't be on the verge of war. Otherwise, they would give us sufficient men to man the ships.'"

Under questioning by Ferguson, he said he had discussed with President Roosevelt in July and October, 1940, the question of obtaining more men for the Navy.

"I believe the President had it in his power, by an act of Congress, to increase the number of men in the Navy faster than he did do it," he added.

Representative Clark (D.-N. C.) asked whether having a full complement of men on the ships on December 7, 1941, would have made any difference in the outcome of the Japanese attack.

"If that was the only change, the difference would have been infinitesimal," the witness replied.

Hull Will Testify.

Richardson testified earier in today's hearing that the Navy assumed on October 10, 1940, that the United States was ready to go to war if the Japanese retaliated against a proposed plan to stop Japanese shipping.

Meanwhile, Committee Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) disclosed that former Secretary of State Hull, who has been summoned as a witness, may not be heard until after the Thanksgiving holiday.

Richardson told the investiga-

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tors today that discussion of the plan to halt Japanese shipping—never carried out—had prompted him to send a message to Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then Asiatic Fleet commander, containing ten "assumptions."

How Officers Construct Blockade.

He had testified yesterday that the late Secretary of Navy Knox told him and other officers at a conference October 9, 1940, that President Roosevelt had suggested establishing a line of ships to halt Japanese shipping to the Western Hemisphere in the event Japan moved against the British as a result of the reopening of the Burma Road, set for October 17. Although Richardson protested against the blockade, he said today he had consulted with officers of the War Plans Division here who drew up the message for Hart.

The naval officers assumed, the message showed, that "the United States is prepared to accept war" if the blockade brought counteraction by Japan. Among the other assumptions was that the United States would support British forces in Australia and Singapore and Dutch forces in the East Indies.

Armour Quits Post In Spain

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The White House reported today that Norman Armour, Ambassador to Spain, is retiring from the foreign service. Charles G. Ross, press secretary, told a news conference Armour is expected to return to Washington within two weeks.

American diplomats who know have told reporters the United States may further indicate its dislike of the Franco Government by leaving Armour's post unfilled, possibly for some time.

Armour, 68-year-old career diplomat, entered the State Department 33 years ago and is eligible for a pension.

Armour joined the diplomatic service with the United States Embassy at Vienna in 1912. He has served not only in most European capitals but in this hemisphere as well.

R. A. LOVETT RESIGNS

Assistant War Secretary for Air Will Leave Post on Dec. 8

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (U.P.)—Robert A. Lovett has resigned as Assistant Secretary of War for Air, effective Dec. 8, the White House stated today.

President Truman, in accepting the resignation, "exceedingly" regretted Mr. Lovett's departure and congratulated him on the "excellent results" which followed his advocacy of development of striking power in the air.

Mr. Lovett originally submitted his resignation on Sept. 6, when the then Secretary of War Stimson informed him that he was leaving his Cabinet post. He is the second Assistant Secretary of War to resign since Mr. Stimson left the Cabinet.

Nations Selling UNRRA Goods, Senators Say

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Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two Senators asserted today that some foreign nations had been selling United Nations relief supplies for the benefit of their own governments.

The charges were made by Senators Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) and McKellar (D., Tenn.) after a Senate Appropriations subcommittee completed closed hearings on a bill appropriating an additional $550,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Testimony Cited

Thomas told reporters testimony showed that the Greek Government sold 7,000 UNRRA mules to farmers and "then used the proceeds to improve the agricultural program in that country."

McKellar said that UNRRA was "turning over food supplies to these governments and they are selling supplies for their own currency."

"I want to find some way to stop that," said McKellar. He did not name the governments he said were selling the food supplies.

Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton and Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA director, appeared before senators today.

Rounds Out Fund

The $550,000,000 UNRRA appropriation proposed in the Senate legislation rounds out a fund of $1,350,000,000 which the United States pledged originally to UNRRA.

On the House side, meanwhile, a Foreign Relations Committee hearing on a bill to authorize an extra $1,350,000,000 for the agency broke up in a row after a former UNRRA employé criticized its activities in Europe.

The ex-employé, Raymond E. Lindgren, of Evanston, Ill., said he had been told the UNRRA director in the British zone of Germany had "openly advocated" that the United States, Britain and Germany "immediately team together and fight the Russians."

Black-Market Allegations

Lindgren also said a United States Army investigation last summer disclosed extensive black-market activities in the UNRRA mobilization center at Grandeville, France.

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) interrupted and proposed that Lindgren withhold the remainder of his testimony until UNRRA Director Lehman could attend the hearing.

Representative Vorys (R., Ohio) objected, asserting that the "committee is not being run for the benefit" of Lehman.

The hearing was adjourned on a technicality that the committee could not meet while the House was in session.

4-Billion Credit Offer By U. S. Sent to Britain

London Is Expected to Relay Reply Over Week End

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—An American offer of $4,000,000,000 credit has been transmitted to London by the British delegation after the latest series of conferences of Anglo-American financial experts, it was learned today. A British spokesman acknowledged this figure was part of an overall proposal put forth by American officials seeking to wind up the ten-week-old discussions as soon as possible.

Approximately $3,500,000,000 of this amount represents a straight loan at 2 per cent interest, and $500,000,000 the sum that some British officials believe they will need at 2⅜ per cent to settle their lend-lease account by paying cash for supplies shipped after V-J Day.

A British informant said London was expected to relay the Labor government's reply over the week end. An end to the talks is possible next week.

Both British and American officials said the major points separating the delegations are near solution, including the heretofore troublesome exchange control and escape-clause issues.

American officials said the terms include a five-year period during which payment of no interest of principal will be required. Altogether, Britain would have fifty years in which to repay the loan.

U. S. Asks Bids for Plants In German Reparations

Buyers Must Show Equipment Will Aid American Output

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—The United States government posted a "for sale" sign today on the machinery and plant equipment it expects to get as war reparations from Germany.

Prospective purchasers are invited by the State Department to put in their request now to the Bureau of International Supply of the Civilian Production Administration, at Washington.

They must fulfill one of two requirements, a State Department announcement said. They must need the material either "to break production bottlenecks or to expand production facilities."

Individuals or firms who have ownership interest in German industrial plants and want to get them out of Germany for various reasons also should state their intentions now to the State Department's division of foreign economic development.

Where American-owned plants are taken as reparations, "due consideration" will be given to American property interests in relocating it and fixing the conditions of its sale, the announcement added.

MORE LABOR FOR FRANCE

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Movement of German Workmen to Rebuild Is Resumed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The War Department announced tonight that German war prisoners again were being sent to France from American occupational zones in Germany for use as labor.

The transfers were halted several weeks ago following reports the prisoners were not treated in accordance with international conventions.

The War and State Departments approved resumption of transfers after the American commander in Europe had "received assurances from the French Government obligating itself to make necessary improvements in order that German prisoners of war now in French custody, as well as those to be delivered in the future, shall receive sufficient food and treatment in conformance with provisions of the Geneva Convention."

The Army said that the original plan for sending 1,300,000 prisoners to help rebuild France would be carried out unless it was determined that France could not adequately feed and care for that number.

2-Army Soldier's Deportation Asked

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Army announced tonight it had recommended the deportation to Germany of Sergt. Frederick Emil Bauer, held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., since early September on suspicion of espionage.

Investigation has shown, said a War Department statement, that Bauer was a member of the German Army sent to the United States on an espionage mission. He enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1942.

The Department's announcement said no specific acts of espionage were committed by Bauer, and therefore it was decided no criminal action against him would be practical. The Army recommended to the Justice Department instead that he be sent to Germany.

BRAZIL TALK DATES SET

Pan-American Union Proposes Meeting Next Spring

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Governing Board of the Pan American Union recommended today that the conference of American Foreign Ministers be held sometime between March 15 and April 15 next year in Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil, the host Government, will choose the exact date. The recommendation was adopted at a closed meeting of the board today.

The conference was originally scheduled for Oct. 20 but was postponed at the last minute when the United States objected to having Argentina participate. Whether Argentina will be invited to the Spring meeting is unsettled.

The conference's main job will be drawing up an inter-American mutual defense treaty to implement the Act of Chapultepec, which was adopted at the Mexico City conference at the beginning of the year.

Attempt For East-West Flight Record Delayed

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—An attempt at a West-East speed record planned by the Army Air Forces for tomorrow has been postponed, the War Department said tonight. Elsewhere it was learned it has been delayed until Saturday because of mid-West weather conditions.

The flight, expected to be on a transcontinental basis from about the area of Los Angeles to Washington, reportedly would use a plane presently listed as the XB-42, built by the Douglas Aircraft Company, and understood to be about medium bomber size.

Various types of planes now hold records of between six and seven hours for such a hop.

WARNS OF A 'BOOM' IN RURAL REALTY

Federal Reserve Expert Gives Six Suggestions to Halt 'Dangerous' Rise

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System said today that "all signs point to the rapid rise of farm land values" and it set forth six potential methods of preventing a "tragic and costly" boom.

In an article in one of the "post-war economic studies" published by the system, William H. Fisher, of the research department of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, cited more than 2,000,000 involuntary transfers of farms and tracts since 1920.

He said that as the result of this forced sale of from one-fourth to one-third of all farm land in the last twenty-five years, the "whole agricultural fabric is penalized through interruption of technological progress and by stabilization of improper farm practice," and both the farm and non-farm segments of the economy have been saddled with increased costs through taxes and higher prices.

As potential barriers to a repetition of the boom which began in 1920 after World War I, Mr. Fisher proposed these steps for consideration:

1. Education—Mr. Fisher said that machinery already exists to carry out an intensified campaign of public information and that present media should be expanded. "In the areas where the greatest harm would result from a land boom, particularly in cash crop regions," he said, "a last ditch attempt to create added awareness of the effects of high farm land prices might be implemented by the joint efforts of farm agencies, schools, churches and the like."

2. Control of Demand Through Allocation—Permitting purchase of land by those who could prove need, ability to use it properly and where the price was found to be reasonable.

3. Restrictions on purchasing power through the elimination of excess liquidity in the hands of possible farm buyers and the control of credit extensions on farm mortgages.

4. Price ceilings on land.

5. A special capital gains tax, the extension of the holding period required before this capital gain could be taxable at less than ordinary income tax rates, and an increased transfer tax.

6. Forced savings of receipts from sales through some method of requiring investiture of some proportion of sales price in non-transferable Government bonds.

Food Price Drop Forecast

Three U. S. Agencies Agree Subsidies Can Be Ended by June 30

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—H. B. Boyd, Agriculture Department director of price, said today government food agencies agreed that $1,785,000,000 in Federal subsidies can be removed by next June 30 without increasing overall consumer food cost.

The agencies to which he referred are the Agriculture Department, the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

A few weeks ago, the government announced a schedule for ending food subsidies by next June 30. The announcement said it will be necessary to increase ceiling prices on some items now subsidized. The announcement added, however, that such increases were expected to be offset by decreases on some unsubsidized foods in plentiful supply.

Mr. Boyd said the economic outlook is for a weakening of farm and food prices in 1946 because of prospects of larger civilian supplies and a reduced demand for military and export purposes.

Meat Rationing Causes O. P. A.-Anderson Rift

Bowles Said to Seek Truman's Aid in Settlement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration was reported today to have appealed to President Truman to settle a dispute with the Agriculture Department over meat rationing policy.

Officials in a position to know of the inter-agency differences told reporters that O. P. A. Administrator Chester Bowles had sent a letter to Mr. Truman outlining the O. P. A.'s position.

These sources, who ask that they not be identified, said they understood Mr. Bowles asked for:

1. A White House study of whether rationing of meats, fats and oils should be continued.

2. A statement, if it's found the program should go on, giving the reasons.

The O. P. A. is reported by these officials to have been trying for two months to persuade the Agriculture Department to issue a statement to support its stand that rationing of meats and fats must continue.

They said that the O. P. A. had been willing to accept this view, but has held that the public is entitled to an explanation.

The Agriculture Department, which has jurisdiction over food rationing, has argued that the reasons already have been made clear.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has said publicly that foreign requirements for meats and fats necessitate continuance of rationing in this country.

Mr. Anderson has stated that it may be possible to take meat off the ration list "after December," but that the fats and oils program probably will have to be continued in 1946.

24,000,000 Nylons Set For Xmas Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Congress heard today that around 24,000,000,000 pairs of nylon hose will be ready for American women for the Christmas trade.

Thomas W. Montgomery, sales manager of the Granite Hosiery Mills, Souderton, Pa., gave that estimate to members of a House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Montgomery voiced concern to the committee that the recent OPA order reducing the price on high-cost nylons would discourage expansion of the hosiery industry, and that a large part of the American production might be driven into the export trade, where prices are higher.

The committee called the session on nylons to see if OPA in its price order is within a legislative restriction against standardization and interference with brand names.

Better Inner Tubes Predicted By CPA

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—There will be better inner tubes for passenger car tires after the first of the year, the Civilian Production Administration said today.

Beginning January 1 manufacturers of these tubes may use butyl, which CPA described as "the special purpose synthetic rubber credited with retaining air better than natural rubber."

This characteristic, CPA said, "is one of the most important factors in obtaining long service from synthetic tires."

Civilian Hands Needed For Army Transports

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—An army official said tonight that civilian personnel are leaving army transports for peacetime jobs and delaying the return of soldiers from overseas.

Col. Alexander Corey, chief of the civilian personnel division of the Army Transportation Corps, reported that army transports were in danger of being tied up on both coasts.

"The situation is critical," Corey said. "Many of the men who man these army transports have gone back to their shore jobs. Many more have signed off to stay home during the Thanksgiving and Christmas season.

"We are urgently in need of replacements at once so that some of our boys who haven't been home for a number of Christmases can be with their loved ones this Christmas."

Navy Lowers Point Scores

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—(AP)—The Navy announced today the point score discharge of most enlisted men will be reduced from 41 to 38 on Dec. 1.

On Dec. 15, the score will be lowered to 37 and on Jan. 1 to 36. The navy estimated the cuts will make approximately 150,000 additional men eligible for release.

Previously, the navy had announced plans to reduce the score to 39 on Dec. 1 and 38 on Jan. 1.

Certain specialists such as key punchers and shore patrolman are not affected by the change. In addition, no reduction of scores beyond that previously announced for Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 will be made for enlisted men in the following ratings:

Water tenders, except water tenders (CB); machinists mates, except machinists mates (CB); chief commissary stewards and ships cooks and bakers.

The navy said no further reduction of critical scores for women was made at this time because their demobilization is proceeding ahead of schedule.

Vice-Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval personnel, said the navy's demobilization schedule calls for the release of approximately 1,200,000 personnel by Jan. 1. The half-way mark in the demobilization will be reached by February, when more than 1,500,000 will have been released or discharged.

Vet Groups Differ On Military Training

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The House Military Committee today heard diverse views from veterans' organizations on how universal military training should be carried out, if such a training program is authorized by Congress.

President Truman has recommended one continuous year of training for 18 and 19 year olds, but two of the organizations heard on the plan today suggested the training to be given over a period of years.

Backs National Guard Method

Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the committee his organization is "for compulsory military training," but that "instead of one year's continuous training, which seemed to be the principal target of the opposition, the National Guard method be employed in giving training over a period of years to every young man."

William F. Floyd, national commander of the regular Veterans Association, recommended that men from 18 to 21 to required to take military training for four months each year for three years and then be placed in a reserve corps.

Rice For One-Year Period

Millard Rice, national legislative representative of the Disabled American Veterans, advocated one continuous year of training for youths between 17 and 24, with credits for any training received in the National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

A straight one-year training program was advocated by Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PHILADELPHIA PORT HIT

Strike of Tugboat Crews Ties Up Cargo Ships and Tankers

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP)—The work stoppage of tugboat crews today had the port of Philadelphia in the grip of spreading paralysis. The effects were these:

The War Shipping Administration diverted two more ships to Baltimore when it found tugs were not available to dock them here. (Three were diverted yesterday).

About fifteen cargo vessels and the same number of tankers were tied up in port.

Coal shipments to piers of the Reading Company were ordered halted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Telegrams urging settlement of the jurisdictional dispute among union crewman were sent to the National Labor Relations Board, the two Pennsylvania Senators and six Democratic representatives from eastern Pennsylvania.

The workers, affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers, urged the NLRB to settle a charge of unfair labor practices against the union.

Sergeant Eisenhower Re-Enlists

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 21 (AP)—Sergt. Roy F. Eisenhower, who married Kathleen Joyce, of Dorset, England, while on his three years' foreign service re-enlisted in the Army today. He wanted to spend his 90-day re-enlistment furlough in England with his wife.

Proposes Peace Day Holiday

BOSTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—A campaign for international observance of an annual peace day holiday was announced today by Frank B. Frederick, Boston attorney. Mr. Frederick has been named chairman of a new "Committee for Peace Day in the United Nations."

MILITARY TRAINING BACKED BY LEGION

Unified Command Also Indorsed In Final Session

Chicago, Nov. 21 (AP)—The American Legion indorsed a program today aimed at safeguarding the nation's security in peacetime, then closed its twenty-seventh national convention with election of John Stelle, of McLeansboro, Ill., as national commander.

The Legionnaires "indorsed the principle of unified command of the armed forces with the Army, Navy and Air Forces on an equal level," and asked Congress to enact a one-year universal military training program administered by a civilian authority.

They recommended that atomic bomb manufacturing secrets be kept by the United States, Canada and Great Britain "for the safeguarding of mankind."

Other Officers

They called for a National Guard strength of 425,000 men, plus officers; an adequate merchant marine; civilian security boards in every community; retention of Pacific island bases; Navy Reserve training fleets and developments of West Coast military training centers like West Point and Annapolis, and congressional establishment of a civilian board to study long-range problems of national defense and security.

Officers elected with Stelle, a 54-year-old World War I veteran, former Governor of Illinois and the man who headed the Legion's fight for the GI Bill of Rights, were:

National Vice Commanders Fred La Boon, Chickasha, Okla.; Dudley Swim, Twin Falls, Iowa; Jeremiah J. Twomey, Lawrence, Mass.; Graham Huntington, Maplewood, N.J., and Sam Lattimer, Jr., Columbia, S.C., and national chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa.

Opposing Points Presented

La Boon and Swim are the first World War II veterans elected to Legion national offices.

Throughout the four-day convention army and navy leaders debated the unified command issue in convention speeches, with the topmost representatives, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, newly designated acting chief of staff, and Fleet Admirals Ernest J. King and his successor as commander in chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, presenting the opposing service viewpoints.

Doolittle Speaks

Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, carried on the debate on the proposed Army-Navy merger when in a convention address he called it "a revolutionary scheme, one untried and without precedent."

He reiterated the Navy suggestion that the President create a civilian commission to consider the entire question and report by July 1, 1946.

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, of the Army Air Forces, the Tokyo bomber, carried the oratorical ball right back for the Army, however, when he told the Legionnaires World War II demonstrated necessity of unity of command in the field but said "you can't have it in the field without unity of command at home."

He recommended a single department of national defense, with the Army, Navy and Air Forces coequal and autonomous.

William Green, American Federation of Labor president, told the convention, "It is my hope that no further attempts will be made to align labor and the veterans against each other."

National Adjutant Renamed

Green asserted organized labor "has supported and will continue to give its full backing" to legislation for better employment, education and business opportunities for men mustered out of uniform.

In other convention action the Legionnaires adopted measures for improved veterans' benefits, for facilitating employment of veterans and asked that the nation adopt a "definite foreign policy."

Selection of the 1946 convention city was left to the national executive committee, which will meet in Indianapolis, national headquarters, on December 13.

Donald G. Glasscoff, national adjutant, was re-elected in an executive committee meeting immediately following the convention.

U. S. to Move Neisei Home

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP).—The 17,000 Japanese-Americans evacuated to the Mid-West since 1942 have until Feb. 28, 1946, to get Federal transportation grants home, it was announced today.

Miss Prudence Ross, War Relocation Authority area supervisor, said nine district offices in this area will be closed between Dec. 15 and April 1. They are Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines and St. Louis.

DISCUSSES SMALL LINES

Wexman Says 80% Can Convert Without Borrowing

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—About four-fifths of the nation's small businesses can finance reconversion without borrowing, Joseph K. Wexman, assistant economist for the Committee on Economic Development, said tonight.

"Small firms retained a good proportion of wartime earnings in spite of high taxes," he said in an address at the University of Chicago.

Elimination of the excess profits tax will benefit only 31,000 of the 500,000 corporations next year, he said. The $10,000 exemption from this tax in 1944 left only about 51,000 liable, he declared.

P.O.W.s Aid Nazi Camp Victims

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Nov. 21 (AP).—German prisoners of war at Fort Custer have donated $10,147.58 to be used among victims of German concentration camps by the International Red Cross, it was announced here today. Lieutenant Colonel Edwin C. Reynolds, prison camp commandant, said that the money, given voluntarily, was saved by the prisoners out of the 80 cents daily wages they receive from the government. Once members of Hitler's army, the prisoners have agreed the money is to be used for families of any concentration camp victims, regardless of race, religion or nationality.

ACCIDENT KILLS CAPT. HURT

Commander of Ship Sunk in War Dies in Hunting Mishap

LEBANON, Va., Nov. 21 (AP)—Capt. David A. Hurt, USN, commander of the warship Perch which was sunk in the Java Sea in 1942, was killed instantly today in a hunting accident in Russell County.

Dr. John McGuire, of Bluefield, W. Va., who was hunting with Captain Hurt, said the naval man apparently tripped over a vine in the thickly-wooded area, discharging the gun accidentally.

The captain, 44 years old, was rescued by the Japanese after the Perch was sunk and was held prisoner from April, 1942, to August, 1945.

After it was reported that his ship was lost, President Roosevelt established a scholarship at Annapolis Naval Academy in memory of Captain Hurt. He was a native of Tazewell, Va., and a graduate of Annapolis.

Three Naval Airmen Are Killed In Crash

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21 (AP)—Three naval airmen were killed last night when two navy scouting planes collided approximately one mile west of Chincoteague City, Va., Coast Guard public relations office here announced today.

Identity of the three flyers was withheld until next of kin were notified. The pilot of one of the planes survived.

The two planes based at the Chincoteague City Naval Air Station were joining a large formation of planes when they collided. One of the aircraft crashed into the bay with the pilot and radioman and the other returned to the Chincoteague City air base. The radioman was dead on arrival and the pilot was suffering from shock.

The bodies of the two flyers in the plane which fell into the bay were recovered by units of the Coast Guard air-sea rescue.

Mechanic Joins Army To Make More Money

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21 (AP).—Theodore R. Lineback quit his $45-a-week mechanic's job and enlisted as a private in the Army—because he needed more money.

His Army base pay will be $50 a month. But don't forget those allowances for dependents. Because that's where forty-four-year-old Private Lineback hits the jackpot—he has ten of them.

There's his wife, Edith, and four sons and five daughters, ranging from nineteen-month-old Ralph to fifteen-year-old William. Add family allowances to base pay, plus $10 a month due Mr. Lineback in longevity pay for twelve years' Army service after World War I, and it totals $278 a month.

METHODIST ASSAILS PERON

Bishop Says Argentine Hierarchy Is in League With Dictator

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Methodist Bishop [illegible] Buenos Aires area said in an interview here today that the Catholic hierarchy in Argentina was in league with the dictatorship of Col. Juan Perón.

Bishop Arthur F. Wesley, who heads the Methodist Church in Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay, told The Atlanta Journal that Colonel Perón was "an out-and-out Fascist who attempts to duplicate the Hitler regime."

"The hierarchy last year put through a decree which said that all private and public schools must offer Catholic instruction. But the people, even the Catholics, resented this so much that the decree was finally reversed."

Methodism, he said, is not undertaking any sort of anti-Catholic campaign, but is trying to bring evangelical Christianity to that part of the population that is not church-going."

Armed Services Unity Urged By Air Clinic

Oklahoma City, Nov. 21 (AP)—Unification of the armed services under a national defense secretary was recommended by the National Aviation Clinic in a resolution passed in its closing session today.

The resolution, one of fourteen adopted, urged that the air forces be placed on a par with the Army and Navy in the advocated setup, with under secretaries of equal rank representing the three divisions.

In the closing address before the clinic, Igor Sokorsky forecast development of a jet-propelled Helicopter with sufficient power to pick up and land heavy loads in small space.

Sikorsky, engineer for the United Aircraft Corporation, said the helicopter would continue to be limited in size and speed, but would be efficient for short hauls from spots where space prohibits conventional airplane landings.

$50 Bill Returns Safe After Trip To Europe

Minneapolis, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two months ago, Mrs. Emily Anderson inadvertently wrapped a $50 bill in a package she was sending to her soldier son, Corporal Dale Anderson, then stationed in Czechoslovakia.

Before its arrival, the corporal was ordered home and told his pal, Staff Sergeant Robert J. Taylor, of the 317th Infantry, that he could have any packages which might come through. Today Mrs. Anderson received a letter from Taylor. In it was the mo[illegible]y and a request that Mrs. Ande[illegible]n write him if she received it[illegible]r it isn't safe to send money [illegible]his."

Tyrone And Annabella Make Love For GIs

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21. (AP)—Tyrone Power and Annabella gave a shipload of GI's an unscreened love scene today when the screen star hurdled the ship rail and jumped to the dock as he spotted his blonde wife among the hundreds on hand to greet the arrival of the U. S. S. Marvin McIntyre.

Power's shipmates yelled encouragement from the decks as the bronzed Marine Air Corps Lieutenant embraced his wife, who came here for the surprise greeting after learning the ship was not to berth at San Francisco as planned.

"How'd you get so smart, Blondie?" Power asked his smiling wife. He then mumbled excuses for his apparel. "Lost all my clothes in the Okinawa typhoon," he explained.

Power, a Marine first lieutenant with 1,100 hours flying time on transports, left Japan three weeks ago. He expects to report to the San Diego Marine separation center soon for discharge.

Private Job For Halsey?

Los Angeles, Nov. 21 (AP)—Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, Jr., may enter private business after his retirement as commander of the 3d Fleet.

Commander James E. Bassett, Jr., of the Admiral's staff, said that after retiring Halsey probably would identify himself with private industry.

In ceremonies today in Los Angeles harbor, Halsey will give up to Rear Admiral Howard F. Kingman his flagship, the South Dakota. He will then return to Washington for a brief period of temporary duty.

Chief Of Timberwolves Retiring From Service

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Nov. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, colorful commander of the 1st and later of the 104th (Timberwolf) divisions, left here today for retirement from the service.

Allen, as commander of the 1st Infantry Division in North Africa and Sicily, led American troops to their first victories in the European war.

The 104th under Allen took part in five major battles during six and one half months of continuous fighting in Holland and Germany.

Allen, before leaving for El Paso, Texas, gave a farewell talk to the remaining Timberwolves.

Brig. Gen. William Woodward assumed command of the division.

TO MARRY MISS HAHN

Los Angeles, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Major Charles Boxer, British Army intelligence officer held prisoner in China for three years by the Japanese, today headed for New York and marriage with Emily Hahn, the American author whose autobiography named him as the father of her daughter Carola, 4 years old.

Boxer, arriving yesterday aboard the Shirrabank from Hongkong, readily discussed the romance which Miss Hahn recounted in her book, "China to Me," published after her return to the United States from China in 1943. Asked if they planned an early wedding he said, "That is certainly my intention."

Boxer last saw Miss Hahn and Carola in the Hongkong prison camp office just before she and the baby left for the United States, he said.

Montgomery Ward Strike Called For Monday By CIO

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—A week-long nation-wide strike affecting an estimated 75,000 employés of Montgomery Ward & Co. was called today for next Monday by the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employés of America (CIO).

Samuel Wolchok, union president, said at a press conference, where he announced the strike call, that the union was willing to call it off if Sewell L. Avery, company board chairman, accepted "in time" a union proposal sent him last Friday by airmail.

The proposal offered to drop demands for a closed shop and check-off and to submit other proposals to arbitration.

Avery Rejects Arbitration

In Chicago, however, Avery rejected the arbitration proposal, which, he said in a letter to Wolchok, might deprive the company "of the general management of the business."

"Ward's fully accepts unionism," Avery said, ". . . Ward's single purpose is to defend its freedom and the freedom of its employés against the coercion of the closed shop. The closed shop has been the real issue between Ward's and your union for the past eight years. . . .

"Ward's will continue to negotiate and bargain on any proposals your union may submit. If the union and Ward's cannot themselves reach an agreement, no true accord can come through the decision of a third party.

"Our Responsibility"

"Neither the union nor Ward's can properly turn over to an outsider the decision of what the contract shall provide. That decision is our responsibility and we must carry it.

"Ward's may accept arbitration when the matters to be arbitrated and the person who is to arbitrate are accepted as satisfactory. Ward's rejects arbitration which might deprive it of the general management of the business."

Wolchok said the union would adopt "unusual" strike methods.

May 'Repeat The Operation'

"Our plan is not for a long strike," he said. "We are going out for one week and then, from time to time, might repeat the operation."

The plan was devised by the union as a way to "impress the average man—the average citizen—in the United States with Mr. Avery's labor policy and his entire doings toward labor as a whole; with his reactionary methods in dealing with labor," Wolchok said.

The union president declared the strike would affect employés in nine mail-order houses and 646 retail stores throughout the country.

Ship Sponsor Unaware Of Second Son's Death

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Damato, 54, of Shenandoah, Pa., was unaware that she had lost two sons instead of the one who was honored today when she christened a destroyer-flotilla leader in his name at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island shipyard.

Mrs. Damato, mother of eight children, had been told by her other children that the 3,500-ton vessel was named for Marine Corporal Anthony F. Damato, one of her sons, who received posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry against the Japanese in the Marshall Islands.

The other son, Capt. Neil Damato, has been listed as missing in action on a bombing raid over Schweinfurt, Germany, in November, 1943. She has not been told that the War Department confirmed his death.

27,500 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

More than 10,000 troops from several theaters of war are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports on fifteen transports. At five West Coast ports more than 17,500 Pacific veterans are due on 36 ships.

Ships and units arriving:

AT NEW YORK—Miscellaneous troops on following: General Callan, from Karachi, India, 3,162; Pomona Victory, from Antwerp, originally due yesterday, 1,938; George Shiras, from Marseilles, 516; Colby Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday, 1,938.

AT BOSTON—Charles Goodyear, from Marseilles, 499 troops, including 437th Military Police Escort Guard Company and 2d Evacuation Hospital. John Walker, from Marseilles, 573 troops, including 3,299th Quartermaster Service Company and 77th Evacuation Hospital. H. Richardson, from Barry, Wales, originally due Monday, 27 miscellaneous troops.

AT NEWPORT NEWS—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Nathan Hale, 19.
Hubert Bancroft, 16.
Anne Bradstreet, 114.
Cyrus Curtis, 22.
Benjamin Hill, 30.
Mirabeau Lamar, 538.
Pierre L'Enfant, 570.
Isaac Hopkins, 32.

AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Miscellaneous personnel on following, all from Pacific:

Assault cargo ship Alnitah, 874.
Destroyer escort Harveson, 31.
Destroyer escort Kirkpatrick, 72.
Destroyer Conyingham, 125.
Destroyer Farenholt, 2.
Destroyer Meade, 3.
Destroyer Murphy, 51.
Destroyer Parker, 30.
Destroyer Boyle, 36.
Destroyer Champlin, 57.
Destroyer Nields, 111.
Destroyer Ordronaut, 57.
Destroyer Benson, 22.
Destroyer Madison, 18.
Destroyer H. P. Jones, 8.
Destroyer Charles F. Hughes, 15.
Oceangoing Tug Ata, 213.

AT SEATTLE, WASH.—Admiral Benson, from Tokyo, 4,520.
Sea Devil, from Yokohama, 1,801.

AT TACOMA, WASH.—Laurens, from Yokohamo, originally due yesterday, 1,322.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

President Monroe, 2,169.
Rescue, 676 Navy, 64 Marines.
Nassau, 402 Army, 183 Marines.

Ferdinand A. Silcox, James Devereaux, Elwood Haynes, Emile Berliner, Saugatuck and the W. H. Berg with small numbers.

AT PORTLAND, ORE.—Miscellaneous personnel on following, all from Pacific:

Paul G. Baker, 48.
Gendreau, 29.
Fiberling, 65.
Gilliam, 1,116.
Marvin H. McIntyre, 1,944.
Cape Canso, 1,513.

500 Sail on 'U.S.S. Pneumonia'

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21 (AP).—Five hundred sailors and Seabees were bound for California today in the ship they dubbed the "U. S. S. Pneumonia" when they rebelled at being packed into unheated holds for the transfer voyage the Navy said would speed their discharge. The cargo vessel, ordered into transport service because of shortage of railroad transportation, was cleared by naval physicians as "livable and habitable" after the demonstration here yesterday.

FLATTOPS COMING IN WITH TROOPS

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Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Manned by their British crews and each carrying 471 returning veterans, three American-built escort carriers with distinguished records in the English naval service will arrive Friday and Saturday in Hampton Roads, where the ships will be turned over to the United States Navy.

They are his Majesty's ships Shah, Searcher and Tracker, known as escort carriers to the British and as baby flattops in the American Navy. The warships are coming here from Southampton, where they left on November 12 after loading American war veterans of the European theater.

The Tracker and Searcher are due Friday and the Shah on Saturday. After unloading troops the ships will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard for decommissioning, after which they will be sent to the Navy anchorage in the Rappahannock River.

This is the first time British warships have been used to return American troops, Lieut. Ian S. Menzies, R. N. V. R., of the Royal Naval Information Office in New York, said here today. He said the Shah, Searcher and Tracker are the first lend-lease ships of this type to be returned to the American Government by

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BY FLORA LEWIS

PAUL

LONDON, NOV 21-(AP)-C[illegible] BELLAMY IS CONVINCED THAT THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA WOULD BE THE BEST WORKSHOP IN THE WORLD FOR THE JOB THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE TO DO.

A RETIRED BUSINESSMAN, BELLAMY CAME HERE FROM HIS HOME IN ATLANTIC CITY, WYO., TO BUTTON-HOLE DELEGATES TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION WITH AN OFFER OF A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

BELLAMY, WHO SAID HIS PLEAS ARE THOSE OF THE GOVERNORS OF NEBRASKA, WYOMING AND SOUTH DAKOTA, ASSERTED THAT THE REGION WOULD OFFER UP TO

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100 SQUARE MILES OF LAND WHICH IT COULD INTERNATIONALIZE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE. THAT IS NEARLY TWICE THE AREA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SO FAR, BELLAMY SAID, HE RECEIVED A MIXED REACTION.

"MOST OF THEM FEEL THAT AN ISOLATED AREA, NOT OVERSHADOWED BY LARGE CITIES OR THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, IS MORE LIKELY TO PROVIDE A HEADQUARTERS WHICH COULD ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS," HE SAID.

BELLAMY, ORIGINATOR OF THE IDEA TO PUT THE UNITED NATIONS SEAT IN THE BLACK HILLS, WAS PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO TO PUT FORWARD HIS PLAN.

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SINCE THEN--AFTER AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD VOTED TO PUT THE UNO HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES--THE RACE HAS SPREAD SWIFTLY.

CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA DELEGATIONS HAVE BEEN IN LONDON FOR THE PAST WEEK, POURING BLANDISHMENTS INTO THE DELEGATES' EARS. SAN FRANCISCO TOO, IS A PROMINENT CANDIDATE, AND THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HYDE PARK HOME HAS BEEN MENTIONED.

BELLAMY INDICATED THAT HE CONSIDERS CHICAGO AN EASTERN METROPOLIS.

HE SAID THE GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA HAVE SIGNED A MEMORANDUM SAYING THEY FEEL THE WORLD CAPITAL SHOULD BE IN THE CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES AND, HE ADDED THAT IN HIS OPINION THE BLACK HILLS IS THE ONLY LOGICAL PLACE.

"THE CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES IS MORE DISPOSED TO ISOLATIONISM

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THAN EITHER COAST," BELLAMY SAID, "BUT THE PEOPLE FROM THE MIDDLE OF AMERICA WANT TO BE HELPFUL AND ARE PLACING GREAT HOPES IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, WHICH THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IN THEIR MIDST."

BELLAMY ALSO SAW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JOHN WINANT, WHOSE SON WAS IN THE SAME BOMBER GROUP--39TH--AS BELLAMY'S SON WHO WAS SHOT DOWN, AND IS BURIED IN ENGLAND.

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NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TRIALS X X X DEPUTY FUEHRER.

JACKSON, SINGLING OUT GOERING--WHO EARLIER HAD ATTEMPTED TO DELIVER A PREPARED ORATION BEFORE DECLARING HIMSELF NOT GUILTY "IN THE SENSE OF THE INDICTMENT"--TOLD OF THE REICHSMARSHAL'S CO-DIRECTION OF THE NAZI PARTY ON WHAT THE PROSECUTOR CALLED ITS "LAWLESS ROAD TO POWER."

HE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY THE FAKED REICHSTAG FIRE OF 1933, GOERING'S MEASURES TO CONFISCATE INSURANCE BENEFITS OF JEWISVPVICTIMS OF THE 1938 POGROM AND HIS INTIMATE ROLE IN THE HIGHEST NAZI COUNCILS WHERE CRIMES ABROAD WERE DRAFTED AND EXECUTED.

DAPPER ALFRED ROSENBERG, NAZI PARTY PHILOSOPHER, AND SMIRKING, BALD-HEADED FRITZ SAUCKEL, CZAR OF FOREIGN CONSCRIPT LABOR, WERE CHARGED REPEATEDLY WITH HEINOUS OFFENSES. SAUCKEL'S PLEA OF NOT GUILTY "BEFORE GOD AND THE WORLD AND MY PEOPLE" WAS COUNTERED BY JACKSON WHO QUOTED A SECRET REPORT FROM SAUCKEL TO HITLER. THIS REPORT, JACKSON SAID, RELATED THAT LESS THAN 200,000 OF THE 500,000 FOREIGN WORKERS IMPORTED DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION CAME TO THE REICH VOLUNTARILY.

JACKSON DIRECTED SOME OF HIS HEAVIEST FIRE AGAINST FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AND COL.GEN.ALFRED JODL, TWO SYMBOLS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF WHICH THE U.S.PROSECUTOR CALLED "A CRIMINAL GROUP WHOSE EXISTENCE AND TRADITION CONSTITUTE A STANDING MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

THE TWO OFFICERS, CLAD IN THE FIELD GRAY UNIFORMS OF THE WEHRM HAD DENIED THEIR GUILT TO THE COURT AND JODL ADDED: "WHAT I HAVE D OR HAD TO DO, I HAVE A PURE CONSCIENCE FOR, BEFORE GOD, MY CONSCIENCE AND MY PEOPLE."

IN DISPASSIONATE TONES JACKSON DECLARED BOTH OFFICERS HAD INITIALED ORDERS FOR THE BRANDING OF RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS, THE EXECUTION OF ALL CAPTURED ALLIED COMMANDOS, THE SHACKLING OF BRITISH PRISONERS, AND THE ASSASSINATION OF FRENCH GENERALS HENRI GIRAUD AND MAXIME WEYGAND.

THE LAST ORDER, THE AMERICAN PROSECUTOR SAID, MISCARRIED BECAUSE OF A RUSE BY ADMIRAL CANARIS, ONE OF THOSE WHO DIED LAST YEAR FOR THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER.

JACKSON DISCLOSED THAT THE PROSECUTION IS IN POSSESSION OF JODL'S OWN DIARY AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S TEXT OF "PLAN OTTO" FOR ATTACKING AUSTRIA IF THE ANSCHLUSS HAD FAILED; "PLAN GREEN" FOR ATTACKING CZECHOSLOVAKIA; THE PLAN FOR WAR IN THE WEST, "CASE WHITE" FOR THE ATTACK ON POLAND, AND "BARBAROSSA CONTINGENCY" OUTLINING THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE THE ACTUAL ATTACK.

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CHALK-FACED JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, HITLER'S FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS HIGH UP IN JACKSON'S BRIEF, WHICH DISCLOSED THAT A PROTEST BY THE VATICAN AGAINST NAZI PERSECUTIONS OF THE PRIESTHOOD WAS NEVER ANSWERED BECAUSE VON RIBBENTROP "COULD NOT DENY AND HE DARED NOT JUSTIFY."

HESS, WHOSE ATTORNEY'S EFFORTS TO HAVE HIM DECLARED MENTALLY UNFIT FOR TRIAL, SAT WITHOUT HEADPHONES, NERVOUSLY FINGERING AN UNOPENED NOVEL ON HIS KNEE. HE REPLIED WITH A SIMPLE "NO" TO THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM. JUSTICE LAWRENCE SAID THIS WOULD BE ENTERED AS A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

HESS HAD TO BE TAKEN FROM THE COURTROOM ROOM AGAIN TODAY, APPARENTLY SUFFERING FROM ANOTHER ATTACK OF ABDOMINAL CRAMPS. HE WAS BROUGHT BACK AFTER A FEW MINUTES, HOWEVER.

THE PROSECUTORS OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE CONGRATULATED JACKSON AS THE COURT ADJOURNED AFTER HIS LONG STATEMENT. HIS FULL TEXT WAS TELEGRAPHED TO MOSCOW BY SOVIET NEWSMEN WHO DESCRIBED IT AS "SUPERB."

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ADD NUERNBERG (JACKSON) XX X WITNESSES DAY - Gallogher

THE COURT KNOCKED THE MAIN DEFENSE PROP FROM UNDER THE NAZI CHIEFTAINS WHEN IT ABRUPTLY DENIED THEIR CLAIMS THAT THEY COULD NOT BE TRIED FOR WAR GUILT UNDER EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE PLEAS OF INNOCENCE WERE ENTERED IN A HECTIC 10 MINUTES WITH REPONSES VARYING FROM THE DOG-LIKE BARK OF "NO" FROM RUDOLF HESS, HITLER'S ONE-TIME DEPUTY, TO A PASSIONATE REPLY OF "NOT GUILTY IN THE EYES OF GOD" FROM BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, HITLER YOUTH CHIEF.

THE DRAMATIC HIGH POINT OF THE MORNING SESSION WAS REACHED WHEN LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LAWRENCE, PRESIDING, CALLED THE DEFENDANTS FORWARD ONE BY ONE, WARNING THEM TO PLEAD MERELY INNOCENT OR GUILTY AND TO REFRAIN FROM SPEECHES WHICH THEY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO MAKE LATER.

DESPITE THE WARNING, HERMANN GOERING, STRIPPED OF HIS MEDALS AND INSIGNIA AS GERMAN REICHSMARSHAL, LUMBERED TO THE MICROPHONE WITH A PREPARED SPEECH IN HIS HAND, AND ATTEMPTED TO READ IT.

PRESIDING LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LAWRENCE HALTED HIM. THEN, WITH AN ANGRY GRIMACE, GOERING INTONED:

"I DECLARE MYSELF IN THE SENSE OF THE INDICTMENT NOT GUILTY."

HE WADDLED BACK TO HIS SEAT.

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WAR CRIMES

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG THAT BEGAN FOR THE NAZI GODS WITH THE DISINTERGRATION OF THE THIRD REICH VERGED TOWARD A BLACKOUT AS JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON MADE THE OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION AGAINST THE SCORE ON TRIAL TODAY.

WHEN JACKSON CHARGED THAT THE BURNING OF THE REICHSTAG IN 1933 WAS A NAZI PLOT TO OPEN THE WAY FOR A DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS, BIG HERMANN GOERING HEAVED HIMSELF UP LIKE A WOUNDED BULL.

HIS FAT FACE SHOWED HARD MUSCLE LINES SHOOTING ALL THE WAY BACK TO HIS EARS. HE SAT TENSE FOR A MOMENT, THEN SLOWLY RELAXED.

WHEN JACKSON CHARGED THAT FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON

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RIBBENTROP COLDLY IGNORED THE "VATICAN'S EARNEST PROTEST" AGAINST OUTRAGES AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE FORMER WINE VENDOR TURNED SHARPLY TO FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AS IF TO SAY SOMETHING, THOUGHT BETTER OF IT, THEN STARED STEADILY AT THE RAIL IN FRONT OF HIM.

HIS SHARP NOSE WAS WHITE. HE WET HIS LIPS CONTINUOUSLY AND PASSED HIS HAND ACROSS HIS CHIN.

ALFRED ROSENBERG, OFFICIAL PHILOSOPHER OF THE NAZI PARTY, SWIFTLY TOOK NOTES, BUT DROPPED HIS PENCIL WHEN JACKSON DESCRIBED AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN ROSENBERG AND THE MISSING MARTIN BORMANN, HITLER'S DEPUTY.

AFTER CASTIGATING THE LIVING DEFENDANTS, JACKSON DIRECTED HIS ATTENTION TO ROBERT LEY, LABOR FRONT BOSS, WHOSE NAKED BODY LIES FACE DOWN, WITHOUT A SHROUD OR EVEN A COFFIN, IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE JUST A FEW MILES FROM THE COURTROOM.

"ROBERT LEY, THE FIELD MARSHAL OF THE BATTLE AGAINST LABOR, HAS ALREADY ANSWERED THIS INDICTMENT WITH SUICIDE," SAID JACKSON. "HE KNEW NO BETTER ANSWER."

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NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV. 21-(AP)-GERMAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS TODAY PRAISED JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON'S FORMAL INDICTMENT OF THEIR NAZI CLIENTS AS "LOFTY, NOBLE, WELL REASONED."

FRANZ EXNER, MUNICH DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR JODL, SAID JACKSON HAD "FORMULATED THE INTERNATIONAL AW OF THE FUTURE," AND SAID HE HOPED PRINCIPLES APPLIED IN THE INDICTMENT WOULD BECOME PART OF ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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WITH NUERNBERG

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, NOV 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES PROMISED TODAY TO TRY TO CONVICT T THE NAZI LEADERS ON TRIAL AT NUERNBERG, GERMANY, WITH THEIR OWN METICULOUSLY KEPT RECORDS INSTEAD OF THE TESTIMONY OF THEIR FOES.

JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF PROSECUTOR FOR THE UNITED STATES, MADE THIS CLEAR IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT BEFORE THE FOUR-POWER WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL. IN A 20,000-WORD STATEMENT, PREPARED FOR THE TRIAL,S SECOND SESSION, AND MADE AVAILABLE HERE, JACKSON MADE THESE POINTS:

"WE WILL NOT ASK YOU TO CONVICT THESE MEN ON THE TESTIMONY OF THEIR FOES. THERE IS NO COUNT OF THE INDICTMENT THAT CANNOT BE PROVED BY BOOKS AND RECORDS. X X X THESE DEFENDANTS HAD THEIR SHARE OF THE TEUTONIC PASSION FOR THOROUGHNESS IN PUTTING THINGS ON PAPER."

EMPHASIS WILL BE ON THE COMMTN PLAN OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY.

"ONE OF THE DANGERS EVER PRESENT IS THAT THIS TRIAL MAY BE PROTRACTED BY DETAILS OF PARTICULAR WRONGS. X X X WE COULD, WITH WITNESSES' TESTIMONY, PROLONG THE RECITALS OF CRIME FOR YEARS--BUT TO WHAT AVAIL?"

"WE WANT TO REACH THE PLANNERS AND DESIGNERS, THE INCITORS AND LEADERS WITHOUT WHOSE EVIL ARCHITECTURE THE WORLD WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SO LONG SCOURGED WITH VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS."

IF THE DEFENDANTS SHOULD ESCAPE CONVICTION BY THIS TRIBUNAL THOSE WHO ARE AMERICAN-HELD PRISONERS WILL BE DELIVERED UP TO THE UNITED STATES' CONTINENTAL ALLIES.

AMONG THE NATIONS THE UNITED STATES, HAVING SUSTAINED THE LEAST INJURY, IS PERHAPS IN A POSITION TO BE THE MOST DISPASSIONATE.

"BUT WHILE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT FIRST IN RANCOR, IT IS NOT SECOND IN DETERMINATION THAT THE FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER BE MADE EQUAL TO THE TASK OF DEALING WITH SUCH INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS."

HITLER MADE PLANS AS EARLY AS OCTOBER, 1940, FOR WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; GERMANY WAS INSTIGATING JAPAN TO ENTER THE WAR IN MARCH, 1941.

HEINRICH HIMMLER, NAZI LEADER, LEFT A WRITTEN RECORD OF A CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL OSHIMA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN, ON JANUARY 31, 1939. IN THAT RECORD HIMMLER WROTE: "HE (OSHIMA) HAD SUCCEEDED UP TO NOW TO SEND 10 RUSSIANS WITH BOMBS ACROSS THE CAUCASIAN FRONTIER. THESE RUSSIANS HAD THE MISSION TO KILL STALIN. A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL RUSSIANS, WHOM HE ALSO HAD SENT ACROSS, HAD BEEN SHOT AT THE FRONTIER."

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JACKSON SAID THAT IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK "SIT TWENTY-ODD BROKEN MEN" WHOSE "PERSONAL CAPACITY FOR EVIL IS FOREVER PAST."

BUT, HE DECLARED, "THESE PRISONERS REPRESENT SINISTER INFLUENCES THAT WILL LURK IN THE WORLD LONG AFTER THEIR BODIES HAVE RETURNED TO DUST. THEY ARE LIVING SYMBOLS OF RACIAL HATREDS, OF TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE, AND OF ARROGANCE AND CRUELTY OF POWER."

THE DEFENDANTS HAVE SO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES WITH THE PHILOSOPHIES THEY CONCEIVED AND THE FORCES THEY DIRECTED THAT "ANY TENDERNESS TO THEM IS A VICTORY AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO ALL THE EVILS WHICH ARE ATTACHED TO THEIR NAMES," HE SAID.

THE NAZIS IGNORED THE INTERNATIONALLY AGREED UPON RULES OF WAR, JACKSON DECLARED. FOR EXAMPLE, HE MADE THE CHARGE:

"ON JUNE 1, 1944, IT WAS ORDERED THAT CAPTURED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOULD NO LONGER BE GRANTED THE STATUS OF PRISONERS OF WAR. THEY WERE TO BE TREATED AS CRIMINALS AND THE ARMY WAS ORDERED TO REFRAIN FROM PROTECTING THEM AGAINST LYNCHING BY THE POPULACE.

"THE NAZI GOVERNMENT X XX TOOK PAINS TO INCITE THE CIVILIAN POPULATION TO ATTACK AND KILL AIRMEN WHO CRASH-LANDED. SIMILARLY, WE WILL SHOW HITLER'S TOP SECRET ORDER THAT COMMANDOS, REGARDLESS OF CONDITION, WERE TO BE KILLED TO THE LAST MAN AFTER CAPTURE."

JACKSON CONCEDED THERE IS NO JUDICIAL PRECEDENT FOR THE CHARTER UNDER WHICH THE TRIBUNAL EXISTS, BUT HE SAID INTERNATIONAL LAW GROWS, LIKE COMMON LAW, THROUGH DECISIONS REACHED FROM TIME TO TIME "IN ADAPTING SETTLED PRINCIPLES TO NEW SITUATIONS."

HENCE, HE ASSERTED, "I AM NOT DISTURBED BY THE LACK OF JUDICIAL PRECEDENT FOR THE INQUIRY WE PROPOSE TO CONDUCT."

IN CONCLUDING HIS STATEMENT, JACKSON TOLD THE TRIBUNAL:

"THE REAL COMPLAINING PARTY AT YOUR BAR IS CIVILIZATION.

X X X

"CIVILIZATION ASKS WHETHER LAW IS SO LAGGARD AS TO BE UTTERLY HELPLESS TO DEAL WITH CRIMES OF THIS MAGNITUDE BY CRIMINALS OF THIS ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.

"IT DOES NOT EXPECT THAT YOU CAN MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE. IT

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DOEE EXPECT THAT YOUR JURIDICAL ACTION WILL PUT THE FORCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, ITS PRECEPTS, ITS PROHIBITIONS AND, MOST OF ALL, ITS SANCTIONS, ON THE SIDE OF PEACE, SO THAT MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL IN ALL COUNTRIES MAY HAVE 'LEAVE TO LIVE BY NO MAN'S LEAVE, UNDERNEATH THE LAW.'"

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, NOV 21-(AP)-NOBODY IS A HERO TO THE SERGEANT OF THE GUARD, BUT HE RATES FORMER GRAND ADMIRAL AND SUBSTITUTE FUEHRER KARL DOENITZ AS THE "MEANEST MAN IN THE NUERNBERG JAIL."

T/SGT.RICHARD E.SAYTHER 24, OF 3866 MENLO AVE., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., RUNS THE SHIFT OF 41 GIS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY IN THE CELL TIER OF NAZI BIGSHOTS.

FOR THE ONE-TIME COMBAT DOUGHBOY IN A RIFLE PLATOON OF THE FIRST DIVISION, THIS IS HIS INITIAL POLICE WORK.

HE FOUND TIME TO COMPILE CHARACTER SIDELIGHTS ON THE BLACKEST OF THE BROWNSHIRTS:

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REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING--"ALWAYS A GLAD-HANDER AND EVEN TRIES TO GIVE US AMERICAN SOLDIERS CIGARETTES FROM HIS RATION. HE ALSO OFFERS US CONDOLENCES ON OUR MONOTONOUS JOB."

DEPUTY FUEHRER RUDOLF HESS--"NOT CRAZY BUT WE HAVE TO PUT HANDCUFFS ON HIM BY HIGHER ORDER EVERY TIME HE GOES ACROSS THE YARD TO BE INTERROGATED OR EXAMINED. ACTUALLY HE HAS NEVER BEEN VIOLENT OR CAUSED ANY TROUBLE. THE LAST TIME WE SNAPPED THEM ON HE GRINNED AND REMARKED, "I'M GETTING TO BE AN EXPERT ON HANDCUFFS, I WEAR THEM SO OFTEN."

NAZI PHILOSOPHER ALFRED ROSENBERG--"VAIN AND ARROGANT. HATES TO TAKE ORDERS FROM AMERICANS."

DOENITZ--"GRUFF, SHORT TEMPERED AND GENERALLY MEAN.

NEVER SEEMS TO BE RIGHT WITH THE WORLD."

COL.GEN.ALFRED JODL--"LIKES TO KEEP HIS HEAD UNDER THE BLANKETS, WHICH IS A BOTHER. A GUARD MUST GO INTO HIS CELL AND PULL THE BLANKETS DOWN AGAIN, FOR THE RULE IS THAT THE PRISONER'S HEAD MUST BE SEEN ON EACH PATROL OF THE CORRIDOR."

FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL--"NEATEST OF THE WHOLE BUNCH. KEEPS HIS QUARTERS ORDERLY AS IF HIS LIFE DEPENDED UPON IT."

FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT HJALMAR SCHACHT--"HAS THE MOST PERSISTENT INJURED AIR. CLAIMS HE CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY HE IS BEING PROSECUTED BECAUSE HE WAS ALSO ONCE ARRESTED BY HITLER. THINKS EVERYBODYS AGAINST HIM."

NOV 22 1945

J814AES

BERLIN, NOV. 21-(AP)-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF EXCHANGE PRESS TOURS TO TAKE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS INTO THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY AND SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS INTO THE AMERICAN ZONE ARE BEING COMPLETED, LT. GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY SAID TODAY.

COMMENTING ON GEN. EISENHOWER'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT YESTERDAY IN CHICAGO, THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES SAID HE WAS WAITING TO HEAR "MOMENTARILY" FROM GEN. VLADIMIR SOKOLOVSKI, DEPUTY RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, ON THE DATE THE INSPECTION TRIPS COULD BEGIN.

NEWSMEN IN GROUPS OF THREE OR FOUR WILL BE CONDUCTED THROUGH THE OCCUPATION ZONES, CLAY SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD AGREED THAT CORRESPONDENTS COULD ASK TO GO "ANYWHERE IN THEIR ZONE."

"IF THIS IS THE FIRST TIME RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TOURED OUR ZONE," HE ADDED, "IT IS BECAUSE NONE PREVIOUSLY APPLIED TO DO SO."

KA1040AES

BERLIN, NOV. 21-(AP)-GERMAN POLICE IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF BERLIN HAVE BEEN ORDERED NOT TO SALUTE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

THEY WILL CONTINUE TO SALUTE RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS.

PART OF THE 13,000 GERMAN POLICE IN BERLIN ARE GUARDING SOME U.S. INSTALLATIONS BECAUSE OF THE REDEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

SN1143PES

NOV 22 1945

NOV 22 1945

30.24 — 31807

NIGHT LEAD DACHAU

BY DON DOANE

DACHAU, GERMANY, NOV. 21--(AP)--PRINCE FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA, DISTANT COUSIN OF THE LATE KAISER WILHELM II AND AN INMATE OF THE NOTORIOUS DACHAU HORROR CAMP FOR A SHORT TIME, TESTIFIED BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY COURT TODAY THAT HE OFTEN SAW INMATES BRUTALLY BEATEN.

THE PRINCE, WHO SAID HE WAS ARRESTED AT BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, IN MAY 1944 FOR LISTENING TO A FOREIGN BROADCAST, TOLD THE COURT HE HAD SEEN MANY DEAD BODIES OF STARVED PRISONERS LYING ABOUT THE CAMP AND THAT HE SAW DEATH TRAINS FROM WHICH BODIES SPILLED WITH AN AWFUL STENCH.

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HE TESTIFIED THAT MANY INMATES HAD BEEN BEATEN, KICKED AND PUNCHED UNTIL THEY FELL TO THE GROUND UNCONSCIOUS AND DESCRIBED HOW HE HAD SEEN QUEUES OF NAKED MEN WAITING IN THE OUTDOORS IN THE BITTER COLD FOR EXAMINATION BEFORE BEING SUBJECTED TO MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.

THE PRINCE DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS LUCKY AFTER RELATING THAT HE HAD SPENT TWO WEEKS IN THE "BUNKER OF HONOR," A TERM WHICH WAS NOT EXPLAINED

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IN COURT. HE THEN CONTRACTED DIPHTHERIA AND WAS HOSPITALIZED, ALTHOUGH DR. FRITZ HINTERMEIER, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, DIAGNOSED HIS CASE AS ONLY SORE THROAT. HE COMPLAINED BITTERLY OF THE FOOD AND THE HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

THE PRINCE SAID HE WAS EVACUATED TO AUSTRIA, A FEW DAYS BEFORE AMERICAN FORCES LIBERATED THE CAMP, ALONG WITH SOME OTHER DISTINGUISHED INMATES INCLUDING FORMER FRENCH PREMIER LEON BLUM AND DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA.

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GERMAN COMMUNIST JOHANN KALTENBACHER, WHO SPENT 11 YEARS IN DACHAU, DESCRIBED MANY ACTS OF BRUTALITY BY DEFENDANT JOSEF SEUSS AND CLARED THAT SEUSS IS NOT A HUMAN BEING." HE DISPLAYED SCARS ON HIS WRISTS WHICH HE SAID WERE CAUSED WHEN SEUSS SUSPENDED HIM BY THE ARMS.

HE QUOTED [redacted] ANOTHER DEFENDANT, [redacted] CHRISTOF-KNOLL, AS SAYING "I HAVE FINISHED 97 JEWS--THREE MORE AND I'LL HAVE EARNED A BREATHING SPACE."

MH 1715P DOANES SECOND 1800

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BY JAMES F. KING

NOV 22 1945

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 21--(AP)--GEN. EISENHOWER'S ELEVATION TO ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF HAD LONG BEEN EXPECTED HERE, BUT THE NEWS CAUGHT EVERYONE AT HEADQUARTERS BY SURPRISE TODAY INCLUDING THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S OWN AIDES, WHO HAD RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

EISENHOWER IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO EUROPE WITHIN A WEEK WHERE HE HAS ENGAGEMENTS TO FILL IN ENGLAND AND THEN HE WILL GO COME TO GERMANY TO BID FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS PROBABLY ON DEC. 1.

IKE'S OFFICE LOOKED DESERTED TODAY WITH ONLY ONE SECERTARY AND HIS SCOTTY TELEX AROUND.

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NEWS OF HIS APPOINTMENT CAME TOO LATE FOR THIS MORNING'S STARS AND STRIPES AND HAD NOT YET REACHED THE TROOPS YET.

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AMONG SOLDIERS-- BOTH OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ALIKE-- IKE STANDS OUT AS UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR COMMANDERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

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WITH GRIPPING TRADITIONAL AND COLLECTIVE IRRITATIONS.

ABOVE BLAME BY [redacted] HIS MEN FOR THEIR INDIVIDUAL [redacted] HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD

HE IS ONE MAN NO ONE EVER BEEN HEARD TO KNOCK. AMONG US.

ESPECIALLY THERE WAS ALWAYS THE FEELING THAT IKE WAS ON THEIR SIDE [redacted] AND HE WAS.

HE IS A [redacted] PIEM BELIEVER THAT THE

UNITED STATES MUST HAVE ALLIES AND FRIENDS ABROAD TO SURVIVE AND AND AVOID ANOTHER WAR

EISENHOWER IS THE PREACHER OF WHAT HE BELIEVES AND HAS PROBABLY MORE INTERNATIONAL

FRIENDS AND MORE INTERNATIONAL RESPECT THAN ANY CHIEF OF STAFF AMERICA HAS EVER HAD.

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30.24—31809

HAD.

WHILE HIS ABILITY AS A MILITARY COMMANDER IS INTERNATIONA

RESPECTED EVEN BY THE HARD-TO-CONVINCE RUSSIANS IT IS IN THE DIPLOMATIC FI

WHERE EISENHOWER WON LAURELS NOT USUALLY ACCORDED TO ANY SOLDIER.

MADRID, NOV 21 --(AP) U.S. AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR VISITED THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MARTIN ARTAJO AND ADVISED HIM TODAY OF HIS RETIREMENT.

NOV 22 1945

MADRID--FIRST ADD ARMOUR X X X MINISTRY.

ARMOUR, A 68-YEAR-OLD CAREER DIPLOMAT, PLANS TO DEPART BY DEC. 15 AND WILL RETIRE UNDER A PENSION EARNED BY 33 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE. BEFORE GOING TO MADRID, HE SERVED AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINE.

WALTER BUTTERWORTH, COUNSELLOR, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF AFFAIRS X AFTER ARMOUR LEAVES.

AM1026P

NOV 22 1945

MADRID, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE RETIREMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR, ANNOUNCED TODAY IN WASHINGTON, LEAVES THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT WITH THIS BIG QUESTION: WILL HE BE REPLACED.

(IN WASHINGTON, INFORMED AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SAID THE UNITED STATES MIGHT FURTHER INDICATE ITS DISLIKE OF THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT BY LEAVING ARMOUR'S POST UNFILLED.)

NOV 22 1945

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, JUAN FRANCISCO DE CARDENAS, IS NOW IN MADRID, PRESUMABLY FOR CONFERENCES WITH HIS GOVERNMENT. LIKEWISE MANUEL AZNAR, SPANISH NEWSPAPERMAN WAS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO WAS NAMED PRESS ATTACHE TO THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, ALSO IN SPAIN.

REPORTEDLY THERE ARE MANY REPORTS THAT ARMOUR'S FORTHCOMING DEPARTURE IS CAUSING MUCH CONCERN TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL REACTION IS AVAILABLE.

SPAIN HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS AWARE OF PRESSURE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES TO WITHDRAW ITS THE AMERICAN ENVOY, BUT NO MENTION

OF THIS PRESSURE HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO APPEAR IN SPANISH NEWSPAPERS.

ALTHOUGH FAILURE TO NAME A NEW AMBASSADOR IS REGARDED AS A LIKELIHOOD, SOME QUARTERS HOLD THAT SUCH ACTION IS UNLIKELY AS LONG AS THE BRITISH ENVOY REMAINS.

WALTER BUTTERWORTH, COUNSELLOR, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF AFFAIRS AFTER ARMOUR LEAVES.

NOV 22 1945

THE 68-YEAR-OLD CARBER DIPLOMAT PLANS TO DEPART BY DEC. 15, SO AS TO BE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS, AND WILL RETIRE UNDER A PENSION EARNED BY 33 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

FBG320P/ APR THRU

IT HAS BEEN HIS CONSTANT JOB HERE TO INTERPRET EXPRESS THE WASHIN ATTITUDE, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S

1 B33P

MOSCOW, NOV. 21--(AP)--THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL EISENHOWER A OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WOLL MEET WITH WARM APPROVAL AMONG HIS MANY HIGH-RANKING RUSSIAN FRIENDS, IT IS BELIEVED HERE

NOV 22 1945

THERE IS PROBABLY NO AMERICAN BETTER LIKED THAN EISH LARGE NUMBERS OF SOVIETS, RANGING F

GENERALISSIMO STALIN DOWN THROUGH THE MILITARY RANKS.

OBSERVORS HERE THINK IT IS A GOOD THING TO HAVE AS CHIEF OF STAFF ONE WHO KNOWS MARSHALL GEORGI ZUKOV WELL ENOUGH TO CALL HIM "PARTNER," AND HE KNOWS EISENHOWER WELL ENOUGH TO CALL HIM "IKE."

IT IS RECALLED THAT EISENHOWER WAS THE FIRST FOREIGN MILITARY FIGURE EVER INVITED TO REVIEW THE RED SQUARE PARADE WITH STALIN FROM ATOP LENIN'S TOMB.

NOV 22 1945

PM GILMORES 00750 GKH 0635

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 21-(AP)-A NEW UNITED STATES ARMY ORDER PAVED THE WAY TODAY FOR THE RELEASE OF MANY SECONDARY NAZI OFFICIALS WHO WERE ARRESTED AUTOMATICALLY DURING THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

THE ORDERS AUTHORIZED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS TO INVESTIGATE INDIVIDUAL CASES AND RECOMMEND RELEASE OR CONTINUED CONFINEMENT

REVIEWS MAY BE GRANTED TO NAZIS UNLESS THEY ARE SUSPECTED OF WAR CRIMES, CHARGED WITH SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT OR

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30.24—3181

GERMANY LAWS, UNDER SENTENCE FOR CIVIL OR MILITARY INFRACTIONS, OR UNLESS THEY ARE PRISONERS OF WAR, GERMAN GENERAL STAFF CORPS OFFICERS, GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE PERSONNEL, MEMBERS OF THE SECRET POLICE OR PERSONS SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES MILITARY ORDERS.

BALLS APRA 01445 RM 1443

BY EDWARD D. BALL

Q HOECHST, GERMANY, NOV. 21—(AP)— LT. GEN. [redacted] SIR FREDERICK MORGAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNRRA IN GERMANY, SAID TODAY UNRRA AFFAIRS IN THE CONQUERED NATION [redacted] WERE STILL FAR FROM STRAIGHTENED OUT, BUT THAT REORGANIZATION WAS PROCEEDING.

NOV 22 1945

Q "I WISH I COULD TELL YOU THINGS HAVE BEEN STRAIGHTENED OUT, BUT I CAN'T BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT," MORGAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. "BUT THEY'VE GOT TO BE AND WE'RE GOING TO DO IT."

Q MORGAN, FORMER [redacted] DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO GEN. EISENHOWER, SAID THAT WHEN HE TOOK OVER THE UNRRA POSITION TWO MONTHS AGO ITS ACTIVITIES WERE "GOING OFF IN 17 DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS."

NOV 22 1945

Q HE SAID THE TRANSPORTATION HE INHERITED WAS "SCRAP IRON."

Q "AT THE START, UNRRA IN GERMANY REVERSED HUMAN NATURE. IT GREW UP BACKWARDS," ADDED THE [redacted] BRISK, SOLDIERLY BRITON. "DIFFICULTIES OF THE REORGANIZATION ARE IMMENSE."

Q HE SAID THAT ON THE POSITIVE SIDE WAS THE ADMINISTRATION OF 400 DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS. UNRRA NOW HAS 4,000 PERSONNEL WHICH HE SAID WOULD HAVE TO BE DOUBLED WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES TURN OVER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION. HE SAID ADDITIONAL HELP WOULD BE SOUGHT FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS. [redacted] MORGAN SAID HE HAD ASKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR 1,000 AMERICANS.

Q "WHAT WE NEED ARE BIG, TWO-FISTED MEN WITH GUTS," HE SAID.

NOV 22 1945

Q [redacted] THE UNRRA CHIEFTAIN THEREUPON AGREED TO A COMMENT THAT THE ORGANIZATION'S PAY WAS "WAY UP." TRUCK DRIVERS [redacted] MAKE FROM $1,600 TO $2,400 A YEAR, PLUS ALL LIVING EXPENSES. OFFICE AND FIELD WORKERS ARE PAID UP TO $5,000.

Q AMONG THOSE IN THE HIGHER BRACKETS ARE MANY WOMEN [redacted] IN RESPLENDENT UNIFORMS WHOSE DUTIES ARE NOT ALWAYS APPARENT. THEY HAVE BEEN THE CHIEF CAUSE OF COMPLAINT AMONG U.S.

NOV 22 1945

MORALE OF SOME UNRRA PERSONNEL PEOPLE THEMSELVES IS LOW.

MORGAN SAID THERE WERE LOOSE SCREWS, BUT THAT SOME FIELD TEAMS WERE DOING MAGNIFICENT WORK." ON THE OTHER HAND, THE GENERAL SAID THAT WHEN HE TOOK OVER 20 COMPLETE TEAMS WERE MISSING, BUT ALL TURNED UP AFTER HE INSTITUTED A NEW PAY SYSTEM. HE SAID.

HE SAID THE IDEA BEHIND UNRRA'S SALARY SCALE WAS TO ATTRACT PEOPLE BEST QUALIFIED FOR THE WORK.

NOV 22 1945

FOURTH 1500 JRT 1255ES

ATHENS--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD GREEK X X X KANELLOPOULOS. AFTER BEING SWORN IN, SOPHOULOS SAID IN A STATEMENT HE HAD "APPEALED TO THE PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT OF ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS TO RETAIN THE REGENCY" AND "I HOPE HE WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE."
AERSONS CLOSE TO THE ARCHBISHOP SAID

PERSONS CLOSE TO THE ARCHBISHOP SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY BELIEVED HE WOULD STICK TO HIS DECISION TO RESIGN. THE REGENT'S MESSAGE OF RESIGNATION, ADDRESSED TO KING GEORGE IN LONDON, WAS STOPPED BY OUTGOING PREMIER KANELLOPOULOS PENDING THE NEW CABINEIT'S INSTALLATION.

GREEK

LONDON, NOV. 21-(AP)-KING GEORGE OF GREECE SAID TODAY THAT POSTPONEMENT OF A PLEBISCITE ON HIS RETURN TO THE THRONE WOULD BE "AN INSULT TO THE GREEK PEOPLE."

NOV 22 1945

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID EARLIER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FAVORED A POSTPONEMENT. ATHENS REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH HAD MADE THE SUGGESTED DELAY ONE OF THE CONDITIONS TO FINANCIAL AID TO THAT COUNTRY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID GREAT BRITAIN WAS ANXIOUS FOR GREECE TO PUT ITS ECONOMIC HOUSE IN ORDER AND ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL PARTIES. AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID THERE NEVER WAS A QUESTION OF A BRITISH LOAN TO GREECE, BECAUSE GREAT BRITAIN COULD NOT AFFORD IT.

NOV 22 1945

THE GREEK MONARCH COMMENTED ABOUT THE PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL:

"THIS SOLUTION AND ESPECIALLY THE MANNER IN WHICH IS HAS BEEN LINKED WITH A CONTINUATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS AN INSULT TO THE GREEK PEOPLE. THE POSTPONEMENT WOULD AMOUNT TO A STILLING OF THE SENTIMENT OF THE GREEK PEOPLE WHICH, AS IS KNOWN TO ALL, IS BEING EXPRESSED CLEARLY IN MY FAVOR AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY."

THE KING HAS BEEN IN ENGLAND SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION

NEA 1237 1531 KM-ASA

NOV 22 1945

30-24—31813

FOLO BATAVIA

MOSCOW, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS [redacted]

IN A DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK QUOTED "THE NEW YORK RADIO" AS SAYING

[redacted]

BETWEEN 30,000 AND 40,000 INDONESIANS WERE KILLED IN RECENT CLASHES

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN JAVA.

"SOERABAJA IS COMPLETELY RUINED," THE DISPATCH QUOTED THE RADIO

AS SAYING.

FROM LONDON NOV 22 1945

ANOTHER DISPATCH QUOTED THE LONDON RADIO AS SAYING THE POSITION

OF THE BRITISH IN SEMARANG HAD BEEN ISOLATED BY INDONESIAN FORCES.

WR PREWI 00805 0615

AND SELLING METHODS."

ANETA QUOTED A STATEMENT ISSUED [redacted] BY THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

BUREAU AS SAYING "IT IS NOT REASONABLE [redacted] TO EXPECT OF US THAT EACH TIME

WE RENEW CONTACT (WITH THE INDONESIANS) WE SHOULD GO ONE STEP FURTHER."

THE STATEMENT, ANETA SAID, DESCRIBED AS "GENEROUS" THE PROGRAM

OF QUEEN WILHELMINA PROMISING INDONESIA "SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INTERNAL

AFFAIRS AND COMPLETE PARTNERSHIP IN THE KINGDOM," AND URGED THAT IT BE

CONSIDERED AT A ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN BATAVIA INDONESIAN.)

NOV 22 1945

MH 1730P ANETA

INDONESIAN NOV 22 1945

THE HAGUE, NOV. 21--(AP)--THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAI

TONIGHT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A DECLARATION REPEATIN

ITS OFFER FOR INDONESIAN [redacted] SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM AND BARRED "FURTHER CONCESSIONS" THROUGH "BIDDING

TEHRAN, NOV. 21--(AP)---TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TONIGHT

THAT A MEMBER OF IRAN'S GENERAL STAFF HAD ARRIVED AT KAZVIN FOR DISCUSSIONS

WITH THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES OF AZERBAIJAN ON SENDING

IRANIAN TROOPS TO QUELL DISORDERS IN THAT IRANIAN BORDER PROVINCE.

NOV 22 1945

IT WAS [illegible] OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE RUSSIANS, WHO HAVE OCCUPIED AZERBAIJAN SINCE 1941 FOLLOWING REPORTS OF GERMAN INFILTRATIONS, HAD MET IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS MOVING NORTHWEST TOWARD THE TROUBLE ZONE AND ORDERED THEM TO TURN BACK.

ADVICES FROM THE FIELD SAID THE IRANIAN TROOPS WERE WITHOUT SHELTER AND ENDURING COLD AND OTHER HARDSHIPS IN TRUCKS PARKED NEAR AN ENCAMPMENT WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE IN WINTER QUARTE

NOV 22 1945

APRA 98 ASSDS 01545 JRT 120PES

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (500)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, NOV 21 (AP)-A NATIONALIST ARMY, STRIKING 60 MILES INTO MANCHURIA WITHOUT A FIGHT, THREATENED TODAY TO OVERRUN THE COMMUNIST-HELD PORT OF HULUTAO AND SEIZE A SOLID FOOTHOLD IN THE TERRITORY.

A TRIUMPHANT SWEEP ACROSS SOUTHERN MANCHURIA WAS REPORTED BY THE ARMY NEWSPAPER HO PING PAO AS COMMUNISTS CHARGED THE NATIONALISTS HAD MASSED 12,000 TROOPS AND HEAVY GUNS IN HANKOW PASS--HISTORIC INVASION GATEWAY FOR THE MONGOL HORDES IN PAST CENTURIES--FOR A SIMULTANEOUS DRIVE INTO INNER MONGOLIA.

ADVICES REACHING HERE SAID THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT BE FORCED TO YIELD THE PORT, SEIZED AFTER THE RUSSIANS WITHDREW, TO AVOID BEING TRAPPED AGAINST THE SEA BY THE NATIONALIST COLUMNS.

THUS THE NATIONALISTS WOULD GET A PORT AT WHICH THEY ORIGINALLY HAD INTENDED TO LAND THEIR MANCHURIAN OCCUPATION FORCES. AMERICAN SHIPS HAD REFUSED TO PUT NATIONALIST TROOPS ASHORE AT HULUTAO BECAUS THE COMMUNISTS HAD TAKEN OVER AND WERE PREPARED TO RESIST.

WITH HULUTAO AS A BASE, THE NATIONALISTS WOULD BE FREE TO STRIKE NORTHWARD TOWARD CHINHSIEN AND MUKDEN WITHOUT RELYING ON THE OVERLA COASTAL ROUTE OVER WHICH THEY HAVE DRIVEN 60 MILES SINCE OUTFLANKIN AND CAPTURING THE COMMUNIST FRONTIER FORTRESS OF SHANHAIKWAN LAST W

HO PING PAO REPORTED THAT THE NATIONALIST FORCES HAD SECURED THE SOUTHERN PART OF THIS OVERLAND ROUTE FROM COMMUNIST ATTACK BY CLAKO OUT OPPOSITION FORCES ALONG THE GREAT WALL.

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THE COMMU

HO PING PAO REPORTED THAT THE NATIONALIST FORCES HAD SECURED THI SOUTHERN PART OF THIS OVERLAND ROUTE FROM COMMUNIST ATTACK BY CLEA

OUT OPPOSITION FORCES ALONG THE GREAT WALL.

THE COMMUNISTS IN CHUNGKING ALSO ASSERTED A "SERIOUS SITUATION" WAS ARISING IN CENTRAL CHINA. THEY SAID 100,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE MASSING IN HONAN AND NORTHERN HUPEH PROVINNE.

THEY ADMITTED THAT THE NATIONALIST FORCES ALREADY HAD CAPTURED A NUMBER OF TOWNS BUT CLAIMED THEY HAD DRIVEN THE NATIONALISTS FROM TSINYANG, 220 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YENAN, THE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, WHICH GUARDS THE APPROACHES TO CHENGHSIEN, WHICH LIES 45 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT THE JUNCTION OF THE GREAT NORTH-SOUTH ARTERY, THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD, AND THE LUNGHAI RAILROAD--MOST IMPORTANT LATERAL ROUTE ACROSS NORTH CHINA.

WHILE NATIONALIST TROOPS DROVE DEEPER INTO MANCHURIA, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA FOR THE ENTRY OF CHUNGKING'S FORCES BY AIR AND SEA STILL WERE IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS IN PEIPING QUOTED ONE NATIONALIST PROVINCIAL LEADER ON HIS RETURN FROM MANCHURIA'S CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN AS SAYING RUSSIA HAD LAID DOWN 20 STIFF DEMANDS.

(THESE DEMANDS, THE OFFICIAL SAID, HAD TO BE MET BEFORE RUSSIA WOULD ALLOW CHUNGKING TO FLY TROOPS IN OR LAND THEM BY SEA, AND THE NATIONALISTS HAD NO CHOICE BUT A STEP-BY-STEP LAND OFFENSIVE TO RECOVER MANCHURIA.

(VICE ADM. DANIEL S. BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET, DENIED IN PEIPING A REPORT THAT THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION WAS WITHDRAWING FROM NORTH CHINA.

(IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES SAID THE MARINES WERE IN NORTH CHINA BECAUSE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS PROMISED LAST AUGUST THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD HELP IN THE SURRENDER AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS THERE. IT WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE OF SUCH A PLEDGE.

(THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED THAT THE AMERICANS IN NORTH CHINA ARE INTERVENING IN THE CIVIL WAR.)

GG&RB217PCSNM BJT

NOV 22 1945

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV. 21-(AP)-SHANGHAI BAR OWNERS MAY NEVER HAVE HEARD OF EXAS GUINAN'S FAMED "HELLO, SUCKER", BUT THEY USE THE SAME LINE WITH EVEN GREATER SUCCESS--EXCEPT THAT THE SUCKERS DON'T LIKE IT HERE.

AMERICANS ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY SAY THEY HAVE BEEN ROBBED FROM HONOLULU TO SYDNEY TO MANILA AND FROM BOMBAY TO CHUNGKING, BUT NEVER QUITE SO THOROUGHLY AS IN SHANGHAI.

THEY ASSERT THE MODERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN SQUEEZE, THE FINESSE OF THE INDIAN GOUGE AND THE LAUGHING ACCEPTANCE OF THE HAWAIIAN GYP ARE MISSING HERE---BUT THEY CAN'T SAY THEY AREN'T WARNED.

RESTAURANTS FEATURE PLACARDS WHICH PRACTICALLY ANNOUNCE THAT THE PLACE IS A GYP JOINT. OTHERS SIMPLY WARN YOU TO LOOK AT THE PRICE LIST BEFORE ORDERING.

SEVERICEMEN CLAIM PRICES AUTOMATICALLY RISE FROM 100 TO 200 PER CENT TO UNIFORMED MEN. A CIVILIAN CAN GET HIMSELF PULLED ACROSS TOWN FOR 200 CHINESE DOLLARS BUT A YANK SERVICEMAN OFFERING LESS THAN 600 IS SUBJECTED TO SCREAMED EPITHETS.

THE CRY EVERYWHERE IS "GOLD", THE CHINESE NAME FOR U.S. DOLLARS. ANY OLD PIECE OF SILK COSTS 20 U.S. DOLLARS AND JADE THAT ,'T STAND BRIGHT LIGHT 15.

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THE ANSWER, OF COURSE, IS THAT THE YANKS DON'T HAVE TO BUY, BUT MOST OF THEM WANT TO BRING SOMETHING HOME.

IT ALL BOILS DOWN TO THE OLD LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. SHANGHAI IS DOING WHAT EVERY OTHER CITY HAS DONE--CHARGING WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR, RIGHT UP TO THE HILT.

EW802PCS

HONOLULU, NOV.21-(AP)-AMERICAN TREATMENT OF FILIPINOS IN GETTING THE PHILIPPINES REHABILITATED BEFORE INDEPENDENCE IS GRANTED NEXT JULY 4 "WILL BE THE TEST OF OUR PLACE AS A WORLD POWER," PAUL V. MCNUTT, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE ISLANDS, SAID HERE TODAY.

HE ARRIVED THIS MORNING BY PLANE WITH A GROUP OF ADVISERS AND WILL RESUME THE TRIP TO MANILA TONIGHT.

MCNUTT SAID HIS DUTIES WILL END NEXT JULY 4 BUT BY THAT TIME HE HOPED TO HAVE THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN FULL OPERATION. HE ESTIMATED WAR DAMAGE IN THE ISLANDS WOULD RUN BETWEEN $800,000,000 AND $1,000,000,000.

THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBABLY WILL BE RESTORED IN ABOUT THREE YEARS, MCNUTT ESTIMATED, ADDING "WE DON'T KNOW YET HOW BADLY THE COCOANUT OIL BUSINESS IS DAMAGED BUT THE UNITED STATES CAN USE ALL THE ISLANDS CAN PRODUCE."

MCNUTT SAID THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM WOULD BE DIRECTED BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF BUSINESS AND BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, WITH HIS OWN OFFICE COORDINATING AND ADVISING.

JQ955PCS

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HONG KONG, NOV. 21--(AP)---A CLASH BETWEEN A BRITISH PATROL BOAT AND A CHINESE FERRYBOAT WHICH HAD BEEN COMMANDEERED BY PIRATES RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF A FRENCH PASSENGER 12 MILES WEST OF HERE YESTERDAY. SEVEN PERSONS WERE WOUNDED.

THE PIRATES USED AN OLD TECHNIQUE IN TRAVELLING AS PASSENGERS BEFORE TAKING OVER THE FERRYBOAT, WHICH WAS CARRYING 100 PASSENGERS. THE STRANGE ACTIONS OF THE FERRY ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE PATROL AND AS THE PATROL BOAT NEARED, THE PIRATES OPENED FIRE. THE PATROL FIRED BACK, AND EVENTUALLY CAPTURED FOUR OF THE PIRATES. THE OTHERS ESCAPED, WITH LOOT, IN A JUNK.

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A108

CALCUTTA, NOV. 21-(AP)-TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED AND THREE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED TONIGHT WHEN POLICE FIRED INTO A PROCESSION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE RESUMPTION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY TRIALS IN NEW DELHI.

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS SQUATTED ON THE STREET AND REFUSED TO DISPERSE.

SN11PES

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A98FX (175)

TOKYO, NOV.21-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CHARLES A.WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FROM CORREGIDOR TO AUSTRALIA AND BACK AGAIN, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HE WAS "COMPLETELY BAFFLED" BY WHAT HE CALLED UNJUST CRITICISM IN AMERICA OF MACARTHUR'S OCCUPATION POLICY.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE ALTERNATIVE (TO MAKING FULL USE OF THE JAPANESE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT IN CARRYING OUT ALLIED WISHES), HE SAID, "AND THAT WAS TO COME IN SHOOTING."

LANDING IN JAPAN "WITH AN AIRBORNE DIVISION AND A SMILE," HE ADDED, "WE ENTERED INTO A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS SITUATION AND GOT AWAY WITH IT...WE CARRIED IT TO A BRILLIANT CONCLUSION. AND YET WE HAVE A CURIOUS, OBSCURE, MENACING UNDERTONE, INSPIRED BY SOMETHING TO RAISE A QUESTION ABOUT OUR WORK."

HE SAID, WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE CRITICISM BY AN "OBSCURE SOURCE," THAT "I HAVE AN ACCURATE RECOLLECTION OF WHAT NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES MENTIONED IT FIRST."

REPLYING LATER TO QUESTIONS BY THE NEWSMEN, HE SAID THAT HE HAD NOTED JAPANESE REPORTS THAT RUSSIANS WERE OCCUPYING THE KURILES, BUT HE DID NOT KNOW THE EXTENT OF SUCH A MOVE. THERE WAS NOTHING QUESTIONABLE IN SUCH AN OCCUPATION, HE ADDED; RUSSIA WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE THE KURILES AS HER ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

HW643APS

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL RECENTLY ANNOUNCED IMPERIAL BENEFACTIONS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY THE NEW ALLIED ORDER FREEZING IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ASSETS. IT LISTED, AMONG OTHERS, HIROHITO'S GRANT OF 10,000,000 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER TO JAPAN'S HOMELESS.

BRIG.GEN.ELLIOT R.THORPE SUMMONED JAPANESE OFFICIALS, INCLUDING TOKYO'S DIRECTOR OF POLICE, TO HEAR A STERN REPRIMAND FOR CONFISCATING FOOD FROM THE PEOPLE ON THE "FALSE" PRETEXT THAT OCCUPATION FORCES REQUIRED IT. THORPE DECLARED THAT SUCH CONFISCATIONS "SERVE ONLY TO LINE THE POCKETS OF THE GUILTY OFFICIALS."

DM&HW612APS

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KTOKYO,NOV.21-(AP)-WIDESPREAD TESTS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST LAND AS WELL AS SEA DEFENSES SHOULD BE MADE, MAJ.GEN.CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SAID TODAY.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE UNDERSTOOD A TEST WAS CONTEMPLATED AGAINST SHIPS, AND SAID THE ARMY IS ANXIOUS TO SEE TESTS AGAINST LAND DEFENSES. "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT UNEXPLORED FIELDS WILL BE EXPLORED," HE ADDED.

HW728APS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

MANILA, THURSDAY, NOV.22-(AP)-LT.GEN.AKIRA MUTO, CHIEF OF STAFF TO LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA WHO IS ON TRIAL AS AN ACCUSED WAR CRIMINAL, THREW IN A FEW GOOD WORDS FOR HIS OLD BOSS TODAY, BUT THE PRAISE QUICKLY WAS STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD.

MAJ.GEN.RUSSELL B.REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.MILITARY COMMISSION HARING CHARGES THAT YAMASHITA CONDONED WHOLESALE HORRORS BY HIS TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, INTERRUPTED MUTO TO CAUTION THAT HE WAS NOT A CHARACTER WITNESS AND THAT HIS REMARKS WERE OUT OF LINE.

MUTO TRIED A FINAL PLUG FOR HIS FORMER COMMANDER.

"I WAS ABSOLUTELY ASTOUNDED WHEN I LEARNED ABOUT HIM BEING INDICTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL," HE SAID. THE REMARK WAS ORDERED STRICKEN.

QUESTIONED BY YAMASHITA'S CHIEF COUNSEL, COL.HARRY CLARKE, MUTO REITERATED FORMER TESTIMONY THAT ALL OF YAMASHITA'S OPERATIONAL ORDERS CAME DIRECT FROM TOKYO. CLARKE WAS TRYING TO SHOW THAT YAMASHITA WAS NOT IN FULL COMMAND.

YESTERDAY, MUTO TESTIFIED THAT OF 300,000, ETC., 2ND GRAF

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NITE LEAD.

EW934PCS

WITH YAMASHITA

MANILA, THURSDAY, NOV.22-(AP)-LT.GEN.AKIRO MUTO, A DEFENSE WITNESS AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF HIS FORMER BOSS, LT.GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WAS ASKED IN CROSS-EXAMINATION, "DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?"

"NO," HE SAID.

THE ROAR OF THE SPECTATORS BROUGHT A VIGOROUS RAP OF THE GAVEL FOR ORDER.

JQ1022PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD WINDSOR (100)

(DT) WINDSOR, ONT., NOV.21-(AP)-HOPES FOR AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF A STRIKE OF 10,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA DWINDLED TODAY FOLLOWING A BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO).

"I AM CONVINCED THAT THE COMPANY DOESN'T WANT TO SETTLE THIS DISPUTE ON A FAIR, HONORABLE AND EQUITABLE BASIS," DECLARED GEORGE F.ADDES, UAW SECRETARY-TREASURER, AS HE LEFT THE MEETING.

COMPANY OFFICIALS WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STRIKE, WHICH BEGAN SEPT. 12 AND HAS AFFECTED 10,000 OTHER CIO UNIONISTS IN THE WINDSOR AREA.

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THE UNION, IN A TWO-PAGE STATEMENT, ASSERTED THE COMPANY WAS "PREPARED TO DISCUSS SIX MINOR POINTS OF THE 22 IN DISPUTE." IT ASSERTED NO FURTHER DATE WAS SET FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

HD1130PES NM

FULL EMPLOYMENT

BY CLAIR JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, NOV. 21-(AP)-SPONSORS OF THE SO-CALLED "FULL EMPLOYMENT" BILL HAILED WITH DELIGHT TODAY THE APPROVAL BY A HOUSE EXPENDITURES SUBCOMMITTEE OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR THEIR MEASURE.

THEY TOOK THIS OPTIMISTIC VIEW DESPITE INDICATIONS THAT THE SUBSTITUTE IS NOT AT ALL WHAT THEY WANT------PROBABLY NOT EVEN A "FULL EMPLOYMENT" BILL.

THEIR REASONING WAS SUMMED UP BY REP. PATMAN (D-TEX), AUTHOR OF THE ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATION-BACKED MEASURE WHICH HAS BEEN STALLED FOR TWO MONTHS IN THE EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE DESPITE PLEAS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR ACTION.

TOLD THAT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MANASCO (D-ALA) HAD DESCRIBED THE APPROVED VERSION AS "A COMPROMISE OF COMPROMISES X X CONTAINING NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE," PATMAN TOLD A REPORTER:

"WE ARE NOT CONCERNED TOO MUCH WITH JUST WHAT KIND OF LEGISLATION THE C IIIIIIIII

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LATION THE COMMITTEERR

LATION THE COMMITTEE DRAFTS, JUST SO IT DOESN'T KEEP THE MEASURE BOTTLED UP ANY LONGER.

"WE HAVE 116 CO-SPONSORS IN THE HOUSE OF MY BILL AND ALL WE NEED TO DO IS GET SOMETHING TO THE FLOOR SO WE HAVE A TARGET TO SHOOT AT.

"THEN WE CAN AMEND AND REWRITE IT INTO GOOD, WORKABLE LEGISLATION."

BEFORE THE SUBSTITUTE CAN REACH THE FLOOR, HOWEVER, IT STILL HAS TO WIN APPROVAL BY THE FULL EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE. THAT GROUP WILL TAKE IT UP NEXT TUESDAY.

MEANTIME, SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS DECLINED TO REVEAL ITS CONTENTS.

MANASCO TOLD NEWSMEN, HOWEVER, THAT HE BELIEVED THE VERSION WOULD BE "AGREEABLE" TO THE FULL GROUP.

ASKED IF IT COULD STILL BE DESCRIBED AS A "FULL EMPLOYMENT" MEASURE, HE REPLIED:

"YOU WILL HAVE TO JUDGE FROM OUR PAST COMMENTS ABOUT THAT."

ON MONDAY MANASCO TOLD NEWSMEN THE FINAL VERSION PROBABLY WOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ASSURANCE OF A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF JOBS AFOR ALL.

THE PATMAN MEASURE WOULD ENUNCIATE A GOVERNMENT POLICY OF SUPPLEMENTING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITH A PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM, IF NECESSARY, TO ASSURE JOBS FOR ALL ABLE-BODIED AMERICANS WHO WANT THEM. A VERSION PASSED BY THE SENATE EARLY IN OCTOBER MODIFIED THIS WORDAGE TO SPECIFY THAT ANY SUCH ACTION MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL "NEEDS, OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY."

SENATE LEADER BARKLEY (D-KY) HAS TERMED THE LATTER LANGUAGE "WATERED DOWN" VERSION OF WHAT MR. TRUMAN WANTS.

QS334 AES

ATOMIC-FOREIGN

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, NOV. 21-(AP)-LEFT-OVER ATOMIC BOMBS CAN BE CONVERTED FROM WAR TO PEACE.

AND SOME OF THOSE THAT AMERICA'S ATOMIC ENERGY FACTORIES STILL ARE TURNING OUT TODAY MAY BE USED TO DRIVE VAST NEW POWER PLANTS

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OF THE FUTURE---A FUTURE OF PERMANENT PEACE.
THAT IS THE OPINION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHO QUALIFIES THE CONVERSION POSSIBILITIES, HOWEVER, BY SAYING THAT FIRST THE WORLD MUST ARRIVE AT A STAGE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY THAT WILL ASSURE IT AGAINST DESTRUCTION.
THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM IS ONE OF CONFIDENCE AMONG NATIONS, MR. TRUMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, AND THAT TAKES TIME. RIGHT NOW NATIONS EVERYWHERE, HE ADDED, ARE PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO DOMESTIC TROUBLES AND LESS THAN THEY WILL LATER ON TO FOREIGN PROBLEMS.
HOWEVER, FOREIGN ISSUES ARE PILING UP ON THE CALENDARS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND WHITE HOUSE. HERE ARE SOME OF THE TOP LISTINGS:
1. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, WITH A REVOLT ON ITS HANDS IN RUSSIAN OCCUPIED AZERBAIJAN, WANTS THE UNITED STATES TO USE ITS INFLUENCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION TO HAVE IRANIAN TROOPS ADMITTED TO THEAREA TO PUT DOWN THE REBELS. THE UNITED STATES, ALONG WITH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, SIGNED A DECLARATION IN 1943 GUARANTEEING IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE, AND THERE WERE STRONG SIGNS HERE THAT SOME SORT OF COMMUNICATION TO BRITAIN AND RUSSIA MIGHT BE DISPATCHED SOON.
2. AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED BELIEF PRIVATELY THAT RUSSIA WOULD LIKE TO SEE CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT IN BOTH IRAN AND TURKEY IN ORDER TO GET REGIMES WITH AT LEAST A COMMUNIST FLAVOR IN WHICH THE KREMLIN COULD FEEL GREATER SECURITY.
3. BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE STILL FUSSING AROUND WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMISSION. AN AGREEMENT TO FORM THIS INQUIRY GROUP WAS ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK ALONG WITH A STATEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE SET UP IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE THE PROBLEM OF MAKING A DECISION ON JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE IS URGENT. MR. TRUMAN SAID HE HAD BEEN CONSIDERING SEVERAL PEOPLE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMISSION BUT THAT HE COULDN'T NAME ANYONE YET BECAUSE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE TO AGREE ON HOW LARGE A COMMISSION IT SHOULD BE.

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A10WX

4. A REPORT BY BRYON PRICE ON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY PROBABLY WILL BE ISSUED SOON. PRICE VISITED GERMANY AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT AND STUDIED RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE. HE ALREADY HAS SPOKEN OUT SHARPLY AGAINST THE FAILURE---WHICH HE BLAMES ON THE FRENCH---TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL AGENCIES FOR DEALING WITH GERMAN FOOD AND SIMILAR PROBLEMS. MR. TRUMAN SAID THERE WAS NO REASON WHY THE REPORT COULDN'T BE RELEASED BUT THAT IT WAS NOT READY YET. THIS LED TO SPECULATION THAT PERHAPS IT WAS TO BE MODIFIED SOMEWHAT FOR PUBLICATION.
5. CREATION OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS BEGAN TO SHAPE UP AS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ISSUES FOR THE ORIGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT LONDON IN JANUARY. MR. TRUMAN SAID HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE ASSEMBLY RATHER THAN BY THE SMALLER SECURITY COUNCIL BECAUSE EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD OUGHT TO HAVE A HAND IN IT.
THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD NOT YET HEARD FROM FRANCE, CHINA, AND RUSSIA ON THE PROPOSAL PUT FORWARD BY PRIME MINISTERS ATTLEE, MACKENZIE KING AND HIMSELF TO HAVE THE UNITED NATIONS UNDERTAKE TO SET UP ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS.

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REPLYING TO QUESTIONS, HE SAID THAT ATOMIC BOMBS STILL ARE BEING MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES. HE DIDNOT DEFINITE THESE PURPOSES, BUT HE ADDED THAT THE BOMBS COULD BE USED FOR PEACETIME PURPOSES JUST AS WELL BECAUSE THE WHOLE OBJECTVE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-CANADIAN PROGRAM IS TO CONVERT ALL ATOMIC ENERGY TO PEACEFUL USES.
THE PRESIDENT DECLARED WE ARE NOW ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE GREATEST AGE IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND AND THAT WE MUST GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY AT HAND BECAUSE DOWN THE OTHER ROAD LIES COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.
HE SAID, AND HE GESTURED FOR EMPHASIS, THAT WE WILL HAVE PERMANENT PEACE.

QS311AES

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LOS ANGELES, NOV.21-(AP)-WASHINGTON, THE NATION'S CAPITAL, COULD BE DESTROYED BY A TIDAL WAVE CAUSED BY THE DETONATION OF AN ATOMIC BOMB IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, SAYS DR. LESLIE W.BALL, LOS ANGELES PHYSICIST WHO WORKED ON THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT IN HANFORD, WASH.
ADDRESSING THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TODAY, DR.BALL SAID THAT WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS ENOUGH ATOMIC BOMBS FOR THE WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF CITIES THROUGHOUT THE FACE OF THE EARTH, ATOMIC WARFARE, NEVERTHELESS, HAS GREATLY WEAKENED THIS COUNTRY AS A WORLD POWER.
"EVEN A RELATIVELY SMALL NATION, SUCH AS PORTUGAL, COULD DEVASTATE THIS AREA BEFORE WE HAD TIME TO MUSTER MORE POWERFUL FORCES. WEALTH OR THE LACK OF IT NO LONGER IS A FACTOR IN MANUFACTURING BOMBS, FOR WHILE WE MAY HAVE TO USE DOLLARS, OTHER NATIONS CAN USE SLAVE LABOR."
DR.BALL SAID THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLUTONIAM AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR URANIUM MEANS THAT THOUSANDS OF BOMBS CAN BE MADE NOW IN THE TIME THAT IT TOOK TO MAKE ONE OR TWO BEFORE.

JQ1053PCS

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FRENCH
BY GRAHAM HOVEY
WASHINGTON,NOV.21-(AP)-FRENCH EFFORTS TO GAIN AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR IMMEDIATE PARTITION OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND FROM GERMANY APPEAR TO HAVE GOT NOWHERE.
MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE, ARRIVED HERE NOV.13 TO PRESENT THE CASE FOR:
1. INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE COAL-RICH RUHR.
2. CREATION OF A SEPARATE, INDEPENDENT STATE IN THE RHINELAND, WHENCE GERMANY MOUNTED TWO INVASIONS OF FRANCE IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
TONIGHT, THE TALL, YOUTHFUL DIPLOMAT WAS PACKING HIS BAGS. HIS PORTFOLIO DID NOT CONTAIN THE HOPED-FOR PROMISE OF U.S. BACKING.
AMERICAN OFFICIALS TOLD COUVE DE MURVILLE BLUNTLY THAT THE ISSUE THEY WERE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT AT PRESENT WAS IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.
THEY MADE IT PLAIN THIS GOVERNMENT RESENTED TACTICS USED BY THE FRENCH TO PREVENT CREATION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION PRIOR TO SETTLEMENT OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND ISSUES.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE IMPLIED THAT THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN WAS USING

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HIS VETO POWER TO BLOCK SETTLEMENT OF ALL OTHER ISSUES UNTIL GERMANY'S WESTERN BORDER FINALLY HAD BEEN DETERMINED.

THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS INDICATED THEY FELT THIS WAS PREVENTING CARRYING OUT THE POTSDAM TERMS FOR ADMINISTERING GERMANY.

IN ANSWER, COUVE DE MURVILLE AND HIS COLLEAGUES MADE THESE POINTS:

1. FRANCE WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT POTSDAM AND HENCE DOES NOT FEEL BOUND BY DECISIONS OF THAT CONFERENCE.

2. THE FRENCH BELIEVE IT A MISTAKE TO SET UP CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING THE AREA TO BE ADMINISTERED.

3. THE BIG THREE AT POTSDAM ESTABLISHED GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIER, IN LINE WITH RUSSIAN AND POLISH WISHES, BUT REACHED NO DECISION ON THE WESTERN BORDER--A MATTER VITAL TO FRANCE.

4. FRANCE BELIEVES NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT OR IMMEDIATE TO ITSELF AND ITS ALLIES THAN DECISIVELY STRIPPING GERMANY OF ITS CAPACITY TO PREPARE ANOTHER WAR.

THE CONVERSATIONS ENDED WITH THE U.S.HAVING TAKEN NO STAND FOR OR AGAINST EVENTUAL REMOVAL OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND FROM GERMANY.

OPPOSING POINTS OF VIEW CAME OUT IN SEPARATE NEWS CONFERENCES.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE WOULD CONFER SHORTLY WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES C.DUNN ON POSSIBLE PLANS FOR MACHINERY TO DEAL WITH THE RUHR AND RHINELAND ISSUES. HE THOUGHT A CONFERENCE OF SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS ON IT MIGHT BE A POSSIBILITY.

LH1012PES

A137WX

WASHINGTON,NOV.21-(AP)-A VICTORY LOAN STATEMENT BY GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, NAMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN YESTERDAY TO BE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF:

"THE GREAT MILITARY VICTORIES OF 1945 MUST BE CONSOLIDATED IN TERMS MEETING MINIMUM OBLIGATIONS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. SUPPORT OF THE VICTORY LOAN DRIVE IS AS IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE PEACE AS WERE FORMER DRIVES TO THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. AMERICANS ALWAYS MEET SUCH A CHALLENGE SUCCESSFULLY."

FR1139AES

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(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV.21-(AP)-INDIVIDUAL SALES IN THE VICTORY LOAN DRIVE REACHED $2,620,000,000 TOWARD A $4,000,000,000 OBJECTIVE TODAY. OF THE TOTAL SOLD $689,000,000 IS IN E-BONDS.

THE WAR FINANCE DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT NORTH DAKOTA IS FIRST IN THE NATION TO TOP ITS E-BOND QUOTA.

THE GOAL FOR THE NATION IN INDIVIDUAL SALES IS $4,000,000,000, INCLUDING $2,000,000,000 IN E-BONDS. THE OVER-ALL GOAL FOR THE LOAN DRIVE AS A WHOLE IS $11,000,000,000. IT ENDS DEC.8.

NORTH DAKOTA RECORDED $10,026,000 IN E-BOND PURCHASES TO ACHIEVE 100.26 PER CENT OF ITS MARK. THE FIGURES ARE FOR THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS TODAY.

THE STATE TOOK AWAY AN HONOR WON IN THE LAST FIVE WAR LOANS BY MONTANA WHICH TONIGHT WAS IN SECOND PLACE, WITH 81.11 PER CENT OF ITS $9.000.000 E-BOND QUOTA SOLD.

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(190)

LOS ANGELES, NOV 21-(AP)-MAJ. CHARLES BOXER, HANDSOME, GREYING BRITISH ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER HELD PRISONER IN CHINA FOR THREE YEARS BY THE JAPANESE, TODAY HEADED FOR NEW YORK AND MARRIAGE "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" WITH EMILY HAHN, THE AMERICAN AUTHOR WHOSE AUTOBIOGRAPHY NAMED HIM AS THE FATHER OF HER DAUGHTER CAROLA, 4.

BOXER, ARRIVING YESTERDAY ABOARD THE SHIRRABANK FROM HONGKONG, READILY DISCUSSED THE ROMANCE WHICH MISS HAHN RECOUNTED AT LENGTH IN HER BOOK, "CHINA TO ME," PUBLISHED AFTER HER RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA WITH OTHER REPATRIATES IN 1943. ASKED IF THEY PLANNED AN EARLY WEDDING HE SAID:

"THAT IS CERTAINLY MY INTENTION."

BOXER LAST SAW MISS HAHN AND CAROLA IN THE HONGKONG PRISON CAMP OFFICE JUST BEFORE SHE AND THE BABY LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES, HE RELATED.

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MISS HAHN'S BOOK SAID SHE WAS MARRIED TO A CHINESE, SINMAY, AND THAT BOXER LIKEWISE WAS MARRIED AT THE TIME THEIR ROMANCE BLOSSOMED IN HONGKONG. HER CHINESE MARRIAGE WAS NOT BY CIVIL CEREMONY, BUT MERELY BY AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BEFORE AN ATTORNEY, SHE SAID.

BOXER STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HIS WIFE, URSULA, HAS DIVORCED HIM, "BUT I WAS ADVISED SOME TIME AGO IN A LETTER FROM EMILY THAT URSULA HAD STARTED PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND."

BOXER, 41, SAID HE READ MISS HAHN'S BOOK UPON HIS LIBERATION LAST AUGUST, AND CONSIDERED IT "EXCELLENT, IN SPOTS." HE REITERATED A PREVIOUS STATEMENT, IN HONGKONG, THAT HE THOUGHT IT "RATHER EMBARRASSINGLY DETAILED."

EV528APS

UNDATED ASIATIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX) CHINESE NATIONALISTS REPORTEDLY GAINED 25 MILES TODAY IN THEIR PUSH INTO RICH MANCHURIA AGAINST LIGHT CHINESE COMMUNIST OPPOSITION, WHILE THE REDS FORECAST EARLY FLAREUPS IN CENTRAL CHINA AND A COMPARATIVE LULL SETTLED OVER BLEEDING JAVA.

CHUNGKING COMMUNISTS REPORTED 100,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE MASSING ALONG A 110-MILE FRONT AGAINST TWO RED ARMIES IN HONAN AND HUPEH PROVINCES OF CENTRAL CHINA AND PREDICTED "LARGE-SCALE" BATTLING SOON.

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THE NATIONALIST ARMY NEWSPAPER HO PING PAO REPORTED A 25-MILE GAIN TO THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD TOWN OF HINGCHENG, 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE SHANHAIKWAN GATEWAY TO MANCHURIA.

A CHINESE CABINET SPOKESMAN SAID NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA SEEKING SOVIET COOPERATION IN MOVING NATIONALIST FORCES INTO MANCHURIA WERE CONTINUING--INDICATING THAT RUSSIA THUS FAR HAS MADE NO MOVE TO HELP, ALTHOUGH RECOGNIZING CHINA'S FULL SOVEREIGNTY THERE.

IN MANILA, JAPANESE LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA LISTENED APPROVINGLY AS HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.AKIRO MUTO, CAME TO HIS DEFENSE IN HIS WAR-CRIMES TRIAL, DENYING YAMASHITA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATROCITIES. MUTO REMARKED IN PASSING THAT HAD THE AMERICAN INVASION OF LUZON COME A MONTH EARLIER THAN IT DID, IT WOULD HAVE WON THE WHOLE ISLAND "WITH ONE BLOW."

IN THE WAKE OF RECENT "SERIOUS OUTBREAKS" IN BATAVIA, THE ALLIED NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES COMMAND TODAY ORDERED GUN-WAVING NATIVE TROOPS UNDER DUTCH COMMAND TO WITHDRAW FROM THE JAVA CAPITAL.

COMPARATIVE QUIET WAS REPORTED IN SOERABAJA, WHERE INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS AND ALLIES HAVE BEEN BATTLING.

HW655APS

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30.24-31819

Goering Key Figure In 1934 Blood Purge Military Court Told

PRISONER LINKED TO HITLER'S GRAB FOR REICH POWER

Gallagher

American Lawyers Present Convincing Evidence at War Crimes Trial.

SHOW DOCUMENTS

NIGHT

Minutes of Early Meeting of Nazi Officials Presented in Court.

NUERNBERG, Nov. 22. — (AP)— Nazi Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick slipped a legal dagger today into fat Herman Goering, identifying the former Reichsmarshal as the engineer of Adolf Hitler's blood purge of 1934.

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NIGHT

The accusation, made in an affidavit, was of two surprises American prosecutors introduced at today's session of the International War Crimes tribunal trying Frick, Goering and 18 other top Nazis.

The second was introduction of the secret minutes of Hitler's first cabinet meetings, at which Hitler, Frick, Goering, former German ambassadors Franz von Papan and Konstantin von Neurath and Walther Funk, economic, minister, plotted to seize power.

The American prosecutors presented a huge mass of documentary evidence in their attempt to prove the first phase of the historic indictment against the Nazi hierarchy —that it had a "common plan or conspiracy" for snatching illegal control of Germany as a first step in world conquest.

Surprise swept the faces of the defendants as Maj. Frank B. Wallis of Boston produced Frick's affidavit, given only a day before the trial opened last Tuesday.

Frick identified Goering as the prime mover in the blood purge of 1934.

While Goering glared at Frick, Wallis read from the affidavit, quoting Frick as saying that Hitler, persuaded by Heinrich Himmler that a putsch was being planned by Capt. Ernst Roehm, gave Goering the order to carry out the mass killings.

"Many people were killed, I don't know how many, who actually did not have anything to do with the putsch — people who just weren't liked very well," said Frick's statement.

Among these Frick named former Reichs-Chancellor Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and his wife, and former Nazi party leader Kregor Strasser, who had differed with Hitler.

Frick's statement said "something like a hundred, even more, were killed who were accused of high treason. All of this was done without resort to legal proceedings. They were just killed on the spot."

The long months of legal work by the American staff bore bitter fruit for the Nazi defendants as time and time again their words came back to plague them. Wallis wove such a skillful legal net with his documents that even the court had trouble keeping up under the deluge of evidence.

Twice German attorneys broke in to stress they must have time to read the hundreds of documents before accepting them as evidence. Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, the court chairman, assured them they would have time.

At the time of the cabinet meetings in 1933 Von Papen was deputy Reichs-Chancelor, Von Neurath was foreign minister, Frick was minister of the interior, and Goering air minister.

Hitler was chancellor, but because the Nazis had less than one third of the members of the Reichstag they were planning to pass an enabling law which put all power into the hands of the cabinet.

Such a law would require a two-thirds vote.

The minutes disclosed that the first suggestion that the Nazi try to obtain such a law came from Von Papen, who said "the German nation needs a rest."

Feared General Strike

Hitler was quoted as saying he would like to suppress the Communist party, because he never could pass the law while the party was in the Reichstag, but that he feared a general strike would result.

Minutes from another cabinet meeting in March, 1933, quoted Goering as saying that the bill could be passed in the Reichstag by refusing admission to a few social democrats.

Frick then pointed the way to elimination of communists from German life by sending them to concentration camps. He was quoted as saying "eventually it might well be necessary to commit to work camps those persons who remain faithful to communism."

It was shortly after this meeting that the enabling law was passed and Hitler became dictator in fact.

The defendants listened carefully.

Goering scribbled furiously for a good part of the day, shaking his head slowly in negation when the prosecution erroneously identified Rudolf Hess as Hitler's successor. When this later was corrected Goering smiled with satisfaction.

Jew baiter Julius Streicher grinned sardonically as he and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg were named among the most vigorous practitioners of the Nazi creed of a "master race."

The tribunal announced acceptance of an examiners' report deeming Streicher sane.

The court also ruled against a motion which asked postponement of the trial in absentia of Martin Bormann, deputy fuehrer who is listed officially as missing.

Streicher Ruled Sane, Must Be Tried

Nuernberg, Nov. 22 (AP)—A mounting pile of documents, ranging from intimate diaries of leading Nazis to carefully worded secret plans of the German high command, was placed before the international tribunal today as the Allied prosecution moved to convict twenty of Hitler's highest aides as war criminals.

As the third day's session opened the four-power court ruled that Julius Streicher, Jew-baiter, was sane and must stand trial and denied a defense motion that asked postponement of the trial of Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy, who is being tried *in absentia*.

The tribunal accepted a medical board report finding Streicher sane and Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, ruled that his trial will proceed.

In High Spirits

For the first time since the trial opened two days ago, the accused German leaders appeared in high spirits. Smiling all the time, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering chatted animatedly with defense counsel. Rudolf Hess, who has had only a vacant stare for most of the court proceedings, laughed for the first time as he talked with former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Even the stern high-command generals, Wilhelm Keitel and Alfred Jodl, were smiling.

Several hundred German documents selected from the file of more than 2,500 amassed by United States investigators will outline in the Germans' own words the scheming and aggression by which Hitler and his henchmen led the world into World War II, declared Col. Robert Storey, of Dallas, Texas, an assistant United States prosecutor.

Rosenberg's Diary

The vital documents, many of them seized by special army intelligence teams, range from Nazi Philosopher Alfred Rosenberg's diary and letters discovered behind the false wall in an eastern Bavarian castle to top-secret *Luftwaffe* records secreted in Hitler's proposed Alpine redoubt.

Others came from salt mines and buried caches, Storey told the court. He credited Major William S. Coogan with most of the responsibility for screening and analyzing the tons of such material for evidence against the Germans on trial.

Nazi Motion Pictures

The prisoners were in the box well before court convened promptly at 10 A.M., and they gazed with interest at the large white screen at the end of the courtroom, upon which the prosecution intended to project motion pictures of Nazidom in its heyday — more evidence against the German leaders. The films will be familiar to the Germans; they are a Nazi product.

As Storey finished his presentation, Lord Justice Lawrence conferred with his colleagues on the bench, and announced that the tribunal accepted the American method of presenting evidence.

Chain Of Command

Assistant Prosecutor Ralph C. Albrecht, of New York, offered a chart of the construction of the Nazi party, and the defendants, with the exception of Goering, leaned forward and watched the blackboard with great interest.

Albrecht was attempting to establish the chain of the Nazi party command and prove that the leaders could be only National Socialists. The chart showed how each defendant fitted into the system and the part each played. He noted that Goering and Hess were Hitler's chosen successors—and Hess leaned forward and looked inquiringly at Goering, seated beside him.

Assistant Prosecutors Albrecht and Major Frank Wallis, of Boston, Mass., were chosen to introduce the briefs that summarized the mass of evidence that was to follow.

In these documents the prosecution is attempting to show that the Nazi leaders convict themselves. Little of the tons of documentary evidence has come from friendly sources.

Their Own Words

On the contrary, much of it consists of the words of the defendants themselves, neatly recorded with the German passion for thoroughness.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, reminded the court yesterday that the fate of thousands of more Nazis in Allied hands depended on the outcome of the trial—prisoners such as the SS men, the Gestapo, the German general staff, the Nazi Cabinet and others in Nazi-dominated organizations.

There was some indication that Hitler's henchmen themselves were beginning to understand the true significance of the world's abhorrence of Nazism and its works. This appeared evident in the declaration of the attorney for Hans Fritzsche that the one-time deputy to Propaganda Minister Paul Josef Goebbels was "ready to acknowledge moral guilt for having placed his energies at the disposal of the Nazi regime."

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"Carrying Out Orders"

His counsel said Fritzsche reached this conclusion after learning "all about the concentration camps and the other evidence produced." But Fritzsche did not consider himself criminally guilty, because he was "carrying out orders," his counsel said.

Whether any of the other defendants felt the same way was not known, but it was noted that a number of them replied, "Not guilty in the sense of the indictment," when they made their pleas.

Fritzsche was one of those who used those words.

The way was still open, apparently, for hearing on the German attorney's motion that the court was not authorized to try the defendants—possibly after completion of the prosecution's case. The court told the defense that remaining arguments for the motion might be heard at a later date. The motion was denied by the court as the second day's proceedings opened yesterday.

Affidavit From Frick

Before the morning session was adjourned at 12.27 P.M., the rise to power of the Nazi party in the early 1930s was traced by a chart which Prosecutor Albrecht said "has been certified as to accuracy in an affidavit by the defendant Frick." The rest of the defendants gazed without love at the uncomfortable Wilhelm Frick, one-time "protector" of Bohemia.

Albrecht pointed out that under the Nazi structure, party leaders automatically became officers in the SS and the SA.

"The sinister use these men made of this power will be brought out by the prosecution later," he said.

Goering, with lips pursed tightly, furiously scribbled notes as he held with one hand his earphones relaying the translation of the prosecutor's statement.

"Strength Of Character"

Pointing out how the Nazis took over all power, although not representing all the people, Albrecht declared that "only one Cabinet member had the strength of character to remain out of the Nazi party."

"This example was not followed by the defendant Raeder (Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, German fleet commander) nor by the defendant von Neurath (former Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath)," Albrecht continued. "And if the defendant Schacht (Hjalmar Schacht, former Reichsbank president and Economic Minister) was not already a member of the party —it was not followed by him.

"We are moving in a somewhat shadowy land," Albrecht said in tracing the usurpation of legislative powers by the Nazis, "because many of these acts were by decrees that were secret. Many were never published and were kept from the German people."

Jodl's Part

Albrecht noted that all of the defendants except Jodl were named on the chart of Nazis in key governmental positions. He explained that Jodl was chief of staff of all the armies and that his part would be shown later.

Correcting an earlier statement

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that Hess was once the No. 1 designee to succeed Hitler, the prosecutor told that court that actually Goering had always held first place as a successor in case the Führer died. Goering nodded emphatic agreement.

Hess Looks Inquiring

Hess, whom British psychiatrists say has complete amnesia, looked inquiringly at Goering when he heard the statement. Goering ignored him. But a few minutes later the plump marshal glanced at Hess and smiled broadly at mention of Hess's flight to Scotland in 1941.

After the noon recess Wallis went back to 1919, tracing the rise of the Nazi party.

He asked the court to take judicial note of the aims of the party, which were the overthrow of the Versailles Treaty, the acquisition of territory lost by German, the acquisition of areas inhabited by "racial Germans" and the acquisition of other territory for "living space."

He declared the Nazis announced again and again they would achieve these objectives by any means whatsoever, legal or illegal, or by war.

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Hitler Quoted

He quoted Hitler as saying he was ready "to tear anyone to pieces" who dared interfere with the Nazi aims. Wallis charged that the abortive beer cellar *Putsch* of 1923 in Munich was an indication that the Nazis intended to proceed illegally.

Touching upon the Nazi doctrine of the master race, Wallis turned directly to the dock and said:

"The defendants (Alfred) Rosenberg and Streicher were particularly prominent in spreading this doctrine."

The assistant United States prosecutor said the "Fuhrer system," on which Nazism was based, is authoritarianism and totalitarianism.

"Can Do No Wrong"

"It meant that the Fuhrer can do no wrong and all under him owe unconditional obedience to him and sub-leaders apointed by him," Wallis said. Supporting this contention, Wallis quoted the oath of allegiance to Hitler.

He continued that totalitarianism meant that the Nazi party dominated everything public and private within the state and touched on every phase of German life.

Wallis traced the noisy demonstrations in the Reichstag after 1930 which made orderly parliamentary progress impossible. He told how governments of Heinrich Bruening and Franz von Papen fell and how Hitler finally became Chancellor in 1933.

Cabinet-Meeting Minutes

He produced the original minutes of the first Hitler Cabinet meeting and quoted Hitler as saying he could suppress the Communist party, but he feared a strike would result.

Under the impact of disturbances caused after the Reichstag fire, Wallis charged, personal liberties were abolished by decree. He said that at the succeeding Cabinet meeting Frick and others urged passage of an enabling act, so worded that the constitution could be broken.

The defendants showed surprise when the prosecutor produced minutes of meeting after meeting of Hitler's first cabinet which included Papen, Frick, Walther Funk and Goering—all on trial. The minutes told in themselves how the Nazis plotted to take over the government by illegal means in the Reichstag.

Concentration Camps

Wallis said that shortly before the elections of March 21, 1933, Frick announced in the Cabinet that concentration camps would be established. By March 24 when the Reichstag convened after the election, an enabling act was passed while many members were absent because they had been detained illegally.

The act virtually set aside the constitution and gave the Nazis unlimited power.

Ribbentrop Appeals to Peers

NUREMBERG, Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. Fritz Sauter, counsel for Joachim von Ribbentrop, has formally requested the International Military Tribunal to subpoena five members of Britain's House of Lords as witnesses in his trial.

Dr. Sauter said today that von Ribbentrop wanted the Earl of Londonderry, Lord Beaverbrook, the Earl of Derby, Lord Robert Vansittart and Viscount Kemsley to appear. "My client," he said, "wishes to prove he always wanted a treaty of friendship with England. * * * He never participated in any measures looking to war with Britain."

Dr. Sauter said that von Ribbentrop had also asked for the subpoena of a "General Wood" of the United States, whose first name, he said, he did not know.

Will Of Hindenburg Was Forged By Germans, Von Papen Declares

By GEORGE TUCKER

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Nuernberg, Nov. 22 — Franz von Papen has informed the International War Crimes Tribunal that the genuine "last testament" of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg urged Adolf Hitler to help restore the Hohenzollern monarchy in Germany and to avoid combining the offices of head of the state and head of the Government.

"The legislative and executive branches must always remain separate," Hindenburg said, as quoted by Papen. "It is my wish that Germany return to the monarchial form of government after my death."

Combined Offices

Hitler was President Hindenburg's Chancellor in the last nineteen months of the Hindenburg regime, and after Hindenburg's death in 1934 combined the presidency and chancellorship into the office of Reichsführer.

The Nazi Government that year published a document described as Hindenburg's last will and testament. Its authenticity was widely questioned, particularly a section that by implication urged Hitler to combine the offices of head of the Reich and head of the Government.

Papen says he drew up the original document at Hindenburg's request, and in a letter dated October 24, 1945, has told the Nuernberg War Crimes Court that the true Hindenburg will was never published. By American request, Papen reconstructed the will from memory while awaiting trial as a war criminal.

"Thoughts Authentic"

"The wording is not identical," he said, "but the thoughts and desires of the Reich President are authentic."

The original document, which Papen says he prepared in April, 1934, while acting as Hindenburg's Vice Chancellor, was reconstructed in a Nuernberg jail cell on the request of Thomas J. Dodd, of Hartford, Conn., a member of Justice Robert H. Jackson's senior trial panel.

Papers relating to the conspiracy count in the indictment against the major Nazi war criminals include a "testament" declared spurious which the Nazis published under Hindenburg's name.

Reason For Warning

Papen told Dodd and the international tribunal that Hindenburg's warning against consolidation of the two high offices was promoted by the obvious danger that Hitler would attempt to have himself elected Reich president or else promote the acquisition of this post by one of his followers.

"Both possibilities had to be prevented," Papen said. "As an alternative, it seemed best to restore the constitutional monarchy."

Papen said he then broached the matter to Hitler, who semed to be completely in favor of the idea. Hitler frequently had voiced admiration for Prussia's rulers, he said.

"It is a good idea to consider restoration of the monarchy," Papen quoted Hitler as saying. "We can do it as soon as I have restored order to the Reich reasonably well. The monarchy must have a good start."

Papen said he went straight to Hindenburg and suggested that he draw up a statement dealing with the monarchy and the question of its succession, through which he might express his last will to the German people.

Papen said Hindenburg agreed and instructed him to prepare the testament.

"As the result of further discussion, it was deemed necessary that if Hindenburg should bequeath such a 'public testament,' he should in his last will express his views not only on the question of succession but also on general foreign and domestic policies and such problems as were occupying the German people at that time," Papen said.

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Twice Chancellor

Papen, himself twice Chancellor of Germany, said that Hindenburg's son, Oskar, gave him the will and testament at the time of the funeral.

"Several days later, I personally passed it on to Hitler with the urgent request to carry out the last will of this great historical figure of the German nation," Papen wrote. "The testament was never published as far as I know, not even in parts."

Following is what Papen gave as the reconstructed last will and testament:

"To the Chancellor of the Reich, A. Hitler, Berlin.

"My last will:

"In my advanced age, God may soon call me away from this life. Therefore, I wish to proclaim hereby to you and the German people, to whom the services of all my life were dedicated, my conception and my wishes for the future of the people and the state.

People "Torn Apart"

"In one of the gravest hours in the German people's inner political life, I have called you, Mr. Chancellor of the Reich, to be head of the Government of the Reich. The German people are torn apart into many parties and split and shattered by social struggles which were aggravated by unemployment on an unheard-of scale.

"You have built up a movement which represents a big social program and which desires to re-establish the full sovereignty of the German Reich in matters of foreign policy and to clear it from the unjust blame of being the only one guilty for the World War.

"In approval of this program, to be carried out by peaceful means, I have entrusted to you the leadership of the Government.

"It gives me great happiness to see that the lost sense of national unity is growing again, that the German worker considers himself again a valuable and important part of the German people, that class hatred is vanishing and that peasants, business men and scientists today are again marching hand in hand.

Daily Bread Secured

"A large program of work procurement again secures work and the daily bread for the major part of our people.

"All this represents a big step forward. For, if Germany is to reoccupy her once so respected place in the council of European nations, her inner balance must first be reestablished by unity, law and order.

"The more orderly and just the manner in which a state is governed and administered, the greater the respect and confidence it enjoys in the life of nations, the sooner also will it find readiness to be accorded the rights to which a soverign state is inalienably entitled and which it has the duty to demand by peaceful means.

"Although it is true that in extraordinary times the use of extraordinary methods by a Government is indicated and permitted, the experience of a long life, ripened in long and hard discipline, has taught me that it is necessary to return as early as possible to normal conditions under which the powers of the state can be controlled by parliament and independent agencies.

"Advantageous as it may seem for the moment to replace the many parties of the country by one big, single movement, it is nevertheless necessary that the Government, be it even inspired by the best intentions, should not suppress an opposition which constitutes a control that is valuable and indispensable for the Government itself.

Education Of Youth

"I have especially at heart the education of German youth, which had to suffer so much from the scourge of unemployment.

"It is the (standard) bearer of the German future. Its admission to labor service and education is a gratifying progress. But it is also necesary, above all, not to let degenerate the spiritual basis upon which all education rests.

"The rich history of our fatherland was based for more than a thousand years on the strong foundation of the Christian conception. It is the foremost duty of any government to keep this foundation unshaken.

"Measures against both the servants and the institutions of the Christian churches—although they may have appeared necessary for political or moral reasons—must never shake the Christian heritage on which rests Occidental civilization and the historic mission of Germany.

In Favor Of Monarchy

"When God decides to call me from this life, the question of the head of the Reich will have to be settled anew. A faithful servant of my Emperor and King throughout my long life, I have always been a staunch supporter of the monarchial system of government. History teaches us that the Reich and Prussia, as well as other states, owe their rulers immeasurably much. Therefore, it concerns me deeply that, as a result of the last war, the monarchial form of government was replaced by a republican form. Despite these scruples, I have not hesitated to serve the German people under this form of government when called upon to do so.

"Yet, experience showed me that our nation—politically still weaker than other old democracies without strong authoritative and steady leadership becomes too easily a pawn of its parties and its exploiters. Election of a head of state and formation of governments often were the source of great disturbances and shameful strife.

Separate Branches

"It would also violate sound policies of the state to combine the offices of head of the Reich with the head of the Government on one person. The legislative and executive branches must always remain separated.

"Therefore it is my wish that Germany return to the monarchial form of government after my death. The House of Hohenzollern has a legitimate claim which has been fortified by centuries of glorious history and I am convinced that the descendant of that House will do all to secure peace, happiness and prosperity for the German people of the future.

"I say farewell to the German people with a feeling of deep gratitude for the confidence which it had placed in me, as a soldier in the field and as Reich President. My life and thoughts belong to Germany only. I pray that God may give the fatherland, which has been hit hard by the war, a new future in peace and in prosperity and in brotherly unity of the whole German people. Signed: Von Hindenburg."

ATTLEE AND EDEN ASK COOPERATION

Jack Smith

British Leaders Appeal for Mutual Confidence Among Nations.

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LONDON, Nov. 22—(AP) Prime Minister Attlee and Anthony Eden today appealed for mutual confidence among all peoples to avoid war, and Eden urged that veto rights under the United Nations Charter be abandoned to lessen the dangers of nationalism in a world of atomic power.

NIGHT

Opening the first full dress debate on foreign affairs since the Labor government came in, Attlee told Commons of his atomic bomb conversations in Washington, and warned that civilization would "perish." if war again engulfs the world

Eden, the wartime Foreign Secretary, speaking for the Conservative opposition, declared the veto power given to Britain, Russia, the United States, France and China in the United Nations Charter was an "anacharonism of the modern world," and asserted, "We have got to take the sting out of nationalism."

Attlee declared the United Nations organization is the one instrument thus far devised which could establish the rule of a law and prevent war—if all nations would re-

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solve to use it.

"I say 'Resolve to use it' because to me here is the essence of the problem: Just as no system of inspection or control of weapons will work without goodwill, so no international organization, however carefully framed, will be of any value unless the nations resolve to lay aside war or the threat of war as instruments of policy, unless they are determined to establish between themselves such mutual confidence that war is unthinkable.

"We can make up our minds that if the world again lapses into war on a scale comparable with that from which we have just emerged, every weapon will be used, and we can confidently expect that full-scale atomic warfare will result in the destruction of great cities, the deaths of millions and the setting back of civilization to an unimaginable extent."

Eden, following Attlee, concurred and declared he was "unable to see any final solution that will make the world safe for atomic power, other than that we all abate our present ideas of sovereignty."

Nothing, Eden added, shows more clearly the continued hold of nationalism on all nations than the decision of the San Francisco conference to retain the power of veto for the Big Five nations in the Security Council of the United Nations organization on any question of using armed force.

"We have got somehow to take the sting out of nationalism," he said. "The United Nations ought to review their charter in the light of discoveries made about atomic energy, which were not before us when the charter was drawn up.

Eden said he hoped that the nations, having looked at the veto clause again, "will decide that the retention of that power (in the charter) is an anachronism of the modern world."

Turning to relations with Russia, Eden said, "No one would deny there has been an increase of suspicion and distrust between the Soviet Union and the other two great partners in victory, the United States and ourselves."

Eden deplored this suspicion, and said he was convinced that future peace depended upon understanding between Britain, the United States and Russia.

To a cheering house, Eden begged "Our Russian friends to believe" that they could make no greater contribution to international understanding than to allow foreign correspondents into Russian territory or territory under Russian control.

He asked Russia to grant "the same full freedom as is allowed Russian correspondents here."

Referring to the troubles in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, Eden said the Soviet Union would allay world suspicion if it would invite world newsmen to go in and see for themselves what is going an in that area.

"Drop those barriers of censorship and you will blow away in one gust much of the black fogs of suspicion," he said.

Speaking of the report that Iranian reinforcements going to Azerbaijan from Tehran were "turned back by the Soviet authorities," Eden said.

"I must say that I find it impossible to reconcile such action either with the Anglo-Soviet Persian treaty of 1942 or with the Tehran Declaration of 1943" which pledged Russia, Britain and the United States to maintain Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"I am afraid," he continued, "that this incident is not the only occasion when the Soviets have refused permission to the Persians to move their troops and gendarmerie about in the area under their (Soviet) control" and consequently "suspicions have been raised."

Russia, he said, could take two steps to remove such suspicion—by allowing free movement of Iranian troops in the Russian-occupied area of Iran, and by inviting the press of the world to enter and report its observations freely.

"We want the fullest Russian participation in world affairs on equal terms," said Eden. "We know Russia's arrangements are not aimed against us. We can surely ask her to believe that our arrangements are not aimed against her."

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Atom Bomb May Set Civilization Back: Attlee

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee warned all nations today that if the world again lapsed into war on a large scale "atomic warfare will result in the devastation of towns and the deaths of millions."

Opening the Labor Government's first full-dress debate in Commons on foreign affairs, Attlee said atomic warfare would set civilization back "to an unimaginable extent."

Reports On Trip To U.S.

He gave Commons an account of his recent talks in Washington with President Truman and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada on the future control of the atomic bomb.

"In my view, it is impossible to isolate the problem of the atomic bomb from that of the use of other weapons," he said. "The atom bomb is the latest word in destructiveness, but it may not be the last.

"It has brought home to us, as nothing else has done, that if civilization is to survive there must be no repetition of the first and second world wars."

Calls For Reciprocity

Throughout his opening remarks Attlee pleaded for peace and understanding among nations.

"We desire to promote the use of advances in scientific knowledge for peaceful and humanitarian ends and we declare our willingness to exchange fundamental knowledge with any nation that will fully reciprocate," he said.

"I ask the house to note the desire for full reciprocity."

Says UNO Is Practical

Attlee then declared that the United Nations Organization—"if all nations are resolved to use it—could establish the rule of law to prevent war."

"The atomic bomb is here, not something vague and just to be noticed," he said. "I want everyone here and throughout the world to be personally concerned in the success of the United Nations."

He emphasized that no international organization, "however carefully framed," would serve unless the nations were resolved to lay aside war and the threat of war as instruments of policy.

Must Spread Confidence

"Mutual confidence is already established over great areas of the world," the Prime Minister added. "War between Britain and one of the dominions, or one of the dominions with the United States is unthinkable.

"It seems to me that it is the task of statesmen to spread that confidence throughout the whole world."

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Partial Text of Attlee Speech

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—An abridged text of Prime Minister Attlee's speech in the House of Commons today on foreign affairs:

Toward the end of September last, I made known to the President of the United States my views on the vital importance to the world of the discovery of atomic energy and that its application to warfare made it essential that those in a responsible position should consider the problems to which it had given rise, and the implications which the emergence of this weapon has on the endeavors we are all making to banish war from the world.

In conveying to him the tentative conclusion to which the government had arrived, I suggested a personal discussion might follow, and in October I received an invitation from President Truman to visit Washington to discuss the whole matter with him and the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Prime Minister of Canada had been over here on a visit and I had the advantage of exchanging views with him. . . .

Met With U. S. Officials

During my stay in Washington I was most kindly entertained and had numerous opportunities of meeting members of the Cabinet, with Senators, Congressmen and other leading figures in the political world. From the day of my arrival, we had constant meetings and talks, most of them taking place at the White House, and we had one long fruitful and pleasant talk on a yacht in the River Potomac.

While the principal subject of our talk concerned the problem we had met to consider, I naturally discussed with the President, Mr. Byrnes and others, matters of common interest and found, as always, a friendly cooperative attitude.

I had the honor of addressing a joint session of Congress and I paid tribute, as I felt sure the House would have wished me to do, to the unsurpassed war effort of the United States of America.

I also told them that I had come with the united good wishes of Britain for the tasks which lay ahead. I am quite sure in the United States of America it is fully realized that there is no difference of opinion in this House about their desire for the utmost co-operation in world affairs with the great republic across the Atlantic. . . .

I should like to say something, first of all, with regard to the approach I made to this question of atomic energy as applied to war. In my view it is impossible to isolate the problem of the atomic bomb from that of the use of other destructive weapons.

There was a time when wars were locally fought out with weapons which to us seem extraordinarily primitive, and in those days the losses and destruction caused by war could often be made up in a few years and, great as was the misery caused, the thing was measurable. Sometimes, even, the losses were slight. Men in authority might count the cost of war as worth while for the advantages, though those advantages seem to us today sometimes almost trifling.

Such an attitude to war is to us impossible. We have seen two world conflagrations and we know the cost, or some of the cost, in human suffering and the destruction of the work of generations of men.

The obliteration of great cities which took place in the last war as a result of shelling and bombing was bad enough. We know too well what the effect of bombing was in London, Coventry, Plymouth and other cities, but any one who has seen Aachen or Stalingrad or Warsaw knows how infinitely greater are the ruins of the continent of Europe.

It was with that object in their minds that the representatives of the nations met at San Francisco, but since then we have had the atomic bomb. Two only were dropped on Japan, but in each instance a large part of a great city and its inhabitants were wiped out. The atom bomb is the latest word in destructiveness, but it may not be the last.

Dangers of a New War

It brought home, as nothing else has done, that if civilization is to survive there must be no repetition of the first and second world wars.

Therefore, when I spoke in the Mansion House [at London on Nov. 9] and in all my discussions, I have considered not just the elimination of the atom bomb from the armory of the nations, but what kind of a world order was necessary in an epoch in which science had placed in man's hands such horrible weapons.

I emphasize this because there have been attempts in the past to eliminate certain weapons and certain methods of warfare, and there have been some successes in the past.

There have been wars in which the Geneva convention has been pretty fairly observed on both sides but, broadly speaking, the attempt to abandon certain weapons has failed.

Gas was banned before the war of 1914-'18, but it was used and I have no doubt that, had the Nazis thought it worth while, they would have used it again. The bombing of open cities once filled the world with horror but it had become an everyday experience of the citizens of London during this war.

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No Queensberry Rules

I do not believe that in a warring world except to a very limited extent, there can be a set of Queensberry rules.

I think an attempt on those lines is as futile as the attempt of the knightly conclave at the close of the middle ages to ban that unsporting weapon—gunpowder. We can make up our minds if the world again lapses into war on a scale comparable with that from which we have just emerged, every weapon will be used and we can confidently expect that full-scale atomic warfare will result in the destruction of great cities, the deaths of millions and the setting back of civilization to an unimaginable extent.

That was expressed in a section of the joint declaration which stated the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war.

No system of safeguards which can be devised will, of itself, (I emphasize those words), provide an effective guaranty against the production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression.

Role of the U. N. O.

The declaration further says "every nation will realize the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among the nations and to banish the scourge of war from the earth."

We have in prospect the meeting of the United Nations Organization.

There is the instrument which, if all the nations resolve to use it, can establish the rule of law and prevent war.

I say "resolve to use it" because, to me, here is the essence of the problem.

Just as no system of inspection or control of weapons will work without good will, so no international organization, however carefully framed, will be of any value unless the nations resolve to lay aside war or the threat of war as instruments of policy, unless they are determined to establish between themselves such mutual confidence that war is unthinkable.

While this is the only real solution, no safeguard having any chance of success should be overlooked or ignored. I say mutual confidence is needed, but it is well to remember that over great areas of the earth's surface this confidence is already established. War between Britain and any one of the dominions is unthinkable. War between Britain or Canada or any one of the states of the United States of America is unthinkable. It is the task of statesmen to spread that confidence throughout the whole world. The declaration made at Washington was made with this object of increasing confidence in order that we may press on with the great task of ridding the world of the fear of war.

Accomplishments So Far

What have we actually done? We the three countries concerned in the discovery and development of atomic energy—the countries which possess the knowledge—have already made available to the world the basic scientific information essential for its development for peaceful purposes.

We declare our willingness to extend the fundamental knowledge and arrange the interchange of essential knowledge with any nation that will fully reciprocate.

We cannot tell what other scientific discoveries may be made and may be used for the purposes of warfare.

Therefore, we ask of nations that they should be prepared to do what we have done and what we are prepared to do.

I now turn to the disclosure of the detailed information concerning the industrial application of atomic energy.

Atomic energy has already

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been used for destruction. Its development for peaceful purposes for helping instead of destroying the human race is not likely to be attained for many years.

In the first place, this knowledge cannot be given in a formula or in a blueprint. It can only be done by scientists and technicians being taken to the plant and explaining everything in detail involving these processes and specialized knowledge, which is only in possession of a number of men. That is a matter which would take a long time and to do this for all nations would clearly be a matter of very great difficulty and I can see no reason for singling out particular nations.

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Safeguards Desirable

Secondly, this discovery can be used either for peace or war. Can it be wise when the United Nations Organization is only just born and not out of its cradle to broadcast to the world methods of making such a destructive weapon? In our view this must await the growth of confidence and the development of safeguards.

It may be said, what safeguards are of any use? I would ask the House to note the words "by itself" and the words "nations bent on aggression" in section three of the joint declaration.

Where there is not mutual confidence no system will be effective, but where it exists there will be no difficulty. For instance, there is no difficulty between Britain, Canada and the United States. We trust each other and are able to have full, free and frank discussions.

We are working on plans for future co-operation between us in this field and we wish to establish in all nations just such confidence.

It is to be remembered that, although the processes for producing atomic energy are complicated, the product itself is a small thing and the weight of the bomb on Hiroshima was not great. Clearly there must be the most sedulous care taken to control this most dangerous substance.

[Attlee then said that the House would have seen the duties which it was proposed to intrust to the commission.]

It will be remembered that the United Nations organization was set up for the prevention of war and the establishment of the rule of law.

Wants Commission to Act

It is therefore natural to intrust this weapon to the commission which would make recommendations to the organization.

[Here he stressed the importance of the provision that the work of the commission should proceed by stages, which he said emphasized the need for specific action to be based on confidence.]

There is not only atomic energy to be dealt with, but all weapons adaptable for mass destruction. Not one of these weapons had any legitimate place in the armaments necessary for a country's internal security or the protecting of a government against lawlessness.

They are weapons of total warfare designed for mass destruction and we must banish total war from the world if civilization is to continue.

Here is our declaration, and I hope there will be world-wide response to its principles.

The next step will lie with the United Nations organization when the matter is brought before it. It is a matter which cannot be solved by Britain, Canada and the United States of America; it would have been a disservice to the cause we had at heart if we had tried to do so. We have set out our views and pointed out the immediate steps necessary.

This is a world question and for its solution we need not merely co-operation of governments but the will and faith of the people. They have been through so many horrors that perhaps it is difficult for most people to grasp the vista of still greater devastation that is stretched before them unless men could so order their affairs to alter it.

The atomic bomb is here present in the world itself, not something to be noted or a newspaper sensation to be read about; it is a danger that is hung over every one of them—all the people of the world.

The United Nations Organization is here present in the world. It was born almost at the same time as the atomic bomb but it is not something vaguely here, something outside the range of national life; it is the hope of the world and full of immense possibilities. I want men and women in this country and in the world to feel the most vivid personal concern in the success of the United Nations Organization. Unless they applied to a solution of these problems a moral enthusiasm as great as scientists brought to their research work, then our civilization built up over so many centuries would surely perish.

Mr. Eden's Speech

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—An abridged text of former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech in Commons today follows:

All sections of the House will join in welcoming home the Prime Minister and Sir John Anderson. A flight across the Atlantic in midwinter is not without its risks, and it is characteristic of both of them that they covered with becoming modesty the fact that there was only one airdrome left in England upon which they could land. It is part of the business of Ministers in these days to take such risks.

We are happy that Mr. Attlee has done so this time without any unhappy consequences. We are glad to see him looking well, here with us again.

I had hoped the Prime Minister would tell us a little more about what steps are to be taken now to give effect to the conclusions reached in Washington. As I understand it, a really new departure at the Washington discussions was that the three powers there charged with this particular responsibility decided it was their duty to take the initiative in this matter in relation to the other nations of the world, and their initiative had been to ask that a commission of the United Nations should be set up which would, by stages it was hoped, and by agreement, deal with this subject.

Asks About Composition

Who is going to compose that commission? Presumably it would be the members of the Security Council. Are there to be any others as well? If so who else, and have the invitations gone out? If they had not when would they go out and who would send them? When would this commission meet? Those were the kinds of questions which we had in mind when we read the admirable basis of work agreed on in Washington.

As I understand the commission was to proceed by stages. In view of the immense intricacy of this subject I think that is right. As I see it, what will happen is if these invitations are accepted, the United Nations commission will meet together and will first exchange this information.

If this exchange is accepted by all of them they had the first stage in the creation of international confidence and would move to the next stage, to the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful measures.

The other thing we would like to know is if communications have gone to other nations since the talks were completed. Have any communications gone to Russia about the outcome of the talks?

[Mr. Attlee interposed here and said the Washington declaration was communicated to the Russian Governme[illegible] before it was made public.]

I am much obliged. I think it was useful to get that out.

[Mr. Attlee interposed that the United Nations Organization would itself set up the commission, saying "Therefore, until you have got the United Nations Organization I cannot tell you what the composition of the commission would be. It would be a matter for the United Nations."]

Is the conception that there will be a special meeting of the United Nations Organization to set up this commission? Otherwise, it may be a long time before anything will happen. I understand there is an acting chairman and his suggestion is that someone should send a communication and ask for the commission to be set up; otherwise we may have to wait a long time before even the preliminary stages were taken.

This is what seems to be the fundamental of this problem: The truth is that by the discovery of this atomic energy science has placed us several laps ahead of our international political development, and yet unless we can catch up politically to the point we have reached in science and thus command the power which at present threatens us, we are all going to be blown to smithereens.

Mr. Byrnes put it well when he said the civilized world cannot survive atomic war. I agree with the Prime Minister that no set of rules is going to enable us to survive a future war when this weapon is latent for use, and no safeguards by themselves are going to provide an effective guarantee. They have got to be accompanied by the acceptance of the rule of law among nations.

During this war we had thought at San Francisco to lay the foundations of a new world order. But the truth is that all the events of recent years have tended the same way: to narrow the world and bring us closer together and, therefore, to intensify the shocks and sharpen the reactions before the shock absorbers are ready.

Sovereignty Crux of Problem

Every succeeding scientific discovery makes greater nonsense of old-time conceptions of sovereignty, yet it is not the least use deluding ourselves. It is yet true that national sentiment is still as strong as ever, and here and there it is strengthened by this further complication—the differing conceptions of forms of government and differing conceptions of what words like freedom and democracy mean. So despite some stirrings the world has not been ready to abandon or to modify its old conceptions of soverengty.

Now atomic energy has come to enforce the call for something more. The world family is smaller today than was the European family at the end of the last war. I have thought much of this business of atomic energy both before and since that bomb burst on Nagasaki, and for the life of me I have been unable to see—and I am still unable to see—any final solution that will make the world safe from atomic power other than that we all abate our present ideas of sovereignty. We have got somehow to take the sting out of nationalism. We cannot hope to do this at once. But we ought to start working for it now, and that I submit should be the first duty of the United Nations.

We should make up our minds where we want to go. I know in this respect where I want to go. I want to go to a world where the relations between nations can be transformed in a given period of time. As the relations between England, Scotland and Wales have been transformed.

In the light of discoveries about atomic energy I think that the San Francisco Charter should be reviewed particularly with respect to the veto which is an anachronism in the modern world.

Nobody here will deny that there has been an increase of suspicion and mistrust recently between the Soviet Union and the other two great partners in victory, the United States and ourselves. We all deplore that, and if I make some remarks upon it I hope it will be understood that those remarks are made by one who always has been convinced, and is still convinced, that the future peace of the world depends upon understanding between ourselves, the United States and Russia.

Russians Want Security

We want the fullest Russian participation in all world affairs on equal terms. Many times Russian statesmen have spoken to me and Mr. Churchill of their need for security and the anxiety they feel for friendly relations with their neighbors. We have never disputed that.

The Russians had gone very far in making arrangements with all their neighbors. Against whom are all these Russian arrangements being made? I know the answer. They have given it to us many times. They are made against a possible resurgence of German plans for domination of Europe. The Russians are not as convinced as some people that the Nazi spirit is entirely dead.

Any arrangements between us and our western neighbors are no more aimed against Russia than are Russian arrangements with her neighbors aimed at us. I think it is desirable that that should be plainly stated because I am convinced it is the literal truth. We know that Russian arrangements are not aimed against us.

There continues to be in Britain amongst virtually all sections of the people, a deep desire for friendship with Russia as close and as cordial as we have with the U. S. A. But there is another unhelpful influence which militates against this and which I think should be mentioned. It is the difficulty of getting information out of Russia and out of territories controlled by the Soviet Union.

I would beg our Russian friends to believe that they could make no greater contribution to real understanding between our countries than to allow foreign correspondents in their territory or in territories under their control, the same full freedom as is allowed Russian correspondents here. We have got to get to know each other, and that involves freedom to speak and to comment across frontiers. Drop those barriers of censorship and you will blow away in one gust much of those black fogs of suspicion.

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The Iranian Troubles

We have read with some concern in the press of recent disturbances in Northwest Persia [Iran] and of a decision by the Persian Government to send troops to deal with those disturbances and a report that those troops were turned back by the Soviet authorities.

I must say that I find it impossible to reconcile such action either with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian treaty of 1942 or with the Teheran declaration of 1943. That declaration said "the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independent sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

From 1940 and still more in 1941, when Russia was attacked, Persia became the happy hunting ground for German agents. The moment that Russia was attacked we had need of those communications through Persia as the only alternative route to the northern convoys, the full story of whose gallantry I pray somebody will one day write as it should be written. To deal with the German agents and to prevent sabotage to the railway it was necessary to take certain military steps. We did so, but we made it plain it was only to insure our supplies to Russia that we intervened in Persia and that we wished to interfere as little as we could with Persian sovereignty.

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We were most anxious not to revert to that past and pernicious policy which was called the "spheres of influence" in Persia.

In view of that, when the German war began to come to an end, we became anxious to withdraw our troops and we first raised this matter at Yalta. No decision was reached then about the withdrawal of troops but the Russians there did reaffirm to us their determination to stand by the Teheran agreement. Later, at an early stage of the Potsdam conference, we raised the matter again, and our desire then was to arrange for an early withdrawal, even before the treaty obligation came into force.

The treaty obligation is to withdraw six months after the close of the Japanese war. In London, agreement was reached to withdraw by March 2.

Our task in Persia, and our only task, was to guard the lines of communication and supply and not to interfere in internal affairs in Persia. Those lines of supply are no longer of any importance except for the maintenance of our troops and the Soviet troops who are there. I am afraid this incident is not the only occasion when the Soviets have refused permission to Persians to move their troops and gendarmerie about in the area under their control, and in consequence it is not very surprising that suspicions have been raised.

There are two steps that our Russian allies could take that would remove suspicion. They could make it plain that they have no objection to the free movement of Persian troops in their area and that they would be prepared to give those forces opportunity to move and act when they reached the area. I might also add that here, as elsewhere, the Soviet Union would greatly strengthen its case and remove suspicion and charges by inviting the press of the world to go and see for themselves what is going on in that area and allowing them freely to publish their observations.

I do think it is better in the long run for our relations with Russia, which I hope my record shows I care very deeply about, that one should thus speak frankly when the occasion arises.

I should like to ask what exactly was going on in Greece. We read that the Archbishop has resigned. That is deplorable if it is true because he had given very valued service to Greece at a very critical time; but perhaps resignations in Greece are not quite so serious as they are in this country. Maybe he will come back again.

Even more serious is the news of the postponement for two or three years of the plebiscite in respect of the constitutional future of

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Greece.

I am not going into the merits of my desire, if I have any, as to the outcome of the plebiscite, but what I want to say about this delay is that it does run counter to the undertakings which were given to the King by the then Prime Minister and myself when he himself offered not to go back to his country until the country had voted.

We then said and we told the House that the idea was that the plebiscite would be held at an early date. No one in the world can think that two or three years from now can be regarded as an early date.

Regarding the report of financial assistance being conditioned in some way perhaps he can give some information about that also.

I know the Foreign Secretary was disappointed by the breakdown of the London conference. Despite that it is hoped that he would persevere in his efforts to bring about another meeting at which we could do better.

It is, I am sure, only through direct contacts with the Russians and other Allies that suspicions can be ventilated and allayed as they must be if the world is to have a chance to enjoy the enduring peace it deserves. Earlier, I spoke of the destructive possibilities of atomic energy, but there is another side to this stupendous discovery—the possibilities for good, though not so immediate. The world sees, perhaps not so far away, the chance of security or even plenty for all. The world must seize that chance if we are to prove worthy of those who fought and died that we might have it.

Farmers Warned

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London, Nov. 22 (AP)—Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, told British farmers tonight that failure to co-operate in the Labor Government's planned agriculture program might mean confiscation of their land.

In a radio address, Williams said the Government's policy is intended "to ensure that land is properly farmed, managed and equipped."

He warned that, as "a last resort," land would be taken, at a valuation, from farmers and landowners "who fail to play their part."

Can Tell What To Grow

"There may be a minority, a small minority," Williams said, "who fail to fulfill the responsibilities attaching to ownership or occupation of the land. These we must have the power to control, and we shall seek legislative authority from Parliament to serve compulsory directions."

The Socialist plan for permanent control over Britain's highly intensified agriculture was disclosed in Commons last week. Regarded as certain of passage, it would empower the Government to tell farmers what they must grow. In return, markets and prices would be guaranteed.

Williams said farmers and owners would have the right to put their cases before independent tribunals in the event of confiscation proceedings.

All-Time U.S.-British Alliance Is Forecast

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, told United States service men today that out of the British and American alliance in World War II had grown the conviction that "for all time our two countries shall stand together."

In a special Thanksgiving Day sermon to 3,000 American troops, the Archbishop said "our common cause held us together in an equal partnership of close knit effort, suffering and sacrifice. . . . These things will never be forgotten."

British Paper Warns Of Far East War Peril

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—"The New Statesman and Nation," liberal British weekly, said in an editorial today that the struggle in China "between American imperialism and Soviet Communism provides "the greatest danger of renewed international war."

The editorial asserted that the United States is assisting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the training and transport of his armies for action against the Communists.

"It is in the Far East that we are faced with the greatest danger of renewed international war," the paper declared. "It is especially in Manchuria and Korea that the future of Soviet-American relations is now being determined."

27 DIE IN CRASH

LONDON, Nov. 22—(AP) An India-bound Liberator plane crashed and burned on Blackdown Hill, in Devonshire, today, killing 22 British soldiers and five crewmen, the Air Ministry announced.

De Gaulle To Outline Reform Plans Today

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NIGHT

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—Nationalization of France's credit and electrical systems are first on the list of prime reform legislation which President de Gaulle will outline to the Constituent Assembly tomorrow, usually reliable reports said tonight.

De Gaulle will go before the assembly for expected approval of his new government and its program of action.

De Gaulle held the first meeting of the Cabinet today, and reportedly told Rene Pleven, Finance Minister, and Ambroize Croizat, National Economic Minister, to present to him by next Tuesday the plans for putting credit and electrical power under state control.

SOPHOULIS TAKES OVER PREMIERSHIP IN GREEK CRISIS

L.S. CHAKALES

ATHENS, Nov. 22—(AP)—Archbishop Damaskinos said today he was definitely resigning as regent of Greece but the new premier, Themistokles Sophoulis, was reported making new attempts to presuade him to change his mind.

NIGHT

Sophoulis, 85-year-old liberal leader whose coalition government was sworn in early today by Damaskinos, was reported holding up the elderly churchman's telegram of resignation to King George II in London in an attempt to stay the withdrawal.

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The left wing EAM served notice it would accept the new government "as long as its composition and program remain actually democratic and republican." It was the first time the EAM had reacted favorably to any Greek government.

An EAM communique said it would not insist on participation in the new cabinet, but warned against "any future inclusion of reactionary elements."

The monarchist populist party criticized the new cabinet as "anti-constitutional and dictatorial, a government of oligarchy."

Sophoulis told a press conference that the British had forced Damaskinos to delay up his resignation last night and swear in the new government.

Damaskinos told newsmen simply that "yes, I have tendered my resignation."

Sophoulis said Hector MacNeil, British envoy in Greece, had told Damaskinos that unless he helped set up the new government, MacNeil would leave at once for London as a mark of protest.

John Sophianopoulis, new foreign minister, denied reports appearing in two royalist newspapers saying that if Damaskinos refused to withdraw his resignation the new government might dethrone the king and proclaim a republic.

King George, living in exile in London, handed the reins of government to Damaskinos on Dec. 30, 1945.

Greek Regent Declares He Will Resign

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Athens, Nov. 22 (AP)—Archbishop Damaskinos announced today he definitely would resign as Regent of Greece.

He made the announcement to a press conference shortly after the 85-year-old liberal leader, Themistokles Sophoulis, was sworn in as Premier, heading a new Cabinet. Damaskinos said he would make a statement to the Greek people later in the day.

DAY

Sophoulis said in a press conference that Damaskinos was forced by the British to hold up his resignation last night and swear in the new government. He said British envoy Hector MacNeil called upon Damaskinos and told him that unless he helped set up the new government, he (MacNeil) would leave at once for London as a mark of protest.

Retiring Cabinet Lacks Power

Earlier it had been announced that Damaskinos had withdrawn his resignation so that he could swear in the new Government because the outgoing cabinet of Panayotis Kanellopoulis had no constitutional power to do so.

Damaskinos was apparently determined, however, to resign. To his press conference, looking somewhat dejected, the elderly churchman announced: "Yes, I have tendered my resignation."

The announcement of a new Cabinet resolved a sustained crisis.

Follows Day Of Tension

The solution to the crisis came after a day and night of discussions, amid rising political tension, during which British Commander Sir Ronald Scobie was reported to have banned all public gatherings and to have confined British troops in Athens to their barracks.

Sophoulis, ordered Tuesday by Damaskinos to form the new Government, named John Sophianopoulos as his Foreign Affairs Minister. Sophianopoulos held the same post in the Greek Cabinet formed under Premier Petros Voulgaris last April. He resigned the Ministry after his return from the San Francisco United Nations Conference, with a statement demanding a more representative government.

Sophianopoulis also was named Press Minister, provisionally.

Other Cabinet Members

Other appointments included: First Vice Premier without Portfolio, George Kafandaris, leader of the progressive Liberal party, like Sophoulis lauded by the Communist-flavored EAM (National Liberation Front), coalition of a half dozen leftist parties.

Second Vice Premier and Minister of Co-Ordination, Emmanuel Tsouderos, who is known to oppose the monarchist attempts to return King George to his throne.

Mulonas Finance Minister

Minister of Finance, Alexander Mulonas, Peasant Democrat and former Minister of Economic Affairs.

Minister of Interior and, provisionally, Minister of Justice, Constantine Rentis, of the same political faith as the new Premier.

Minister of Supply, George Kartalis, leader of the EKKA (Democratic minority) party.

Minister of Public Works, Theodore Havinis; Minister of Public Order, Stamatis Merkouris; Minister of Education, Athanassiades Novas.

Liberal Cabinet Heads In Italy Due To Resign

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Rome, *Friday*, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Liberal party said early today that Vice Premier Manlio Brosio and other Liberal Cabinet members would withdraw from Premier Ferruccio Parri's coalition Government—an action which probably would force the Premier to resign.

The Liberals, who have been feuding with Leftists over Fascist purge measures and general elections, said their decision to resign from the Cabinet came after a five-hour conference of the six coalition parties with Parri. The Liberals are the most conservative group in the Government.

Germans' Victims Found in Italy

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP)—Dispatches from Massa, in the Ligurian region north of Leghorn, said that workmen had discovered in a pit 360 bodies of persons arrested and shot by the Germans. A commission has been named to exhume and try to identify the bodies.

Another Italian Village Is Reported Raided

Rome, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa said today a masked gang carried off a tenth of the male inhabitants of the village of Villarbasse, near Turin in northern Italy, after ransacking the village while keeping residents at bay with modern automatic weapons.

The invaders fled with their prisoners in automobiles after stealing clothing, food, household goods and money. Turin police began a hunt for the brigands.

Four days ago a gang was reported to have seized the village of Caggio Montano, 170 miles southeast of Turin, and to have held it six hours while robbing the bank and homes. Other instances of banditry have been frequent in northern Italy during recent months.

Belgium Gets 124 U.S. Cows

Antwerp, Belgium, Nov. 22 (AP)—A shipment of 124 cows sent by the Brethren Society Committee of the United States to augment Belgian milk rations, arrived here today. A total of 210 more cattle is expected shortly from the same organization.

Turks Say Reds' Iran Acts Hold War Danger

Green Wald

Ankara, Nov. 22 (AP)—Turkey kept a tense watch toward the East today, but officials kept silence on the reported uprisings in the Soviet-garrisoned Iranian province of Azerbaijan.

The Istanbul newspaper *Watan* asserted, "This is not an interior problem any more." It said Japanese imperialism started the second World War, and added:

"In the same way Soviet imperialism in Azerbaijan may be the beginning of a third war. The problem is really serious. After a barrel of powder has been set afire, nobody knows where the disaster will stop.

U.S. And Britain Mentioned

"Britain and America have a great responsibility toward the situation."

The newspaper *Tasvir* said the reported revolt in Azerbaijan was assuming the proportions of a catastrophe, and "if the Allies do not stop Russia, it can be expected that Tehran will fall, as well as the Iran Government, and that a leftist regime will be organized in Iran."

"If countries are not left alone to their own constitutions, the world is being swept toward a third world war," the newspaper said.

Conferences Sought

Tehran, Nov. 22 (AP)—Iranian diplomatic and military men were reported today to be seeking through conferences to break an impasse with Russian occupation forces concerning unrest in the Iranian border province of Azerbaijan.

Without amplification, an Iranian military spokesman declared last night that about 6,000 Soviet troops had been moved toward Karaj, 25 miles northwest of Tehran on the 80-mile highway to Russian winter quarters at Kazvin.

It was near Kazvin that Red Army men on Tuesday halted four battalions of Iranian troops en route to reinforce Government garrisons at Azerbaijan.

Several persons have been reported killed in disturbances attributed by Iranian officials to separatist Democratic party activities.

Russian Report

[In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass said in a dispatch from Tehran that the speakers of the Azerbaijan language had been forbidden in the schools of Ardebil, a town 21 miles from the Russian-Iranian frontier, and that the school superintendent of Gorgan "has begun preparations for dismissing democratic-minded teachers."]

Premier Hakimi told a special session of the Iranian Parliament that his Government "requests competent and friendly authorities and nations, allies and signatories to the tripartite treaty which still have resident forces in Tehran not to intervene in matters of internal affairs of our country."

The tripartite treaty, signed in 1942 by Britain, Russia and Iran, gave assurances that Russian and British troops would be withdrawn after the war.

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6 Palestine Arab Parties Form Joint High Council

Reconcile Differences Under League Leadership

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (AP).—For the first time since 1939 political differences among Palestine's six Arab parties have been reconciled under urgent pleas of the Arab League.

Jamil Mardam Bey, former Syrian Premier and chairman of the league's current council session, said today that a new twelve-member Arab higher committee had been formed after nearly a week of conferences at the King David Hotel here.

The committee, formed under Mardam's leadership, includes five members of the most powerful Arab political voice in Palestine—the Palestine Arab party—and leading members of the five other Arab parties. Its members also include Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, Jerusalem banker and president of the Arab Umma (Land Acquisition) Fund.

The committee will present the case of the Arabs in Palestine at a forthcoming meeting of the Arab League Council in Cairo.

12 American Soldiers Injured As Indians Riot In Calcutta

Donald Hutton

Calcutta, Nov. 22 (AP)—Twelve American soldiers were injured today and at least ten other persons were reported killed as rioting crowds surged through Calcutta in demonstrations marking Indian national army day.

At least [illegible] persons were known dead with [illegible] killed by police gunfire today, and scores of demonstrators and police were injured.

The rioting intensified tonight after two days of disorders. Hospitals were jammed. Trucks, including United States vehicles, were set afire.

Begins In Student Protest

The demonstration started yesterday when Calcutta University students marched toward Dalhousie square for a meeting observing Indian national army day to protest resumption of the trials of army personnel at New Delhi. The Indian national army was organized by the late Subhas Chandra Bose to fight beside the Japanese against the Allies.

All Calcutta was placed out of bounds to American troops by Brig. Gen. Robert R. Neyland, commander of the United States base section headquarters here.

Two American officers were beaten by a mob after being forced to halt their command car before a fire barricade across a road in the southern part of the city. The attackers rushed the officers as they were turning the car around. One officer reportedly suffered a fractured skull, while the other, who was able to drive to an army dispensary with his companion, had head lacerations.

One American soldier was attacked by a mob while he was on guard duty at army headquarters. Nine other soldiers were cut and bruised by rocks thrown at military vehicles.

At least 22 military trucks, including some American vehicles and a United States Red Cross truck, were burned by the rioters. The main trouble area appeared to shift from the downtown section to the Tollygunge area in southern Calcutta.

Calcutta's transportation system was paralyzed.

Police Fire Into Crowd

Earlier today police fired at a crowd at a precinct police station, killing one person. Three persons were killed and 53 injured yesterday when police blazed away at demonstrators in downtown Calcutta.

The students had disbanded early this morning, after fourteen hours of unrest, but later they converged on Wellington square in processions from various parts of the city. The square was a sea of faces, flecked with flags from the Congress party, Hindu Mahasaba, Moslem League and Khaksar organizations.

3 Killed In Student Demonstration In India

Calcutta, Nov. 22 (AP)—University students marched off peacefully early today following a fourteen-hour demonstration in the heart of the city, during which three persons were killed and three were seriously injured.

Fifty persons are still in Calcutta hospital receiving treatment, and several others have been treated and released.

Most of the casualties occurred when police fired into demonstrators, who were attempting to reach Dalhousie Square for a meeting to mark the Indian National Army Day, and to protest the resumption of the Indian National Army trials in New Delhi yesterday.

Twelve of the demonstrators have been taken into custody.

British Using Japanese in Java Battle

'Good Troops' Attacking Briskly in Fight for Semarang, Officer Says

Indonesians Avoid New Peace Parley

Morton

Demand First the Dutch End Hostilities; British Had Arranged Meeting

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By The Associated Press

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 22.—Japanese troops under British command fought Indonesians in eastern suburbs of the mid-Java port city of Semarang today, while attempts in Batavia to negotiate a peace between the Dutch and Indonesian Republic leaders collapsed.

A British spokesman said the Japanese were "good troops" who fought well.

At least twenty Indonesians were killed in Batavia in the past 24 hours by intermittent sniping and attacks, and a British communiqué reported a "serious outbreak of unrest" in Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

Refuse To Meet With Dutch

Indonesian leaders here declared they would not meet with the Dutch as long as they keep "their present attitude." A terse communiqué, pointing to a complete breakdown in Dutch-Indonesian negotiations, said:

"Due to actions of the Dutch disturbing the peace among the Indonesians, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is of the opinion that as long as the Dutch keep their present attitude, we are unable to take part in any meeting attended by the Dutch."

A conference with Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in chief in the Netherlands East Indies, had been scheduled for tonight.

One Indonesia spokesman said the Indonesians would negotiate with the British alone, and asserted "when the Dutch give the order for cessation of shooting and when the burning of our villages, and the murdering of our people are stopped by the Dutch, then we shall be willing to talk with them."

Battles Spreading

Battles between Indonesian and British forces were spreading ominously.

From Semarang, the British sent a motorized infantry company of Mahrattas to relieve "beseiged Ambarawa, where 10,000 Dutch women, children and men were reported under attack by Indonesian extremists. Ambarawa was described as the current western Java "hot spot."

En route with artillery, mortars and two tanks to relieve the small garrison forces protecting the internees, the Mahrattas killed eighteen Indonesians and one Japanese deserter in clearing out a bunker just outside Semarang blocking the 25-mile road leading south to Ambarawa. One Mahratta was killed.

Fight Night-Long Battle

A Gurkha battalion, dispatched from Magelang to Ambarawa, fought a night-long battle with Indonesians near Ambarawa, and the British estimated 150 nationalists were killed or wounded. There were ten Gurkha casualties.

Japanese troops directed to clear *kampongs* (suburban areas) on the eastern side of Semarara, were meeting resistance, and they attacked briskly during the morning.

A British spokesman said the Japanese, like the British forces, were permitted to shoot anyone bearing arms, but they have been "very good" about taking Indonesians prisoners rather than killing them.

Soerabaja Relatively Quiet

The Japanese troops ignored Indonesian pamphlets asking in poor Japanese: "Why are you fighting with the British? The Japanese and Indonesians are friends."

Soerabaja remained relatively quiet. The dawn artillery fire was confined to half a dozen rounds.

A British communiqué said nine Indonesians were killed in shooting affrays in Batavia. The streets of the capital were being patrolled by Mahrattas, aided by tanks of the 11th Cavalry.

Unrest was reported in several other cities, including Bandoeng.

Allied officers said Indonesians in Bandoeng appeared determined to interfere with the work of the organization caring for internees and former Allied prisoners of war.

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Indonese Balk At Talks With The Dutch

Morton

Batavia, Nov. 22 (AP)—A tense atmosphere pervaded Java today as leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic announced they would refuse to meet with Netherlands East Indies officials "so long as the Dutch keep their present attitude."

DAY

The announcement apparently ended hopes for a conference of Nationalist leaders and Dutch officials with Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison as chairman, scheduled for tonight.

"Due to the actions of the Dutch . . . the government of the Republic of Indonesia is of the opinion that as long as the Dutch keep their present attitude we will be unable to take part in any meeting attended by the Dutch," the communiqué said.

When They Will Talk

The Indonesians made it clear they were willing to negotiate—but with the British alone.

An Indonesian spokesman said that "when the Dutch give an order for the cessation of shooting, and when the burning of our villages and murdering of our people is stopped by the Dutch, then we shall be willing to talk with them."

He took a grave view of the situation in Batavia. In the past 24 hours at least a score of Indonesians were killed in fighting in this capital. Sniping and intermittent attacks continued today while unrest was reported in several other cities.

Amboinese Criticized

The Indonesian spokesman said the Allied announcement that Amboinese troops (Dutch native troops) would be withdrawn from Batavia would not solve the problem, contending that the Amboinese still were being used by the Dutch in other parts of Java. The British indicated that these troops would be evacuated from Java.

The spokesman added that "Dutch troops, many of whom have been interned during the war," were "nervous, high-strung and trigger happy, and just as guilty of indiscriminate shooting as the Amboinese."

Indian troops, reinforced by tanks of the British Indian 11th Cavalry still patrolled the streets here. The patrols killed nine Indonesians in a series of affrays, it was announced officially.

Unrest In Bandoeng

A British communique from Bandoeng said there was a "serious outbreak of unrest" there.

Semarang was said to be quiet, although the streets are still being patrolled.

Fighting broke out yesterday in Ambarawa in central Java, where Indonesians attacked a civilian internment camp with mortar and machine gun fire.

SERGEANT SEEKING HOLIDAY AT HOME

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 22—(AP) Four turkeys flown from Calcutta provided Mess Sergeant Shannon the material for Thanksgiving dinners today for the 14-man air transport command detachment in this tropical, revolution-torn city.

"It was swell but next Thanksgiving meal I want to be home," he told Lt. M. Ashman of Dorchester Mass.

COMMUNIST LEADER IN CHINA 'KILLED

Moosa

Gen. Hsiao Keh Reported Slain in Action in Inner Mongolia.

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CHUNGKING, Friday, Nov. 23—(AP) An official dispatch today quoted communist deserters as reporting that the famous communist general, Hsiao Keh, was killed in action in inner Mongolia, Nov. 13.

NIGHT

Teh dispatch also reported abatement of communist attacks against Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province, and Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, both in inner Mongolia.

Paotow has been under seige more than a month.

Chinese Nationalist troops yesterday outflanked the port of Hulutao—military prize of southern Manchuria—with a 15-mile sweep that also menaced the Communist-fortified city of Chinhsien, press dispatches reported.

Plunging 75 miles deep into Manchuria, the Nationalist soldiers of Gen. Tu Li-Ming made the Chinese Communist position in Hulutao untenable and it was possible the latter might flee to avoid being pinned against the coast.

Chungking press reports said Nationalist forces were near the railway town of Lienshan, whose fall would cut off by rail any escape from Hulutao, less than eight miles east of Lienshan.

Thirty miles to the north lies Chinhsien, flanked by frowning hills and a logical place for a Communist stand if they intend to attempt to check the so-far-unchallenged drive toward Mukden.

(Associated Press Correspondent Olen Clements in a dispatch from Tientsin said reports reaching there indicated the Communists were massing troops in Mukden, a city of industries of great strategic value.

(Clements said the Communists were expected to offer stiff resistance at Chinhsien. A Communist spokesman in Chungking also has said the first "big battle for Manchuria" would be fought there, but there have been no indications elsewhere that the Communists were yet ready to bring the Nationalists to battle.)

In their northward thrust, Tu's troops overran Hingcheng on the Peiping-Mukden railroad and pushed on north toward Lienshan without stopping. Lienshan is 150 miles southwest of Mukden.

Railroad Reported Destroyed

The Communists were reported to have destroyed sections of the railroad south of Chinhsien in an attempt to slow the advance.

Other press reports said fighting had flared up again west of the Manchurian operations in the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan. They said the Communists had renewed their attacks on the provincial capital of Kweisui and on the Nationalist stronghold of Paotow, farther west.

Peace talks between Nationalist and Communist representatives, which originally were scheduled to open last week end, were further delayed today.

Chou En-lai, Communist leader, is still here, although he was supposed to have left several days ago to consult Communist headquarters at Yenan.

A plane from Shanghai which was to take him to Yenan was found on arrival to need an overhaul, and a second plane supposed to come here from Shanghai never arrived.

Correspondents To Go

A group of foreign correspondents has been given permission by the Chinese Government to accompany Chou to Yenan.

It was not at all certain here that the Communists would send

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delegates to the peace meeting, which will be delayed at least until next month.

The Communists at first agreed to attend. Later Yenan asserted there was little use in sending delegates because the central government had convoked a national assembly to draft the new Chinese constitution for next May 5 without consulting the Communists. The Communists have held out for a later date.

Nationalists Take Town Near China-Red Port

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—Nationalists stabbing into Manchuria have captured Hingcheng on the Peiping-Mukden railroad 60 miles northeast of the Great Wall gateway of Shanhaikwan, and are approaching the rail town of Lienshan fifteen miles beyond, a Chinese dispatch said today.

Lienshan is less than eight miles west of the Communist-held seaport of Hulutao, Manchuria, which Nationalists hope to capture as a potential debarkation point for seaborne forces.

Press reports here said that Nationalist defenders of the besieged Inner Mongolian cities of Paotow and Kweisui in Suiyuan province had beaten off fresh assaults of Chinese Communists.

Drive On Kalgan Possible

Another dispatch reported Nationalists were massing in historic Nankow Pass, northwest of Peiping, for a drive against Kalgan, Communist-held capital of Chahar province.

The welter of unconfirmed reports on Chinese-Russian negotiations for the transport of Nationalists into Manchuria widened confusedly. One report alleged that Chinese are renewing appeals for Soviet co-operation to enable movement of 45,000 Nationalist troops by air to Mukden, Manchuria.

Russian restrictions have hitherto made such movement to Manchuria impossible, Nationalist sources here declared.

Communists have destroyed sections of the Peiping-Mukden railroad south of Chinhsien, a rail city north of Hulutao and 100 miles beyond the Great Wall, Chinese dispatches reported. Chinhsien reportedly will be the scene of a major stand by Chinese Communists against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's advancing troops.

Communists Say U.S. Builds Shanghai Base

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—A Communist spokesman charged tonight the United States was turning Shanghai into a naval base as part of a program to give military and financial aid to Nationalist China.

Without confirmation from any quarter, the Communist spokesman, who never is identified by name, declared that work already had begun on the Shanghai base.

In this latest Communist allegation of American intervention in the undeclared civil war, the spokesman alleged the United States would construct a number of naval bases along China's coast.

He also asserted that the United States would create an economic mission and would make substantial contributions to the enlargement of China's army and navy.

The spokesman said the Communists objected to such a program now because it would strengthen the central government in the civil strife, but that if and when China attained peace under a "democratic" government United States aid would be both welcome and sought.

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British To Make Hong Kong Base

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—Major General Festing, commanding British troops at Hong Kong, told correspondents today that these forces, now numbering about 11,000, probably would be increased to 24,000 "eventually."

Festing said Hong Kong would be a naval base supplementing but not superseding Singapore. He said Admiral Sir Bruce Faser, commander in chief of the British Pacific Fleet, would set up headquarters at Hong Kong within a month.

China Wants Board To Control Atom Bombs

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—China's views on control of atomic energy have been communicated to United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes by Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh, who stressed two points:

1. China hopes that the proposed United Nations commission for control of atomic energy can be set up without delay, to insure that such energy will be diverted from destructive to peaceful ends.

2. China believes that the only complete protection for the civilized world lies in abolition of war, and this can only be brought about by consolidating and extending the authority of the United Nations Organization.

Cotton From U.S. Reaches China

Shanghai, Nov. 22 (AP)—The first cargo of cotton to reach China since the war ended arrived today from the United States in the Victory ship Tucson. She carried 5,000 bales of Mexican cotton from Los Angeles harbor. Shanghai is a leading textile center of the Orient.

U.S. Counterfeit Money Appears In Shanghai

Shanghai, Nov. 22 (AP)—United States military and naval personnel today were warned to watch for an increasing quantity of counterfeit United States currency being passed in Shanghai. The Army's criminal investigation division has made three arrests on charges of counterfeiting $5, $10 and $20 notes by bleaching and reprinting dollar bills. Washington's portrait had been been left intact.

Hotel Boosts Prices, Ruled Out Of Bounds

Shanghai, Nov. 22 (AP)—The United States Navy today placed the sky terrace grill and ballroom of the Park Hotel—one of Shanghai's finest—out of bounds to all military and naval personnel.

Only the fourteenth floor of the hotel is affected by the order, which followed by a few hours a 30 per cent increase in prices posted by the hotel management. Scotch and soda was boosted to $2 per drink, United States currency.

French Say Annamese Are Burning Buildings

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 22 (AP)—Jean Henri Cedile, French commissioner for Cochin-China, southernmost Indo-China colony, today said organized Annamese were intensifying a campaign of earth scorching and burning of French buildings at the approach of French reoccupation troops.

Five or six junks, flying the Viet Minh (Nationalist party) or Chinese flags, were sunk by a French gunboat when they ignored its challenges and raced inshore, he said.

Cedile said the French have made concessions to allow greater participation by the Annamese in civil affairs and that reoccupied Mytho had 70 natives among the civil servants up to last week. Some Annamese also have been made provincial prefects in Cochin-China taking over offices formerly held by Frenchmen.

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TWO JAPANESE ON LIST JAILED

Araki And Kuzuu Surrender To Occupation Forces

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—Two prominent Japanese, one of them the sponsor of Hideki Tojo as war premier and the other the leader of the Black Dragon terrorists, surrendered today and were jailed as suspected war criminals.

First to arrive at Sugamo prison was Baron General Sadao Araki, so-called "high priest of the military clut," accused by General MacArthur of being an important influence behind Tojo.

Three minutes later, Yoshihisa Kuzuu, whose Black Dragons injected jingoism into the Japanese people by assassination and terror, pulled up at the gates of the three-story prison.

First Of List Of 11

They were the first to surrender among eleven Japanese war leaders ordered arrested earlier this week. A third, Baron General Shigeru Honjo, who precipitated the conquest of Manchuria, committed hara-kiri.

"The trial will be the best opportunity for clearing the Japanese position, which has been misunderstood by the world," said Araki.

Kuzuu said nothing.

They were clapped into unheated cells and their names were chalked over the doors.

Col. Robert M. Hardy, Yakima, Wash., commander of the prison, said that, this being Thanksgiving Day, the 41 non-Japanese war criminal suspects in Sugamo were fed turkey.

The Japanese were served rice, asparagus soup and tea.

He and Kuzuu were two of the eleven Japanese war leaders ordered arrested earlier this week by General MacArthur. A third, Baron General Shigeru Honjo, committed *hara kiri* to escape arrest.

Friends Accompany Kuzuu

Araki, a striking figure with long, white mustaches, arrived at the gloomy prison wearing a dark overcoat and morning trousers and carrying a bedding roll and several pieces of luggage.

Kuzuu's appearance three minutes later was considerably more ostentatious. He was accompanied by a large group of friends in a four-auto convoy.

Kuhara "Too Ill"

At the same time it was reported another of the eleven men, millionaire Tokyo politican Fusanosuke Kuhara, was too ill to report at the prison. The 76-year-old former president of the Seiyu-Kai party recently had said he hoped to become one of Japan's reconstruction premiers.

Previously reported ill and unable to give himself up was Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister instrumental in negotiating the tripartite pact which bound together Germany, Italy and Japan.

Made Loan To Sun Yat Sen

Kuhara recently asserted he had advanced China's famed Sun Yat Sen over a million yen during that country's revolution. He showed correspondents a scrapbook of receipts signed by Sun in both English and Chinese characters.

The headquarters indictment charged Kuhara with advocating a strong policy toward China and backing Japanese nationalist leaders, including Araki. However, Araki yesterday denied any connection with the Tokyo industrialist, saying, "I haven't even written him a letter."

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier, submitted a preliminary report on constitutional reform to Emperor Hirohito today, but details were not announced, Kyodo news agency reported. Konoye earlier said that he sought greater powers for the Japanese Diet (Parliament) and fewer for the Emperor.

Two More Jap War Leaders Surrender

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—Baron General Sadao Araki, socalled "high priest of the military cult," and Yoshihisa Kuzuu, head of the once-feared Black Dragon society, surrendered at Sugamo prison today.

Araki said "the trial will be the best opportunity for clearing the Japanese position, which has been misunderstood by the world."

Yamashita's Aide Blames Others

Manila, Nov. 22 (AP)—Blame for the rape of Manila and thousands of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines became a will-o'-the-wisp in the crossexamination testimony today of Lieut. Gen. Akira Muto in defense of his former boss, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

The man who was Yamashita's chief of staff sought at "the Tiger's" war-crimes trial to shift the blame away from his chief to superiors, subordinate commanders and colleagues.

Who Was In Command?

Who commanded the Japanese divisions whose men raped, tortured and killed, particularly when Nippon's war machine in the Philippines was in its death throes, the General was asked.

Muto replied that the various divisions, while coming under Yamashita at times, actually worked through various field staff generals and field armies. In direct examination, he had said most orders came direct from Tokyo.

And who had responsibility of civil affairs—a field where atrocities were rampant—after Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi pulled up stakes?

Ambassador Is Blamed

Muto acknowledged that Yamashita was the successor—but insisted the "Tiger of Malaya" actually administered through Ambassador Murata, who held a parallel position.

What about the horrible deaths in prisoner of war camps?

Muto said he heard Yamashita say many times he was "anxious about the care and handling of prisoners of war." But General MacArthur's divisions returned to the Philippines at Leyte in October, 1944, and after that the officers were "so busy" they simply had to depend on the reports of staff officers such as Lieut. Col. Saburo Ishikawa.

Question Of Starvation

But didn't some of the prisoners starve to death?

Muto's reply was that so did Japanese soldiers, adding he believed "the rate in the Army was even higher, due to shortages."

The trial was recessed at noon, for a Thanksgiving Day half holiday. It will reconvene tomorrow morning.

Manila Military Court Bars Hearsay Evidence

Manila, *Friday*, Nov. 23 (AP)—Trial of seven Japanese officers on charges that they killed two American airmen and five Filipinos at Cebu City last March began today on a startling tone—a ruling that hearsay evidence is unacceptable.

The ruling by Brig. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, law member of the military commission, prompted the prosecution to demand a commission vote on it but Trudeau said his opinion was final.

At today's trial of the seven Japanese, varying in rank from colonel to corporal, a Catholic sister said she saw the Japanese tie the hands of the two American victims, Paul J. Mansella and Harold Scott, and march them away.

Aide Tries To Clear Yamashita Of Blame

Manila, Nov. 22 (AP)—Defense testimony designed to absolve Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita of blame for Japanese atrocities in the Philippines was introduced today at the war crimes trial of the one-time enemy commander here.

Lieut. Gen. Akira Muto, who was Yamashita's chief of staff, sought in his replies during crossexamination to shift the blame to superiors, subordinate commanders and colleagues of Yamashita.

Questioned about deaths in prisoner-of-war camps, Muto said he heard Yamashita say many times he was "anxious about the care and handling of prisoners of war." Asked whether some prisoners had not starved to death, Muto replied that some Japanese soldiers starved, too, "due to shortages."

The trial recessed at noon until Friday morning, for a half-day observance of Thanksgiving.

JAPANESE COLONEL BLAMES NIP NAVY

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Witness for Yamashita Declares Food Short for Soldiers and Prisoners.

MANILA, Friday, Nov. 23—(AP) A thin, poorly dressed colonel of the Japanese army tried to pass the buck to the Navy today for the rape of Manila.

A defense witness at the war crimes trial of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Col. Hiroshi Hashimoto stood before a map and pointed to south Manila — where the heaviest destruction was wrought by the trapped Japanese defenses—as the sector where the bulk of 20,000 Nipponese naval personnel was concentrated. Hashimoto was chief of staff in the Manila defense army group.

He said there were only 1,800 army troops in Manila when General MacArthur's men entered it from the north last February. Navy witnesses previously testified for the prosecution that the naval personnel were turned over to Yamashita's command in those closing days of the fight for the city.

Yamashita's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Akira Muto, another defense witness, was asked why Yamashita did not declare Manila an open city as General MacArthur did in the first weeks of the war, thus sparing

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it from street fighting.

Muto replied that at least three years of supplies were in the city and the acute transport problem made it impossible to remove them.

Questioned about deaths in prisoner of war camps, Muto said he heard Yamashita say many times he was "anxious about the care and handling of prisoners of war." Asked whether some prisoners had not starved to death, Muto replied that some Japanese soldiers starved too, "due to shortages."

The trial recessed at noon until Friday morning, for a half-day observance of Thanksgiving.

Jap Nurses' Complaints

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—Nurses of the Japanese Metropolitan Police Hospital in a "bulletin from our hearts" today petitioned the managemen for higher pay and protested that "we can no longer can submit tamely to beast-like treatment."

The hospital director said the 125 petitioning nurses were behaving like "angry children," and that it was all a misunderstanding anyway.

The nurses' demands, distributed in three mimeographed leaflets to patients as well as to the management, asked:

1. Thirty per cent more pay. (They now receive 45 yen—approximately 3 United States dollars—monthly.)

2. Some soap and a place to take a bath.

3. New nurses' robes twice a year.

4. And can't someone please fix the leaks in the roof?

Americans Halt Chinese Clash

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP).—American military police, firing shots into the air, broke up a clash between 800 Chinese and 1,500 Koreans in a small mining town on Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost home island, Kyodo news agency said today. One Chinese was killed and scores were wounded in the fighting, which broke out during a theatrical performance. Chinese and Koreans have been used as laborers in the mines of northern Japan throughout the war.

Japanese Observe Own 'Thanksgiving' Holiday

Tokyo, *Friday*, Nov. 23 (AP)—Japan, facing still unsolved food problems, today commemorated "Niina Mesai," the country's equivalent of Thanksgiving, upon harvesting the autumn rice crop.

Emperor Hirohito offered the first rice to his ancestors at a ceremony within the imperial palace shrine. Other commemorative rites were conducted at the Ise grand shrines.

Many offices and government staffs took a holiday. Otherwise there was little observance.

Yanks Overseas Are Observing Thanksgiving

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo Rose and the war lords were only memories in the studios of Radio Tokyo today. American Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains were on the air, thanking God once more for the peace that marked their first steps on enemy soil.

Throughout Japan, the Philippines and the American-occupied Orient, troops bowed their heads in equally sincere gratitude—then snapped to grinning attention before mess-hall tables loaded with more than a million pounds of American turkey.

Many Soon To Be Home

Thousands ate in replacement depots where they were awaiting transportation home. Thousands more hope to be home in time for Christmas with their families; yet all realized what the chaplains had stressed: if Japan had not yielded, they'd be dining in foxholes this Thanksgiving Day.

One Victory ship, the Great Republic, arrived in Tokyo Bay recently almost filled with Thanksgiving fare for the troops. Occupation forces in Japan and Korea alone received nearly 1,000,000 pounds of fresh turkey, complete with state-site trimmings.

A Holiday For All Troops

From Yokohama turkey sped by rail and ship to the United States 6th Army troops in southern Japan and to the United States 24th Corps men in Korea. Everywhere army commanders proclaimed a holiday.

In Shanghai naval personnel aboard 105 American ships dined in similar style, although army men ashore ate turkey from cans. Their fresh birds had not yet arrived from the States, but mess sergeants unpacked case after case of tinned turkey á la king.

GI's and generals joined this morning in special worship services at Shanghai's Holy Trinity Cathedral and aboard each ship riding peacefully at anchor offshore came the familiar order as church hour struck:

"Knock off all unnecessary work. Keep silence about the decks."

Football In Europe

American soldiers remaining in Europe on occupation duty observed the day with church services, turkey with all the trimmings, football games and Red Cross dances and parties.

The menu for troops throughout Germany included tomato juice cocktail, roast turkey, giblet gravy and sage dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed sweet potatoes, asparagus, celery, carrot sticks, hot rolls, bread and butter, jelly, hard candy, oranges, apples, pumpkin pie and coffee.

Thousands Send Flowers

Thousands remembered their loved ones at homes with radioed orders for flowers.

Sailors in the crew of the United States carrier Enterprise, who spent last Thanksgiving in the Pacific war zone, observed this Thanksgiving at the Mayor's Thanksgiving service in the Guild Hall of Southampton, England. The ship docked there to embark troops returning from Europe.

In Nuernberg, Germany, 500 military and civilian members of the United States prosecution staff were invited by Justice Robert H. Jackson to attend a Thanksgiving service late today in the courtroom where a score of high Nazi leaders are being tried for war crimes.

Chinese-Korean Clash Broken Up By MP's

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—American military police, firing shots into the air, broke up a clash between 800 Chinese and 1,500 Koreans in a small mining town on Hokkaido, northernmost home island, Kyodo news agency said today. One Chinese was killed and scores were wounded in the fighting, which broke out during a theatrical performance.

Chinese and Koreans have been used as laborers in the mines of northern Japan throughout the war.

Munition Ship Blast Kills 21

3 G. Is and 18 Japanese Aboard Vessel Dumping Gunpowder

KYOTO, Japan, Nov. 22 (AP).—Three Americans and eighteen Japanese laborers were killed today by an explosion in a small Japanese cargo ship carrying captured munitions in Osaka Bay. The boat was demolished.

Captain William D. Gregorie, commanding a unit assigned to the Island of Awaji in the Bay, said the craft was carrying gunpowder to be dumped at sea. It presumably struck a strax mine.

Names of the Americans killed were withheld pending notification of relatives.

International Press League Urged By Japs

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the Newspaper League of Japan, today urged establishment of an international press league "as the most effective way to prevent future wars."

In a statement prepared at the request of Wilbur Forrest, chairman of the American Society of Newspaper Editors committee on postwar press freedom, Takaishi asserted: "Where there is no freedom of news and press, democracy can never be a reality."

Speaking specifically of Japanese newspapers, which now enjoy freedom of the press as the result of an order by General MacArthur, he said papers which once were forced to support the war "are now all out to consolidate the foundation for the country's rehabilitation."

Japanese Relic (Ship) Becoming U.S. Canteen

Tokyo, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Meiji Maru, once one of the largest schooners in the world, is being converted into a Red Cross canteen.

Built in Glasgow in 1875, she was commissioned in 1880 during the reign of Emperor Meiji. She made her last cruise in 1914, then was moored in Tokyo Bay to become a training ship for Japanese merchant seamen.

Subsequently, she was placed on a concrete base in the Sumida River as a relic. There she will be used by the Red Cross, which is installing a snack bar, reading rooms, game rooms and dance hall.

Title Renouncing Opposed

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—An article in the newspaper, Mainichi, reported today that Emperor Hirohito frowned on the decision of Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni to become a commoner and that he would not permit any prince to renounce his royal status without an extremely urgent reason.

Emperor Hirohito's attitude was reported to have been learned in interviews with the Imperial Household Minister, Sotaro Ishiwata, and other ministry officials.

Prince Higashi-Kuni, whom the Emperor named Premier after Japan's surrender, had proposed that all Princes except the three brothers of the Emperor give up their royal rank.

7 Clergymen Returning

Yokohama, Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. William S. Jernagin, director of the Washington Bureau, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America, was scheduled to leave for the United States today after a two-month tour of all Pacific bases in which Negro troops were stationed.

Buenos Aires Official Accused Of Nazi Link

Buenos Aires, Nov. 22 (AP)—Agustin Rodriguez Araya, a former national deputy, in a court action tonight charged Filomeno Velazco, federal police chief, with malfeasance in office in giving alleged preferential treatment to accused German spies and exposing Argentina to a foreign declaration of war.

Rodriguez, who returned two days ago from exile in Uruguay, made the charge before Judge Horacio Fox and asked for an investigation. He said that while he was in jail in Argentina before his exile he observed the treatment accorded seven men accused of espionage in behalf of Germany.

The men had short-wave radios and photos of Hitler in their cells, he said, and were permitted to sleep at any hour of the day or night, receive visitors, partake of alcoholic drinks and leave the jail without guards.

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Decreased Cable Rates Advocated

Bermuda, Nov. 22 (AP)—Spokesmen for British and American delegations at the Anglo-American Telecommunications Conference opening today agreed that international telegraph rates should be reduced.

Sir Raymond Birchall, deputy director general of the United Kingdom Post Office and chairman of the British delegation, said "the level of existing rates is too high and we hope we can agree to substantial reductions." Heads of dominion delegations concurred.

U.S. Objectives Outlined

Paul Porter, FCC chairman, outlined the United States delegation's objectives for maintenance of direct circuits with the British Empire commonwealths instead of routing traffic through the empire system eliminating "artificial restrictions."

He advocated abolition of "exclusive arrangements by which one government deprives all others from communication contacts with certain countries," and called for rates sufficiently low "to stimulate the widest possible dissemination of press and other intelligence."

A British spokesman indicated he would insist on a rate structure that would protect cable systems against ruinous competition from cheaply operated wireless systems. The proposal was supported in principle by the American delegation.

HULL TO TESTIFY TODAY AT PROBE OF PEARL HARBOR

Ailing Former Secretary of State Reported Anxious to Take Stand.

RESENTS INSINUATIONS

Expected to Deny His Counter-proposals Touched Off Attack

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—(AP) Ailing Cordull Hull will give congressional investigators tomorrow his account of the historic events that preceded the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Despite his ill health, the former Secretary of State was described as desirous of appearing before the Senate-House inquiry committee because of implied criticism leveled at him by an Army investigation board.

That board said counterproposals which Hull presented to the Japanese on Nov. 26, 1941, touched off the attack on the Hawaiian naval base at a time when military officials wanted to stall for time to get prepared.

After the board's report was issued last August, Secretary of State Byrnes took sharp issue with its criticism of his predecessor. He said the attack was planned long before Hull's counterproposals.

Naval witnesses, giving the Congressional committee the Japanese version of the attack as complied from captured documents and interviews of the Japanese high command, said the attacking force left its anchorage Nov. 25, 1941. They said it had instructions which left open the possiblity of a return without attack if diplomatic negotiations succeeded.

A coded message from Tokyo, "climb Mt. Niitaka," was described as the final signal for the attack.

Hull's family requested and the committee agreed that his questioning should be limited to 45 minutes at a time to keep from overtiring him.

Summer Welles, who was Undersecretary of State during the period; Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan in 1941, and Maxwell Hamilton, former head of the department's far eastern division, will help present the state department story.

Questions already have arisen as to the influence the state department was exerting on the disposition of the United States fleet.

Admiral J. O. Richardson, who commanded the fleet for 13 months prior to Feb. 1, 1941, said he found during a visit to Washington in October, 1940, that Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, adviser on Far Eastern affairs, apparently had more to say about it than he did.

It was during this visit, Richardson said, that he protested to President Roosevelt that the fleet should be returned from Hawaiian waters to the west coast.

He quoted the President as saying it must stay in Hawaii because of the "restraining influence" its presence there had upon Japanese aggression.

Richardson said he argued the fleet was undermanned and unready for operations and the Japanese knew it. He said he contended, too that the influence on Japan would be greater if the ships were sent to the West Coast, given full complements and made ready for war.

Lucas Requests Pearl Harbor Plane Data

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) called today for army and navy testimony on how many planes were available at Pearl Harbor in 1941 and why no long-range patrols were being flown when the Japanese struck.

A member of the Senate-House committee investigating the disaster, Lucas said he wants to know

why, if it was possible to fly a 300-mile patrol in 1940, similar daily reconnaissance could not have been in effect a year later.

"I want to know if the planes were available and weren't being used," he said.

Patrol Called Off

Admiral J. O. Richardson testified earlier that he instituted the air patrol June 18, 1940, when the Army ordered an alert in Hawaii but called it off in December of that year. Previous army and navy inquiries have shown that no regular patrol was flown after Admiral Husband E. Kimmel took over command of the fleet from Richardson on February 1, 1941.

The committee's hearings were in recess today for Thanksgiving, but Lucas asked William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, to obtain information on the number of planes attached to the fleet under Richardson's command and the number under Kimmel's command.

He asked also for a listing of the long-range planes available at the time of the Japanese attack. Lucas said he also wants information on an Army night patrol.

Hull Called Tomorrow

The committee may delay inquiry into this subject, however, because Mitchell announced that the diplomatic side of the story will be aired with testimony tomorrow from former Secretary of State Hull.

Hull, in ill health, can appear for only 45 minutes at a time, the counsel said. He added that Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary; Maxwell Hamilton, former head of the Far Eastern division, and Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan in 1941, would be called.

Yesterday the committee heard Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy testify that he had guessed late in 1941 that the Japanese might attack the Philippines but that he did not foresee an assault on Pearl Harbor.

How He Reached Decision

Then Ambassador to the Vichy French Government, Leahy said he decided that the Philippine attack might come soon when he was informed that the Germans had forced Marshal Pétain to agree to the entry of Japanese troops into Indo-China.

Leahy, who later became personal chief of staff to the late President Roosevelt, also was asked about a White House luncheon conference, attended by him and Richardson, then commander in chief of the fleet, on October 8, 1940.

Richardson testified earlier that Mr. Roosevelt said then the United States would not fight if the Japanese attacked Thailand or the Dutch East Indies and might not declare war even if they assaulted the Philippines.

Leahy said he couldn't remember hearing any such statement.

Thinks F. D. R. Would Have Acted

"I feel very sure that if Japan invaded the Philippines, which then were under our Government, the President would have recommended that we go to war," the witness added.

Leahy said he remembered well Richardson's telling the President that the Navy was not ready to fight and arguing for its return to the West Coast from Hawaiian waters. But he couldn't remember that the President had expressed any opinion on the latter point, he said.

Lucas said after the hearing he thought "the wind was taken out of the sails" of those who might have thought that Richardson would be a bitter witness against President Roosevelt's 1940 decision to keep the fleet based at Pearl Harbor.

GEN. EISENHOWER IN FAVOR OF UNRRA

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Acting Chief of Staff Appears Before House Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower defended UNRRA today on two points its critics have stressed—its operating efficiency and its international makeup.

Although flushed and hoarse from a heavy cold, the Army's new acting chief of staff appeared before the House Foreign Affairs committee on America's national feast day to declare:

1. He knew from his own observation in Germany that the relief agency "is operating with steadily increasing effectiveness." He added that "UNRRA has been infused with new and vigorous leadership in whom I have the fullest confidence."

2. He was "convinced that the best way of developing the habit of (international) cooperation is by building and supporting the effective operating international organizations such as UNRRA." He said that "no nation is opulent enough" to do by itself the relief job Europe needs and that it must be a cooperative venture.

Lehman Reports

Later Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA director-general, reported in a Thanksgiving Day broadcast over CBS that the agency's operations are "grinding to a standstill" for lack of funds.

Congressional delay in appropriating the remaining $550,000,000 of this fiscal year's authorization, Lehman said, "has added to the suffering of innocent war victims in Europe and China." The appropriation bill, carrying a controversial "free press" amendment, is pending in the Senate.

Even with these funds, Lehman continued, UNRRA operations will stop by mid-February unless the $1,350,000,000 allocation for next year is forthcoming. This measure is before the House Foreign Affairs committee and it was technically on behalf of this that Eisenhower testified.

"A ton of supplies shipped today will achieve immeasurably more than five tons shipped six months from now—after famine and disease have got out of control," Lehman asserted. "It represents the saving of lives by the millions. That is a sober fact.

"Today, the decision whether those millions of lives are to be saved is in the hands of the American people and their government.

"Tonight in ruined Warsaw, nearly a million men, women and children are living in squalid holes and dugouts—without food, without fuel, or warm clothing, or sanitation.

"This month, the month in which we celebrate Thanksgiving in America, 10,000 people in Warsaw alone will die of starvation and disease. It is not pleasant as we sit down to our dinners to know that millions of disease-carrying rats are feeding on corpses lying beneath the uncleared ruins of Warsaw. It is not pleasant—but it is tragically true."

Eisenhower spent 45 minutes before the Foreign Affairs committee. He told it:

"The ravished nations of the world are looking to UNRRA for their relief in this period of their necessity.

"If UNRRA were to fail them, they could not help but feel that not only had the United States failed them but the the hope of solution of world problems through United Nations action was an illusory one."

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The statement on UNRRA made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today by General Eisenhower was as follows:

It is a privilege for a soldier to have the opportunity of pleading for assistance in repairing the ravages of war. The Congress has appropriated many billions of dollars during the past few years to enable us to forge the weapons of destruction.

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Now that the fighting has ceased and the danger is less obvious, it is perhaps difficult for people in this country to visualize the desperate needs of the people of Europe and the necessity, if our military victory is to have lasting significance, of our successfully completing the job of making possible a peaceful world.

In discharging the responsibility this Government placed upon me during the past few years, I have had the opportunity of seeing conditions in Europe at first hand.

World War II has left most of Europe prostrate. Many cities have been devastated beyond imagination and are a shambles of roofless walls and rubble. Transportation systems have been disrupted. Destroyed bridges still block the waterways of Europe. Railroad travel is a rare and cumbersome operation.

Highway travel is hampered not only by poor condition of the roads but also by shortage of gasoline, trucks and other vehicles. Even the earth has not escaped the effects of six years of war. Such things as the absence of farm labor, the ruinous effects of actual fighting and shortages of the necessary fertilizers have prevented Europe from reaping anything like a normal harvest. There are few places in Europe today where people are not cold, hungry and apprehensive of the future.

"Causes of Despair" Given

In order to eliminate the stagnation and despair in Europe today, it is necessary as a first step to understand their causes. Even in peacetime Germany's key geographical and industrial position in Europe made the rest of Europe dependent upon it to a large extent. After Germany launched her aggressive war and swallowed up one by one the countries of Europe, the Nazis sought to integrate the economies of the conquered countries with that of Germany in order to strengthen the greater Reich as an arsenal of tyranny.

The Nazis not only physically moved factories and imported millions of forced laborers into Germany but took control of those facilities which were left in their normal locations.

Germany controlled raw materials, exhausted foreign credit and tied the currencies of Europe to the mark. Moreover, Europe's transportation was looted and exhausted to support the German war effort. As a result of this natural and forced dependence of Europe upon Germany, the crushing defeat of Germany has had fearful repercussions.

Allied countries were laid waste by the retreating German armies, by patriotic scorched-earth policy, by Allied bombings and combat operations in the area. Moreover, the shattering of Germany automatically eliminated the controls which the Germans had imposed.

Plight of Liberated Areas

The liberated areas of Europe were left without the ability to produce adequate coal, without transportation, without their own skilled labor, with their currencies unsettled, without foreign exchange and without the raw materials to revive industry in the facilities which were left to them.

Since the defeat of Germany every effort is being made to revive liberated Europe. A large proportion of German industrial facilities, eventually, will be distributed to European countries as reparation. Millions of displaced persons have been returned to help rebuild their homelands.

Production of coal in Germany is being maximized for distribution to neighboring countries. Intensive efforts are being made to restore vital transportation systems.

The European countries themselves are exerting every effort to rebuild their own economies. However, no matter how vigorously these efforts are pursued, as a result of the destruction and dislocation caused by the war and the dissipation of their resources in the fight against the Nazis, there will inevitably be a grave transition period through which these countries will have to pass, when they will have to receive outside assistance.

I am fully confident that the people of Europe can recover from the grievous blows they have suffered if they can be helped through this period. However, if this bitter situation is not to become so disastrous as to make men wonder if it was worth while to have taken up arms against the Nazis, we in the United States—which is truly the land of plenty as compared to Europe—must be prepared to discharge a very heavy responsibility.

We must, now, make our proportionate contribution to the relief of Europe in order to insure the permanence of our military victory.

"Wasteful" to Change Now

I have noted suggestions that the United States should discharge this responsibility single-handed. While such a method might prove to be efficient, time will not wait while we organize, as a new venture, the gigantic relief system which is required. The need for the services of an experienced and effective relief organization is immediate. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established to do this specific job and it would be wasteful to dissipate its experience, trained personnel and operating momentum.

In its relief activities, UNRRA now has behind it that experimental period through which any relief organization must pass. It is already operating throughout much of Europe and I know from my own observation in Germany that it is operating with steadily increasing effectiveness.

There are in the western area of Germany over 5,000 trained UNRRA personnel who are rendering valuable assistance to the military in the care and handling of United Nations and stateless displaced persons. UNRRA has its own central organization, and its individuals are operating most of the stations in which displaced persons are housed. This is a remarkable achievement in the face of the many difficulties which have confronted UNRRA.

Shipping Situation Eased

During the war it was inevitable that our military forces and those of our Allies should have had the first call on resources of personnel, shipping, equipment and supplies of all kinds. This situation seriously handicapped UNRRA in its earlier operation. Today the shipping and supply situation has eased.

Moreover, UNRRA has been infused with new and vigorous leadership in whom I have the fullest confidence. The British have made available to UNRRA my former Deputy Chief of Staff, General Morgan, and my former chief administrative officer, General Gale, who are now in active charge of UNRRA operations in the field. These men, typical of the new leadership, are experienced administrators of unquestionable competence.

I think there is an even more important reason why UNRRA and not a purely United States relief organization should do this job. In the war against the Axis powers we recognized that all the world was a battleground. It was impossible to consider one theatre of operations separat ly from the others. There was but one war even though fought around the globe. Every battle, wherever fought, affected the outcome of the war. In this situation we achieved military success only by the splendid cooperation and mutual tolerance and respect of the Allied powers and Associated United Nations.

I am one of those who believes freely that any permanent maintenance of the peace is dependent on the continuance of that cooperation and the broadening of those activities in which the nations of the world can join hands and with mutual understanding solve their ommon problems.

"Relief a World Problem"

The relief of Europe and those areas of Asia which have similarly suffered is not the responsibility of our nation or of a single group of nations. It is a world problem and no nation desirous of a peaceful world can ignore it.

UNRRA represents one major effort of the United Nations to act constructively in meeting the challenge of the peace. The United States assumed leadership in organizing UNRRA. The United States has also assumed leadership in urging upon the other nations of the world the thought that by united action and consultation through such a medium as the United Nations Organization resort to war shall not again be necessary.

The ravished nations of the world are looking to UNRRA for their relief in this period of their necessity.

If UNRRA were to fail them, they could not help but feel that not only had the United States failed them but that the hope of solution of world problems through United Nations action was an illusory one.

I am convinced that the best way of developing the habit of cooperation is by building and supporting effective operating international organizations such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Even more immediately important is the fact that this civil organization, representing the United Nations, is already in position to meet the currently critical problem—the prevention of widespread suffering and starvation during the coming winter, of liberated peoples in Europe.

END OF STRIKE AT G.M. SEEN BY JANUARY 15

NOV 23 1945

'And Probably Before That,' Says U.S. Aide; UAW Girds For Fight

UAW-CIO picket lines scheduled to form here today at two plants.....*Page 28*

Detroit, Nov. 22 (AP)—John W. Gibson, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, tonight predicted that the strike of more than 200,000 General Motors Corporation workers would be settled by January 15 "and probably before that."

Gibson, who was sent here by

30-24-31827

Schwellenbach in preliminary Government efforts to bring about an end to the strike, made his statement when asked about reports that the United Auto Workers (CIO) were preparing for the possibility that the strike might last throughout the winter.

In Touch With Union Officials

"I have a feeling that the strike won't last any longer than January 15 and it probably will be settled before then," he asserted.

Gibson disclosed that he had been in touch with UAW officials during the day and that he would meet Walter Reuther, UAW vice president in charge of G.M. negotiations, tonight.

He did not indicate whether he had made contact with General Motors officials during the day.

Meanwhile, as preliminary efforts to mediate the strike got under way, both the UAW and G.M. gave indications they were braced for the possibility the strike might be a long-drawn-out affair.

The strike, affecting 70-odd plants of the corporation, began yesterday following a breakdown in negotiations on union demands for a 30 per cent general wage increase.

Sees Total Of Idle Soaring

An industry spokesman predicted the number of idle workers might be double or trebled eventually because of other companies' dependence on G.M. for vital auto parts.

Gibson, who earlier described his visit here as a "feeler," planned to fly to Washington late tonight or early tomorrow.

Gibson's presence raised the question of how far Washington would go in any effort to bring about a settlement in this first "all-out" struggle between General Motors and the UAW-CIO since the sit-down strike of 1937 over union recognition.

The labor-management conference in Washington has yet to draw up strike-settlement procedure or policy. A four-day Thanksgiving recess has now intervened and no early guidance from that quarter was expected.

President Truman has stated the Government's peacetime labor position as one of greater reliance on voluntary bargaining between parties to a dispute, though the Government would be willing to offer aid through its conciliators.

'Token Picketing'

The G.M. strike scene was quiet on Thanksgiving Day today. There was only "token picketing" of affected plants, with a few pickets appearing for short intervals.

At the same time, the union prepared to get out its full forces tomorrow. UAW-CIO headquarters in Detroit was closed, but offices of locals stayed open, laying plans for feeding and equipping picket battalions.

Reuther was in telephone communication from his home with locals throughout the country.

Strikers received promises of cooperation from AFL unions and railway brotherhoods, which said they would refuse to go through picket lines.

Builders Threaten Walkout

At Flint a brotherhood spokesman said one picket would be enough to stop a train from entering a G.M. plant. The AFL-Building Trades Council said 1,000 tradesmen would leave their G.M. reconversion jobs.

Edward Thal, secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, said "our members are not going through the CIO's picket lines unless arrangements are made for them to go through peaceably."

"If they (the strikers) do not want us in the plants, the work will be there for us when the strike is over," Thal said.

"We do not want to see the strikers get beat," he added, "although the CIO, I suppose, would not give us much consideration if we were in a strike."

Jurisdictional Fights Cited

The AFL and CIO in Detroit have had numerous jurisdictional battles in past years and have accused each other of membership "raids" as well as other protested practices.

Still in question was whether General Motors would be able to keep its full salaried force on the job. The corporation has 73,500 salaried employés, including office workers and supervisory employés.

The UAW-CIO, in its strike instructions to locals, left it to the locals' "own judgment" whether to permit entry of office workers to G.M. buildings.

General Motors arranged to mail pay checks to salaried workers unable to reach their offices. Management cautioned them against trying to "force" their way past picket lines.

Strikers said foremen and supervisors would be permitted into G.M. factories only on an agreement with management that they would not do strikers' work.

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5-Point Labor Peace Plan Drawn Up

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—A five-point program designed to achieve industrial peace through voluntary arbitration, fact-finding procedures and a strengthened Federal Conciliation Service has been placed before the labor-management conference.

A four-day Thanksgiving recess, however, will delay its consideration until Monday.

The program was submitted by the conference's public hearings committee, headed by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Graham's group has heard reports from a number of labor, business men and civic groups not represented in the conference.

"Very Minimum" Pattern

The executive committee withheld Graham's report from publication, but a copy was made available by a delegate who said he felt it should be made public.

It termed the suggestions the "very minimum" pattern of settlement machinery that should be considered by the conference under its previously established agenda.

"We pray," the committee said in its report, "that this conference will not fail America in this potentially tragic hour but that, through your leadership, America will rise to the responsibility of her power and the opportunity of her greatness."

Bargaining, Arbitration

The recommendations:

"1. Genuine collective bargaining without adamant positions in matters customarily negotiable but with a give and take spirit in good faith on both sides of the conference table in the best American tradition of reaching an agreement of value to both parties and in the public interest of co-operation for full employment in these critical times.

"2. Provision in contracts for final arbitration or for the decisions of an impartial umpire as the conclusion of the grievance procedures for the settlement of disputes over the interpretation and application of the terms of the contracts.

"3. Provisions for the structure and machinery of voluntary arbitration according to specified criteria and within specified areas of conflict.

Conciliation, Fact-Finding

"4. The strengthening of the true values of the Conciliation Service by a more adequate budget for higher salaries and a larger staff selected by the director on the basis of character, ability, personality, experience, training, and with the advice of a committee representing labor and management.

"5. Public provision for the procedures of fact finding regarding the issues in dispute whether by competent public or tripartite experts, before any strike or lockout is resorted to, for the final determination of the dispute.

Delegates Pessimistic

Delegates and conference officials alike were pessimistic over prospects for the creation of voluntary arbitration machinery, as recommended in the report, since the problem has not yet been tackled seriously even though the conference is slated for adjournment at the end of next week.

They felt, however, that this problem might be turned over to the proposed semi-permanent board on industrial problems to which the executive committee gave tentative approval yesterday.

NEW JET BUZZ BOMB MADE IN AIR PLANT

Another West Coast Plane Concern Tells of Fighter With Range of 2,500 Miles

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LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22 (AP)—Development of a jet-propelled buzz bomb which could be used on landing craft and of a twin-fuselage military fighter with a range of 2,500 miles was announced today by two aircraft concerns.

Northrop Aircraft described its buzz bomb as a single jet creation with a thirty-foot wingspread, much like a small fighter in appearance, and revealed that it had been making such bombs for the Army since the summer of 1944.

Designated as the JB1A, it succeeds a twin-jet machine which Northrop built first for the Army, patterned after its Flying Wing. The company's announcement said it had no information as to how or where the Army used the bomb, but it gave these details:

Improvements to the launching platform cut the length of the tracks to fifty feet, capable of installation on an LST. The backbone of each launching sled is a fourteen-foot aluminum tube, with the bomb resting on cradles within the tube. It is catapulted into the air at 220 miles an hour with the aid of four rockets.

What speed it reaches after the jet engine takes over was not disclosed nor was the number of bombs manufactured, although the company said delivery of 1,000 sleds had been completed. The craft's weight is 7,000 pounds, including explosive charges of 3,700 pounds.

In contrast to the earlier twin-jet craft, which carried its bombs on either side of the engine, the JB1A's explosives are in magnesium cast housings within the wing on either side of the fuselage.

North American Aviation made public details of its P-82 Twin Mustang—latest in the series of Mustang fighters which saw action on many war fronts. The company said the P-82 would replace the P-15H on production lines.

The new craft houses a pilot in each fuselage and, North American's statement said, culminates five years of research. It has a 2,500-mile combat range, carrying full armament. Two 2,200-horsepower, twelve-cylinder engines give it speeds in excess of 475 miles an hour, the company added, with efficient operation up to 45,000 feet.

Armament includes six .50-caliber machine guns, twenty-five rockets, which the company asserted provide the firepower of a light cruiser broadside, and four 1,000-pound bombs. By use of adapters, however, two of the bomb racks can carry 2,000-pounders.

M'KELLAR FIGHTS ARMY FLIGHT PAY FOR HIGH GROUPS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — (AP) Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) announced today he would ask the War and Navy departments to support his effort to reduce the extra flight pay of high officers.

"I think it is wrong for any highly paid officer to get 50 per cent additional pay just by going up in the air and staying there for four hours once a month," McKellar told a reporter.

McKellar, chairman of the Appropriations committee, already has suffered a double defeat on the issue.

He and Senator Overton (D.-La.) attempted to attach a rider to the wartime cutback on appropriations limiting the flight pay of high officers to $125 a month.

The appropriations committee rejected this 9 to 8, and the Senate reached the same decision this week by voice and standing votes.

Senators O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), Hill (D.-Ala.) Gurney (R.-S. D.) and Walsh (D.-Mass.) spoke up against the limitation on the floor. They offered letters from the secretaries of War and Navy and General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air forces, in opposition.

"This proposed amendment will, in my considered opinion, have the effect of destroying the Army Air forces in the most critical period of its history,' Arnold wrote.

"A Little Excited"

McKellar disputed this and said that Arnold "simply became a little excited about this matter."

Regulations provide that flying officers receive a 50 per cent pay increase. McKellar proposed to stipulate that this increase should not exceed $125 a month. Thus, he said, it would not affect the flight pay of army lieutenants and captains.

It would affect, on the basis of War department figures which McKellar introduced, 1,700 of 10,000 majors who receive flying pay and all officers above that grade who receive flying pay. These, the department figures showed, number 6,000 lieutenant colonels, 3,000 brigadier generals, 72 major generals, 13 lieutenant generals, four generals and one general of the army. None was identified by name.

McKellar said the limitation also would affect a few lieutenant commanders in the Navy and all commanders, captains and admirals who draw flight pay.

These high officers at present can get 50 per cent extra pay, McKellar said, "by simply going in the air and flying to Chicago and return, or to New York and return, or remaining in the air in any way for four hours" a month.

HALSEY'S FLAG IS HAULED DOWN

Admiral, Giving Up His Command, Says It Is Like Losing His Right Arm

NOV 23 1945

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, who led the Third Fleet from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay, hauled down his four-star flag on his flagship South Dakota today.

In a colorful ceremony, he turned over the command to Rear Admiral Howard F. Kingman, preparatory to retirement in about a month.

Then he inspected units of the fleet assembled here while guns roared seventeen-gun salutes.

Some fifty officers, headed by Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney, Chief of Staff, stood behind Admiral Halsey and his successor as the change of command took place in the Navy manner.

Admiral Halsey marched briskly from his cabin between lines of blue, and after his talk and the reading of his and Admiral Kingman's orders, stood beneath a battery of three 16-inch guns to order, in clear tones, the lowering of his flag.

Eyes of veteran seamen misted as the blue standard with its four white stars fluttered down.

"In hauling down my flag," Admiral Halsey told the officers and bluejackets standing at attention, "I am terminating my seagoing career of slightly over forty-five years. This is far from a pleasure. But I deem it necessary for men of my age (he is 63) to step aside so that younger men can take over the greatest Navy in the world.

"I want to congratulate the veterans of all the crews returning from four hard years of war in the Pacific.

"I am told that the conduct of those already returned has been splendid, and I am proud of that. I like to see the younger men joining today follow that pattern. They can see they don't have to be rough and tumble to be great fighters.

"You have heard the nation say, 'Well done'—the finest tribute to the Navy. Well done, well done, well done. May you all have happy careers. Godspeed and God bless you."

Admiral Kingman, in response, described Admiral Halsey's retirement as "the last scene, last act of one of the most brilliant performances in Navy history."

"This is a memorable but unhappy occasion," he continued. "Admiral Halsey inspired his men to victory * * * his unswerving determination overcame all enemies from hell to high water."

In an interview, Admiral Halsey confessed that leaving the fleet was like cutting off his right arm. He said he would leave Saturday for Washington, and would testify before the Pearl Harbor inquiry.

Asked if he had been summoned to appear, he replied:

"No comment."

Admiral Halsey left Pearl Harbor Nov. 28, 1941, with a force including a carrier, three cruisers and nine destroyers. Returning Dec. 9, two days after the Japanese attack, he began building up the fleet which ultimately played such a great part in beating the Japs into submission.

30.24 — 31829

Washington Trolleys Moving Again Under U.S. Rule

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP) — Federal seizure of the Capital's strike-bound transit system provided bus and streetcar service today for holidaying Washingtonians.

President Truman stepped into the tieup, which was the second in as many weeks, with a seizure order and a statement terming the walkout "a blow at the sanctity of labor agreements."

The Office of Defense Transportation took over the idle facilities of the Capital Transit System in mid-afternoon yesterday.

Half Normal By Midnight

A massmeeting of the AFL Amalgamated Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employés broke up in confusion a short while later over whether to go back to work for the ODT. But a company official reported ten per cent of normal service restored within an hour, 30 per cent by 8 P.M. and 50 per cent by midnight.

The union is demanding a 30-cent hourly wage increase. The company offered to increase the present 95-cent hourly rate to $1.02 with a stipulation for a 48-hour week.

Truman's Statement

President Truman said the union's contract called for arbitration of differences, and that local and international officers had ordered the strikers to agree to a Government Conciliation Service proposal to arbitrate.

Saying the walkout strikes "at the very roots of orderly government," he added:

"The action of this union brings discredit upon the whole body of organized labor, which naturally decries any violation of sacred covenant. The Federal Government will not permit this kind of action to interfere with its processes either in the Capital or any part of the nation."

OLD AGE PENSION INCREASE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—(AP) An increase in old age pensions to a uniform level of $40 a month was proposed today by Rep. Knutson (R-Minn).

The Minnesotan, senior Republican on the House Ways and Means committee, said he would put the proposal before the committee when it begins consideration of general revision of the Social Security law.

Moreover, he told newspapermen, he will suggest to the committee that pensions be provided for persons unable to earn a living because of physical or mental handicaps.

The present system of "matching" state and local funds for pensions to the aged is not working well, he said, pointing out that under this system pensioned persons in one county may get $30 a month, while in an adjoining county the pension is $20 a month.

"In many localities the benefits are wholly inadequate," he said.

Knutson has not worked out a formula for federal-state participation in the proposed increase to a uniform $40 a month, but said he believes the state participation should be larger.

The Ways and Means committee probably will begin its new social security study before the Christmas holiday, although the legislation is not expected to be completed for several months.

Congress to Put on Speed, Plans to Recess on Dec. 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(AP) Congress is aiming to put on an extra burst of speed in the next month and then recess Dec. 20 until after the first of the year.

Leaders disclosed they have fixed that as their goal, despite demands of many members for an earlier recess.

Administration men explained that knocking off work sooner is just about impossible with four major actions yet to be taken and many more minor matters to be cleaned up.

For the next four weeks, there lie ahead:

1—Action on the so-called "full employment" bill.

2—Agreement between House and Senate on the final draft of the bill authorizing President Truman to reorganize and streamline the government.

3—Approval of deficiency appropriations to tide agencies over until the fiscal 1946 funds are voted.

4—Renewal of the President's wartime powers.

Some steam was put behind a variation of the so-called "full employment" bill this week. A subcommittee of the House Expenditures committee got a compromise drafted but is sitting tight on the details until it is reported out officially. That, members said, is to stall off "pressure" on the full committee.

The Democratic leaders have figured privately that they must do something to get an employment measure rolling. Unless one materialized, they reasoned, the President's prestige might suffer. When that happens, the party prestige suffers with it.

On the deficiency bill and the reorganization measure, the leaders do not anticipate much difficulty. But they aren't so sure of clear sailing in the appraisal of the second war powers.

This act is the authority for the President to do many things he cannot do in peacetime. It involves continuance of rationing and other emergency controls. It expires Dec. 31.

There may be some demands here and there—enough to delay action—to cut back wartime powers. Mr. Truman, it was reported, may have a special message on this subject, defining what powers should be retained and why.

DENTAL STUDENTS RELEASE SOUGHT

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—(AP) The Journal of the American Dental association today urged prompt discharge of servicemen qualified to study dentistry to reduce "the serious deficit of dental personnel that now faces the country."

In an editorial the Journal said a "persistently short-sighted policy on the part of official government agencies" was reponsible for a freshman dental school enrollment of less than one-half the number enrolled a year ago.

From present signs, the publication added, there will be a ratio of one dentist for every 2,000 persons by 1950. "The full importance of this problem is seen only when this decreasing dental population is matched against an increasing national population and an increase in the demand for dental care."

The Journal association requests for a program aimed at meeting the nation's dental needs "were largely ignored throughout the war by the war and navy departments," and "the end of the conflict apparently has brought about no material change in the situation."

Unmarried Authoress, Major And Their Daughter Reunited

New York, Nov. 22 (AP)—Emily Hahn, the author, finaly met her man today.

After two years of war and some airline delays, Major Charles R. Boxer, a British officer, arrived at LaGuardia Field and was greeted by the writer and her 4-year-old daughter, Carola. She had named Boxer in her autobiography as the father of the child.

As the plane taxied up to the line, the little girl pointed and exclaimed: "Daddy, daddy, here comes daddy."

The three embraced beside the plane and the major said he would marry Miss Hahn if she "will have me." The author added: "I don't know how the divorce stands."

Divorce Move Status Sought

Boxer declared he would cable England as soon as possible to obtain exact information on the status of divorce proceedings brought there by his wife, Ursalla.

Miss Hahn said she would serve a Thanksgiving dinner in her East Side apartment "if I can borrow a roasting pan."

Miss Hahn, author of "China to Me," said she last saw Boxer before she left Hong Kong on the exchange liner Gripsholm in September, 1943. The major was interned there as a British officer on Christmas Day, 1941, and spent eighteen months in a Japanese prison. He said on several occasions that he would come to the United States to marry her.

Home In U.S. Planned

He left Hong Kong for this country October 23, landed at San Francisco and was held up there awaiting air transportation. Miss Hahn waited in vain for him at LaGuardia Field yesterday.

Miss Hahn said that after their marriage she hoped they would go to England and thence to Hong Kong. She hopes ultimately to make a home in the United States.

The major is on 30-day leave and this is his first visit to the United States.

Senator Indorses Military Merger

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) said today that a seven-week trip to Europe has strengthened his opinion that the armed forces of this nation should be placed in a single department.

"Everything I saw while I was away increased my belief in unification," the chairman of the Senate Military Committee said on return to his office.

Public hearings will be resumed by Thomas's committee tomorrow, with John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, as the witness.

Expects To See Truman

Thomas said he has not yet had time to talk with other members on a date for ending the hearings, nor with President Truman about a message the Chief Executive told newsmen he would send to Congress concerning merger proposals.

The Senator went to Europe as one of two American delegates to the International Labor Organization's conference in Paris. Later Thomas visited Italy. The other United States delegate was Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, who remained in Europe to study conditions in France and Belgium.

PLAN GEN. PATCH RITES ON SATURDAY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 22—(AP) Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., who died here late yesterday of pneumonia, will be buried in the National cemetery at West Point, N. Y., near the academy where he started his brilliant military career.

The body will be flown to West Point tomorrow in Patch's private plane, a B-25 bomber, and private funeral services have been tentatively set for 2:30 p. m. Sunday in the cemetery of the military academy.

Troops at Fourth Army stations will take part in memorial services at 9 a. m. tomorrow. General Patch had been headquartered here since last July as commander of the Fourth Army.

Members of the family will leave San Antonio by plane Saturday to attend the services.

Maj. Gen. Lucas, former deputy commander of the Fourth Army, has assumed temporary command of the unit.

Led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, officers and enlisted men alike today paid tribute to Gen. Patch, who headed mopping up operations on Guadalcanal, then went to Europe to lead the U. S. Seventh Army to victory over the Germans.

In Washington, Gen. Eisenhower said:

"The untimely passing of Gen. Patch has cost the United States one of its outstanding troop leaders. The Army mourns his passing."

Knutson To Ask Raise In Old-Age Pensions

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—An increase in old-age pensions to a uniform level of $40 a month was proposed today by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.).

The Minnesotan, senior Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, said he would put the proposal before the committee when it begins consideration of general revision of the social security law.

Moreover, he said, he would suggest to the committee that pensions be provided for persons unable to earn a living because of physical or mental handicaps.

MacArthur Press Aide Will Return To Pacific

San Francisco, Nov. 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Le Grande A. Diller, press chief for General MacArthur, is visiting friends here and will complete his 45 days' leave in Washington before returning to the Pacific, army sources said today.

Major Donald G. Weiss, West Coast liaison officer for the War Department, stated published speculations that Diller would not return to MacArthur's staff were incorrect.

Adm. Kinkaid in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, former commander of the 7th Fleet in the Southwest Pacific, arrived by plane today. The Navy reported he came here to assume his new post as commander of the Western Sea Frontier. He will have headquarters in San Francisco.

President's Daughter To Christen Plane

Philadelphia, Nov. 22 (AP)—A huge American Overseas Airlines DC-4 transport is scheduled to take off tomorrow in the first commercial trans-Atlantic passenger flight between Philadelphia and London.

Christened the flagship Washington ,the ship will carry 14 passengers and gifts for Princesses Elizabeth, Margaret Rose, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Ambassador John G. Winant and others.

The flight will originate in Washington, where Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of the President, is scheduled to christen the plane.

General Has Severe Cold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—A severe cold may keep General Eisenhower from returning to Europe tomorrow, as he had planned.

Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, the newly designated Army Chief of Staff reported he was not feeling well, and added: "I'm afraid my doctors may forbid me to go to Europe as I planned."

Earlier, the committee chairman, Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, had asked committee members to limit their questioning because of the general's cold. Each member who said he had no questions got a special "Thank you" from the witness.

While testifying, General Eisenhower spoke firmly, but at times huskily. His face was flushed.

He has been traveling almost constantly since his return from Germany ten days ago. Mrs. Eisenhower accompanied him for a few days, until she was stricken with pneumonia at Boone, Iowa, five days ago. She is in a hospital there now, but is reported improving.

NO TURKEY, BUT THANKSGIVING

3,253 Troops Disembark At Staten Island

New York, Nov. 23 (AP)—This was not turkey day for the 3,253 home-coming troops who disembarked from the transport Athos II at Staten Island after a rough eleven-day crossing from Le Havre.

But, Major Lambert A. Turner, transport commander, Malvern

Park, N.Y., said it was "Thanksgiving Day for them in more ways than one."

In the morning, he said, "we had joint Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services—and as for the turkey, we fed the boys plenty of it on the way across."

112 Civilians Aboard

Besides the troops, most of them high-point men due for discharge, the Athos II brought in 112 civilians, including Latin-American representatives to the International Labor Conference in Paris.

Among the ships arriving today at East ports were:

At New York—Nathaniel Currier, 29; John Coulter, 18; Dalton Victory, 24; Cape Page, 38.

At Boston—John Walker, 573; Walter Ranger, 533; Wakefield, 7,119; Thomas Page, 546; William Pender, 514.

At Newport News, Va.—John Fiske, 568; Marion M. Bovard, 582; Conrad Weiser, 568; William Jackson, 583; Mariposa, 4,756; R. S. Wilson, 26; John Hathorn, 597; Alexander E. Brown, 46.

50,000 Vets On Arriving Vessels

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[By the Associated Press]

About 20,000 service men are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports on sixteen ships. About 30,000 Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel are due at West Coast ports on at least 33 ships. The arrivals:

At New York—Athos II, from Le Havre: 3,250 troops, including 505th Ordnance Maintenance Company; 568th Anti-Aircraft Battalion; 339th Quartermaster Depot Company; 59th Signal Battalion; 728th Railway Operating Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Raymond Stevens, from Antwerp: 28.

Dalton Victory, from Bremen: 3 Army, 21 Navy.

Cape Page, from Cardiff: 38.

John Walker, from Marseille originally due yesterday: 573 troops, including 3,299th Quartermaster Service Company; 77th Evacuation Hospital.

Walter Ranger, from Marseille: 533 troops, including 638th Ordnance Ammunition Company; 97th Evacuation Hospital; 547th Motor Ambulance Company.

Wakefield, from Le Havre: 7,119 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 519th Quartermaster Group 3,910th Quartermaster Truck Company, Transportation Corps; 602d Tank Destroyer Battalion, 16th Hospital Train, 433d Quartermaster Gas Supply Company, 280th Engineer Combat Battalion, 993d Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company, 3,441st Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, 3,881st and 3,952d Quartermaster Truck companies, 66th and 229th Chemical Base Depot Company, 62d Traffic Regulating Battalion, 941st Field Artillery Battalion; 966th, 4,059th, 4,128th and 4,148th Quartermaster Service companies; 65th Chemical Depot Company, Headquarters and Headquarters detachments; 260th and 553d Quartermaster battalions.

William T. Barry, from Leghorn: 629 troops, including following units of 92d Infantry Division: 317th Medical Battalion; Company M, 371st Infantry Battalion; 92d Division Artillery, 5,097th Field Artillery Battalion.

Thomas Page, from Marseille: 546 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters detachments, 180th and 436th Medical battalions.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Miscellaneous troops on following: John Hathorn, 597.

R. S. Wilson: Number aboard unavailable.

Marion McKinley Bovard: 582.

Conrad Weiser: 568.

Alexander E. Brown: 17.

Mariposa: 4,755.

Lincoln Steffins: 573.

Los Angeles And Portland

At Los Angeles — Yarmouth, from Honolulu: 13 army nurses, 185 army patients, 859 army casuals.

Marine Jumper, from Manila: 3,054 army casuals, 229 army nurses, 15 repatriates.

Braxton, from Okinawa: 1,700 navy casuals.

Adair, from San Diego: 655 navy casuals.

Destroyer escorts Moore, Goss and Campbell: 50 navy casuals each.

At Portland, Ore.—Paul G. Baker, from Pearl Harbor: 48 navy.

Gendreau, from Pearl Harbor: 29 navy.

Fieberling, from Pearl Harbor: 65 navy.

Southampton, from Tokyo: 265 navy.

Queens, from Manila: 1,688 navy, 5 army.

Mathew Thornton, from Pacific: 29 army.

Montour, from Okinawa: 1,340 army, 180 navy.

Seattle And San Diego

At Seattle—Agwi Prince, from Okinawa: 1,289 army.

Lindley M. Garrison, from Attu: 925 army.

Sea Quail, from Yokohama: 2,079 army.

At San Diego—Escort Carrier Rendova: 217 Marines.

Submarine Rescue Ship Widgeon: 9 navy.

Destroyer Amick: 22 navy.

Destroyer Carrol: 51 navy.

Destroyer Presley: 399 navy and 55 Marines.

Attack Transport Dupage: 145 navy.

San Francisco Arrivals

At San Francisco — Allendale—2,033, mostly navy.

Calvert: 1,648, mostly navy, including ship's company for separation.

Bladen: 1,064 navy.

Fort Clatsop: 20 navy.

General E. T. Collins: 3,232, mostly army.

General John Pope: 5,387, mostly army.

LST 522: 15 army.

Maya: 30 army.

Mountrail: 608 navy.

Albert A. Robinson: 309, mostly navy.

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FIRST LEAD COMMONS (ATTLEE)

LONDON, NOV. 22-(AP)-FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN URGED SCRAPPING OF VETO POWERS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IN COMMONS TODAY AS A RESULT OF ATOMIC ENERGY DISCOVERIES.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, EDEN URGED IN COMMONS DEBATE THAT ALL NATIONS STATE THEIR "PRESENT IDEAS OF SOVEREIGNTY."

THE FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY PROPOSED REVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AFTER PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WARNED THAT IF THE WORLD AGAIN LAPSED INTO WAR ON A LARGE SCALE "ATOMIC WARFARE WILL RESULT IN THE DEVASTATION OF TOWNS AND THE DEATHS OF MILLIONS."

AGREEING WITH ATTLEE THAT NO SET OF RULES WOULD ENABLE THE WORLD TO SURVIVE A FUTURE WAR IF THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS "LATENT AND USED," EDEN DECLARED:

"WE HAVE GOT SOMEHOW TO TAKE THE STING OUT OF NATIONALISM. THE UNITED NATIONS OUGHT TO REVIEW THEIR CHARTER IN THE LIGHT DISCOVERIES MADE ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY WHICH WERE NOT BEFORE US WHEN THE CHARTER WAS DRAWN UP."

NOTHING, EDEN ADDED, SHOWS MORE CLEARLY THE HOLD THAT "NATIONALISM HAS ON US ALL THAN THE DECISION" OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE TO RETAIN THE POWER OF VETO. HE SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS REVIEW THE VETO CLAUSE AGAIN, SAYING HE HOPED THAT "THEY WILL DECIDE THAT THE RETENTION OF THAT POWER IS AN ANACHRONISM IN THE MODERN WORLD."

SWITCHING TO RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, THE DAPPER FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID "NO ONE WOULD DENY THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE OF SUSPICION AND DISTRUST BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER TWO GREAT PARTNERS IN VICTORY, THE UNITED STATES AND OURSELVES."

EDEN DEPLORED THIS SUSPICION AND SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT FUTURE PEACE DEPENDED UPON UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE THREE BIG POWERS.

"WE WANT THE FULLEST RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS ON EQUAL TERMS," HE ADDED. "WE KNOW RUSSIA'S ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT AIMED AGAINST US. WE CAN SURELY ASK HER TO BELIEVE THAT OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT AIMED AGAINST HER."

EXPLAINING THAT RUSSIA HAD "GONE VERY FAR IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH ALL HER NEIGHBORS," EDEN TOLD COMMONS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE CONCERNED OVER "A POSSIBLE RESURGENCE OF GERMAN PLANS FOR DOMINATION OF EUROPE."

"THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT AS CONVINCED AS SOME PEOPLE THAT THE NAZI SPIRIT IS ENTIRELY DEAD," HE ADDED.

EDEN SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS DIFFICULT TO GET INFORMATION OUT OF RUSSIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER SOVIET CONTROL.

"I WOULD BEG OUR RUSSIAN FRIENDS," HE SAID, "TO BELIEVE THAT THEY COULD MAKE NO GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO REAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES THAN TO ALLOW FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN THEIR TERRITORY OR IN TERRITORY UNDER THEIR CONTROL, THE SAME FULL FREEDOM AS IS ALLOWED RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS HERE."

THE HOUSE CHEERED.

"WE HAVE GOT TO GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER AND THAT INVOLVES FREEDOM TO SPEAK AND TO COMMENT ACROSS FRONTIERS," EDEN CONTINUED. "DROP THOSE BARRIERS OF CENSORSHIP AND YOU WILL BLOW AWAY IN ONE GUST MUCH OF THOE BLACAFOGS OF SUSPICION."

GUST MUCH OF THOSE BLACK FOGS OF SUSPICION."

TURNING TO DISTURBANCES IN IRAN, EDEN CITED REPORTS THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD TURNED BACK IRANIAN TROOPS SENT TO DEAL WITH THE OUTBREAKS. HE SAID THIS COULD NOT BE RECONCILED WITH THE TEHRAN DECLARATION OF 1943 NOR WITH THE BRITISH-SOVIET-IRANIAN TREATY OF 1942.

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EDEN SAID HE WAS AFRAID THE PRESENT INCIDENT WAS "NOT THE ONLY OCCASION WHEN THE SOVIETS REFUSED PERMISSION TO THE PERSIANS TO MOVE TROOPS AND GENDARMERIE IN AN AREA UNDER THEIR CONTROL, AND IN CONSEQUENCE IT IS NOT VERY SURPRISING THAT SUSPICIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED."

RUSSIA, HE CONTENDED, SHOULD MAKE IT PLAIN THAT SHE DID NOT OBJECT TO THE FREE MOVEMENT OF IRANIAN TROOPS IN THEIR OWN AREA.

EDEN ASKED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT "EXACTLY WHAT IS GOING ON IN GREECE?" HE EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THE GREEK REGENT HAD RESIGNED AND THAT THE PLEBISCITE ON THE RETURN OF KING GEORGE OF THE HELLENES HAS BEEN DELAYED TWO OR THREE YEARS. HE SAID HE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL IN THE PREVIOUS BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD ASSURED THE KING OF AN EARLY PLEBISCITE.

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LONDON--FOURTH ADD ATTLEE X X X THE WORLD."

THEN HE POSED THIS QUESTION TO COMMONS ON THE ATOMIC BOMB:

"CAN IT BE WISE, WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IS ONLY JUST BORN AND IS NOT OUR OF ITS CRADLE, TO BROADCAST TO THE WORLD THE METHODS OF MAKING SUCH A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON?"

HE EXPLAINED THAT THERE WAS NOT ONLY ATOMIC ENERGY TO BE DEALT WITH, BUT "ALL WEAPONS ADOPTED FOR MASS DESTRUCTION."

"NO ONE OF THESE WEAPONS," ATTLEE SAID, "HAS ANY LEGITIMATE PLACE IN THE ARMAMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE ORDINARY PURPOSES OF INTERNAL SECURITY OR THE PROTECTION OF A GOVERNMENT AGAINST LAWLESSNESS."

ATTLEE SAID HE HOPED THERE WOULD BE A "WORLD-WIDE RESPONSE" TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DECLARATION MADE BY HIMSELF, MR.TRUMAN AND MACKENZIE KING.

"THIS IS A MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE SOLVED BRY TRITAIN, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID. "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A DISSERVICE TO THE CAUSE WE HAVE AT HEART IF WE HAD TRIED TO DO SO." NOV 23 1945

AT ANOTHER POINT, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IN A WARRING WORLD, EXCEPT TO A VERY LIMITED EXTENT, THERE CAN BE A SET OF QUEENSBURY RULES. SUCH AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE AS FUTILE AS THAT AT THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES TO BAN THE USE OF GUNPOWDER."

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EXPLAINING THAT RUSSIA HAD "GONE VERY FAR IN MAKING ARRANGMENTS WITH ALL HER NEIGHBORS," EDEN SAID THE SOVIETS INTENDED THEM "AGAINST A POSSIBLE RESURGENCE OF GERMAN PLANS FOR DOMINATION OF EUROPE." HE ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT CONVINCED "THAT THE NAZI SPIRIT IS ENTIRELY DEAD."

EXPRESSING DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE GREEK REGENT RESIGNED, EDEN SAID THAT NEWS OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREEK PLEBISCITE ON THE RETURN OF KING GEORGE II WAS EVEN MORE SERIOUS. HE RECALLED THAT HE AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD PROMISED AN EARLY PLEBISCITE IN THEIR TALKS WITH KING GEORGE II, AND SAID "NO ONE IN THE WORLD CAN THINK TWO OR THREE YEARS FROM NOW CAN BE REGARDED AS AN EARLY DATE."

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN YESTERDAY SAID A POSTPONEMENT OF THE PLEBISCITE WAS ADVISABLE.

SUMMING UP HIS REPORT ON THE ATOM BOMB CONVERSATIONS, ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS THAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVE "ALREADY MADE AVAILABLE TO THE WORLD THE BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ESSENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES." NOV 23 1945

"WE DECLARE," HE ADDED, "OUR WILLINGNESS TO EXTEND THE FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND ARRANGE THE INTERCHANGE OF ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE WITH ANY NATION THAT WILL FULLY RECIPROCATE."

ATTLEE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT OTHER SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES MAY BE MADE AND USED FOR WARFARE, AND "THEREFORE WE ASK OF NATIONS THAT THEY SHOULD BE PREPARED TO DO WHAT WE HAVE DONE, AND WHAT WE ARE PREPARED TO DO."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY COULD NOT BE GIVEN IN A FORMULA OR A BLUE PRINT, BUT COULD BE PASSED ON ONLY BY HAVING SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS WORK TOGETHER IN ALREADY SET UP PLANTS.

HE SAID THIS PROCEDURE OF INSTRUCTION WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME, AND THAT HE COULD SEE NO REASON FOR SINGLING OUT ANY PARTICULAR NATION AS THE FIRST STUDENT GROUP.

"SECONDLY," SAID ATTLEE, "THIS DISCOVERY CAN BE USED EITHER FOR PEACE OR WAR. CAN IT BE WISE, WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IS ONLY JUST BORN, AND NOT OUT OF ITS CRADLE, TO BROADCAST TO THE WORLD METHODS OF MAKING SUCH A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON?

"IN OUR VIEW THIS MUST AWAIT THE GROWTH OF CONFIDENCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS."

AT THIS POINT ATTLEE SAID IT WAS THEREFORE NATURAL THAT THE WEAPON SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION, AND SAID PROVISIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S PROCEDURE WOULD EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR ANY ACTION TO BE BASED ON CONFIDENCE.

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LONDON, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION POSTPONED WORK TODAY UPON THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF THE 51-NATION PREPARATORY COMMISSION HERE SATURDAY BECAUSE HEAVY FOGS ENVELOPING BRITAIN DELAYED THE ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, ANDREI A.GROMYKO. IT WAS AGREED THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION SESSION WOULD OPEN AS SCHEDULED REGARDLESS OF PREPARATIONS.

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SITTING IN THE CHOIR STALLS WERE U.S.AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANTO AND HIGH RANKING AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS INCLUDING BRIG. GEN.F.S.STRONG, JR., COMMANDING THE U.S.ARMY'S UNITED KINGDOM BASE, AND ADM.H.K.HEWITT, COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

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LONDON, NOV. 22-(AP)-A LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT COL. JOHN HASKELL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE, HAD PAID A FORMAL CALL ON EXCHANGE OFFICIALS HERE AND IS EXPECTED TO RETURN SOON TO TALK "ON A NUMBER OF MATTERS."

HASKELL LEFT LONDON FOR THE CONTINENT.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTED THAT HASKELL WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE OPENED NEGOTIATIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF ARBITRAGE DEALINGS, SUSPENDED DURING

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THE WAR, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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THE REPORT SAID HASKELL WOULD EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF LISTING ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SECURITIES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRESIDENT SOULIE OF THE PARIS COULISSE HAS BEEN IN LONDON ALREADY FOR A DISCUSSION WITH EXCHANGE OFFICIALS LOOKING TOWARD THE RESUMPTION OF ARBITRAGE DEALINGS BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, NOV. 22 -- (AP) -- THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY TODAY NAMED AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD HASTINGS MEDHURST AS AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE RAF MEDITERRANEAN-MIDDLE EAST COMMAND. MEDHURST, WHO WILL MOVE HIS HEADQUARTERS FROM ITALY TO CAIRO, REPLACES AIR MARSHAL SIR GUY GARROD.

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(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 PM, THURS. NOV. 22)

PARIS, NOV. 22-(AP)-A 44-MEMBER COMMISSION TO DRAW UP A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH FRENCH REPUBLIC WAS NAMED TODAY BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL VOTE TOMORROW ON THE QUESTION OF APPROVING PRESIDENT DE GAULLE'S COALITION CABINET, WHICH GIVES FIVE PORTFOLIOS EACH TO THE COMMUNIST, SOCIALISTS AND POPULAR REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

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PARIS, NOV. 22-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY FRANCE HAD PROTESTED TO WASHINGTON AND LONDON AGAINST A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF COAL TO BE EXPORTED FROM GERMANY IN DECEMBER FROM 1,500,000 TONS TO 900,000 TONS.

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THIS WAS PROPOSED "BECAUSE OF QUESTIONS OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY," THE SPOKESMAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. DESPITE PREVIOUS ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMANDERS THAT PRIORITY ON GERMAN PRODUCTION SHOULD GO TO COUNTRIES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

THE AMERICAN REPLY TO THE PROTEST WAS A FIRM STATEMENT OF NO CHANGE IN POLICY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. HE SAID THE BRITISH REPLY WAS NOT SO CATEGORICALLY REASSURING.

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DRANCY, FRANCE, NOV. 22 --(AP) THE THANKSGIVING STORY, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON INDIANS AND DANGER, WAS TOLD IN GI FRENCH TO MORE THAN 300 DRANCY PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN BY CORP. EDWIN SIEGEL, OF 65 EAST GUNHILL ROAD, NEW YORK CITY.

"IT WAS DURING THE REIGN OF YOUR KING LOUIS THE THIRTEENTH," SIEGEL TOLD HIS RAPT JUVENILE AUDIENCE, "THAT A GROUP OF HARDY ENGLISHMEN AND WOMEN DECIDED TO FIND FREEDOM AND PLENTY IN A NEW LAND."

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THE CORPORAL REPRESENTED A GROUP OF ARMY BOYS, ALL OF WHOM ENJOYED TURKEY DINNERS IN THEIR MESSES -- WHO CONTRIBUTED CHOCOLATE BARS TO THE CHILDREN OF WORKMEN IN THIS PARIS SUBURB. THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ALSO DONATED A PAIR OF STURDY LEATHER SHOES TO EACH CHILD.

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PARIS, NOV. 22-(AP)-BEFORE A THANKSGIVING DAY CROWD OF 22,000, THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION'S FOOTBALL TEAM SCORED A 26 TO 19 VICTORY OVER THE SEINE SECTION CLOWNS TODAY.

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FIRST LEAD WAR CRIMES
BY NOLAND NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, NOV. 22-(AP)-A SCORE OF HIGH NAZIS LISTENED IN SHOCKED SURPRISE TODAY WHILE AMERICAN PROSECUTORS TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HOW THE NAZIS PLOTTED AND SEIZED POWER IN GERMANY, KILL OR IMPRISONING ANY WHO OPPOSED THEM.

AN AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY WILHELM FRICK, ONCE "PROTECTOR" OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, THE DAY BEFORE THE TRIAL OPENED TOLD HOW HERMANN GOERING CARRIED OUT THE 1934 BLOOD PURGE IN NORTHERN GERMANY ON HITLER'S ORDERS, AFTER HEINRICH HIMMLER CONVINCED THE FUEHRER OF A PLOT.

"MANY PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED," THE FRICK AFFIDAVIT SAID. "SOMETHING LIKE A HUNDRED, OR EVEN MORE, WERE KILLED. ALL THIS WAS DONE WITHOUT RESORT TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. THEY WERE JUST KILLED ON THE SPOT. MANY PEOPLE WERE KILLED--I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY, WHO ACTUALLY DID NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE PUTSCH.

MAJ. FRANK WALLIS OF BOSTON, ASSISTANT U.S.PROSECUTOR, PRODUCED NUMEROUS MINUTES OF EARLY HITLER CABINET MEETINGS AT WHICH FIVE OF THE CURRENT DEFENDANTS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE RAPE OF GERMANY IN AN AMBITIOUS STEP TOWARD ATTEMPTING TO DOMINATE THE WORLD.

GOERING, FRANZ VON PAPEN, FRICK, WALTHER FUNK AND KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH ALL WERE LISTED AS PRESENT THAT DAY IN THE REICH CHANCELLERY WHEN HITLER CONFIDED IN THEM THE NECESSITY OF SEIZING ABSOLUTE POWER TO MAKE LAWS, SINCE HIS NAZI PARTY WAS BADLY OUTNUMBERED IN THE REICHSTAG.

WALLIS TRACED THE AIMS OF THE NAZI PARTY BACK TO 1919, WHEN EVEN THEN THE HITLER GANG WAS PLOTTING TO SCRAP THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND ANNEX TO GERMANY TERRITORY LOST IN 1918, AREAS INHABITED BY "RACIAL GERMANS" AND LAND NEEDED FOR "LIVING SPACE."

THE PROSECUTION TOLD WITH MOUNTING STACKS OF DOCUMENTS, ALL METICULOUSLY KEPT BY THE NAZIS THEMSELVES, HOW THE FOLLOWERS OF HITLER FINALLY GAINED POWER IN 1933, ALMOST IMMEDIATELY SET UP CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND OUTLAWED OPPOSING POLITICAL PARTIES.

AS THE THIRD X X X ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS

(FIRST GRAPH PILED WORD IS KILLING)

FD1232PES

NUERNBERG--FOURTH ADD WAR CRIMES XXX UNLIMITED POWER.

RUDOLPH DIX, ATTORNEY FOR FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT HJALMAR SCHACHT, INTERRUPTED WALLIS TO SAY THAT DEFENSE LAWYERS WERE HAVING GREAT DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN-BRITISH PROCEDURE. HE ASKED IF THE DEFENSE WOULD BE GIVEN TIME TO STUDY THE DOCUMENTS AND RAISE OBJECTIONS LATER, IF DESIRED.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE SAID THE HANDLING OF THE DOCUMENTS WOULD BE DISCUSSED AFTER THE TRIBUNAL ADJOURNED, AND ADDED THAT "YOU ARE RIGHT IN THAT YOU WILL HAVE TIME TO MAKE OBJECTIONS LATER."

WALLIS THEN CONTINUED HIS STORY OF THE NAZI USURPATION OF POWER WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THE ENABLING ACT:

"THE NAZIS NOW PROCEEDED TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POWER. THE FIRST STEP WAS BY MURDER OR CONCENTRATION CAMPS TO PUT POLITICAL OPPONENTS OUT OF CIRCULATION."

HE SAID THAT "THE EVIL OF THESE CAMPS" WOULD BE PROVED IN DOCUMENTS AND FILMS. WALLIS SAID U.S.CONSUL RAYMOND GEIST HAD SUBMITTED REPORTS ON THE CAMPS AND OF TERRORISTIC METHODS IN CITY STREETS AND ELSEWHERE.

WALLIS THEN TURNED TO THE PARTY PURGE OF 1934, SAYING:

"FRICK IN A RECENT AFFIDAVIT ADMITTED THAT MANY WERE KILLED ON THE SPOT WHO HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE ALLEGED PUTSCH."

AFTER THE PURGE, WALLIS SAID THAT GOERING HAD DECLARED THAT "ANYONE WHO RAISES HIS HAND AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE PARTY MUST KNOW DEATH WILL FOLLOW."

HE THEN QUOTED FROM A REPORT OF GEIST SAYING "EVERY GERMAN FAMILY SOON KNEW THE HORRORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS." GRAND ADMIRALS KARL DOENITZ AND ERICH RAEDER, YOUTH LEADER BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, COL. GEN. GUSTAV JODL AND VON PAPEN EAGERLY TOOK NOTES.

WALLIS TOLD HOW THE COMMUNIST AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES WERE OUTLAWED AND HOW LATER ALL PARTIES EXCEPT THE NAZIS WERE MADE ILLEGAL.

"AFTER SCARCELY FIVE MONTHS, HITLER COULD SAY 'THE PARTY IS THE STATE,'" THE PROSECUTOR DECLARED.

HE QUOTED FROM AN AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY FRICK WHICH SAID THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, SELF-SLAIN HEAD OF THE GESTAPO, CONVINCED HITLER IN JUNE OF 1934 THAT CAPT.ERNST ROEHM WAS ORGANIZING A PUTSCH. THE DOCUMENT SAID GOERING WAS ASSIGNED TO SUPPRESS ALL ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN GERMANY AND THAT GOERING TOOK MEASURES WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF MANY SCORES.

THE AFFIDAVIT ADDED:

"ON ACCOUNT OF THIS ORDER, MANY, MANY PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED. AS WAS HEARD IN THE COURSE OF TIME, LITTLE BY LITTLE, SOMETHING LIKE 100 OR EVEN MORE WERE KILLED. ALL THIS WAS DONE WITHOUT RESORT TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. THEY WERE JUST KILLED ON THE SPOT."

WALLIS DECLARED THAT SOON AFTERWARD, COURTS INDEPENDENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUT SUBJECT TO THE PARTY, WERE ESTABLISHED AS "THE PARTY SPREAD LIKE AN OCTOPUS THROUGHOUT GERMANY."

HE TOLD HOW THE NAZIS CRUSHED ORGANIZED LABOR AND PLACED MEMBERS OF THE PARTY IN CONTROL OF THE PRODUCTION PROCESSES WITHIN THE NATION.

AS DOCUMENTS PILED UP BEFORE THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WALLIS TOLD HOW THE NAZIS PERSECUTED THE CHURCH.

HE QUOTED SECRET DECREES ISSUED BY HITLER'S DEPUTY, MARTIN BORMANN, SAYING "NOT UNTIL THE PEOPLE ARE SEPARATED FROM THE CHURCH CAN THE NAZI PARTY GAIN CONTROL." BORMANN, THOUGHT BY SOME TO HAVE DIED IN THE SIEGE OF BERLIN, IS ON TRIAL IN ABSENTIA.

"NO HUMAN BEING WOULD KNOW ANYTHING OF CHRISTIANITY IF NOT DULLED BY PASTORS," BORMANN'S DECREE SAID. "THEREFORE IF YOUTH KNOWS NOTHING OF CHRISTIANITY, IT WILL DISAPPEAR BY ITSELF."

WALLIS SAID THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS "AS A MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE MASTER RACE POLICY WAS A RELENTLESS PROGRAM OF EXTERMINATION" DESIGNED BY JULIUS STREICHER, ANOTHER DEFENDANT. STREICHER SMILED SARDONICALLY.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID MOST ANTI-SEMITIC LAWS WERE SIGNED BY GOERING AS DIRECTOR OF GERMAN ECONOMY. HE REMINDED THE JUDGES THAT A BILLION MARKS FINE WAS LEVIED ON THE JEWS IN LATE 1938. GOERING TOOK COPIOUS NOTES.

THE SESSION ADJOURNED AT 3:27 P.M. (10:27 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

FD1250PES

WITH WAR TRIAL

NUERNBERG, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE CONDITION OF ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, FORMER CHIEF OF THE NAZI SECURITY POLICE WHO IS UNABLE TO APPEAR IN THE WAR GUILT TRIAL BECAUSE OF A CRANIAL HEMORRHAGE, WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED TODAY AS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENICILLIN. HE WAS REPORTED IN SERIOUS CONDITION YESTERDAY.

THE COURT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY HIS PLEA WOULD BE TAKEN LATER.

JR556AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, NOV 22-(AP)-ZEALOUS NAZI SECRET POLICE AS EARLY AS 1934 DESCRIBED CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSITION TO THEIR NEW REGIME AS "UNSPEAKABLE BEHAVIOR," AND BY 1942 HIMMLER ORDERED CONCENTRATION CAMPS TO PUT PRIESTS OF SOME NATIONALITIES AT ANY KIND OF WORK.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY SECRET POLICE FILES SUBMITTED IN EVIDENCE TODAY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL. THE DOCUMENTS SHOWED A GROWING NAZI FURY IN THE FACE OF THE PASSIVE, NON-COOPERATION ON THE PART OF THE CLERGY.

ONE POLICE REPORT DESCRIBED THE FAILURE OF MORE THAN 70 BAVARIAN CHURCHES TO TOLL A DEATH KNELL FOR PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG IN 1934. "OF THE CLERGY INVOLVED, 32 IN ALL ARE POLITICALLY TAINTED," OUTRAGED GESTAPO MEN WIRED BERLIN. "TWO OF THEM READ HOLY MASS ... FOR DECEASED CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS OF THE AUSTRIAN CONFEDERATION ..."

Z727PES

ROME, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID TODAY IT HAD LEARNED FROM OFFICIAL QUARTERS THAT THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAS DECIDED TO PROVIDE ITALY WITH 248,000 TONS OF GRAIN A MONTH AND WILL SEND ITALY 500,000 TONS OF COAL IN JANUARY, 1946.

MQ1030PES

ROME, NOV. 22-(AP)-JEWS IN THE DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP AT CREMONA, WHERE THEY WERE BROUGHT BY THE ALLIES FROM CENTRAL EUROPEAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, BEGAN A HUNGER STRIKE TODAY IN PROTEST AGAINST THE BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID TODAY.

JR504AES

TURIN, ITALY, NOV. 22-(AP)-ERCOLE SOZZI, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, SAID TODAY HE WOULD URGE WASHINGTON TO APPROVE CHANGING THE EXCHANGE RATE TO 200 LIRE PER DOLLAR FROM THE PRESIDENT 100-LIRE RATE WITH THE VIEW OF HELPING THE RESUMPTION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRADE. THE DOLLAR NOW BUYS 375 LIRE IN THE BLACK MARKET.

EJ250PES

MOSCOW, NOV. 22-(AP)-EARLY RECOGNITION BY CHINA OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES' REPUBLIC (OUTER MONGOLIA) WAS FORSEEN TODAY WITH THE FORMAL PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION OF OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THE MONGOLIAN PLEBESCITE. THE RETURNS SHOWED NOT A SINGLE VOTER BALLOTED AGAINST INDEPENDENCE.

THE OFFICIAL PROTOCOL ON THE VOTING DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS NOT A SECRET VOTE, BUT ONE IN WHICH EVERY VOTER'S NAME APPEARED ON THE BALLOT AND HE INDICATED "YES" OR "NO" AFTER HIS NAME. PERSONS UNABLE TO WRITE AFFIXED THEIR THUMBPRINTS.

JR525AES

JERUSALEM, NOV. 22 -- (AP) -- A [redacted] FLYING FORTRESS FROM FRANKFURT-[redacted], GERMANY, LANDED HERE TODAY TO PICK A THREE-TON CARGO OF HEBREW PRAYER BOOKS, TEXTS AND CANDLES.

THE CARGO WILL BE DELIVERED TO JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY, FOR USE IN OBSERVATION OF THE JEWISH HOLIDAY, [redacted] CHANNUKAH, ON DEC. 15.

BUCHAREST, NOV. 22-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, LOUISVILLE, KY., PUBLISHER WHO IS TOURING THE BALKANS AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, CONFERRED AT LENGTH TODAY WITH MADAM ANNA PAUKER, LEADER OF ROMANIA'S COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

SHE DOES NOT HOLD A GOVERNMENT POST BUT IS ONE OF THE TOP THREE IN THE COMMUNIST HIERARCHY AND HAS SPENT MANY YEARS IN RUSSIA WHERE SHE WAS REPORTEDLY HIGH IN THE PARTY. SHE IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED HERE MORE POLITICALLY POWERFUL THAN ANY MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ETHRIDGE MADE NO CONCESSION TO THANKSGIVING DAY IN HIS INVESTIGATION OF ROMANIAN AFFAIRS. EARLIER IN THE DAY HE VISITED THE COMMUNIST MINISTER OF JUSTICE LUCRETIU PATRASCANU AND THE BRITISH POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IAN LE ROUGETEL.

JS620PES

ADD CHNG (Dose) XXX 3 month

FOOD AND COAL SHORTAGES AGGRAVATED BY THE RETURN OF 400,000 PERSONS TO THE CITY IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS POSE HONG KONG'S CHIEF PROBLEMS AT PRESENT, FESTING GOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. HE SAID PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE IN CLEARING DEBRIS AND REMOVING SUNKEN SHIPS FROM THE HARBOR, WITH JAPANESE PRISONERS DOING MUCH OF THE LABOR.

TWENTY THOUSAND JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DISARMED AND PLACED IN THREE INTERNMENT CAMPS, HE SAID. TWO THOUSAND HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED.

SF326PPS

ADD CHNG (Moosa-Day) XXX Troops

IN HUPEH PROVINCE FAR TO THE SOUTH, REINFORCED COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED RENEWING THEIR ATTACKS ON TSAOYANG, HIGHWAY CENTER ABOUT 145 MILES NORTHWEST OF HANKOW. THE SITUATION THERE WAS TERMED "SERIOUS."

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH ADMITTED THAT COMMUNISTS HAD OCCUPIED LISHAN, ABOUT 65 MILES NORTH OF HANKOW.

HW410APS

CHUNGKING,NOV.22-(AP)-NAVY UNDERSECRETARY ARTEMUS GATES AND HIS PARTY REACHED CHUNGKING TODAY AFTER AN OVERNIGHT STOP AT AN UNDISCLOSED POINT BECAUSE THE PLANE BRINGING THEM FROM PEIPING WAS UNABLE TO REACH THE CAPITAL YESTERDAY AS SCHEDULED.

THEIR MESSAGE REPORTING THE DELAY FAILED TO REACH CHUNGKING, WITH THE RESULT THAT WELCOMING NOTABLES WAITED AT THE AIRDROME ALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WONDERING WHETHER AN ACCIDENT HAD OCCURRED.

GATES AND HIS PARTY ARE GUESTS OF GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK. THE PARTY INCLUDES VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY, NEW COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET; EDWIN W.PAULEY, HEAD OF THE U.S. REPARATIONS COMMISSION; MAJ.GEN.HENRY L.LARSEN OF THE MARINE CORPS, FORMER ISLAND COMMANDANT AT GUAM; AND REAR ADM. JOHN J.BALLENTINE, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AIR FORCE.

DISCUSSION OF THE COMMUNIST-NATIONALIST CLASHES IN NORTH CHINA AND OF SINO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS WERE REGARDED AS INEVITABLE AT THE MEETING OF CHIANG AND HIS AMERICAN GUESTS.

HW449APS

AMS IN

TOKYO,FRIDAY,NOV.23-(AP)-GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO, FORMER WAR PREMIER, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE WOULD SURRENDER AT SUGAMO PRISON TODAY. HE WILL BE THE THIRD OF THE 11 WAR LEADERS WHOSE ARREST GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERED EARLY THIS WEEK TO GIVE HIMSELF UP AT SUGAMO. A FOURTH, BARON GEN.SHIGERU HONJO, COMMITTED HARAKIRI.

KOISO WAS PREMIER FROM JULY, 1944, WHEN HE SUCCEEDED HIDEKI TOJO, UNTIL APRIL, 1945.

DS1112PPS NM 95

NOV 23 1945

TOKYO,NOV.22-(AP)-PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, FORMER PREMIER, SUBMITTED A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM TO EMPEROR HIROHITO TODAY, BUT DETAILS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED. KONOYE EARLIER SAID THAT HE SOUGHT GREATER POWERS FOR THE JAPANESE DIET (PARLIAMENT) AND FEWER FOR THE EMPEROR.

THANKSGIVING

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.22-(AP)-AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN AND KOREA ATE NEARLY 1,000,000 POUNDS OF TURKEY TODAY AT THANKSGIVING DAY DINNERS.

SUFFICIENT TURKEY HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN BY SHIP TO PROVIDE EACH MAN WITH A POUND AND A HALF.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS ATE THEIR HOLIDAY DINNERS IN REPLACEMENT DEPOTS WHERE THEY ARE WAITING TO GO HOME.

EW935PCS

FUKUOKA,JAPAN,FRIDAY,NOV.23-(AP)-JAPANESE DOCTORS AT KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY TODAY TOLD PUBLIC RELATIONS CORRESPONDENTS OF THE U.S. 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION THAT ATOMIC BOMB VICTIMS MAY SUFFER LIFELONG EFFECTS THROUGH BLOOD AND BONE DISEASES AND POSSIBLY STERILITY.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE CONDUCTING DETAILED STUDIES OF 38 VICTIMS UNDER TREATMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AFTER SURVIVING THE BOMBINGS AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI.

DR.TOICHIRO SAWADA, THE HOSPITAL HEAD, SAID "I THINK WE CAN EXPECT THAT ALL THESE ATOMIC BOMB PATIENTS WILL EXPERIENCE AFTER EFFECTS IN THE FORM OF ANEMIA AND OTHER AILMENTS DUE TO BLOOD DEFICIENCIES, BONE DISEASES AND GENERAL LACK OF RESISTANCE TO INFECTION."

HE SAID MICROSCOPIC STUDIES SHOWED THE DISAPPEARANCE OF REBUILDING PROPERTIES AMONG WHITE BLOOD CORPUSCLES FROM THE BONE MARROW.

NOV 23 1945

DR.RYOZO HIROHATA, WHO STUDIED AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN THE UNITED STATES, IS EXPERIMENTING WITH INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS OF LIVER EXTRACT. HE ALSO IS TRYING CONSIDERABLE LIVER IN THE DIET, AND WHOLE BLOOD PLASMA TRANSFUSIONS.

DS948PPS NM

NOV 23 1945

30.24 — 31835

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (250)

KOBE,JAPAN,NOV.22-(AP)-THE FOREIGN COLONY HERE IS BEGINNING TO TALK BUSINESS AGAIN--BUT IT'S NOT THE SAME AS IN PRE-WAR DAYS WHEN NEARLY $40,000,000 WORTH OF ORIENTAL GOODS PASSED THROUGH THIS PORT ANNUALLY.

BUSINESSMEN HAVE LITTLE TO SELL. THEY HAVE ONLY OCCUPATION TROOPS AND A COMPARATIVELY SMALL DOMESTIC MARKET AS CUSTOMERS. THEY CANNOT RESUME EXPORTS SOON.

BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, KOBE RANKED SECOND TO LONDON IN REVENUE OF BILL-OF-LADING FREIGHT. AT THE START OF THE WAR THE JAPANESE APPOINTEDCUSTODIANS FOR FOREIGN BUSINESSES, AND FROZE ASSETS. GERMANS AND ITALIANS FOR A WHILE CONTINUED TO OPERATE BUT WERE LIMITED TO DEALING WITH CHINA, INDO-CHINA AND SIAM.

ALLIED NATIONALS ASSERT THE JAPANESE "STOLE" MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BY BUYING ASSETS AT DEPRESSED PRICES AND RESETLING AT TREMENDOUS PROFIT. THEIR SPOKESMAN, JOE LEVY, MANARER OF THE BRITISH-OWNED STRONG & COMPANY, LARGEST EXPORT FIRM IN JAPAN, SAID THEY HOPED THE JAPANESE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO RETURN THE DIFFERENCE.

LEVY, A FRENCH NATIONAL, SAID JAPANESE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS OR MONOPOLIES, WHICH TOOK OVER ASSETS OF FOREIGN CONCERNS AT 30 PER CENT OF THEIR VALUE, PAID HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YEN TO DIRECTORS AND "MILLIONS TO THE MILITARY".

IN TOKYO, COL.RAYMOND C.KRAMER, CHIEF OF THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND'S ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, SAID THE SITUATION SO FAR AS THE PURCHASE OF ASSETS WAS CONCERNED WAS NO DIFFERENT THAN IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE AXIS PROPERTY WAS SOLD.

"I DON'T THINK THEY WERE ROBBED," KRAMER SAID WITH REFERENCE TO THE KOBE CONCERNS. "WHAT HAPPENED WAS THEY DIDN'T GET INFLATIONARY PRICES WHICH NATURALLY RESULTED FROM THE WAR; AND THAT'S HOW I SUPPOSE THEY WERE 'ROBBED'. WE DON'T PLAN ANY ACTION."

HW716APS NM

ADD KYOTO - BLAST XXX of relatives

OF RELATIVES.

THE SIXTH ARMY REPORTED THE EXPLOSION OF PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS IN AN UNREPORTED JAPANESE STORAGE CAVE NEAR MATSUYAMA ON THE ISLAND OF SHIKOKU INJURED SEVERAL JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF HOUSES. ORDNANCE EXPERTS ENGAGED IN DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY MUNITIONS SAID THEY BLEW UP A QUANTITY OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS STORED IN THE CAVE AND "A SYMPATHETIC EXPLOSION" IN THE UNREPORTED PHOSPHOROUS STORES OCCURRED AN HOUR AND 20 MINUTES LATER.

ORDNANCE MEN IN THE MATSUYAMA AREA HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE PLANES, 23 TANKS, 1,080 MINES, 11,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES, 1,700 MACHINEGUNS, 33 ARTILLERY PIECES AND 31 ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS.

HW446APS

NOV 23 1945

SEATTLE,NOV.22-(AP)-SEVEN OF THE ORIGINAL 16 OFFICERS STILL WITH THE AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION SINCE ITS FORMATION IN NEW CALEDONIA WERE AMONG THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF THE DIVISION ARRIVING HERE TODAY ON THE SS.SEA QUAIL FROM YOKOHAMA.

THE SHIP BROUGHT HOME 2,080 MEN, INCLUDING THE REMAINDER OF THE DIVISION'S 164TH INFANTRY, THE 21ST RECONNAISSANCE TROOP, MECHANIZED, COMPANIES A AND C OF THE 121ST MEDICAL BATTALION AND

THE SEVEN OFFICERS WITH THE DIVISION SINCE IT WAS FORMED IN MAY, 1942, WERE MAJ.FRANK E.DOE, 65, MOUNT VERNON,BOSTON; MAJ. LLOYD D.SHAND, 39 CHESTER ST.,ARLINGTON,MASS., WARRANT OFFICER COURTNEY C.HOOD, 6040 13TH PLACE N.W., WASHINGTON, MAJ.LEROY BAIRD,JR., DICKINSON,N.D., MAJ.VERNON O. JOHNSON, PEMBINA,N.D.; LT.COL.WILLIAM H.CONSIDINE, CANDO,N.D., AND MAJ.HARRY F.YUILL, 303 7TH ST., DEVILS LAKE,N.D.

NOV 23 1945

THE MEN WILL LEAVE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS FOR SEPARATION CENTERS OVER THE COUNTRY.

DV248PCSNM

Bevin Asks Nations To Dispel Suspicion

NOV 24 1945

Ed Creech

LONDON, Nov. 23—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today asked that nations dispel world suspicion by stating their aims openly and frankly, and clashed with Winston Churchill over the labor government's policy in Greece.

Referring to former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's suggestion in Commons yesterday that suspicion of Russia could be allayed if the Soviet government would relax censorship throughout her territory, Bevin declared:

"If the great powers which are primarily concerned will say exactly what they want, either in territory or bases or any other form, then it can be examined, and there is no need to take any action of any kind which will cast reflection on the actions of one another.

"I really think that if any large or small nations are suspicious of Great Britain I invite—I repeat, I invite—them to tell me frankly what their suspicions are, and I will frankly face them. Great Britain will not decline. . . .To have anything it does or wants, or seeks to promote, discussed in open assembly. I do not think I can be franker to remove suspicion than that."

Speaking in Commons in the second day of a foreign affairs debate, Bevin tangled with Churchill when he said he had suggested to the Greek government that the plebiscite over the return of King George II be postponed to March 1948.

Burning Question

Churchill interrupted, shouting; "A day or two or three years would be wrong, for it's a burning question in Greece."

Bevin answered: "I defy anybody to run a plebiscite in Greece at the present time."

Bevin explained that the suggestion for postponement originated with the Greek regent, Archbishop Damaskinos.

"It was my hope," said Bevin, "that if the reconstruction of Greece could be put on a sound basis, this would remove many of the country's political differences. The regent informed me that he had decided to tell the political leaders in Greece that, in the interests of Greek unity, the plebiscite must in his view be postponed for three years."

The Foreign Minister told Commons that he had first disapproved postponement, but then had put this three-point program before the archbishop and admonished him to stick to it, if accepted.

1. Elections to be held at the latest by the end of next March;
2. The plebiscite to be held in March, 1948;
3. Immediate steps to be taken to deal on a sound basis with the economic and financial situation and to provide for the reconstruction of Greece.

"I offered no bribe, or loan condition," said Bevin, "in dealing with the elections or the plebiscite."

During the debate yesterday Eden said he and Churchill had assured King George II that the plebiscite would be held soon after the war.

Apparently smarting from Churchill's attack, Bevin charged that he had been given "a raw deal." He said there had been "influences in this country which, everytime I try to get an all-party government in Greece, prevented me."

Churchill instantly asked Bevin to "make it clear" that he was not "making aspersions on the conservative party."

"Oh, no," said Bevin. "This country is full of emigres of all kinds, and no one knows better than Mr. Churchill how difficult this is."

Bevin said he had "No objection to monarchy," in Greece, "but let it be constitutional monarchy and not a party monarchy."

Appealing for international frankness, Bevin said Britain would "utilize the United Nations—stretch it to the limit of its capacity from the security point of views" but said he saw no use for a special meeting of the organization to consider action suggested by the Washington declaration on atomic energy.

"There will be opportunities for the consideration of this very vital document when the general assembly meets next January," he said.

fluences in this country which, every time I try to get an all party government in Greece, prevented me."

Churchill rose again, this time to ask Bevin to make it clear that he was not casting aspersions on the Conservative party."

"Oh, no," Bevin replied, "this country is full of emigres of all kinds and no one knows better than Mr. Churchill how difficult this is."

The Foreign Minister said he had "no objection to the monarchy but let it be a constitutional monarchy and not a party monarchy." He continued: "Greece must decide without one word of influence from Great Britain."

He added that he had preferred to let Greece have her trials and errors, "but I could not see her go down economically."

Churchill Clashes With Bevin

Foreign Secretary 'Defies Anybody' to Hold Greek Plebiscite at Present.

NOV 24 1945

London, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin clashed in the House of Commons today over the Laborite Government's suggestion of a three-year postponement of the Greek plebiscite on the question of retaining the monarchy or setting up a Greek republic.

Bevin precipitated the argument during a debate on foreign affairs by saying that he had suggested that the vote be held by March, 1948. Storming to his feet, the wartime Prime Minister now leader of the opposition, shouted: "A delay of two or three years would be wrong, for it is a burning question in Greece."

Bevin snapped back: "I defy anybody to run a plebiscite in Greece at the present time."

Yesterday former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed that he and Churchill had promised King George of Greece that a plebiscite would be held at an early date. The minarch has since protested against the proposed postponement as an insult to the Greek people.

Blames 'Influence.'

Apparently smarting under Churchill's interjection, Bevin declared that there had been "influences in this country which, every time I try to get an all party government in Greece, prevented me."

Sees Burning Question.

Churchill said that the three years' delay on the plebiscite "would not be a bonifide interpretation of the pledges and undertakings we have given, not only to the Government but to the Greek people." He added: "It is, in my view, vain to suppose that political peace will come to that country by the kind of arrangement which has been proposed and which postpones this burning question."

Bevin declared that he was told "that if I forced this constitutional question until I got tranquality in the country I ran the danger of civil war, and God knows Greece had had enough of that—disturbances and economic disaster." He said he had offered "no bribe or loan conditions" in dealing with the elections and the plebiscite. He said that a marked deterioration in Greek economics had prompted him to send Foreign Under-Secretary Hector MacNeil to Athens to examine conditions and make proposals. He quoted MacNeil as saying the Greek Government was "not strong enough and did not enjoy sufficient popular support to carry through the drastic measures which would have to be taken."

Calls for Frankness.

Earlier the Foreign Secretary called upon the Great Powers to "say exactly what they want, either in territory or bases," in order to allay all those suspicions that might jeopardize the peace.

Peaceful Action Pledged

Resuming the two-day debate on foreign affairs, Bevin pledged that Britain would not commit any actions that would be unfriendly toward any other nation, great or small.

"If any great power is suspicious of Great Britain," Bevin continued, "I invite them to tell me frankly what their suspicions are, and I will frankly face them."

Pleading for "aboveboard" tactics in international affairs, he said: "Nothing can remove suspicion but the utmost frankness as to our respective policies. I cannot see why there should be any suspicion at all. Great Britain will not be afraid, and will not in any way decline to have anything it does or wants, or seeks to promote, discussed in an open assembly of the United Nations, if necessary."

Refers to Moscow.

In an apparent reference to Russian opposition to the formation of any West European bloc, Bevin said: "Suspicion or no suspicion, I cannot help it if people have groundless suspicions. We shall not commit, in any arrangements that we make, any unfriendly act toward any other nation, great or small." In the next breath he declared that he could not accept the view that "all my policy and the policy of his Majesty's Government must be based entirely on the Big Three.

"I must try to decide an issue on the basis of the facts and to do right because it is right to do right and not because of my fears of what may happen," Bevin said.

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Anthony Eden, Bevin's predecessor as foreign secretary, has asked that the five powers forming the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council abandon their veto rights. There was no indication whether Bevin would discuss this proposal.

Under the United Nations Charter any one of the five powers—Britain, the United States, Russia, France or China—could keep disputes from reaching the Security Council by exercising the veto power.

Speaking as a member of the Conservative opposition, Eden described this veto provision yesterday as an "anachronism of the modern world" and asserted that "we have got to take the sting out of nationalism." The former foreign secretary added that the United Nations should review their charter "in the light of discoveries made about atomic energy, which were not before us when the charter was drawn up" at the San Francisco Conference.

Eden also suggested that Russia could allay suspicion of her motives by dropping "barriers of (news) censorship" and by granting foreign correspondents "the same full freedom as is allowed Russian cor-

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respondents here."

Prime Minister Attlee opened yesterday's debate with a plea for "mutual confidence" among nations and the outlawing of war. Eden suggested as a concrete step that nations should "abate" some of their national sovereignty.

Investment Control Bill Seen By British Laborite

London, Nov. 23—(AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton predicted last night the passage of statutes arming the Labor Government with powers which he said would prevent depressions by controlling investment in capital development.

Addressing the Fabian Society, Dalton said: "What we are trying to do is establish now a framework of economic planning and control which shall stand as a framework for many years to come."

He forecast the introduction of an investment control bill in Commons "in a matter of weeks."

DE GAULLE WINS FULL SUPPORT FOR PROGRAM

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Calls for Nationalization of Credit, Insurance and Electric Businesses.

DEMANDS REVALUED FRANC

Far-reaching Reform Project Is Met With Unanimous Vote of Confidence.

Paris, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—President de Gaulle presented to the Constituent Assembly today a program calling for quick nationalization of France's credit, electricity and insurance industries. He also demanded reforms in public service and administration, judicial reforms and a constitutional change in the military structure of the national defense. He asked for a "modernization" of mining, industry and agriculture, and said that the franc must be revalued so that French money can be "established on an indisputable base."

The Assembly gave De Gaulle's new Cabinet a unanimous vote of confidence. The Communists, who precipitated last week's Government crisis, pledged loyal "but not blind support."

De Gaulle declared that the threat of atomic destruction was hanging over the world and that French foreign policy would be directed toward a role of harmony among the nations of western Europe.

Bars Policy of Blocs.

He said that France's policy would not be one of blocs, but one of co-operation. This, he declared, would not exclude France from signing accords with specific countries. He recalled the Franco-Russian treaty of 1944, and described Russia as a country "like ourselves, primarily interested in preventing in the future any Germanic menace."

He said that in the spirit of this treaty, France is trying to foster good relations with the United States and was discussing a possible future accord on questions of common interest with Great Britain.

"It is thus that we tighten our traditional bonds with our western European neighbors, notably Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, without ceasing to hold out our hand to the central European Balkan and Scnadinavian states," de Gaulle said.

Half of National Fortune Gone.

Discussing his domestic program, de Gaulle reminded the deputies that the war "cost us half of our national fortune." He gave assurance that the French program of imports would be continued "to the full extent allowed by our financial accords with other states, notably the United States." and said that his Government would soon propose a more extensive program for the reconstruction of France and her colonies.

This greater new deal, he said, would extend particularly to French Indo-China to aid in the development of that Asiatic possession "toward progress and liberty."

He stressed the necessity of international co-operation, saying: "The appearance in the world of the overwhelming possibilities of atomic energy, either for destruction or for progress, henceforth makes international organization a categorical imperative."

HITLER ORDERED MASS KILLINGS IN POLISH INVASION

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Generals Given Orders Ten Days Before Attack, Court Is Told.

DOCUMENTS REVEALED

Promised to Accept Consequences if Japs Became Involved with U. S.

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 23—(AP) Adolf Hitler told his generals 10 days before the invasion of Poland that he had given orders "to kill without mercy all the men, women and children of the Polish race or language," American prosecutors disclosed at the war crimes trials today.

The brutal words of the Fuehrer, delivered in a hitherto secret speech at Obersalzburg on Aug. 22, 1939, so delighted Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering that he leaped on a table "and danced like a savage," a stenographic record of the address showed.

Another secret document told of a Hitler promise to the Japanese eight months before Pearl Harbor that Germany would accept the consequences "if Japan would get involved with the United States."

Planned to Slice Britain

Still another secret document disclosed that Hitler in May, 1939, had told his general staff that Britain was the "driving force against Germany" and that he planned to slice Britain off from the remainder of Europe by cutting her food supplies. He demanded the immediate destruction of the British fleet after the outbreak of war.

The speech on Poland was made the day after the announcement that Russia and Germany had concluded a non-aggression pact. Of that document Hitler said:

"Today's publication of the non-aggression pact with Russia hit like a shell. Stalin also said this course will be of benefit to both countries. The effect on Poland will be tremendous."

That Hitler regarded the fact as only a temporary device was indicated in these words:

"And besides, gentlemen, in Russia will happen just what I have practiced with Poland. After Stalin's death—he is seriously ill—we shall crush the Soviet Union."

(The signing of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was preceded on Aug. 19 by a Soviet-German trade agreement, which provided for a German credit to the Soviet Union of 200,000,000 marks for purchase of German goods, and for the purchase of Russian goods by Germany to the value of 180,000,000 marks.

(The non-aggression pact was announced in Berlin Aug. 21, and signed in Moscow on Aug. 24. A ten-year treaty, it provided that each country was bound to refrain from any act of force against the other, and that they would not support warlike acts against either by a third power).

Hitler asserted that "Russia has no interest in Poland and Stalin knows that it is the end of his regime, no matter whether his soldiers come out of a war victorious or beaten."

He told his generals that personal contact with Stalin "is established. We need not be afraid of blockade. The East will supply us with grain, cattle, coal, lead, zinc. I am only afraid that at the last minute some Schweinhund (filthy pig) will make proposals for mediation."

Admired Stalin

Hitler indicated admiration for the Russian leader, asserting "on the whole there are only three great statesmen in the world—Stalin, myself and Mussolini."

He said Mussolini, "the weakest, has not been able to break either the power of the crown or the church. Stalin and I are the only ones that see the future. So I shall shake hands with Stalin within a few weeks on the common German-Russian border, and undertake with him the new distribution of the world."

Hitler said that Field Marshal Walther Von Brauchitsch had promised him to bring the war with Poland to an end within a few weeks.

"If he had told me it would take two years or even one year I would not have issued the order and would have temporarily entered into an alliance with England instead of Russia," Hitler added.

Wear Polish Uniforms

In an attempt to conceal the aggression against Poland, the German troops would wear Polish uniforms, Hitler said.

"The invasion and extermination of Poland begins on Saturday morning," Hitler said. "I will have a few companies in Polish uniform attack in Upper Silesia or in the protectorate. Whether the world believes it does not mean a damn to me. The world believes only in success.

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"The occasion is favorable now as it has never been. I have only one fear, and that is that Chamberlain (British prime minister at the time of Munich) or such another dirty swine will come to me with propositions or change of mind.

"He will be thrown downstairs, even if I must personally kick him in the belly before the eyes of all the photographers."

This speech, and other Nazi secret documents, requiring hours even to read, were presented to the court just before the tribunal adjourned for the week end.

They were introduced as the American prosecution sought to prove that the 20 high Nazis on trial are guilty of conspiring with Hitler to wage the costliest war in the history of mankind.

In another speech to his military commanders on May 23, 1939, three months before the war began, Hitler said blitz attacks would be made to seize Holland and Belgium as bases for smashing Brita and France.

"Declarations of neutrality must be ignored," Hitler said bluntly. "If Holland and Belgium are successfully occupied and held, and if France is also defeated, the fundamental conditions for a successful war against England will have been secured."

Still another secret document disclosed that Hitler informed Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka on April 4, 1941, that "Germany on her part would immediately take the consequences if Japan would get involved with the United States."

Japs Feared U. S.

Matsuoka had told Hitler that Japan wanted to attack Singapore, but feared war with the United States. The Japanese minister, who said he personally favored a surprise attack on the United States, was successful in getting Hitler's promise to share German secret weapons with the Japanese.

Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman, who presented the Hitler speeches and other documents this afternoon, said punishment of the 20 top Nazis for planning world conflict was "the heart of the case."

He said the case against German aggression would be considered in these five phases: 1933-36, utilization of control of Germany to prepare for war; 1936-39, seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia; March 1939 to September 1939, start of the war; September 1939-41, expansion of war through Europe; 1941, attack on Russia and the declaration of war which brought the United States into the conflict.

Dodd Presents Case

Preceding Alderman was his colleague, Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Thomas Dodd, who brought in evidence to show how Goering and Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, chief financial adviser to Hitler, cracked the whip over German finance and industry to gear up armaments production.

Schacht, who in his talks with foreigners used to deride the Nazis, was disclosed by the documents as being an ardent follower of Hitler.

Addressing Vienna bankers after the German grab of that country, Schacht was quoted as saying "The Reichsbank will always be national socialist, or I'll cease to be its manager."

Dodd named munitions King Gustav Krupp Von Bohlen Und Halbach, who has been granted a delay in trial by the international war crimes tribunal because of his health, officials of the I. G. Farben Chemical Trust and other industrial leaders as entering into the conspiracy with the Nazis for world aggression.

These industrial leaders agreed to finance the Nazi party as an antidote to communism, then later cooperated in a secret rearmament program, Dodd's evidence charged.

HITLER IS SHOWN TO HAVE ORDERED MURDER OF POLES

U. S. Offers Record at Trial —Proves Decree Covered Even Children.

Nuernberg, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Ten days before the Germans attacked Poland in 1939 Hitler told his generals he had given orders "to kill without mercy all men, women and children of the Polish race or language" and that German troops wearing Polish uniforms would be used in an attempt to conceal the Nazi aggression, the American prosecution charged at the war crimes trial today.

The prosecution, outlining its major case that Hitler and his chief twenty aids on trial at Nuerenberg plotted aggressive warfare that cost the lives of millions, began to introduce "ten documents never before revealed."

Among them was the speech, a copy of which was captured from the Germans, which Hitler made to his generals at Obersalzberg on August 22.

"The invasion and extermination of Poland begins Saturday morning," the Fuehrer was qnuoted. "I will have a few companies in Polish uniform attack in Upper Silesia or in the Protectorate. Whether the world believes it or not does not mean a damn to me. The world believes only in success."

At the conclusion of this speech, the German stenographic record showed Hermann Goering jumped on a table and "danced like a savage."

Hitler also declared:

"The occasion is favorable now as it never has been. I have only one fear and that is that Chamberlain (Prime Minister of England) or such another dirty swine comes to me with propositions to change my mind. He will be

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thrown downstairs even if I must personally kick him in the belly before the eyes of all the photographers."

Attempts to introduce the surprise documents brought a storm of protest, however, from German defense counsel. The session was adjourned for the day to permit study by lawyers for the accused Nazis.

Emphasizing the hopes of Allied nations that the charter of the international military tribunal outlawing aggressive war would open a new era of peace, Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman said punishment of the Nazis for planning world conflict was "the heart of the case."

Hitler's Plans Revealed.

One of the documents submitted by Alderman disclosed that Hitler told his military commanders May 23, 1939—more than three months before the outbreak of world war II—that lightning attacks would be made to seize Holland and Belgium as bases for smashing Britain and France.

"Declarations of neutrality must be ignored," the Fuehrer bluntly asserted on that occasion. If Holland and Belgium are successfully occupied and held and if France is also defeated, the fundamental conditions for successful war against England will have been secured."

The minutes of the meeting were among the ten hitherto secret documents submitted to the tribunal.

To Japanese Foreign Ministers Yosuke Matsuoka, Hitler was quoted as saying on April 4, 1941—eight months before the attack onu Pearl Harbor—that "Germany on her part would immediately take the consequences if Japan would get involved with the United States."

Plot Against Russia.

A High Command plan for the invasion of Russia dated December 18, 1940, and initialed by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, declared that Germany must be prepared to crush Russia in a quick campaign before the end of the war against England.

In another document, Hitler was quoted as telling his commanders August 22, 1939, that Russia had no interest in maintaining the independence of Poland and "Stalin knows it is the end of his regime, no matter whether his soldiers come out of a war victorious or beaten."

"Poland is in the position where I wanted her . . .," he added. "A factor favorable to us is Franco. We can ask only benevolent neutrality from Spain. . . . Complete destruction of Poland is the military aim."

Reviewing the legal points of the indictment under the charter, Alderman said that all other phases of the case against the Nazis have "little judicial international significance" compared with the conspiracy to wage total aggressive warfare.

Five Phases in Case.

The case against German aggression will be considered in five phases, Alderman said. He listed the phases as:

One, 1933-36—Utilization of the control of Germany to prepare for war.

Two, 1936-39—Seizure of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

Three, March, 1939—September, 1939—Start of the war.

Four, September, 1939-1941 — Expanding of the war throughout Europe.

Five, 1941—Attack on Russia and finally the declaration of war which brought the United States into the conflict.

Krupps and Farben Accused.

Heads of the vast Krupp steel empire and the I. G. Farben chemical trust, Assistant Prosecutor Thomas Dodd charged, agreed to finance the Nazi party as an antidote to Communism and later co-operated in a secret rearmament program.

Hjalmar Schacht was red-faced as he heard himself described from German documents as the financial wizard who was secretly appointed as "plenipotentiary for war economy" in 1935 and won the praise of a Reich General as "the man who made reconstruction of the German Army economically possible."

The head of the great Krupp works, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach—who was indicted but thus far has escaped trial because of illness—was shown by German records, Dodd asserted, to have aided in raising campaign funds for Hitler in 1933 and to have declared after Hitler's ascension to power that German industry "puts itself at your disposal."

May Call Americans.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel denied earlier that he participated in the Hitler Cabinet meetings that planned the Nazi flood of aggression.

With the prosecution's attack on Germany's industrial and financial leaders, Dr. Rudolf Dix, Schacht's counsel, declared at a recess that he was considering summoning American business men as witnesses for the defense.

Dodd linked German industrial leaders and Schacht, former Reichsbank president, directly to the Nazi party even before the election which resulted in Hitler becoming Reichschancellor in 1933 with an affidavit from Georg von Schnitzler of the I. G. Farben firm. Schnitzler said that Schacht "acted as kind of a host" at a meeting in February, 1933, of Hitler, Krupp, Albert Volger, chief of the steel combine, and other industrialists.

Hitler warned the industrialists of the dangers of Communism, Schnitzler's affidavit declared, and after the Nazi leader left the room "Schacht proposed to the meeting the raising of an election fund, as far as I remember, of 3,000,000 Reichsmarks."

Schacht, who protested in a recent interview that he had little to do with German rearmament, listened earnestly and jotted down notes as the affidavit and other documents were introduced.

One letter signed by the Reichsbank president and sent to Hitler January 7, 1939, said: "From the beginning the Reichsbank has been aware of the fact that successful foreign policy can be attained only by the reconstruction of the German armed forces. The Reichsbank therefore assumed to a very great extent the responsibility to finance rearmament in spite of the inherent dangers to the currency."

Another of Schacht's letters told of risking inflation in order to give the Army all the funds it needed to assure "a successful foreign policy."

Another affidavit read by the prosecution was signed by Emil Puhl, a director of the Reichsbank, who said Schacht has created a fake organization called "Metallurgische Forschungs Gesellschaft," presumably a research fund into which armaments funds flowed and then out again to munitions makers, cloaking the German rearmament program.

Dodd's Diary Read

The prosecutor read from the diary of Former Ambassador William E. Dodd the statement that Schacht admitted to the American envoy in September, 1934, that the Hitler Party was absolutely committed to war and that the people were willing.

A basic directive of the Reich Economic Ministry issued September 30, 1934, was introduced by the prosecution to show Hitler started preparing for war. It read:

"(The ministry) has been charged with the economic preparation for war, a task considered important in view of the lessons of the First World War. The theoretical part includes legal and organizational preparation, such as laws and directives. The practical preparation includes the building up of stockpiles, new construction of facilities to produce scarce goods, redeployment of industry to secure areas and influence over fiscal and trade policies. The task of stockpiling is being hampered by lack of foreign currency. The need for secrecy and camoflage is also a retarding influence."

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence cut short the reading of the I. G. Farben Company officials' affidavit describing the 1933 meeting in which Schacht proposed raising campaign funds for Hitler, remarking that it seemed to prove merely that a meeting had been held.

Defense Protests

At one time during the presentation of documents, Alf Ed Seidl, counsel for defendant Hans Frank, jumped to his feet to complain that some of the evidence had not previously been listed with defense counsel. He asked for a delay in the trial, but proceedings were resumed when Col. Robert G. Storey, an assistant U. S. proescutor, promised a better distribution system would be worked out.

The prosecution said secret German plans for war as early as February 22, 1933, were contained in the minutes of a working committee of "delegates for Reich defense" in which Field Marshal Keitel was quoted as saying:

"Secrecy of all Reich defense work has to be maintained very carefully. No document must be lost, since otherwise enemy propaganda could make use of it. Matters communicated orally cannot be proved. They can be denied by us in Geneva (League of Nations)."

Keitel's Plea

As the fourth day of the historic trial opened, counsel for defeated Germany's No. 1 soldier declared that prosecution charts naming Keitel as a cabinet minister without portfolio were false and asserted that the general never participated in Hitler's cabinet meetings.

Dr. Otto Nelte, Keitel's attorney, said that although a secret cabinet council with which the High Command chief was linked had been created by law February 4, 1938, the council never was appointed and held no sessions.

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, ruled that the prosecution documents were admissible and that the defense could later challenge material in them. Justice Lawrence announced that there would be no session tomorrow in order to allow defense council more time for consideration of documents.

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Excerpts From Hitler-Matsuoka Documents

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—The following excerpts from the official German report on discussions between Adolf Hitler and Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in Berlin on April 4, 1941, were introduced in the Nuremberg war criminals trial today:

Furthermore, Matsuoka had endeavored to convince the Pope that the United States and, particularly the American President, prolonged the war in Europe and in China. It was not a question to determine if America or its President were right or wrong. They certainly had their definite reasons for their policy.

Notwithstanding the question of right or wrong, one had to state the fact that they prolonged the war in Europe and in China. In regard to China, he tried to convince the Pope that Japan was not fighting Chinese or China herself but merely bolshevism which threatened to spread in China and in the entire Far East. It is regretful that America and England sided with bolshevism.

The Fuehrer interrupted that both countries also sided in Spain with bolshevism.

Matsuoka then also expressed the request that the Fuehrer should instruct the proper authorities in Germany to meet as broadminded as possible the wishes of Japan's Military Commission. Japan was in need of German help, particularly concerning U-boat warfare, which could be given by making available to them the latest experiences of the war, as well as the latest technical improvements and inventions. Japan would do her utmost to avoid a war with the United States.

Japanese Prepare for War

In case that country should decide to attack Singapore, the Japanese Navy, of course, had to be prepared for a fight with the United States, because in that case America probably would side with Great Britain. He, Matsuoka, personally believed that the United States could be restrained by diplomatic exertions from entering the war at the side of Great Britain. The Army and Navy had, however, to count on the worst situation, that is, with war against America.

They were of the opinion that such a war would extend for five years or longer, and would take the form of guerrilla warfare in the Pacific, and would be fought out in the South Sea. For this reason, German experiences in her guerrilla warfare are of the greatest value to Japan.

It was a question of how such a war would best be conducted, and how all technical improvements of submarines in all details, such as periscopes and the such, could best be exploited by Japan.

To sum up, Matsuoka requested that the Fuehrer should see to it that proper German authorities would place at the disposal of the Japanese those developments and inventions concerning the Navy and Army that were needed by the Japanese.

The Fuehrer promised this, and pointed out that Germany, too, considered a conflict with the United States undesirable, but that it had already made allowances for such a contingency.

In Germany one was of the opinion that America's contributions depended upon the possibilities of transportation, and that this again is conditioned by the available tonnage. Germany's war against tonnage, however, means a decisive weakening, not merely against England but also against America. Germany has made her preparations so that no American could land in Europe.

She would conduct a most energetic fight against America with her U-boats and her Luftwaffe, and due to her superior experience, which would still have to be acquired by the United States, she would be vastly superior, and that is quite apart from the fact that the German soldier naturally ranks high above the American.

In the further course of the discussion the Fuehrer pointed out that Germany on her part would immediately take the consequences if Japan would get involved with the United States. It did not matter with whom the United States would first get involved, if with Germany or with Japan.

They would always try to eliminate one country at a time, not to come to an understanding with the other country subsequently, but to liquidate this one just the same. Therefore, Germany would strike as already mentioned without delay in case of a conflict between Japan and America, because the strength of the tripartite powers lies in their joined action.

Their weakness would be if they would let themselves be beaten individually.

Saw War With U. S. Inevitable

Matsuoka once more repeated his request that the Fuehrer might give necessary instructions in order that proper German authorities would place at the disposal of the Japanese the latest improvements and inventions which are of interest to them because the Japanese Navy had to prepare immediately for a conflict with the United States.

As regarding the Japanese-American relationship, Matsuoka explained further that he had always declared in his country that sooner or later a war with the United States would be unavoidable if Japan continued to drift along as at present. In his opinion this conflict would happen rather sooner than later.

His argumentation went on: Why should Japan, therefore, not decisively strike at the right moment and take the risk upon herself of a fight against America? Just thus would she perhaps avoid a war for generations, particularly if she gained predominance in the South Seas.

There are to be sure in Japan many who hesitate to follow those trends of thought. Matsuoka was considered in those circles a dangerous man with dangerous thoughts. He, however, stated that if Japan continued to walk

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along her present path one day she would have to fight anyway, and that this would then be under less favorable circumstances than at present.

The Fuehrer replied that he could well understand the situation of Matsuoka, because he himself was in similar situation, in the clearing of the Rhineland, and the declaration of the sovereignty of the armed forces.

He, too, was of the opinion that he had to exploit favorable conditions, and accept the risk of an anyhow unavoidable fight at a time when he himself was still young and full of vigor. How right he was in his attitude was proved by events. Europe now was free. He would not hesitate a moment to instantly reply to any widening of the war, be it by Russia, be it by America. Providence favored those who will not let dangers come to them, but who will bravely face them.

Matsuoka replied that the United States, or rather their ruling politicians, had recently still attempted a last maneuver toward Japan by declaring that America would not fight Japan on account of China or the South Seas, provided that Japan gave free passage to consignments of rubber and tin to America and to their place of destination.

However, America would war against Japan the moment she felt that Japan entered the war with the intention to assist in the destruction of Great Britain.

Such an argumentation, naturally, did not miss its effect upon the Japanese, because of the education of the oriental on English lines, which many had received.

The Fuehrer commented on this that this attitude of America did not mean anything, but that the United States had the hope that as long as the British world empire existed, one day they could advance against Japan together with Great Britain, whereas in case of collapse of the world empire they would be totally isolated and could not do anything against Japan.

The Reich Foreign Minister interjected that the Americans precisely under all circumstances wanted to maintain the powerful position of England in East Asia, but that on the other hand it is proved by this attitude to what extent she fears a joint action of Japan and Germany.

Matsuoka continued that it seemed to him of importance to give to the Fuehrer an absolutely clear picture of the real attitude inside Japan. For this reason he also had to inform him regretfully of the fact that he, Matsuoka, in his capacity as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, could not utter in Japan itself a single word of all that he had expounded before the Fuehrer and Reich Foreign Minister, regarding his plans.

This would cause him serious damage in political and financial circles. Once before he had committed the mistake, before he became Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to tell a close friend something about his intentions.

It seems that the latter had spread these things and thus brought about all sorts of rumors, which he, as Foreign Minister, had to oppose energetically, though as a rule he always tells the truth. Under this circumstances he also could not indicate how soon he could report on questions discussed to the Japanese Premier or to the Emperor.

Opportune Moment Sought

He would have to study exactly and carefully in the first place the developments in Japan, so as to make his decision at a favorable moment to make a clear breast of his proper plans toward Prince Konoye and the Emperor. The decision would have to be made within a few days because plans would otherwise be spoiled by talk.

Should he, Matsuoka, fail to carry out his intentions that would be proof that he is lacking in influence, in power of conviction and in practical capacities. However, should he succeed, it would prove that he had great influence in Japan.

He, himself, felt confident that he would succeed. On his return, being questioned, he would indeed admit to the Emperor, the Premier, and the Ministers for the Navy and Army that Singapore had been discussed. He would, however, state that it was only on a hypothetical basis.

Besides this, Matsuoka made the express request not to cable in the matter of Singapore, because he had reason to fear that by cabling something might leak out. If necessary he would send a courier.

The Fuehrer agreed, and assured, after all, that he could rest entirely assured of German reticence.

Matsuoka replied he believed, indeed, in German reticence, but unfortunately could not say the same of Japan. The discussion was terminated after the exchange of some personal parting words. Berlin, 4th of April, 1941, signed Schmidt.

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GOERING HAS I. Q. OF NEAR GENIUS

Nuernberg, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Hermann Goering with an I. Q. bordering on the genius rating, is the "natural born leader" of the twenty Nazis being tried by the international war crimes tribunal, an American Army officer said today.

Major Douglas Kelley, former University of California psychiatrist, found the fat ex-Reichmarshal had an intelligence quotient of 138 and that he still exerted a dominating influence over nearly all of the Hitler aids on trial.

"Goering is a natural born leader," Kelley reported. "He and (Grand Admiral Karl) Doenitz and (former Reichbank President Hjalmar) Schacht are the brainiest of the lot.

"Goering is the most aggressive and energetic. He keeps after the others to 'maintain German dignity!' As if he has a phobia, it's of being made to appear ridiculous. He asserts he is not afraid of any verdict. He says the Luftwaffe commander who asked so many of his best flyers to go to their deaths shouldn't flinch at losing his own life."

LAWYERS DENY NAZI LINKS

13 of 17 at Nuremberg Say They Never Joined That Party

NUREMBERG, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—Seventeen solemn defense attorneys participating in the war crimes trials submitted brief autobiographies to the press today, showing that thirteen had never joined the Nazi party, two had been expelled, one had never had his application accepted, and one had been a Nazi since 1938.

The lone attorney who admitted being a party member of unquestioned standing was Dr. Alfred Seidl, who represents Hans Frank, the former Governor General of Poland.

Dr. Fritz Sauter, counsel for Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister, noted on his biographical sketch that he had been dropped from the Nazi party in 1940, after five years' membership, because he had defended Jews and Communists.

Julius Streicher's counsel, Dr. Hans Marx, said that he had joined the Nazi party in 1933 and had been dismissed in 1935, but did not give the reason for his dismissal.

LIVE PRISONERS SENT TO DACHAU CREMATION

DACHAU, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—A former Dachau concentration camp inmate testified today that prisoners in one compound were executed for such a simple offense as losing their shoes.

The witness, Norbert Fried of Prague, Czechoslovakia, who said he was in the Kaufering Camp of Dachau, told the American Military Court that his wife had been gassed a few days before their baby would have been born and that he had been spared only because his German guards liked to hear him sing American songs.

Another witness, Michael Peles, accused Friedrich Rupert, a defendant, of ordering some prisoners to be taken to the crematory although they were still alive when thrown into carts filled with the dead.

An 18-year-old Pole, whose right leg had been shot off by SS guards, accused Wilhelm Tempel, a guard, of beating his father to death in the concentration camp. A 17-year-old Pole charged that Tempel had shot him in the leg and had killed his young Russian comrade.

At the end of the seventh day of the war crimes trial, all but nine of the forty defendants have been identified by prosecution witnesses as having committed atrocities at Dachau.

SAYS NAZIS HAULED LIVING TO OVENS

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Dachau, Germany, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The Nazis hauled some prisoners to the crematorium at the Dachau concentration camp while they still were alive, Michael Peles testified today at the war crime trial of forty German guards. The witness told the United States military court that he was able to say that they were put into the furnace while they still breathed.

He said he noticed some living inmates still moving in the death carts, and he took them to the hospital, where admittance was refused. He added that the commandant, Friedrich Ruppert, one of those on trial, ordered the prisoners taken back because "none will come out of the creamatorium alive anyway."

Capt. John A. Burnett, of Saginaw, Mich., told the court that he found 268 bodies of prisoners who had been burned alive in their quarters as the liberating American troops approached. Burnett, a war crimes investigator, also said that 4,500 bodies were found in fresh burial pits at the horror camp, which is near Munich.

NOV 24 1945

3,000 GERMANS HELD AFTER MASS RAIDS

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—American troops arrested 3,000 Germans and seized large stores of ammunition in mass raids Sunday in the United States occupation zone, Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert announced today.

"No symptoms of German rebellion" were found, General Sibert said, "but it is serious to find so many weapons.

"There have been an increasing number of instances of American troops being attacked and a number of insulting posters. Wirecuttings are a little on the increase."

These, said General Sibert, Chief of Intelligence of American forces in Europe, are the "natural result" of returning prisoners of war facing the shock of defeat and signs of increasing despair among German civilians.

The Americans captured 300 small arms weapons, 50,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 1,000 rounds of artillery ammunition and seventy-five radio transmitters. Three black market centers were found and 200 operators of them were jailed.

Of the total arrested, about 750 had possession of United States property and equipment, 700 had faulty identification papers, 250 illegally possessed German Army equipment and about 150 were seized as Nazi suspects.

All will face trial by military government courts. The maximum sentence is death for illegal possession of firearms. In similar raids last July, 80,000 Germans were arrested.

3000 ARRESTED BY U. S. IN REICH

Frankfurt, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—More than 3,000 Germans were arrested Sunday and a comparatively large store of guns, ammunition and radio transmitters were seized in widespread raids in the United States zone, the Army said today.

Army Urged to Speed Wives to Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP).—Brigadier General J. L. Whitelaw said today that the sooner the United States Army brings over wives the better, in order "to stop this adultery and loose living going on here."

The deputy chief of staff in the Berlin District told correspondents he understood wives would arrive in the spring and that families would live on a basis which likely would be equivalent to that in Army posts in the United States.

Reds Asked to Help Find Kaltenbach

Berlin, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—An American Military Government officer said today that Russian authorities had been asked to assist in the search for Fred W. Kaltenbach of Waterloo, Iowa, Nazi propaganda broadcaster indicted in 1943 for treason.

The Russians asserted they did not have Kaltenbach in custody. There have been persistent reports that the Iowan was held by the Russians in Berlin or near by.

DAMASKINOS ASKS HIS RESIGNATION BE SENT TO KING

ATHENS, Nov. 23—(AP)—Archbishop Damaskinos, regent of Greece, insisted today that his letter of resignation be forwarded immediately to exiled Greek King George in London.

This disclosure came after Liberal Leader Themistokles Sophoulis, 85-year-old premier of the new Greek cabinet, had called on the Archbishop twice. The letter was held up by the retiring premier, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, pending installation of the Sophoulis government.

Damaskinos' insistence that his resignation be sent to London coincided with release in Athens of British foreign secretary Bevins' letter to the regent declaring, "I personally consider it would be important in your country's interest that you should remain at your post and take care of your country until integration of the task" is complete.

At the same time British Foreign Undersecretary Hector McNeil, in a radio broadcast from Athens to the Greek people regarding the new Sophoulis government, declared that "I did not select it nor was it imposed upon Greece by my chief, Ernest Bevin."

Rightists Protest

He spoke after charges had been made by the Rightist elements that the new government was set up in an unconstitutional manner. Rightists sent protests to the British, French and American governments.

Bevins' letter to Damaskinos said Greek "economic and financial problems must be met seriously and successfully: I cannot believe you will divest yourself of responsibilities at this juncture.

"If you and I jointly tackle the task I feel sure we shall be able with your government to succeed in securing for Greece both prosperity and freedom."

McNeil's speech echoed his chief's words. He declared "every good Greek will support" the Sophoulis government and said the regent was a "Patriot" who "I hope will carry on his arduous duties."

The regent, McNeil added, "consulted with us about the reconstruction program," one proposal of which" is that the plebiscite on the king should be deferred until March, 1948.

"Do not consider that a political move," McNeil said. "My chief and your regent agreed that if all the spirit and strength of Greece were united in rebuilding your homes x x x this issue should be put aside for the time being."

(In the British House of Commons the issue of a vote in Greece on the return of the king precipitated a clash between Bevin and former Prime Minister Churchill

with the latter shouting that "Delay of two or three years would be wrong, for it's a burning question in Greece.

(Bevin retorted: "I defy anybody to run a plebiscite in Greece at the present time.")

No Pressure Exercised

Earlier at a press conference, McNeil said correspondence soon to be published would show Britain hand not exercised any pressure on Damaskinos.

Replying to a question whether the resignation of Kanellopoulos, retiring premier, was due to British refusal to extend financial help to Greece, McNeil said: "It is not true we refused to help Kanellopoulos because the question of help was not discussed."

He added that the Sophoulis cabinet would undoubtedly obtain economic assistance.

Former Premier Imredy Sentenced To Be Hanged

Hungarian Fascist Minister . . Appeals Death Penalty . .

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23 (AP).—Bela Imredy, Premier of Hungary in 1938-'39, was sentenced today to be hanged for treason. He appealed the death sentence to the National Council of People's Courts.

As a minister in the Fascist Sztojay cabinet, Imredy was found responsible in part for severe anti-Semitic policies which resulted in the death of several hundred thousand Jews. He was convicted in a ten-day trial for high treason for his part in forcing Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy to carry out Hitler's demands for resistance to the Russian armies.

Imredy, internationally known in financial circles, was accused of sacrificing his country for personal ambitions.

Laszlo Bardossy, one-time Premier and Foreign Minister, was sentenced to death in Hungary's first war-crimes trial earlier this month.

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 23—(AP)—Former Hungarian Premier Bela Imredy was sentenced by the Peoples Court today to hang. He was convicted after a 10-day trial on charges of committing war crimes and anti-Jewish acts.

Government prosecutors had accused Imredy of sacrificing his country for his personal ambitions. The former premier immediately filed an appeal to the National Council of Peoples Courts.

Witnesses against Imredy included German S. S. General Winckelman and Eric Veesenmayer, described as Hitler's personal representative in Hungary.

MORE POLICE SENT TO GUARD TEHERAN

Schwarzkopf Calls In Extra Gendarmes as 20 Slayings Are Reported in North

IRAN-SOVIET TALKS HELD

New Protest Reported Made to Moscow—Byrnes' Interest Declared to Be Increasing

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 23 (AP)—Col. Norman Schwarzkopf, chief of the Iranian gendarmerie, moved to safeguard Teheran itself today as an Iranian general declared that rebels had killed twenty officials and landowners in continuing fighting at Mianeh in Azerbaijan Province.

The general, reporting by radio from the Azerbaijan capital of Tabriz, said that the rest of the troubled, Soviet-occupied province was quiet, but added that "foreign adventurers" still were loitering in Tabriz.

Colonel Schwarzkopf, former head of the New Jersey State Police, said: "I have ordered certain gendarmerie posts from the south provinces to Teheran to reinforce the capital's garrisons and concentrated in vital places in case something happens in Teheran."

Say Teheran Is Orderly

He added that "there is no indication of any disturbances" and that "the Teheran situation is under control."

[On Wednesday an Iranian military spokesman without amplification said about 6,000 Russian troops had been moved toward Karaj, twenty-five miles northwest of Teheran.]

Colonel Schwarzkopf said that he had been "in touch with the military and the government since the outbreak of the revolt in Azerbiajan."

Colonel Schwarzkopf came to Iran in September, 1942, to reorganize the country's national police. Before the war the gendarmerie numbered about 7,000 men.

The Iranian general commanding at Tabriz said that fighting still was in progress at Mianeh, railway town 240 miles northwest of Teheran, where insurgents captured the railway station last week.

He said that the rebels had seized and shot twenty landowners and officials, and said that there had been other casualties, but his report did not elaborate. Seven persons were reported killed when an uprising, described by Teheran officials as staged by separatists, occurred last week in the mountainous Azerbaijan Province, in northwestern Iran bordering the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Iranian military talks continued at Kazvin—eighty miles northwest of Teheran on the road to Tabriz—where the Russians had blocked Iranian reinforcements bound for Tabriz.

(The Iranian embassy in Washington announced that a second note had been sent to Moscow, expressing "surprise" over the halting of Iranian troops, and asking for an explanation. The first note, last Saturday, had protested against alleged Soviet assistance to the uprising in Azerbaijan.)

In Teheran diplomatic discussions begun Wednesday continued between Iran's Premier Ebrahim Hakimi and Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Jakuboff. Premier Hakimi asked Parliament yesterday to refrain from discussing Azerbaijan problems while these negotiations were under way.

A Government spokesman said that Iran hoped to settle international aspects by direct conversations with Moscow. The spokesman added that United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had told Khan Ali Hussein, Iranian envoy in Washington, that the United States had a growing interest in the developments.

Attributing Azerbaijan fighting to peasants and herdsmen, he added that the Shah's Government had been surprised when Russian troops barred Iranian forces from entering the occupied province this week to quell the fighting.

[Moscow dispatches attributed the outbreak to "reactionary landowners," who opposed meetings and elections sponsored by "democratic" elements in the province.]

The Iranian spokesman said that his Government had been surprised by the Russian attitude, because Red Army authorities had at first agreed to let Iranian battalions into the occupied province, and then withdrew the permission on what the spokesman termed the "pretext" that not all formalities had been observed.

A "council" of Azerbaijans living in Teheran sent a proclamation to the Shah and the Government accusing foreigners of having fomented the disorders in their home province. The message said that these foreignrs had called themselves "Democrats" to mislead the public, and urged that representatives of the foreign Allied press agencies go into Azerbaijan "and see for themselves."

Iran Protests to Moscow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Iranian Government has sent to the Soviet Union its second note within a week protesting the behavior of Soviet forces in the northern Iranian provinces, the embassy in Washington disclosed today.

The second note, dated yesterday, expressed "surprise" over the halting of Iranian troops by Red Army forces near Tabriz and requests an explanation.

The Iranian troops had been dispatched from Teheran to the Province of Azerbaijan to quell an uprising for which Iranian officials have implied that Russian troops are responsible.

Last Saturday, the Iran Government sent a detailed note to Moscow, protesting against alleged Soviet assistance to rebellious tribesmen in northern Iran.

The Iran Government repeatedly has asked for United States assistance in persuading both Russian and British forces to evacuate Iran before the agreed-upon deadline date of March 2, 1946.

North Iran Rebels Shoot 20

Officials and Landowners Executed—New Clash Reported at Rail Town.

Leopold Hermann

Tehran, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—An Iranian general reported by radio from troubled Azerbaijan province today that twenty officials and landowners had been seized by rebels and shot.

Fighting is still in progress at the Railway town of Mianeh, 250 miles northwest of Tehran, the General also said. His report reestablished military radio communication between Tabriz and the capital. The Government has attributed the disorders to Separatists.

A Government spokesman said meanwhile that Secretary of State Byrnes had told Khan Ala Hussein, the Iranian envoy to Washington, that the United States has a growing interest in the developments. The spokesman added, however, that Iran hopes to settle the international aspects of the problem by direct conversations with Moscow. The Government had been surprised, he added, by Soviet action barring Iranian reinforcements from entering the wild, mountainous Azerbaijan province this week to quell the disturbances in which at least seven persons were killed. The uprising was blamed upon rebellious peasants and herdsmen.

[Moscow dispatches said that they were democratic patriots.]

The spokesman said that the Red Army authorities had agreed to permit Iranian battalions to enter the Soviet-occupied zone and then withdrew the permit on what he called the pretext that not all of the formalities had been observed.

A council of Azerabaijan residents in Tehran sent a proclamation to the Shah, Parliament and the Government declaring that the troubles in Azerbaijan were the work of foreigners who "have given themselves the name of Democrats to mislead public opinion." It suggested that representatives of foreign Allied press agencies in Iran go to Azerbaijan "and see for themselves."

Order Returning In Calcutta; American Soldier Is Missing

Donald Huth

Calcutta, Nov. 23 (AP)—Order was being restored gradually in Calcutta tonight after three days of rioting in which one United States soldier was missing, 30 others injured and 31 persons killed.

No trace has been found of the missing American. His name was not disclosed.

British military police began patrolling the streets. Submachine guns and steel helmets were issued to United States military police.

The city was quiet in all sections for the first time since the shootings began Wednesday during student demonstrations against the trial of Indian Army officers who fought for the Japanese during the war. Police said there had been no serious clashes since late afternoon.

Disturbances Hit Bombay

A canvass of five major hospitals in Calcutta showed that in the three days 31 were killed, 16 injured seriously and 243 admitted for treatment. Scores of others received minor injuries.

The riots threw Calcutta into civil turmoil with 20,000 municipal workers going on strike. There were disturbances in Bombay and demonstrations in New Delhi.

Representatives of minor political parties in Bengal demanded appointment of a nonofficial committee to investigate the violence.

The missing American soldier left Camp Howrah, across the Hoogly River from Calcutta, last night in an ambulance. This morning the vehicle was found overturned and burned.

In three days, at least fifteen American trucks and ambulances have been attacked and burned by mobs. Today American base section headquarters began issuing United States flags to fly on army vehicles for identification.

Some Americans have been accosted while on duty, and their cars taken from them despite all attempts to reason with the rioters. In some instances American soldiers have been severely beaten.

Steel helmets and submachine guns were distributed today to United States military police after some of them suffered severe head and face injuries when attacked by rioters while on duty at base headquarters.

Students Leave Classes

Charred and burning trucks littered the streets of Calcutta, which has been placed out of bounds for United States troops. Gunfire echoed through the outlying sections as the uncontrolled mob action spread from the downtown section to the southern, southeastern and northwestern areas of the city.

In Bombay, 500 university and school students left their classes when a strike was called by the Bombay Students Congress in protest against police firing on demonstrators in Calcutta.

Crying "down with British imperialism," the students clashed repeatedly with police. Student leaders said twenty of their number were hurt, but none seriously.

Police charged their lines twice, but they formed again each time.

26 Students Arrested

Students beat up a policeman who had arrested a student, and a British soldier who refused demands that he shout "*jai hind*," the battle cry of the Indian National Army meaning victory to India.

After a third charge by police, the students branched out, threatening storekeepers unless they agreed to suspend business. They smashed furniture in one shop until the owner agreed to close it.

Police arrested 26 students, and released five later.

In New Delhi a column of male students marched peaceably past the Red Mogul fort in the old city, where the Indian National Army officers are on trial. A group of girl students urged the marchers not to attempt to enter the fort.

The students said they would try to get all college students to strike in protest against the Calcutta shootings.

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30 G. I.'s Hurt in Calcutta

One American Soldier Is Missing as Mobs Riot for Third Straight Day.

Calcutta, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—One American soldier was missing and more than thirty had been injured today as anti-British rioting raged for the third day in Calcutta and spread to Bombay and Delhi. The demonstrations, touched off by the trial of Indian officers who sided with the Japanese, threw Calcutta into civil turmoil, and more than 20,000 municipal workers went out on strike.

The missing soldier was reported to have left Camp Howrah, across the Hooghly River from Calcutta, last night in an ambulance. The ambulance was found this morning overturned and burned. The name of the missing man was not disclosed.

At least fifteen American trucks and command cars have been attacked by unruly mobs since the disturbances began.

[The All-India radio said tonight that Gov. Cassey of Bengal had ordered the British military police to stand by to aid the civilian police in restoring order in Calcutta.]

Clash in Bombay.

Crying "Down with British imperialism," students clashed repeatedly with the police in Bombay. Twenty demonstrators were reported injured. A British soldier who refused student demands that he shout "Jai Hind" ("Victory to India"), was beaten.

The red Mogul fort where the Indian National Army men are on trial on charges of aiding the enemy was the scene of Delhi's demonstration. A column of students marched past the fort. Their leaders indicated that all college students in Delhi would be asked to quit their classes in protest against shootings in Calcutta.

The total injured in Calcutta street fighting rose to 228 as a result of today's disorders, but the dead still numbered fifteen.

Among the injured were the American soldiers. Charred and burning trucks littered the streets and gunfire echoed through the outlying sections as uncontrolled mob action spread from the downtown section to the southern, southeastern and northwestern areas.

After the American soldiers had been injured in attacks on military vehicles in Calcutta, military policemen armed with sub-machine guns were assigned to convoy United States vehicles through the streets. The American flag was carried by each. Demonstrators had previously stopped one American truck, forced the driver to alight, looted the vehicle of food supplies and set it afire. The city was placed out of bounds for all American troops except those on essential duties.

The city's water supply was reported seriously depleted as a result of the strike of 20,000 municipal workers and drinking water was rationed. Demonstrators were reported lying on the railroad tracks between Belur and Lilooah, preventing the movement of trains.

New Delhi, Nov. 24 Saturday (AP)—Fifty-eight persons, including six American soldiers, were killed in an explosion of smokeless powder at an army hospital plant 30 miles outside Calcutta, United States Army headquarters announced here today.

Forty-five others are in the hospital, including five Americans. The other casualties were Indian workmen.

George VI Honors 4 U.S. Admirals

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 23 (AP) The Duke of Gloucester, governor general of Australia, tonight said King George VI had conferred high military honors on four United States Vice Admirals for services in the Pacific.

Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, commander of Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific from November, 1943, was named an honorary companion of the military division of the Order of the Bath.

Awards as honorary commanders of the military division of the Order of the British Empire were made to Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary and Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender.

Wife Of Yank To Fly To U.S. To See Husband

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. William Bingham and her two children will fly from Wellington to Auckland, New Zealand, tomorrow on the first stage of their journey to Charleston, S.C., where her American sailor husband is reported going blind.

They will board at Auckland a Catalina flying boat supplied by Rear Admiral Paul Hendren and transfer to another aircraft in Hawaii. Lieut. E. O. Bowman, a navy nurse, is accompanying Mrs. Bingham.

The United States Navy made the arrangements to allow Bingham to see his family before his sight fails. He is in the naval hospital in Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were married in New Zealand. He contracted an eye infection while serving on islands of the Pacific.

NOV 24 1945

CHINESE REDS RECAPTURE TOWN

Moosa

New Crop of Rumors Come from Maneuvering in Manchuria.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 23 — (AP) The Chinese Communists have recaptured highway town of Tsaoyang in Central China, 145 miles northwest of Hankow, the Nationalist government acknowledged today as the civil conflict developed a new crop of unconfirmed reports on the maneuvering for possession of Manchuria.

NIGHT

The Communists themselves officially claimed capture of Tinghsien, 125 miles south of Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow railway, and Yencheng, big town near the seacoast 120 miles northeast of Nanking and 160 miles northwest of Shanghai.

(A smaller town also named Yencheng is situated on the Peiping-Hankow railway in a zone where the Nationalists have said the communists were operating.)

A usually reliable source here reported that Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commander of the Transbaikal front, had asked Chinese Nationalist officials to return to Changchun, the Manchurian capital, and resume negotiations with him. The Nationalists fled the city one week ago lest the expected Russian withdrawal leave them at the mercy of the Communists.

Russians on Scene

The Russians have not yet pulled out, but Chungking newspapers alleged that Chinese Communists already were in Changchun in strength. A few Nationalist officials still were in Changchun but presumably were prepared to leave with the Russians as a safety measure.

Chungking's welter of rumors included a recurrent one that the Russians and Chinese Communists in Manchuria were disappointed in each other.

The China Times said that when the Nationalist official party of 300 persons left Changchun it was escorted to the airport by a protective Russian force because the Communists had surrounded the field.

40,000 Troops Massed

The Nationalist Army Paper Ho Ping-Pao (the name means "Peace Daily") said that 40,000 Communist troops were massed at Chinhsien in southern Manchuria on the Peiping Mukden railway and were erecting fortifications there.

The Communists have predicted that "the first big battle" for Manchuria would occur in that neighborhood, but thus far the Nationalists have punched into Manchuria against light, sporadic opposition.

CHIANG'S MEN NEAR HULUTAO

NOV 24 1945

Town's Fall Will Provide Debarkation Port.

Moosa

Chungking, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Nationalist capture of the strategic Manchurian port of Hulutao is imminent, press dispatches said today, while Chinese Communists claimed belatedly the seizure of Yencheng and Tinghsien far to the south.

The Reds asserted officially that they took Yencheng, important town 120 miles northeast of Nanking, on November 10, and that Tinghsien, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad forty miles north of the junction city of Shihkiachwang, was captured October 27.

Hulutao already has been outflanked by Nationalist troops driving into Manchuria against light opposition.

Capture of this Communist-held port would give the Nationalists a debarkation point for seaborne forces needed for the drive on the vital city of Changchun, Manchurian capital and focal point of a race between the Government and Communist troops.

Chungking was a welter of rumors, mainly contradictory. The only definite development in the civil strife wracking China was an official admission that Communists had occupied for the second time the important highway center of Tsaoyang, about 145 miles northwest of Hankow and 425 miles northeast of Chungking.

Russians in Changchun.

It was reported that Russian withdrawal from Changchun had not yet been completed, but Chinese Communists had already entered in strength. The few remaining Nationalist officials there were said to be keeping contact with the Russians and presumably will withdraw with them to avoid capture by the Chinese Reds.

Another informant, usually trustworthy, said Russian Marshal Rodion V. Malinovsky, commander of the Transbaikal front, had requested the Nationalist officials to resume negotiations with him.

The Chinese press asserted that Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, senior Nationalist official in Manchuria, was presented with a demand by Malinovsky for joint Sino-Russian operation of all mines in Manchuria before he left Changchun.

Communists Erect Defenses.

The army mouthpiece, Ho Ping-pao (Peace Daily), alleged there were about 40,000 Communists already massed at Chinhsien on the Peiping-Mukden railway, about half way between the Great Wall and Mukden. It said the Communists were busily erecting defense works there.

An official dispatch quoted Communist deserters as reporting that the famous Communist general, Hsiao Keh, was killed in action in Inner Mongolia November 13.

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Byrnes Says Marines In China To Keep Promise Made Japs

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said Wednesday that American Marines are in strife-torn North China because of a promise made to the Japanese Government last August to help in the surrender and repatriation of Japanese soldiers there.

This was the first disclosure of a pledge to the Japanese to use American forces in China to help get Nipponese troops home.

Heretofore, the U. S. Government position has been that it was helping an ally, the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to rid China of defeated enemy forces.

Questioning of Byrnes started at a news conference when he was reminded by newsmen that two weeks ago he had said that plans were under way for withdrawal of the Marines from China.

He said that his information now is the same as it was then.

OPEN HONGKONG PORT

Hongkong, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The military government, announcing the removal of most trade restrictions in this British Crown Colony, opened the port of Hongkong today to the free movement of all commodities except a few vital ones which are under world control. A spokesman said, however, that the import licensing system would prevail, at least temporarily, and that restrictions also would continue on foreign exchange.

He explained that the shortage of foreign exchange within the sterling bloc dictated a policy of approving foreign exchange grants in respect of American dollars, Swiss francs and other hard currencies only for imports which the Government considers essential. The interpretation of this policy, the spokesman continued, would be liberal and such items as refrigerators, American films and tobacco would be regarded as essential.

Bretton Pact Ratified by China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Secretary Vinson said today that he had been advised by the Chinese Embassy that the Chungking Government had ratified the Bretton Woods agreements. China was the first nation or State in addition to the United States to sign the act which was enacted July 31, 1945, to stabilize international currency and to provide an international bank for reconstruction and development.

Mountbatten Gets Protest

Correspondents Charge They Can't Get Information

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 23 (AP).—American, British and Australian correspondents have protested to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, southeast Asia commander, about the "impossibility of securing regular and accurate information on matters of fact and policy" in Indo-China.

The correspondents said they were unable to get regular progress reports on Japanese disarmament in the area, which presumably is the main function of the British here, and have been denied access to a military spokesman for several days.

INDONESIANS FACE TANKS

Morton

British Shermans Gain 2,000 Yards In Soerabaja.

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Batavia, Java., Nov. 23 (AP)—British Sherman tanks, sent into action for the first time, gained 2,000 yards in Soerabaja today, while a British relief force fought bloody engagements en route to Ambarawa, where sixteen civilians were reported killed by Indonesian attacks.

NIGHT

Indonesian resistance melted before the fire power of the Shermans, and by nightfall Indian troops held two thirds of Soerabaja in the swiftest advance yet scored in the drive to occupy entirely the great port city.

No British Casualties

The British made the gains without a single reported casualty.

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New Crop of Rumors Come from Maneuvering in Manchuria.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 23 — (AP) The Chinese Communists have recaptured highway town of Tsaoyang in Central China, 145 miles northwest of Hankow, the Nationalist government acknowledged today as the civil conflict developed a new crop of unconfirmed reports on the maneuvering for possession of Manchuria.

The Communists themselves officially claimed capture of Tinghsien, 125 miles south of Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow railway, and Yencheng, big town near the seacoast 120 miles northeast of Nanking and 160 miles northwest of Shanghai.

(A smaller town also named Yencheng is situated on the Peiping-Hankow railway in a zone where the Nationalists have said the communists were operating.)

A usually reliable source here reported that Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commander of the Transbaikal front, had asked Chinese Nationalist officials to return to Changchun, the Manchurian capital, and resume negotiations with him. The Nationalists fled the city one week ago lest the expected Russian withdrawal leave them at the mercy of the Communists.

Russians on Scene

The Russians have not yet pulled out, but Chungking newspapers alleged that Chinese Communists already were in Changchun in strength. A few Nationalist officials still were in Changchun but presumably were prepared to leave with the Russians as a safety measure.

Chungking's welter of rumors included a recurrent one that the Russians and Chinese Communists in Manchuria were disappointed in each other.

The China Times said that when the Nationalist official party of 300 persons left Changchun it was escorted to the airport by a protective Russian force because the Communists had surrounded the field.

40,000 Troops Massed

The Nationalist Army Paper Ho Ping-Pao (the name means "Peace Daily") said that 40,000 Communist troops were massed at Chinhsien in southern Manchuria on the Peiping Mukden railway and were erecting fortifications there.

The Communists have predicted that "the first big battle" for Manchuria would occur in that neighborhood, but thus far the Nationalists have punched into Manchuria against light, sporadic opposition.

CHIANG'S MEN NEAR HULUTAO

Town's Fall Will Provide Debarkation Port.

Chungking, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Nationalist capture of the strategic Manchurian port of Hulutao is imminent, press dispatches said today, while Chinese Communists claimed belatedly the seizure of Yencheng and Tinghsien far to the south.

The Reds asserted officially that they took Yencheng, important town 120 miles northeast of Nanking, on November 10, and that Tinghsien, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad forty miles north of the junction city of Shihkiachwang, was captured October 27.

Hulutao already has been outflanked by Nationalist troops driving into Manchuria against light opposition.

Capture of this Communist-held port would give the Nationalists a debarkation point for seaborne forces needed for the drive on the vital city of Changchun, Manchurian capital and focal point of a race between the Government and Communist troops.

Chungking was a welter of rumors, mainly contradictory. The only definite development in the civil strife wracking China was an official admission that Communists had occupied for the second time the important highway center of Tsaoyang, about 145 miles northwest of Hankow and 425 miles northeast of Chungking.

Russians in Changchun.

It was reported that Russian withdrawal from Changchun had not yet been completed, but Chinese Communists had already entered in strength. The few remaining Nationalist officials there were said to be keeping contact with the Russians and presumably will withdraw with them to avoid capture by the Chinese Reds.

Another informant, usually trustworthy, said Russian Marshal Rodion V. Malinovsky, commander of the Transbaikal front, had requested the Nationalist officials to resume negotiations with him.

The Chinese press asserted that Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, senior Nationalist official in Manchuria, was presented with a demand by Malinovsky for joint Sino-Russian operation of all mines in Manchuria before he left Changchun.

Communists Erect Defenses.

The army mouthpiece, Ho Ping-pao (Peace Daily), alleged there were about 40,000 Communists already massed at Chinhsien on the Peiping-Mukden railway, about half way between the Great Wall and Mukden. It said the Communists were busily erecting defense works there.

An official dispatch quoted Communist deserters as reporting that the famous Communist general, Hsiao Keh, was killed in action in Inner Mongolia November 13.

Byrnes Says Marines In China To Keep Promise Made Japs

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said Wednesday that American Marines are in strife-torn North China because of a promise made to the Japanese Government last August to help in the surrender and repatriation of Japanese soldiers there.

This was the first disclosure of a pledge to the Japanese to use American forces in China to help get Nipponese troops home.

Heretofore, the U. S. Government position has been that it was helping an ally, the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to rid China of defeated enemy forces.

Questioning of Byrnes started at a news conference when he was reminded by newsmen that two weeks ago he had said that plans were under way for withdrawal of the Marines from China.

He said that his information now is the same as it was then.

OPEN HONGKONG PORT

Hongkong, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The military government, announcing the removal of most trade restrictions in this British Crown Colony, opened the port of Hongkong today to the free movement of all commodities except a few vital ones which are under world control. A spokesman said, however, that the import licensing system would prevail, at least temporarily, and that restrictions also would continue on foreign exchange.

He explained that the shortage of foreign exchange within the sterling bloc dictated a policy of approving foreign exchange grants in respect of American dollars, Swiss francs and other hard currencies only for imports which the Government considers essential. The interpretation of this policy, the spokesman continued, would be liberal and such items as refrigerators, American films and tobacco would be regarded as essential.

Bretton Pact Ratified by China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Secretary Vinson said today that he had been advised by the Chinese Embassy that the Chungking Government had ratified the Bretton Woods agreements. China was the first nation or State in addition to the United States to sign the act which was enacted July 31, 1945, to stabilize international currency and to provide an international bank for reconstruction and development.

Mountbatten Gets Protest

Correspondents Charge They Can't Get Information

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 23 (AP).—American, British and Australian correspondents have protested to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, southeast Asia commander, about the "impossibility of securing regular and accurate information on matters of fact and policy" in Indo-China.

The correspondents said they were unable to get regular progress reports on Japanese disarmament in the area, which presumably is the main function of the British here, and have been denied access to a military spokesman for several days.

INDONESIANS FACE TANKS

British Shermans Gain 2,000 Yards In Soerabaja

Batavia, Java., Nov. 23 (AP)—British Sherman tanks, sent into action for the first time, gained 2,000 yards in Soerabaja today, while a British relief force fought bloody engagements en route to Ambarawa, where sixteen civilians were reported killed by Indonesian attacks.

Indonesian resistance melted before the fire power of the Shermans, and by nightfall Indian troops held two thirds of Soerabaja in the swiftest advance yet scored in the drive to occupy entirely the great port city.

No British Casualties

The British made the gains without a single reported casualty,

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while at least 40 Indonesians were killed or wounded.

Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of Allied land forces in the Southeast Asia Command, and M. E. Denning, SEAC's political adviser, visited the Soerabaja battle area for the first time and commented favorably on the military progress.

Bitter fighting raged elsewhere, particularly along the 25-mile road from Semarang to Ambarawa, where the Dutch news agency Aneta said sixteen persons, mostly women and children, were killed last night in attacks upon a civilian internment camp by Indonesian extremists.

Quieter At Ambarawa

One company of Mahrattas which set out yesterday from Semarang for Ambarawa had failed to reach the city, and in battles en route lost nine wounded and one killed. At least 150 Indonesians were believed killed.

A company of Gurkhas which had started from Magelang reached Ambarawa last night, and the British said the situation there today was "much quieter."

In Batavia, Hubertus van Mook, acting governor general, expressed disappointment over the refusal by Indonesian leaders to participate in further negotiations with the Dutch, but added that "as far as I am concerned I shall always keep the door for discussion wide open."

Dutch Restraint Claimed

Van Mook, at a news conference, said the Indonesian refusal "to meet with us is in no way conducive to decreasing tension and discussion of our joint problems is the only way a solution to this most intricate problem can be found."

Referring to Indonesian claims that outbreaks in Batavia were largely due to the Dutch, van Mook declared the Dutch had shown the greatest restraint despite the fact they had relatives and close friends in the strife-torn areas of Java.

BRITISH TROOPS CCNTROL MOST OF SOERABAJA

Batavia, Java, Nov. 23—(AP)—Employing Sherman tanks for the first time in their Soerabaja offensive, British Indian troops pushed 2,000 yards southward in that naval base today and by nightfall held two-thirds of the city.

At the end of a day of swiftest advances yet, the British were fighting for the principal hostelries, capturing Hotel Oranje on the northern limits of the wealthy Simpang residential area.

Resistance Melts

Indonesian resistance melted before the firepower of the tanks and the British suffered no casualties. Indonesian casualties were about 40.

The British command, sending a battalion of Gurkhas 30 miles south from Semarang, today lifted the siege of Ambarawam where 10,000 Dutch civilians earlier had been reported under attack by Indonesian Extremists.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said that sixteen persons, mostly women, were killed last night in Ambarawa when extremists attacked the internment camp where the civilians were housed. Aneta said the camp had been surrounded and under attack since Tuesday.

In Semarang itself, Japanese troops were being used by the British to drive the Indonesians from the suburban areas on the eastern side of the port city. A British spokesman described the Japanese as "good troops who fight well."

All road blocks in Ambarawa, a central Java city, have been removed, a British communique said, adding that the situation there was reported to be much quieter. The 10,000 Dutch men, women and children were reported to be in the hands of Rapwi, the agency which cares for repatriated Allied prisoners of war and internees.

The communique did not state whether the relieving force had reached the internees, but did say that more troops were en route from Semarang, and that another company of Gurkhas was clearing the roads between the two cities.

The Gurkhas who reached Ambarawa punched their way through heavy resistance put up by the Indonesians, and at least 150 of the latter are reported killed. The British reported ten casualties.

Looting in Bandoeng.

Robberies, looting and kidnaping were reported in Bandoeng, where the British charged that the Indonesians were attacking RAPWI personnel, a majority of whom were Dutch. A RAPWI supply train of twenty cars, escorted by Gurkhas was reported at Tjikambek, and only one car arrived at Bandoeng. The British said "no further details are at hand yet about the remainder of the train and its Gurkha escort."

The Japanese troops fighting under British control in Semarang met stiff opposition from the Indonesians and attacked briskly yesterday. Like the British troops, they are permitted to shoot any one bearing arms, but a British spokesman said they had been "very good" about taking Indonesians prisoner instead of killing them.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet of President Soekarno formally turned the reins of the unrecognized Indonesian Government over to the new Premier, Sutan Sjahrir in a ceremony at Soekarno's home. In brief speeches, Soekarno called for the "unity of all sons of Indonesia in these strenuous days," and Sjahrir said, "We must face the world as a united force. That is now our main concern."

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JAPS FACING BIG EXPENSE

American Occupation Put At $667,000,000 Annually

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Japanese people were told today that the American occupation might cost Nippon 10,000,000,000 yen annually, or about $667,000,000 at the present rate of exchange.

Kyodo News Agency gave that figure in a news story which quoted unofficial Japanese circles.

The Bank of Japan has announced it ha sset aside 3,000,000,000 yen to pay the cost of occupational troops for the first three months.

Jap Office Abolished

Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, said recently on his visit to Japan that he doubted if Nippon would be able to pay the occupation costs, not to mention the reparations.

Meanwhile, as the latest of chances wrought in Japanese life following surrender, the office of lord keeper of the privy seal, an advisory institution which has been close to the Emperor since 1885, was abolished formally today with imperial sanction.

The imperial household minister, confirming frequent reports, announced the end of the position, currently held by Maquis Koichi Kido who figured in the elevation to office of such premiers as Heideki Tojo, No. 1 on the Japanese war criminal list.

Japs Seize American Food

General MacArthur's headquarters today issued authorization for the payment of debts owed banks closed September 30 on his orders. The action was taken after a number of debtors expressed a desire to pay maturing obligations. Accounts may not be drawn upon except on specified approval of MacArthur.

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200 Famished Japanese Raid U. S. Army Storehouse

TOKYO, Nov. 23—(AP) More than 200 famished Japanese broke into an American army warehouse today at Sendai, within 200 miles of Tokyo, and seized food and other stores, Sendai police reported.

The police said they arrested 180 persons, including 94 women.

No further details were available on the outbreak, which was the first to be reported involving American supplies, although there have been similar raids on Japanese stores in the northern island of Hokkaido.

Gen. Koiso Surrenders

While the food riot was in progress in Sendai, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, one of Japan's wartime premiers, surrendered at Sugamo prison to American occupation authorities who had placed him on the "wanted" list of war criminal suspects.

The grayclad 65-year-old Koiso, leaning on a heavy cane and fingering a close-cropped mustache, told correspondents, "we believe in our innocence."

Koiso was premier from July, 1944, to April, 1945, resigning as a result of the American invasion of Okinawa. He said that actually, he knew the war was lost when he took office at the time Saipan fell but that he had hoped to recapture that island when the Philippines campaign was in progress.

Koiso said that as premier he made a vain effort through China to negotiate peace. He did not elaborate.

Another member of the wanted fraternity, former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, also talked peace today.

In a statement issued from his mountain home near Aisome village, Matsuoka contended that he had planned to go to Washington to seek a neutrality treaty with the United States in 1941 but was unable to do so because of illness.

He also contended that his alignment of Japan with the Rome-Berlin Axis and the Japanese-Russian non-aggression pact were intended as peace moves.

Matsuoka said he still was ill, giving this as a reason for not yet surrendering to American authorities. Friends said the Americans intended to give him a medical examination to determine his condition

The latest name on the wanted list was that of Col. Tadashi Kawashima, formerly with the Japanese Sixth army headquarters in Hankow, China. The Japanese government was ordered today to deliver him to jail.

Sugamo and Omori prisons now house 250 Japanese and 41 non-Japanese war criminal suspects.

Third To Surrender

Gen. Kuniako Koiso, successor to Pearl Harbor Premier Hideki Tojo, surrendered this afternoon at Sugamo Prison. He is the third of 11 warlords newly listed by General MacArthur to surrender on war crimes charges and he protested:

"We believe in our innocence."

He said he also believed—as early as July, 1944—that Japan had lost the war, and he added made unsuccessful efforts through China to negotiate a peace.

Baron Gen. Sadao Araki, known as "The high priest of the military cult," and Yoshihisa Kuzuu, head of the terroristic Black Dragon Society, surrendered at Sugamo Prison yesterday. A fourth, Baron Gen. Shigeru Honjo, who precipitated the Mukden incident and the conquest of Manchuria, committed hara-kiri rather than give himself up.

MacArthur's headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to apprehend Col. Tadashi Kawashima, formerly with the Japanese Sixth Army headquarters at Hankow, and deliver him to Sugamo Prison.

With Koiso's surrender, 291 Japanese and non-Japanese prisoners now are held on war-crimes complaints at Sugamo and Omori Prisons. Omori holds 41 non-Japanese.

Resigned as Premier

Koiso, 65, resigned as Premier after Okinawa was invaded last April. A former member of Japan's once-mighty Kwantung Army clique, he once was military ruler and governor of Korea.

Government leaders who thus far have escaped the Allied war-criminal list meanwhile completed drafts of labor union and farm land adjustment bills, two drastic reform measures to be presented to the special Diet (Parliament) session Monday.

The labor law specifically recognizes labor's right to organize and strike. The farm bill would limit land holdings on Honshu to 12 acres by any individual, providing for expropriation where necessary to secure such division.

Mines Need Labor

The government also sought additional labor for the nation's coal mines by doubling the rice rations of miners. Prefectural authorities have been instructed to obtain 130,000 workers during the Winter—half of them by the end of December. Housing and medical treatment will be provided, with a double rice ration.

There have been similar outbreaks in recent weeks on Hokkaido, the northernmost home island, but none involving American stores had been reported. Sendai, on Honshu, is within 200 miles of Tokyo.

Starving Japs Raid U. S. Stores

200 Rioters Break Into Army Warehouse—War Lords Surrender One by One.

Tokyo, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—An American Army warehouse was broken into by rioting, hungry Japanese at Sendai today, while the war lords whose dreams of conquest had brought incipient famine surrendered one by one to Allied jailers.

Two hundred Japanese laborers, including women, ransacked the warehouse, taking food and other items, the Sendai police reported. They arrested 180 persons, including ninety-four women. There was no indication that there were any Americans guarding or near the warehouse at the time.

JAPANESE ATOMIC SECRETS WRECKED BY U. S. SOLDIERS

Spencer

TOKYO, Saturday, Nov. 24—(AP)—American troops wielding sledges, crowbars and cutting torches began today the destruction of five cyclotrons through which Japan worked on the secrets of atomic power.

By order of General MacArthur, occupation forces started at 10 a. m. (8 p. m. Friday, EST) to wreck a 200-ton American-made cyclotron and a smaller model in the Nishina laboratory in Tokyo; two smaller machines at Osaka Imperial university; and a fifth at Kyoto Imperial university.

Made No Progress

Simultaneously, American scientists after studying Japanese records asserted that the Nipponese had made "no important progress toward working out the principles involved in the atomic bomb."

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Prof. Seishi Kikuchi, head of the physics department at Osaka Imperial university, said intensive work on the mass separation of unstable elements was considered by the Japanese in 1941, but that they concluded it would be useless —other nations were too far ahead of them, and Japan had no substantial deposits of uranium.

He said that the Japanese army was consulted on the project but had not understood the significance of the develpoment and declined to aid the project.

Destruction of the costly cyclotrons was another step in the Allied policy of eliminating Japan's warmaking potential. The destruction was directed by Maj. Joseph A. O'Hearn of Cambridge, Mass., who said that by nightfall, "Japan's potential for atomic research will have been substantially reduced."

Although troops and Allied scientists took over the laboratories several days ago to obtain records of the Nipponese research, neither Japan's imperial government nor her scientists knew until 8:30 a. m. today that the equipment actually was marked for destruction.

The small machines from Osaka and Kyoto were being dismantled for removal to a clearing where they will be wrecked by explosives and the remnants dumped into the sea. The huge machine at the Nishina laboratory here, too heavy for demolition by explosives, was being cut into sections which will be loaded on barges and dumped in the Pacific.

Laboratories Important

The machines at the Nishina laboratories were considered the most important in Japan. Allied headquarters said that Japan's leading nuclear physicist, Dr. Yoshio Nishina, bought the 210-ton magnet of his larger cyclotron in America with a financial grant from the Japan society for the promotion of scientific research and through the assistance of Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California.

Dr. Monroe E. Spaght, member of the U. S. strategic bombing survey party, made the first examination of Japanese cyclotron records in Tokyo after Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army troops had moved in and seized records and equipment of the Kyoto Imperial University.

Equipment found at that time consisted of one small cyclotron which Prof. Bansaku Arakatsu had started to build in 1934 but had never finished. Arakatsu told Allied scientists he had not yet been able to obtain a chain reaction in atom-splitting—a necessary feature of the atomic bomb.

Both of Osaka University's small cyclotrons were dismantled, and G. B. Zimmerman, physicist of the research division, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, investigating for the Allied command, reported the laboratory had discontinued atomic research in 1943.

MATSUOKA DECLARES HE SOUGHT U. S. AMITY

Brief

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister of Japan, said today that only illness had prevented him from attempting to negotiate a neutrality pact with the United States in 1941 that might have averted the war.

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Matsuoka, who has been named by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as one of eleven leading war criminals to be arrested, made the statement in a letter written to the Associated Press from his mountain retreat. He said that he had planned the neutrality pact as a prelude to a renewed request by his office that the Japanese military withdraw its forces from China.

"I meant later to obtain an opportunity for myself to proceed in person to Washington to conclude a treaty on the Pacific," he wrote, "and gradually ask our Army and Navy to withdraw our forces from China. Later I wished to cooperate with America to end the European war."

Matsuoka's letter, responding to questions carried to him by his son, Kenichiro, in a recent visit, said that he was planning to return to Tokyo in a few days. Here he would undergo examination by American doctors to determine whether he should be permitted more time to convalesce from a present illness before being imprisoned.

The tripartite pact which bound Italy, Germany and Japan in 1941 was a peace pact, not a war alliance, the diplomat asserted.

COUNTER-SPY WORK BY JAPS ALMOST COMIC

LANDSBERG

Kobe, Japan, Nov. 23—(AP)—The Japanese Kempeitai (Thought Police) throughout the war suspected foreign nationals, including Germans, of acting as American spies and worked with the Gestapo in a hunt for evidence.

How the Japanese distrusted all foreigners is shown in records of the investigation of Gerhard Kahner, who puffed himself into sobriquet "No. 2 Nazi of the Orient" but whose wartime career appears mainly to have consisted of spying on his own nationals and working with the Japanese secret police. Kahner is in American custody.

Capt. Allen C. Blakely, of Perry, Iowa, chief counter-intelligence agent in the Kobe area, said the red-haired Kahner caused the arrest of two German Seventh Day Adventist missionaries on charges of spying for the United States and watched secret police torture other foreigners. One old man, not named, died as the result of beatings.

American intelligence officers are investigating reports that Kahner witnessed the interrogation of 14 B-29 fliers later executed at Osaka.

Checked German

In a signed statement, Kahner said that Josef Alfred Meisinger, "Butcher of Warsaw," ordered him to investigate a Tokyo resident known as Dietrich who long was suspected by the Japanese gendarmerie of "working with the United States Secret Service."

He said the Japanese reported Dietrich had no visible business but drew 2,000 yen (about $900 at wartime rates) monthly. Every trip he made was watched. In January, 1945, for instance, it was noted that he came to Kobe and was seen talking to German sailors and soldiers.

Dietrich was arrested March 16.

Kahner said a Czech girl named Hazarowa and a Swiss named Lineuberger, jailed as alleged spies, were released to work for the Japanese on the understanding they would give the United States information "fixed" by Kempeitai by means not stated.

Kahner added that the police suspected that the two did not keep the agreement.

Another source said a German was picked up by the gendarmerie because he was seen with a paper on which was written strange heiroglyphics. The suspected code was knitting instructions.

Kahner said in a statement that the Japanese arrested a Dane and 12 Germans, including a Mrs. Zimmerman who was found with a notebook record of ship sailings from Kobe. She said she kept the date merely as a remembrance of acquaintances aboard.

"Mrs. Zimmerman got fairly good treatment," Kahner said.

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DELAY IN TOJO TRIAL ASKED

U.S. Instruction To MacArthur Covers Other Japs

Night Ed

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The War Department said tonight that because of the international aspects of the case against the former Japanese Premier, Tojo, and other Japanese officials, General MacArthur had been instructed to delay their trials as war criminals.

Cases involving violation of the laws of war or of inhumane acts against civilian populations will be pushed at once, however.

Text Of Statement

Text of the War Department statement:

"Because of the international aspects of the case against Tojo and other former Japanese high officials, who might be charged with planning and initiating a war of aggression or in violation of treaties or of conspiring for those purposes, General MacArthur has been instructed not to proceed immediately with the prosecution of persons involved in those cases since it was necessary to consult with other governments concerned. These consultations are being carried on at present by the State Department and prosecution will begin at the earliest practicable date.

"As to other cases involving violation of the laws of war and inhumane acts committed against civilian populations, General MacArthur has been advised to proceed immediately."

Role For Other Nations Sought

An American diplomatic official explained that because Tojo and the other high diplomatic officials were regarded as international war criminals it was desired to have other nations participate in their trials.

But the order sent MacArthur, it was added, apparently has no connection with any current discussions with Russia on Far Eastern affairs.

Yamashita Trial Told Of Concern Over Food

Manila, *Saturday*, Nov. 24 (AP)—The American blockade of the Philippines cut the Japanese soldier's rice ration to 100 grams per day, supplemented by wild grass, a Japanese supply officer testified today at Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's trial on war crimes charges.

Maj. Gen. Goichi Kira, a prisoner of war, was the defense witness whose testimony attempted to show that the lot of American war prisoners and civilian internees was no worse than that of the Japanese soldier.

Kira, quartermaster of Yamashita's 14th Area Army Group in the Philippines, said that the rice supply on Luzon Island was practically exhausted last December and January, and repeated calls for supplies from Indo-China went unanswered due to the American sea and air blockade.

Concern Over Food Claimed

Yamashita was greatly concerned over the food situation, and "expressed the desire that internees and prisoners of war be taken care of properly," Kira said.

The witness, speaking through an interpreter, also told the United States Military Commission hearing the charges that Yamashita issued an order prohibiting his soldiers from stealing from civilians.

Yamashita had another defender in a Japanese colonel, who testified that Japanese soldiers left in Manila when the general fled the city last December merely "assisted military police" in rounding up suspected Filipino guerrillas.

Col. Hiroshi Hashimoto, called as a defense witness, said Yamashita had no power to declare Manila an open (undefended) city; that most of the Japanese forces there during the period of atrocities were Naval personnel not under Yamashita's control, and that only 1,800 of his men remained in the capital—to guard supplies.

Later, however, Hashimoto—who was chief-of-staff of the Manila defense group—testified that these soldiers "assisted military police in raids and arrests of suspected guerrillas in and around Manila." He explained that Yamashita's men stood guard around designated areas while the military police moved in and mopped up.

Many of the worst atrocities described by prosecution witnesses in previous sessions were in connection with such "anti-guerrilla" operations.

Defends Own Reputation

Before finishing his testimony, most of which was aimed at showing Yamashita could not have been responsible for most of the atrocities in Manila, Hashimoto found it necessary to defend his own reputation.

He was asked if it was not a fact that when the Americans entered Manila he was drunk at a local night club. The colonel vigorously denied this accusation.

The Philippines supreme court, petitioned by Yamashita's defense counsel for a writ of habeas corpus which would take him out of the hands of the military court presently trying him, held a hearing on the matter today but reserved its decision.

Yamashita's legal staff argued that he was being "blitzed before a firing squad," that the military court lacked jurisdiction in this case and that he should be tried, if at all, by Philippines courts.

The U. S. Army sent no representative to the hearing. Its contention is that Philippines courts have no jurisdiction over Army procedure.

DELAYS ON YAMASHITA

Grover

Manila, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The Philippines Supreme Court today reserved decision on an argument that Japanese Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is being illegally "blitzed before a firing squad" in his current war crimes trial before an American military commission.

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Defense counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the United States military commission is without jurisdiction and that Yamashita should be tried, if at all, by Philippines courts.

The court withheld decision on the plea that it take custody of Yamashita, despite the fact the United States Army did not answer at the hearing. Army officials have taken the position that Philippines courts have no jurisdiction over Army procedure.

MAC ARTHUR AIDE BRANDS CRITICISM OF POLICY UNJUST

Tokyo, Nov. 23—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, General MacArthur's Intelligence officer from Corregidor to Australia and back again, told a press conference Wednesday that he was "completely baffled" by what he called unjust criticism in America of MacArthur's occupation policy.

There was only one alternative (to making full use of the Japanese and their government in carrying out Allied wishes), he said, "and that was to come in shooting."

Landing in Japan "with an airborne division and a smile," he added, "we entered into a potentially dangerous situation and got away with it . . . We carried it to a brilliant conclusion. And yet we have a curious, obscure, menacing undertone, inspired by something to raise a question about our work."

He said, when asked about the criticism by an "obscure source," that "I have an accurate recollection of what newspaper in the United States mentioned it first."

Replying later to questions by the newsmen, he said that he had noted Japanese reports that Russians were occupying the Kuriles, but he did not know the extent of such a move. There was nothing questionable in such an occupation, he added; Russia was supposed to have the Kuriles as her zone of occupation.

213,446 Japanese Returned To Homeland

Tokyo, Nov. 23 (AP)—Kyodo news agency today reported that 213,446 demobilized Japanese service men and civilians had been repatriated between November 1 and November 15. They included nearly 60,000 aboard Allied ships.

This brought the total since the surrender to 509,463 from China, Korea, the Philippines and central Pacific islands.

G. I.'s Have Own Network in Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—News and entertainment are being broadcast to Allied occupation forces in Japan and Korea by a network of eighteen radio stations to the armed forces.

The key outlet is WVTR, Tokyo, with 50,000 watts at 590 kilocycles. The original network was established late in September. It was made up of the main station at Tokyo and relay stations at Kumamoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Sendai and Sapporo.

2,000 G. I.s Re-enlist in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23 (AP).—Nearly 2,000 veterans of Pacific fighting, attracted by the prospect of immediately returning to the United States, re-enlisted in the regular Army at ceremonies held in the Octagon Theater today. They will receive thirty-day furloughs on arrival in the United States.

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U. S. Women Doctors Land at Nagoya

Nagoya, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The first American women to land here since the port was opened on October 28 arrived today. Seventy-six nurses, five Red Cross workers and two women doctors landed from the U. S. S. Gage from Okinawa.

First ashore was Capt. Harriet Dawley of West Palm Beach, Fla., head nurse. Doctors in the party were Capt. Mae Josephine O'Donnell of Madison, Wis., and Capt. Hilda J. Koppell of New York city. The group, overseas for seven months on Oahu and Okinawa, will serve at the 307th Hospital in Osaka.

More Treasure Found In Japan

Nagoya, Japan, Nov. 23 (AP)—American troops have recovered precious metals valued at $285,000 in a naval warehouse at Atami, it was disclosed today. The cache included 350 silver ingots, weighing over 13 tons.

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Philippine Congress Will Be Called Soon

Manila, Nov. 23—(AP)—President Sergio Osmena announced today that he would call the Philippines Congress into session within 15 days to legalize prompt election of national officials—because "the United States is determined to give us independence not later than July 4, 1946."

He told a news conference that he found "no sentiment in the United States supporting an extension" of the terms of present Philippines officials, including himself.

The islands' first post-war election probably can be held by April or May, he indicated.

AERIAL BROADCAST

Manila, Nov. 23—(AP)—The local Army radio station, preparing to broadcast the Western Pacific Olympics next month, sent a microphone aloft today to cover a baseball game at Rizal Stadium, which will be the scene of the Olympics.

Announcer Fred Barr, New York City, gave armed forces radio listeners a play by play description from a heicopter piloted by Lt. Frank Cote, Belmont, Mass.

ADMIRAL TRANSFERRED

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 23—(AP) Vice Admiral William W. Smith of Springfield, Mass., has been transferred from command of the U. S. Pacific Fleet's Service Force to temporary duty in the Navy Department at Washington, the Navy announced today.

HEAD OF URUGUAY ESCAPES ATTACK

Montevideo, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—A well-dressed young man armed with a revolver was arrested today when he approached President Juan Jose Amebaga as he was leaving his residence.

Ramon Ginocchio, secretary to the President of Uruguay, said the man "began to speak to the President in the name of the fatherland" and appeared so excited that a guard quickly seized him. The revolver was found in the man's clothing, the secretary said. The man, apparently a student, was 24 years old. His identity was not announced.

The President attached no "importance to the event" and went on to his office, Ginocchio said.

Amezga, a member of the Colorado party, was elected in November of 1942.

Last May, more than eighty persons were injured and 100 arrested in riots resulting when crowds tried to shout down the President and demanded the resignation of his Minister of Interior, Juan Carabajal Victorica, and Police Chief Juan Gomez Folle. The crowds stoned and looted stores along the main streets of the capital and attempted to force the liberal newspaper El Dia to fly the Russian flag.

Santiago Strike Brings Out Cuban Soldiers

Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 23 (AP)—Soldiers with drawn bayonets patrolled Cuba's second largest city tonight after violence flared between law-enforcement officers and workers, who staged a six-hour general strike today.

About 200 members of the Provincial Federation of Workers were ordered arrested, after the organization called the strike which paralyzed the city's transportation, commerce and industry. Strike leaders said the movement was directed against "reactionary employers and the deplorable state of public sanitation."

Santiago, Cuba, Hit By General Strike

Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—A six-hour general strike today tied up industry, trade and traffic in this second largest Cuban city. It began at noon at the call of the Provincial Federation of Workers, demonstrating in support of the Government's labor legislation and against "deplorable sanitation facilities in the city."

Armed troops patrolled the street. The police reported numerous incidents.

Argentine Conservative Party To Stand Alone

Buenos Aires, Nov. 23 (AP)—The powerful National Democratic (Conservative) party, second largest in the country, said today it would present its own candidate in the forthcoming presidential election and not join a "democratic union" of parties against the candidacy of former Vice President Juan Perón.

All other major parties have joined the front against perón, who is supported by at least two newly-organized labor parties and a dissenting section of the radical party.

CANADA WILL CONTINUE MEAT RATIONING PLAN

OTTAWA, Nov. 23—(AP) Canada will continue rationing of meat in order to continue shipments to Great Britain and the European continent despite the end of rationing in the United States, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said today.

Canadians' meat ration is about two pounds a person each week. Butter also is rationed at the rate of one-half pound weekly.

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HULL, WELLES DENY ANY COMMITMENT FOR ENTERING WAR

Disclaim Knowledge of Roosevelt Making Such Pact with Churchill.

WATCHED JAP MOVES

Pearl Harbor Not Considered as Possible Site of Nipponese Attack.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles declared today they had no knowledge of any commitment for the United States to go to war if Japan attacked a British or Dutch possession.

NIGHT

Secretary and Under-[illegible] of State were asked, at the Senate-House Pearl Harbor inquiry, specifically whether President Roosevelt made such an arrangement with Winston Churchill at the Atlantic Charter meeting in the summer of 1941. Both Hull and Welles replied that they never heard of such a thing, then or at any other time.

Watched Jap Moves

The two also testified that in the tense days before the Pacific War broke out they never got so much as a hint that Pearl Harbor might be attacked. Hull said American military attention was primarily centered on possible Japanese moves in the southwest Pacific.

The investigating committee received a memorandum in which General George C. Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Army and Navy chiefs, suggested to President Roosevelt six points where the Japanese might attack—and Hawaii was not among them.

Hull testified that he had hoped by "some remote, speculative possibility" to sway the Japanese from their aggressive course. He and Mr. Roosevelt, he said, strove in every way to avert or delay an armed clash with Japan without surrendering fundamental principles

Grabbed at Straws

"We proceeded in an atmosphere practically of grabbing at straws," he told the committee with a smile.

While Welles was testifying, Rep. Murphy (D-Pa), a member of the investigating committee, remarked that there had been rumors that at the Atlantic Conference, Mr. Roosevelt told Churchill America would "Stall the Japs along for a period of four months." Murphy asked Welles whether there was any promise or commitment.

Welles replied that the only thing along the line "to the best of my knowledge and belief" was agreement for a parallel stand by the U. S. and Britain that it could not regard with indifference a continued aggressive expansion.

Murphy also asked about previous testimony by Admiral J. O. Richardson that President Roosevelt over-ruled the admiral when he suggested in 1940 that the U.S. fleet be removed from Pearl Harbor to the West Coast of the United States.

Fleet Was Insecure

Welles recalled that Richardson had said the fleet was insecure at Pearl Harbor.

"My feeling," Welles said, "was that moving the fleet from Hawaii — leaving Hawaii defenseless — would have had an important and prejudicial influence." He said China would have been discouraged, and Japan would have been led to believe that America was giving her a "wide open road" in the Pacific.

Hull testified that a special Japanese envoy, Saburo Kurusu, had told him in mid-November, 1941 that the Pacific was "a powder keg" and that Japan had reached "an explosive state."

By this, Hull explained, Kurusu "was simply pleading that we must agree on the diplomatic side or something awful would happen."

It was in response to questions that Hull said the possibility of an attack on Pearl Harbor had not occurred to him. American officials were receiving almost constant advices that the Japanese were moving men and ships to the lower end of Indo-China, he said, and "we knew that was the jumping off place for an attack."

Amid the threatening situation, Hull reported, the State, War and Navy departments were "very much like a family, seeing and talking with one another" and keeping in constant touch.

The gray, 74-year-old former secretary of state denied emphatically that the counter-proposals he gave to Japanese "peace ambassadors" on Nov. 26, 1941, constituted an "ultimatum." Japanese leaders called the proposals that after the sneak assault on that Hawaiian naval base.

An army board of inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster had criticized Hull, in a report made public last August, on the grounds that he had precipitated a crisis when Army and Navy leaders were urging delay so Hawaiian and Philippine defenses could be strengthened.

Hull gave the committee a memorandum sent by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, to the President on Nov. 5, 1941.

It recommended:

"That the dispatch of United States armed forces for intervention against Japan in China be disapproved. (Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek was pleading at the time for American air support.)

"That material aid to China be accelerated consonant with the needs of Russia, Great Britain, and our own forces.

"That aid to the American volunteer group be continued and accelerated to the maximum practicable extent. (This group was composed of volunteer American airmen in China, better known as the "Flying Tigers.")

No Ultimatum Delivered

"That no ultimatum be delivered to Japan."

Saying he agreed generally with all these recommendations, Hull declared:

"I concurred completely in the view that no ultimatum should be delivered to Japan. I had been striving for months to avoid a showdown with Japan, and to explore every possible avenue for averting or delaying war between the United States and Japan.

"That was the cornerstone of the effort which the President and I were putting forth with our utmost patience."

Yet he had felt all along, he said, that there was "not one chance in 20 or one in 50 or even in 100 of reaching a peaceful settlement" and had constantly warned the cabinet before Dec. 7 that Japan could be expected to attack "anywhere, anytime."

Congressional hearings are notorious for seldom starting on time, but the punctual Hull appeared 10 minutes before the committee's scheduled 10 a. m. reconvening after a Thanksgiving Day holiday.

He wore a black, pin-striped suit with a white handkerchief in his breast pocket and looked a bit thinner than when he left the State department. Spectators filled the big hearing room to overflowing.

Carries Personal Statement

Hull had with him a 20,000-word personal statement and an even larger volume of documents supplementing it.

To spare his strength, he turned the statement, with committee approval, over to Gerhard Gesell, assistant committee counsel, for reading and left with the understanding that he would return in the afternoon for questioning. It had been agreed beforehand that he would not be kept on the witness stand for longer than 45 minutes at a time because of his recent months of ill health.

Nearly half the spectators left along with him.

Hull's file made public many documents from what heretofore were among the government's most secret files.

One was the Marshall-Stark memorandum of Nov. 5 which disclosed that the United States and Britain long before had agreed on "basic military policies and strategy."

This said:

"The primary objective of the two nations is the defeat of Germany. If Japan be defeated and Germany remain undefeated, decision will still have not been reached. In any case, an unlimited offensive war should not be undertaken aaginst Japan, since such a war would greatly weaken the combined effort in the Atlantic against Germany, the most dangerous enemy.

"War between the United States and Japan should be avoided while building up defensive forces in the Far East, until such time as Japan attacks or directly threatens territories whose security to the United States is of very great importance. Military action against Japan should be undertaken only in one or more of the following contingencies:

"A direct act of war by Japanese armed forces against the territory or mandated territory of the United States, the British commonwealth, or the Netherlands East Indies;

"The movement of Japanese forces into Thailand to the west of 100 degreer east or south of 10 degrees north; or into Portuguese Timor, New Caledonia, or the Loyalty Islands."

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Hull Denies Secret Agreement To Defend British and Dutch

Ex-Secretary of State Says Roosevelt Made No Commitments With Regard to Far East Colonies.

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Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Former Secretary of State Hull declared today that he never had heard of any secret arrangement by President Roosevelt for the United States to go to war in the event the Japanese attacked British or Dutch possessions.

The point came up, with particular reference to the Atlantic Charter meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at hearings of Senate-House committee investigating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which brought war. Gerard Gesell, committee counsel, asked the former right hand man of President Roosevelt:

"Did you ever hear of any arrangement, or agreement or understanding by President Roosevelt or any other official prior to December 7, 1941, to the effect that in the event of an attack on British or Dutch possessions, or any ABCD Power, in the Pacific by Japan, this country would go to war without an attack by Japan on us?". Hull replied that he had not.

Welles Also Testifies.

Later Gesell asked specifically if Hull had ever heard of such an agreement in "the Atlantic Charter or any other conference."

"No, I did not," Hull said.

After Hull had completed an hour on the stand and had left the room with spectators applauding, Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State, also testified that he had no knowledge of any such agreement. Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) announced that Hull would return either tomorrow or Monday for questioning by committee members.

Welles said that the only agreement for joint action with the British which he knew about was diplomatic in its nature. He said that at the Atlantic conference in August, 1941, President Roosevelt told him that he had agreed with former Prime Minister Churchill to make a parallel declaration to Japan.

Pearl Harbor mentioned.

Welles said that he prepared a copy of a proposed statement for the President to give to the Japanese, but that it was "watered down" before it was presented by Mr. Roosevelt to Kichishaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador.

Hull told the committee that it never had occurred to him that the Japanese might attack Pearl Harbor and that he never received a hint during prewar diplomatic conversations that such a blow would be struck.

Hull testified orally before the committee after submitting a long prepared statement in which he detailed the diplomatic background of the last few weeks before hostilities began.

In this, he said that he had warned the Cabinet a month before Pearl Harbor that Japan might strike at any time and that he and President Roosevelt sought frantically to avoid a showdown. The prepared statement was read by a committee counsel at a morning session. Hull returned for questioning during the afternoon.

The former Secretary, who is 74 and ailing, talked slowly, in spaced phrases. He had an overcoat draped over his shoulders to protect him from drafts in the hearing room. He testified in response to questions from Gesell.

The hearing room was packed as he testified to what he called the "duplicity of the Japanese" during diplomatic negotiations late in November, 1941. Outside, capital police held back an overflow crowd.

Basic American Policies.

Gesell asked Hull when he decided that the possibility of solving Japanese difficulties had become "most improbable" and that it was likely that Japan would strike. Hull replied that it "was manifest, after long months of conversations with the Japanese," together with other information, that "they had no idea of yielding their policy—a policy of conquest and aggression by force, and enslavement of conquered people."

He said that it was equally manifest that "we were not going to depart from our basic policies—policies prevalent among peaceful, civilized nations, of peace, law, order, justice and equality." In October, 1941, "it looked more and more like they were prepared and intended to act," Hull said of the Japanese.

The former Cabinet member said that the State, War and Navy departments and the White House were "very much like a family, seeing and talking with one another" constantly, and communicating to each other what they knew of the threatening situation.

Hull said that the possibility that the Japanese would attack Pearl Harbor had not occurred to him in the critical last days of diplomatic negotiations in 1941. He told the committee that never once during the final months of negotiations had he received any hint that Pearl Harbor would be assaulted.

He said that though he had warned the late President Roosevelt and others that the Japanese might strike at any time, and at any place, American military attention primarily was directed toward the Southwestern Pacific. Under the questioning of committee counsel, Hull said that late in 1941 American officials were receiving almost constant messages that the Japanese were moving men and ships to the lower end of Indo-China.

"We knew that was the jumping-off place for an attack," he said. He added that the attack from there might have been directed against the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Singapore and other areas.

"We were watching that very closely as the days passed by," he said. "I didn't think anything either way about other places in the Pacific that might be attacked, including Pearl Harbor."

Asked if he had reports, rumors, intimations or hints that Pearl Harbor might be hit, the former Secretary replied that he had not.

Walker May Be Called.

Before the inquiry resumed after a Thanksgiving Day recess, Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) told reporters that former Postmaster General Frank Walker probably would be called to tell of his part in the diplomatic talks with Japan before the Nipponese struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Hull arrived ten minutes early for the meeting and had to wait an additional ten minutes for counsel to enter various documents in the record. These included a proposed draft of a message to Congress, given to the late President Roosevelt by the State Department. It said that the policy toward Japan would not be influenced "by fear of what attacks Japan may make upon us." Mr. Roosevelt, however, never delivered the message.

While Hull was waiting, chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) wedged through a circle of photographers to shake his hand. They chatted a while and a smile creased Hull's lined cheeks.

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Well-considered Views.

Hull told the committee that his statement had been prepared under his direction by State Department experts, and represented his considered views.

"I consider it accurate and would not, under any circumstances, have any one doubt that I stand for the statement," he said. In it, he made these points:

1. He gave the Cabinet repeated warnings before December 7, 1941, that Japan could be expected to attack "anywhere, any time," since there appeared to be no hope of successful diplomatic negotiations.

2. Hull said that only by the United States yielding fundamental principles could the Pearl Harbor attack have been prevented, with the prospect that it would have come after Japan "consolidated the gains she would have made without fighting."

Avoiding Showdown.

3. He asserted that the cornerstone of his and President Roosevelt's efforts were to avoid a showdown with Japan while this country strengthened its defenses, adding that he "concurred completely in the view that no ultimatum should be delivered to Japan."

4. He revealed that most information which this Government received indicated that the Japanese would concentrate attacks on the Kra Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies.

5. He disclosed that at the Atlantic conference President Roosevelt had agreed with Prime Minister Winston Churchill to take parallel action in informing Japan that in the event of further aggression they would be forced to move defensively.

Indo-Chinese Move.

Committee members were cautioned in advance that because of his health, Hull could not testify more than forty-five minutes at a time. There had been doubt that he could appear at all.

Hull said in his statement that the original Japanese move into southern Indo-China was the overt act which so changed the Far Eastern situation that it became a question no longer of this country's avoiding the risk of war, but of making "a definite and clear move in self defense." That act, he said, brought about the July 2, 1941, order of President Roosevelt to freeze Japanese assets in this country.

Hull noted that at the Atlantic conference of the President and Churchill in August, 1941, "Mr. Churchill had informed President Roosevelt that the British Government needed more time to prepare for resistance against a possible Japanese attack on the Far East."

Defense Preparation.

"This was true also of our defense preparations," Hull said. "Furthermore," he went on, "President Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed that the American and British governments should take parallel action in informing Japan that, in the event the Japanese Government should take further steps of aggression against neighboring countries, each of them would be compelled to take all necessary measures to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of its country and nationals and to insure its country's safety and security."

Mr. Roosevelt gave the Japanese Ambassador this warning on August 17, but agreed, at the same time, to continue negotiations. He and the President knew that the Japanese were "unreliable and treacherous," Hull said, adding that while "our Government desired peace, it could not brush away the realities of the situation."

Accordingly, they continued to talk with the Japanese in the hope that, at least, "the conversations would give our Army and Navy time to prepare." Hull said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reported early in November that the Japanese appeared to be preparing to attack Kunming. He asked for American air units and for a warning against Japan.

Experts Sought Delay.

At Hull's suggestion, the Army and Navy studied this appeal, but recommended against any armed intervention in China beyond the Flying Tigers' volunteers. They urged additional material aid to China, but wanted no ultimatum delivered to Japan.

"I concurred completely in the view that no ultimatum should be delivered to Japan," Hull said. "I had been striving for months to avoid a showdown with Japan and to explore every possible avenue for averting or delaying war between the United States and Japan."

The former Secretary said that as early as November 7, 1941, he told the Cabinet that "relations were extremely critical and we should be on the lookout for a military attack anywhere by Japan at any time."

Kurusu's Proposal.

He added that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew cabled warnings on November 3 and 17 "of the possibility of sudden Japanese attacks which might make inevitable war with the United States." He said that Saburo Kurusu, Japanese "peace" ambassador, suggested that a temporary agreement might be reached, but that on November 20 the Japanese envoy presented a new proposal "which, on its face, was extreme."

Hull said that he told Kurusu this formula offered nothing helpful. The same day, the witness continued, word was received from the Dutch that a Japanese force had arrived near Palao, nearest point in the mandated islands to the heart of the Indies.

"The whole issue presented," he said, "was whether Japan would yield in her avowed movement of conquest, or whether we would yield the fundamental principles for which we stood in the Pacific and all over the world. They were armed to the teeth, and we knew they would attack whenever and wherever they pleased."

Critical Situation.

Regarding the situation as critical and virtually hopeless, he said he nevertheless went ahead with efforts to draft a temporary agreement. On November 25, he said that he told the War Council consisting of the President, Secretaries of State, War and Navy, the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations, that "the Japanese military were already poised for attack."

The temporary agreement never was presented to the Japanese. Instead, Hull restated to them on November 26 the principles of peaceful co-operation and non-agression on which he said the United States stood. This, he went on, was what Japanese propagandists later called his "ultimatum."

At a November 26 meeting of the War Council, Hull said he pointed out that there was "practically no possibility of an agreement being achieved with Japan." He reiterated, he declared, that it was up to the Army and Navy to safeguard national security.

Phone to Roosevelt.

Hull recounted various reports received of Japanese military activities, including a reported plan for them to attack the Kra Peninsula on December 1, and the landing of additional troops in southern Indo-China.

"On November 30," he said, "I was informed by the British Ambassador that the British Government had important indications that Japan was about to attack Siam and that this attack would include a seaborne expedition to seize strategic points in the Kra Isthmus." Hull telephoned Mr. Roosevelt on November 30 to come back from Warm Springs.

Then, on December 6, Hull said that the Government received reports that a Japanese fleet of thirty-five transports, eight cruis-

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ers and twenty destroyers was moving from Indo-China toward the Kra Peninsula.

Cable to Mikado.

"This was confirmation that the long-threatened Japanese movement of expansion by force to the south was under way," he said. He noted the President's telegraphic appeal that day to the Emperor of Japan to avert "tragic possibilities."

"On December 7, the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor," he concluded at this point.

Hull said that from the very outset of the pre-war talks with Japan, he estimated that there was "not one chance in twenty or one in fifty or even in a hundred of reaching a peaceful settlement." He so concluded, he said, in the light of Japan's record of duplicity and wide divergencies between Japanese and United States policies in the Far East, "but if there was a chance that new agreements would contribute to peace in the Pacific," he added, "the President and I believed that we should not neglect that possibility, slim as it was."

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Hull attributed Japan's record of duplicity largely "to the fact that the Japanese military were a law unto themselves and consistently overrode commitments which civilian Japanese had given." Under a subheading, "Situation in the United States," the former Secretary recalled that as far back as 1933 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee turned down a proposal which would have authorized United States co-operation in an arms embargo against aggressor nations.

This and similar actions, he said, were interpreted by aggressors as meaning that the United States would "not oppose effectively their policies of conquest." For further illustration, he mentioned efforts which he and Mr. Roosevelt had made to revise the neutrality legislation in the summer of 1939 to strengthen the Western democracies. This, Hull recalled, "was violently opposed and blocked on the wholly mistaken theory that no war was likely to occur and, if it did occur, no attack against us was likely."

Hull's Testimony On Pearl Harbor

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—A condensed text of testimony prepared for the congressional Pearl Harbor Committee by Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, follows:

It is pertinent to allude briefly to the estimate which we made of the situation at this juncture. (July, 1941.)

The hostilities between Japan and China had been in progress for four years. During those years the United States had continued to follow in its relations with Japan a policy of restraint and patience. . . . It had desired to give the Japanese every opportunity to turn of their own accord from their program of conquest toward peaceful policies.

Willingness To Co-Operate

The President and I, in our effort to bring about the conclusion of an agreement, had endeavored to present to the Japanese Government a feasible alternative to Japan's indicated program of conquest. We had made abundantly clear our willingness to co-operate with Japan in a program based upon peaceful principles.

We had repeatedly indicated that if such a program were adopted for the Pacific, and if thereafter any countries or areas within the Pacific were menaced our Government would expect to co-operate with other governments in extending assistance to the region threatened.

While these discussions were going on in Washington, many responsible Japanese officials were affirming in Tokyo and elsewhere Japan's determination to pursue a policy of co-operation with her Axis allies. . . .

The Japanese move into southern Indo-China was an aggravated, overt act. It created a situation in which the risk of war became so great that the United States and other countries concerned were confronted no longer with the question of avoiding such risk but from then on with the problem of preventing a complete undermining of their security. It was essential that the United States make a definite and clear move in self-defense.

Assets Are Frozen

Accordingly, on July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued an executive order freezing Chinese and Japanese assets in the United States. . . . The effect of this was to bring about very soon virtual cessation of trade between the United States and Japan. . . .

On August 28 the President was given a message from the Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoe, urging that the meeting of the heads of the two governments be arranged to discuss all important problems by Japan and the United States covering the entire Pacific area. Accompanying that message was a statement containing assurances, with several qualifications, of Japan's peaceful intent. . . .

A meeting between the President and Prince Konoe would have been a significant step. Decision whether it should be undertaken by our Government involved several important considerations.

We knew that Japanese leaders were unreliable and treacherous. We asked ourselves whether the military element in Japan would permit the civilian element, even if so disposed, to stop Japan's course of expansion by force and to revert to peaceful courses. . . .

An Inescapable Fact

Japan's formal partnership with Nazi Germany in the tripartite alliance was a hard and inescapable fact. . . .

A meeting between the President and the Japanese Prime Minister would have had important psychological results.

It would have had a critically discouraging effect upon the Chinese. . . .

It was clear to us that unless the meeting produced concrete and clear-cut commitments toward peace, the Japanese would have distorted the significance of the meeting in such a way as to weaken greatly this country's moral position and to facilitate their aggressive course. . . .

As a result of our closeup conversations with the Japanese over a period of months, in which they showed no disposition to abandon their course of conquest, we were thoroughly satisfied that a meeting with Konoe could only result either in another Munich or in nothing at all, unless Japan was ready to give some clear evidence of a purpose to move in a peaceful direction. I was opposed to the first Munich and still more opposed to a second Munich.

Realities Of Situation

Our Government ardently desired peace. It could not brush away the realities in the situation.

Although the President would, as he said, "have been happy to travel thousands of miles to meet the Premier of Japan," it was felt that in view of the factors mentioned the President could go to such a meeting only if there were first obtained tentative commitments offering some assurance that the meeting could accomplish good. Neither Prince Konoe nor any of Japan's spokesmen provided anything tangible. . . .

On October 2 I gave the Japanese Ambassador a memorandum of an "oral statement" reviewing significant developments . . . and explaining our Government's attitude toward various points in the Japanese proposals which our Government did not consider consistent with the principles to which this country was committed. Disappointment was expressed over the narrow character of the outstanding Japanese proposals, and questions were raised in regard to Japan's intentions regarding the indefinite stationing of Japanese troops in wide areas of China. . . .

In the last part of October and early November . . . Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek . . . requested that the United States send air units to China to defeat this threat. He made a similar request of the British Government. He also asked that the United States issue a warning to Japan. . . .

Study Of Appeal Suggested

I suggested that the War and Navy departments study this Chinese appeal. . . . At the conclusion of this estimate the chief of staff and the chief of naval operations recommended:

"That the dispatch of United States armed forces for intervention against Japan in China be disapproved.

"That material aid to China be accelerated consonant with the needs of Russia, Great Britain and our own forces.

"That aid to the American volunteer group be continued and accelerated to the maximum practicable extent.

"That no ultimatum be delivered to Japan."

I was in thorough accord with the views of the chief of staff and the chief of naval operations that United States armed forces should not be sent to China for use against Japan. . . . I concurred completely in the view that no ultimatum should be delivered to Japan. I had been striving for months to avoid a showdown with Japan, and to explore every possible avenue for averting or delaying war between the United States and Japan.

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Cornerstone Of Effort

That was the cornerstone of the effort which the President and I were putting forth with our utmost patience.

Early in November the Japanese Government decided to send Mr. Saburo Kurusu to Washington to assist the Japanese Ambassador in the conversations. . . .

In telegrams of November 3 and November 17 the American Ambassador in Japan cabled warnings of the possibility of sudden Japanese atacks which might make inevitable war with the United States.

On November 20 the Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Kurusu presented to me a proposal which on its face was extreme. I knew, as did other high officers of the Government, from intercepted Japanese messages supplied to me by the War and Navy departments, that this proposal was the final Japanese proposition—an ultimatum. . . .

Supplying Of Oil

The plan thus offered called for the supplying by the United States to Japan of as much oil as Japan might require, for suspension of freezing measures, for discontinuance by the United States of aid to China, and for withdrawal of moral and material support from the recognized Chinese Government. . . .

The whole issue presented was whether Japan would yield in her avowed movement of conquest, or whether we would yield the fundamental principles for which we stood in the Pacific and all over the world. . . .

There was never any question of this country's forcing Japan to fight. The question was whether this country was ready to sacrifice its principles.

To have accepted the Japanese proposal of November 20 was clearly unthinkable. It would have made the United States an ally of Japan in Japan's program of conquest and aggression and collaboration with Hitler. It would have meant yielding to the Japanese demand that the United States abandon its principles and policies. It would have meant abject surrender of our position under intimidation.

"Situation Was Critical"

The situation was critical and virtually hopeless. . . .

Three possible choices presented themselves.

Our Government might have made no reply. The Japanese war lords could then have told their people that the American Government not only would make no reply, but would also not offer any alternative.

Our Government might have rejected flatly the Japanese proposal. In that event the Japanese war lords would be afforded a pretext, although wholly false, for military attack.

Our Government might endeavor to present a reasonable counter-proposal.

Last Course Is Chosen

The last course was the one chosen.

I emphasized the critical nature of this country's relations with Japan at the meeting of the war council on November 25. . . . I felt that virtually the last stage had been reached and the safeguarding of our national security was in the hands of the Army and the Navy. . . .

On November 26 I recommended to the President—and he approved—my calling in the Japanese representatives and handing them the broad basic proposals. . . .

The document handed the Japanese on November 26 was essentially a restatement of principles which have long been basic in this country's foreign policy. . . . As one practical example of a program to be worked out.

It did not rule out other practical examples which either government was free to offer. . . .

As To Jap Propaganda

It is not surprising that Japanese propaganda, especially after Japan had begun to suffer serious defeats, has tried to distort and give a false meaning to our memorandum of November 26 by referring to it as an "ultimatum." This was in line with a well-known Japanese characteristic of utilizing completely false and flimsy pretexts to delude their people and gain their support for militaristic depredations and aggrandizement.

On November 28, at a meeting of the war council, I reviewed the November 26 proposal which we had made to the Japanese, and pointed out that there was practically no possibility of an agreement being achieved with Japan. I emphasized that in my opinion the Japanese were likely to break out at any time with new acts of conquest and that the matter of safeguarding our national security was in the hands of the Army and the Navy.

With due deference I expressed my judgment that any plans for our military defense should include an assumption that the Japanese might make the element of surprise a central point in their strategy and also might attack at various points simultaneously with a view to demoralizing efforts of defense and of co-ordination. . . .

Kept In Constant Touch

Throughout the critical years culminating in Pearl Harbor and especially during the last months, the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the heads of our armed services kept in constant touch with each other. There was the freest interchange of information and views.

It was customary for us to pick up the telephone and for the caller to ask one of the others whether he had anything new of significance on the situation and to communicate whatever the caller may have had that was new. These exchanges of information and views were in addition to those which took place at Cabinet meetings and at meetings during the Fall of 1941 of the war council, and in numerous other conversations.

ROOSEVELT HAD PLAN FOR PACT TO DELAY WAR

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Pencilled Note by Ex-President Outlines Program

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—A copy of a pencilled note in the handwriting of the late President Roosevelt outlining a possible temporary agreement with Japan late in 1941 was placed in the record of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee today.

A notation said it was given by the President to the Secretary of State—"not dated but probably written shortly after November 20, 1941." Apparently it was prepared for some sort of proposition never submitted to Japan.

Roosevelt's Notes

It read:

"6 months

"1. U. S. to resume economic relations—some oil and rice now—more later.

"2. Japan to seend no more troops to Indochina or Manchurian border or any place south (Dutch, Brit. or Siam).

"3. Japan to agree not to invoke the tri-partite pact even if U. S. gets into European war.

"4. U. S. to introduce Japs to Chinese to talk things over but U. S. to take no part in their conver-

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sations.

"Later on Pacific agreements."

Handwritten Addition

Mr. Roosevelt added a handwritten addition to the draft of a telegram to British Prime Miniter Churchill November 24, describing a proposed "modus vivendi" or temporary agreement between this country and Japan. The "modus vivendi" never was submitted.

"This seems to me a fair proposition for the Japanese but its acceptance or rejection is really a matter of internal Japanese politics. I am not very hopeful and we must all be prepared for real trouble, possibly soon."

Pearl Harbor Warning By Peru In '41 Reported

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Peruvian Minister to Tokyo passed along to the American Embassy in January of 1941 a report that the Japanese were considering a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in the event of trouble" breaking out.

This information was placed today in the files of the joint Senate-House committee investigating the disaster at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941. The army board which investigated Pearl Harbor told of the same tip in a report made public last August but did not identify its source.

A message from the chief of naval operations to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet on February 1, 1941, said:

"1. The following is forwarded for your information. Under date of 27 January the American Ambassador at Tokyo telegraphed the State Department to the following effect:

"'The Peruvian Minister has informed a member of my staff that he has heard from many sources, including a Japanese source, that in the event of trouble breaking out between the United States and Japan, the Japanese intend to make a surprise attack against Pearl Harbor with all of their strength and employing all of their equipment. The Peruvian Minister considered the rumors fantastic. Nevertheless, he considered them of sufficient importance to convey this information to a member of my staff.'

"2. The division of naval intelligences places no credence in these rumors. Furthermore, based on known data regarding the present disposition and employment of Japanese naval and army forces, no move against Pearl Harbor appears imminent or planned for in the foreseeable future."

Brewster Plans To Answer Tunnell Attack on G. O. P.

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—Senator Brewster (R-Me.) demanded time at today's Senate session to reply to what he called a "fantistic" speech by Senator Tunnell (D-Del.) criticizing Republican members of the Pearl Harbor Committee.

The Maine Senator, one of four Republicans on the 10-member investigating group, spent part of Thanksgiving Day reading the Congressional Record account of the speech delivered by Tunnell late Tuesday afternoon.

Brewster indicated to a reporter he regarded the incident in the light of a political utterance and was not inclined to take it too seriously. He said he nevertheless felt duty bound to reply "because of the overtones and undertones."

Tunnell charged the Republicans with conducting a "sneak attack upon the grave of Franklin Roosevelt" in a "smear campaign" against the wartime President. He said they planned "to rake through the wreckage of Pearl Harbor and find there the evidence that the friendly, pacific Japanese were trapped by Roosevelt's diplomatic cunning into fighting for their sacred liberty."

COMPANY CALLS OFFER OF WORKERS' LEADERS A 'DEMAND FOR ABDICATION'

Says Proposal Means It Should Give Up Management Right

Detroit, Nov. 23 (AP)—General Motors Corporation tonight bluntly rejected a union request for arbitration of wage issues that led to a strike of 200,000 G.M. employés Wednesday.

The company action came within a few hours after Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, had conferred with President Truman at the White House on the strike situation.

Terming the offer of the United Auto Workers (CIO) a "demand for abdication, not an offer of arbitration," the nation's largest automobile manufacturing concern bitterly assailed the union's stand.

"Stripped of its deception, the union proposal is that G.M. should relinquish its right to manage its business," the company statement said.

Settlement Hopes Dampened

The company's declaration came as a temporary damper to hopes for speedy settlement of the strike which has closed down more than 70 G.M. plants in twenty states. Earlier today, a G.M. spokesman admitted the strike was "100 per cent effective."

The original union demand that G.M. submit the dispute over 30 per cent wage increases to arbitration was submitted to the company Monday and the union set a 4 P.M. Tuesday deadline for reply.

On Tuesday, G.M. officials notified the union their reply would not be available until today and this action was followed by a strike call, which was recommended Tuesday by the 200 delegates to the G.M. council of the UAW, which held a two-day meeting here.

Reply What Union Expected

The G.M. statement brought a quick reply from R. J. Thomas, UAW president, who said: "This is what we expected today, because General Motors had actually rejected the whole principle of voluntary arbitration in their letter of last Tuesday.

"If the corporation were willing to accept the principle of arbitration in any form they would have made a counterproposal," the UAW chieftain added.

G.M. not only rejected the 30 per cent wage demands but also withdrew its counteroffer of ten per cent increases declaring, "in view of the union's summary rejection of our proposals, this offer is hereby withdrawn."

The company spokesman said the ten per cent offer had been made without regard as to whether or not the Government would approve an increase in prices of new cars.

To Invite Both Sides To Capital

Schwellenbach disclosed that Mr. Truman had approved a proposal to summon both parties in the dispute to Washington for conferences.

Schwellenbach said General Motors officials and representatives of the United Auto Workers would be invited to Washington to talk with Edgar L. Warren, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service.

He indicated the meeting could not be held before Wednesday because the union is planning an executive committee meeting in Detroit Monday and Tuesday.

Labor Is Willing

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice president in charge of General Motors negotiations, commented, "We will be most happy to confer at Washington and to help in any way we can to effect an early settlement of this strike.

Company officials withheld comment pending official notification from Washington.

Asked if he was optimistic about the situation, the Secretary said: "It is too early to know."

Schwellenbach said he gave the President a summary of a report on the G.M. dispute received today from John Gibson, a Labor Department conciliator, who studied the Detroit situation over the holiday.

200,000 Workers Out

General Motors and UAW-CIO officials were agreed that close to 200,000 employés were out. Among them were about 73,000 office workers advised by the management not to attempt to "force" their way through picket lines.

The strike already involves more than twice the number of workers involved in the 44-day "sit-down" strikes in G.M. plants in 1937.

A corporation spokesman estimated today that G.M. plants had produced slightly more than 20,000 of the 1946 model cars up to the time the strike started Wednesday. In 1941, General Motors assembled 2,257,124 of the industry's over-all production of 4,838,561 vehicles.

Snowstorm Cuts Picket Lines

Picket lines at Michigan plants were small today. Union officials attributed this to a swirling snowstorm along with temperatures in the twenties. They said larger "and more colorful" lines would be on the job next week.

Today was pay day for hourly rated workers in most General Motors plants, but company reports indicated the picket lines kept office workers away from at least half the plant offices.

A company statement said that at two plants in Buffalo the pickets permitted only accounting department employés to enter the administration buildings.

Under instructions from the union high command each union local was permitted to decide for itself whether to let office workers through the gates.

Union To Use Soup Kitchens

The union was completing plans today to set up soup kitchens early next week. UAW-CIO officials said the union's $4,000,000 strike fund would not permit compensation for the strikers, but was expected to provide food, shelter and medical care in any case of hardship.

In another major development in the automotive labor picture, the Ford Motor Company, pressing its demands for what it terms "company security," today called upon the UAW-CIO to assume financial responsibility for unauthorized work stoppages in a proposed new contract the company said the union could make "labor history" by agreeing to such a proposal.

SENATE REJECTS FREE PRESS RULE ON UNRRA FUNDS

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) The widely-discussed "Free Press" amendment was struck from the $550,000,000 UNRRA fund bill today by a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. The members acted unanimously.

The House had stipulated that none of the fund could be spent in countries which refuse American reporters free access to news of UNRRA activities there.

The deletion is subject to review by the full committee Monday and on the Senate floor later. The $550,000,000 would fulfull the balance of this country's pledge of $1,350,000,000 for this year to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The subcommittee tacked on another amendment, however, designed to buoy farm prices. It was opposed vigorously by the state department and UNRRA.

Maintain Farm Prices

Sponsored by Senater Elmer Thomas (D-Okla) chairman of the Agriculture committee, it stipulates that none of the $550,000,000 can be used to buy any farm commodity, or article processed out of a farm commodity, at a price which does not reflect full parity.

Parity is a level designed to give the farmer purchasing power equivalent to that held in a previous favorable period, in most cases 1909-14.

The Thomas amendment also says farm products shall not be bought from foreign sources if they are available at parity in the United States.

Goods already in the hands of the government—such as surplus army and navy supplies—would be exempted from the proviso.

90 Per Cent Cut for Food

Thomas said his amendment was an effort to force the payment of parity prices as Congress has directed. He estimated that 90 percent of the $550,000,000 would be spent for food, and expressed belief the expenditures would bring parity returns to the farmer on his domestic sales as well.

Thomas thought the amendment would raise the prices of oats, wheat, cotton and probably eggs. He said most other crops are selling at or above parity now.

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) commented that the principle might have merit but that it was out of place in the relief bill.

WORK OF UNRRA ABROAD LAUDED BY EISENHOWER

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower thinks UNRRA is doing its European job "with steadily increasing effectiveness."

The Army's acting Chief of Staff, nursing a heavy cold, appeared at an unusual holiday meeting of the House Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

More Funds Considered

The committee is considering legislation to provide an additional $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Eisenhower disagreed with a previous witness, a one-time Army sergeant. This witness, Raymond E. Lindgren of Evanston, Ill., who had gone with UNRRA after leaving the Army, termed UNRRA a "noble experiment which failed miserably."

Lindgren said he and other UNRRA workers quit because they were "completely and utterly disillusioned." He suggested that UNRRA be abandoned and that the U. S. set up its own relief agency.

Eisenhower declared that "time will not wait" for any such new venture. He claimed it would be "wasteful to dissipate UNRRA's trained personnel and experience.

"UNRRA already is operating throughout much of Europe," Eisenhower said, "and I know from my own observation in Germany that it is operating with steadily increasing effectiveness."

Free Press Clause

Over in the Senate, which is considering a $550,000,000 UNRRA appropriation, there was a prediction by Senator Elmer Thomas that the so-called "free press rider" would be stricken from the bill.

To leave it in, Thomas said, would be a "slap at Russia."

"I think the provision will go out," the Oklahoma Senator told a reporter. "We are not in a position to slap at Russia and if we were, we should do it directly."

The provision was inserted in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration measure by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats when the House passed the bill several weeks ago. This and other provisions of the legislation were scheduled for action by a Senate appropriations subcommittee today.

EMPLOYMENT BILL IS REWRITTEN BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) The so-called "full employment" bill already revised by the Senate, has been rewritten by a House sub-committee to set a goal of "a high level of employment," legislators said today.

A Congressman who would not permit use of his name showed a reporter a copy of the substitute for one of the key measures in President Truman's legislative program. It omits all reference to "full employment" and "full production."

To Create Opportunities

Instead, it declares the government's policy shall be to create "the maximum opportunities for employment" and to maintain "a high level of employment (including self-employment), production, and purchasing power."

It states that this shall be done "in a manner consistent with the American system of free enterprise" and calls for encouragement to private investment and individual initiative and the adoption of "sound fiscal policies."

A House Expenditures Subcommittee drafted the measure after prolonged hearings that prompted President Truman to criticize the committee for "damaging delay."

The full committee is to meet Tuesday to pass on the new draft.

In the subcommittee's bill, provision is made for a public works program capable of expansion when "widespread unemployment" exists or threatens and of contraction in case of inflation.

The measure says the public works feature and "Programs for Loans" in times of unemployment shall be "consistent with a financially sound fiscal policy." It calls for encouraging state and local governments to adopt similar public works programs.

The annual "Production and employment budget" to be submitted by the President is eliminated.

Require Economic Report

In place of that estimate of jobs available and needed, the President would submit an "economic report" declaring whether the bill's objectives are being achieved and whether government policies are helping or hurting.

Whatever the situation, the President would analyze the causes and suggest remedial legislation.

Sweeping Action Leaves Only Sugar and Tires on Restricted List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) Rationing of all meats, canned fish, and food fats and oils, including butter, was ordered abandoned effective at midnight tonight.

The sweeping action left sugar as the only food commodity, and tires the only non-food item, remaining under the rationing programs instituted early in the war to assure supplies for military requirements and to provide equitable distribution.

Besides butter and meat, foodstuffs removed from rationing included margarine, lard, shortening and cooking and salad oils.

The action was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson at a news conference, two days after he and Price Administrator Chester Bowles had laid the matter before President Truman. It had been reported that the two officials could not agree on whether to end rationing of the food items now.

Bowles, in a formal statement, hailed the rationing decision as "good news for everyone." He said his agency now will be able to concentrate upon "holding the price line against increasing inflationary pressure."

Meat Supply Abundant

Anderson said there is an abundant supply of meats, including poultry. He said the supply should be sufficient to allow civilians consumption in December at an annual rate of 165 pounds compared with 145 now, a war-time low of 100 pounds last spring and summer, and a 1935-39 prewar average of about 127 pounds.

On the other hand, food fats—particularly butter—are expected to continue short of demands for some time. The December supply of fats and oils is expected to be at an annual level of 50 pounds per capita compared with average prewar consumption of 48 pounds.

Anderson did not say when consumers may be freed of sugar rationing. He did state, however, that because of a serious world-wide shortage, there is no "immediate prospect" of ending it. At a news conference early this month, he said sugar rationing may be necessary through 1946.

Tires, on the other hand, may come off the ration list shortly after the first of the year, government rubber authorities said recently.

Meats, fats and oils were first rationed on March 29, 1943, after heavy military and lend-lease purchases had so reduced civilian supplies that acute shortages had developed in many areas. Today's action on meat directly affects only the better grades of beef and lamb and most pork and pork products. Lower grades of beef and lamb and all mutton were made ration-free in October.

To Aid Stricken Nations

Anderson emphasized that termination of rationing will in no way affect government plans for aiding Allied and war-liberated areas.

"We intend," the secretary said, "to carry out the President's promise to ship the maximum amount of food to help relieve distress and prevent starvation in devastated countries, including those paying directly for food supplies and those being served by the United Nations relief and rehabilitation."

Ending of meat rationing comes after several months debate between Anderson and Bowles. Bowles opposed piecemeal ending of rationing, which was started in October at Anderson's direction with removal of lower grades of meat from the ration list.

Since then Bowles has questioned the necessity of continuing partial rationing.

Anderson said the civilian meat supply during the first quarter of 1946 may drop from the estimated December rate of 165 pounds to between 160 and 150—the amount depending upon exports.

Exports, in turn, will be governed in large measure by funds available to the United Nations Relief and rehabilitation Administration. Measures appropriating additional funds for UNRRA are pending in Congress.

Anderson said that foreign shipments in the first quarter may reach 625,000,000 pounds compared with about 550,000,000 expected to be shipped this quarter.

Must Surrender Points

OPA announced that to prevent their misuse, all red ration tokens in the hands of the trade should be surrendered to ration banks before Dec. 12.

The public, OPA said, will not be required to turn in tokens "because of the burden this would impose."

The red stamps can be disposed of, the OPA said.

Any civil suits which had been pending in connection with red-point rationing are automatically dismissed, the OPA said, but criminal suits will be prosecuted.

The OPA said that any case of suspension of the right to deal in rationed red point foods is now cancelled.

Rationing of Meat, Oils, Butter, Food Fats Ended

Uruguay Urges Joint Action to Uproot Tyranny

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Note Seen Aimed Against Argentine Regime Is Being Studied by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Uruguay has suggested that the American nations adopt the principle of collective intervention when one of their number denies its people essential rights or fails to fulfill its international obligations, the State Department disclosed tonight.

The proposal was advanced in a 2,500-word note which Dr. Alberto Rodriguez Larreta, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, handed to United States Ambassador William Dawson and other American chiefs of mission in Montevideo yesterday. Its adoption would mark a broad departure from past inter-American policy, which has been strongly against interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

No mention of Argentina was made in the note, but diplomats saw it as applying directly to the military regime in that South American nation.

The strongest support for non-intervention policy in the past has come from expressed or implied fears of Latin-American countries that the United States might interfere in their affairs.

No Shield for Violations

In the note, which the State Department said it understood Uruguay was making public today, Dr. Rodriguez Larreta said the non-intervention principle would not shield without limitation "the notorious and repeated violation by any republic of the elementary rights of man and of the citizens."

It added that the principle would not excuse any American republic from "obligations freely contracted" with respect to "its external and internal duties and which entitle it to be an active member of the international community."

Summing up, the Uruguayan note asserted that non-intervention "cannot be converted into a right to invoke one principle in order to be able to violate all other principles with immunity."

Thus, it added, a "multi-lateral collective action" exercised unselfishly by all other American republics could not be construed as injuring the government against which the action was directed. Rather, it said, such action "must be recognized as being taken for the benefit of all, including the country which has been suffering under such a harsh regime."

Wants Parley to Discuss It

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister suggested that the proposal be discussed at the Pan-American Conference in Brazil next spring.

Diplomats here pointed it out as significant that the suggestion comes from a tiny country separated only by the River Plata from the militaristic Argentine regime.

At the State Department, officials authorized only the following quotation on the note:

"It deals with a subject which we must now face and therefore represents a very important contribution to inter-American relations.

"As soon as we have an opportunity to analyze the message in detail, the department will probably issue a full statement of its comments."

Braden Believed for It

Despite this official reticence, there seemed little doubt that the Uruguayan proposal would get sympathetic consideration from Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs and outspoken critic of the repressive tactics of the Argentine militarists. This country frequently has accused Argentina of violating its hemisphere and United Nations obligations.

One of the closing paragraphs of the note was written in language much like that which Mr. Braden has frequently used in expressing his concern over the Argentine situation. The paragraph said:

"Pusillanimity or unenlightened selfishness may counsel a passive attitude, but the result would then be that the mission of the Americas would transfer itself into that of making our continent a refuge for evil doctrines, practices and interests and into a field favorable to their future rebirth."

Eisenhower Ill; His Return to Europe Put Off

He Enters Hospital With Severe Cold; Nomination as Staff Chief Approved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, new Acting Chief of Staff, went on sick call today.

Suffering from a severe cold, he entered the Ashford General Hospital at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., "to prevent any complications developing," the War Department announced.

A hospital report issued tonight by Brigadier General Clyde M. Beck, commanding general, said: "General Eisenhower was admitted to the hospital, suffering from acute respiratory infection, this morning. Condition is not critical. Progress is satisfactory."

His illness "canceled for the time being General Eisenhower's plans to return to Europe, where he intended to fulfill several important engagements," the announcement added. He left here by train last night after a Thanksgiving Day appearance before a Congressional committee in favor of more money for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today gave speedy and unanimous approval to the nomination of General Eisenhower as Chief of Staff to succeed General of the Army George C. Marshall, resigned. The committee dispensed with customary hearings.

With General George C. Marshall already on terminal leave preparatory to retirement, the duties of the Chief of Staff now are being performed by General Thomas T. Handy, deputy chief.

General Eisenhower had planned to fly back to Europe today to clean up his affairs there as chief of American occupation forces in Germany. He apparently had arranged to go to American occupation headquarters in Germany with General Joseph McNarney, appointed to succeed him as Chief of United States forces there. General McNarney, who had a date for a conference with President Truman today, now plans to leave Washington late this week or early next week.

Mrs. Eisenhower is ill with pneumonia at Boone, Iowa, but is reported improving satisfactorily.

HATCH ATTACKS BRITISH, SOVIET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) spoke out today against "present unilateral steps being aggressively taken by the Soviet Union."

He said that "many students of international affairs" see them as "a grave danger to permanent world accord."

Criticizing what he viewed as insistent attempts by some European countries "to try to dominate internal affairs of neighboring nations," Hatch asserted after his reference to Russia:

"Others also declare Great Britain is following in some places a similar course. Even we are accused of like policies in certain areas. No matter which nation pursues such a course, it is wrong.

"It is time to change. It is time to try something new. It is time to substitute law instead of force. It is time to adopt complete freedom of thought, communication and of press everywhere in the world."

Hatch, a close associate of President Truman when the latter was a senator, spoke on the floor in behalf of a pending measure to authorize the President to use the armed forces which the U. S. allocate to the World Security Council without further congressional checks.

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Hatch, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said it was his belief that the United Nations Charter must be amended to eliminate the veto powers of the Big Five nations over forceful action by the league.

He proposed that the charter also be changed to grant legislative authority to the general assembly.

In discussing the European situation, Hatch contended that unilateral action not only would deal a serious blow to the United Nations organization, but might be "a death knell for a world order based upon the principles of law for which I so earnestly contend today."

ADVISORY GROUP TO VISIT JAPAN

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Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The Allied Far Eastern Advisory Commission will go to Japan "in the near future," with the ap- was announced today. The commission—made up of representatives of ten Allied governments—has been meeting here since it was established at the end of last month. The decision to go to Tokyo was made at a commission meeting at the State Department today.

Announcing the impending trip, the commission said it had decided it would be a mistake to consider "in detail the many complicated problems connected with control of Japan in a purely academic atmosphere.

"Therefore, the commission has decided that it would be wise to visit Japan in the near future for the purpose of consulting with the Supreme Allied Command and to familiarize itslef with conditions on the spot. The Supreme Allied Commander has concurred in this thought."

BIG 3 PARLEY IS URGED ON ATOMIC BOMB

Rep. Douglas Wants Russia to Be Included in Talks

Washington, Nov. 23—(AP)—Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Calif) demanded today that this country invite Russia and Britain to a Big Three atomic bomb conference.

"We can afford to split the atom, but we cannot afford to split the Big Three," Mrs. Douglas said in a speech prepared for House delivery.

She described as "a disappointment" the recent Anglo-American-Canadian statement proposing to turn over to a United Nations commission the problem of working out atomic bomb controls.

Such a commission "is useful but not likely to be adequate," Mrs. Douglas said, because it "is no substitute for direct consultation between the heads of states."

Resolution Offered

In a resolution released with her speech, she proposed that President Truman invite the British and Russian Governments "immediately . . . in order to discuss the common danger created by atomic weapons and to plan for the joint approach by these three nations to the other members of the United Nations . . ."

Across the Capitol, meanwhile, members of the special Senate committee on atomic energy—just returned from an inspection of atomic plants in Tennessee—arranged to have public hearings Monday.

Prospective witnesses include Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, the top man in running the $2,000,000,000 project which brought forth the atomic bomb, and Dr. Harold C. Urey, Columbia and Chicago University scientist who was among the experimenters and developers.

Groves guided the super secrecy of the war work; Urey is one of the most vocal of the scientists who have contended that too much secrecy now is both unnecessary and unwise.

Under Special Group

All legislation affecting atomic energy is within the scope of the special committee, headed by Senator McMahon (D-Conn.). He led a nine-man group of Senators through an inspection of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., plants Tuesday and Wednesday.

On their return members were asked about the statement by Anthony Eden in the House of Commons yesterday that the big powers ought to scrap their right of veto in the United Nations organization, in view of atomic energy discoveries.

Eden, former British foreign minister, urged that all nations abate their "present ideas of sovereignty" and recognize that the power to veto use of force in peace-keeping steps is "an anachronism in the modern world."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col.) told a reporter that Edin has a strong point. But he said that from a realistic point of view he doubted whether it would find much favor "with either the American people, or the Russians."

Senator Millikin R.-Col.) told a reporter he thought this issue would be befort the committee later, and for that reason wanted to withhold comment.

OPA REJECTS RISE IN STEEL PRICES

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) OPA today refused to grant higher ceilings on steel—price increases which industry leaders declared to be necessary before they can discuss wage demands of their C.I.O. employes.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced that he finds "no cause at this time for a general increase in steel prices," but would review the plea early in 1946.

For a minor segment of the industry, perhaps 45 small non-integrated concerns suffering financial hardship, Bowles indicated some price increases may be granted soon.

The United States Steel Corporation, bellwether for the industry in wage and price matters, has announced it must have better prices before it can grant any part of the C.I.O. United Steel Workers' demand for a $2-a-day wage increase.

Reject Government Requests

U. S. Steel twice has turned down government requests that it resume stalemated negotiations with the union, saying the talks would be useless in the absence of price action.

The union, asserting no price increase is necessary, has scheduled a strike vote for next Wednesday in 766 steel, iron and aluminum plants over the country, employing 600,000 workers.

There was no immediate statement from U. S. Steel, but in the corporation's Washington office employes received Bowles' statement without attempting to disguise their concern over the strike outlook.

Bowles promised that OPA will "continuously watch" the steel cost and price situation.

Claim Labor Rise

U. S. Steel President Benjamin F. Fairless last week told secretary of Labor Schwellenbach—who twice had tried to get the wage negotiations resumed under federal conciliation—that present ceiling prices for steel products are generally less than in 1937, while labor and other costs mounted.

"It is unreasonable to assume that a further wage increase can be granted until OPA gives us adequate relief," he said in a letter rejecting the secretary's offer of conciliation.

The union had accepted the conciliation offer. Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. and the steel workers, had declared the corporation could grant the increase, operate under present price ceilings, and still show a higher profit in 1946 than in any normal peace time year.

Murray described Fairless' refusal to resume wage negotiations as a "brazen attempt to bludgeon the government" into higher prices.

STRUCK VETERANS SEEK JOBLESS AID

Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The Veterans of Foreign Wars complained today that world war II veterans made idle by the General Motors strike are being denied unemployment compansation under the G. I. bill of rights.

The organization said it had asked F. W. Kelsey, director of finance of the Veterans Administration, for an immediate investigation.

"Protests are pouring in," a V. F. W. spokesman told reporters. "Some of the veterans report they had just gone to work, others that they had not joined the union."

The V. F. W. said that veterans were being denied readjustment allowances under the G. I. bill because of a section of the act which lists among disqualifications for benefits, the following:

"If it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was employedl, provided he is participating in, interested in, or belongs to a class of workerrs who are participating or are directly interested in the dispute."

HALSEY RETIRES FROM NAVY DUTY WITH CEREMONY

Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 23—(AP)—At 63 Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey, a sturdy sailor who served his country for 45 years, has relinquished command of the Third Fleet.

His blue four-starred flag was hauled down from the main truck of his flagship, the battleship South Dakota, in colorful ceremonies yesterday as the Admiral released command of the fleet that so readily steamed along the Japanese coast and poured thousands of tons of damage on the enemy.

Halsey's voice trembled a little and his eyes misted as he spoke briefly before the two-starred flag of his successor, Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman, replaced his.

"In hauling down my flag I am terminating my seagoing career of slightly over 45 years," he said. "This is far from a pleasure. But I deem it necessary for men of my age to step aside so that younger men can take over the greatest navy in the world."

Admiral Kingman, responded, describing Halsey's retirement as the "last scene, last act of one of the most brilliant performances in naval history." "Admiral Halsey inspired his men to victory . . . his unswerving determination overcame all enemies from Hell to high water."

The retiring Admiral stepped into his crash boat and made a quick review of the mighty ships anchored in the harbor. The South Dakota fired a 17-gun salute and similar honors were accorded by the batteries of other ships — the battleships Alabama, Iowa and Wisconsin, the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, Dayton, Topeka and Vicksburg, and the carrier Bennington.

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BOMBER FLYING GEN. PATCH'S BODY TO WEST POINT

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23—(AP)—A B-25 bomber bearing the body of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr., leaves San Antonio today for West Point, N. Y., where final rites for the Fourth Army commander are planned Sunday.

Troops in Fourth Army stations honor the tall, veteran campaigner, who died of pneumonia in Brooke General Hospital here Wednesday night, in memorial services today.

Accompanying the body of the three-star general will be Lt. Col. Charles Rowley, Patch's rooommate when the two were cadets at the United States Military Academy; and Maj. G. G. Bartlett, his aide.

The bomber, the general's private plane, will be flown by his personal pilot, Lt. Col. John M. Warner.

Funeral services have been tentatively set for 2:30 P. M. Sunday at the cemetery of the United States Military Academy.

Tomorrow morning, members of the general's family and close associates will board a C-47 plane for New York.

Included in this group will be the general's widow; his brother, Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Patch of Washington; his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Drummond; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. M. Patch Jr.; Maj. Gen. John Lucas, acting commander of the Fourth Army, and Col. Robert Williams, Fourth Army surgeon.

Truman Pay-Price Policy Called 'Dangerous' by Taft

He Tells Senate It Will Bring Boom, Then Depression

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, described President Truman's policy on wages and prices today as "ridiculous, dangerous and ultimately impossible."

The Ohio Republican told the Senate that the Chief Executive had announced he would try to freeze prices and at the same time allow wages to rise.

"It is about as reckless and irresponsible a policy as any administration has ever proposed," Senator Taft said, asserting such a policy would cause a "boom" to be followed by depression.

The Ohioan said the President and Chester Bowles, Office of Price Administration administrator, were engaged in a "planned policy of inflation." Senator Taft advocated an end for nearly all wartime controls.

Mentioning the recent streetcar and bus tie-ups in Washington, Senator Taft said these workers could not be blamed for demanding an increase when the White House openly advocated substantial increases over pre-war levels for Federal civil service workers and a 100 per cent increase for top government officials and Congressmen.

The Senator said wages and prices should be held in balance, that some changes should take place in both but these should be determined by free enterprise and collective bargaining rather than by government order.

Senator Taft said he would introduce legislation to carry out his ideas for encouraging post-war production and prosperity.

UNO Atomic Curb Proposed By Taft

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) proposed today that Congress instruct the United States representatives on the United Nations security council to urge immediate action on limiting the use of such weapons as the atomic bomb, rockets and gas.

As one of a series of amendments to legislation listing details of American participation in the international organization, Taft proposed that:

"The representatives of the United States on the security council shall urge upon the security council immediate action under Article 26 looking to a limitation of armament, the use of weapons such as the atomic bomb, rockets and poison gas, and effective amendments to the Charter to secure the enforcement of the undertakings of nations with respect thereto."

What Article 26 Provides

[Article 26 says the security council shall formulate plans to be submitted to members of the United Nations "for the establishment of a system for the regulating of armaments."]

The other Taft amendments were designed to emphasize the say-so of Congress on international relations.

The enabling legislation would give the President the right to apply measures short of force (such as interruption of communications and severance of diplomatic relations) against another nation when called upon to do so by the security council.

NAVY'S ARGUMENTS ON MERGER SCORED

Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, told Senators today that Navy arguments against a single post-war armed forces department are based on "bogies" and "pure fantasy." He urged immediate congressional approval of proposals before the Senate Military Committee to unify the War and Navy departments.

McCloy discounted at length a Navy argument that under the unification plan the traditional civilian control over the military would be lost. He said the single armed forces plan was merely an expansion of the same system under the War Department for some twenty years.

The witness, whose resignation as Assistant Secretary becomes effective tomorrow after five and a half years of service, said that any idea that present War Department civilian heads are "isolated from any connection with the War Department except through Gen. Marshall (recently retired chief of staff) is pure fantasy."

RAMSEY TAKES POST WITH PACIFIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) Rear Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey today was named deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet succeeding Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Spruance recently was designated by President Truman to head the Pacific command succeeding Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, who has been ordered to Washington as chief of naval operations.

Ramsey, 57, served as chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics from Aug. 1943 to June 1945, when he was assigned duty as chief of staff to Spruance, then commander of the Fifth Fleet. He recently was ordered to duty with the commander of the Pacific Fleet prior to Spruance's elevation. Ramsey was born at Whyple Barracks, Ariz. He lists his present address as Avon by the Sea, N. J.

Mail Is Resumed To Some U. S. Zones

Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Opening of a limited mail service for exchange of personal correspondence between Americans and displaced persons in the United States zones of Austria and Germany was announced today.

The State Department, making the announcement, said it will also be possible to send five-pound gift parcels from this country to displaced persons in those zones.

The announcement said it will be necessary that the first dispatch of mail originate in every case with the displaced person. Special postcard forms are being distributed in the American zones for this purpose. Americans wishing to carry on the correspondence must present these cards before United States Post Offices will accept letters or parcels for mailing.

U.S. Considers Italian Request For More Grain

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The United States is considering a request by the Allied Commission in Italy for shipment of an extra 334,000 tons of grain to that country this year, State Department officials said today.

In addition to the 100,000 tons monthly which the United States has agreed to ship in November and December, the commission has asked for an additional 125,000 tons this month and 209,000 tons more in December.

The request was made because severe drought virtually ruined crops in Italy, State Department officials told a reporter in response to queries about Rome reports that this country had agreed to send Italy 248,000 tons of grain monthly.

They also reported that the United States has agreed to ship 500,000 tons of coal to Italy during December.

No pledges of coal for Italy have been made beyond that date, they said.

The Italian News Agency *Ansa* had reported in Rome that the United States had decided to send Italy 500,000 tons of coal during the month of January.

INVITE AVERY TO NAME STRIKE DISPUTE AGENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 — (AP) Samuel Wolchok, international president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes of America (CIO), said today he had invited Sewell Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward, Inc., to designate one of five agents to name an arbitrator in a company-union dispute.

A week-long strike of 75,000 Ward employes is scheduled to begin Monday. It was called last Wednesday by Wolchok. He said the purpose of the strike was to "impress the average man — the average citizen—in the United States with Mr. Avery's labor policy x x x."

Wolchok said he had telegraphed Avery the union would accept any arbitrator chosen by "the President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce or the American Arbitration association."

His wire, he said, replied to a telegram from Avery in which the board chairman had said he "may accept arbitration if the person who is to arbitrate is satisfactory."

Stanfill Sworn In As Kentucky Senator

Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—William H. Stanfill, Republican, was sworn in today as Senator from Kentucky. He succeeds Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, who resigned to become baseball commissioner.

Stanfill, accompanied to the Senate president's dais by Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, was sworn in by Senator Hayden (D.-Ariz.), acting presiding officer.

U.S.-Displaced Persons Correspondence O.K.'d

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Opening of a limited mail service for exchange or personal correspondence between Americans and displaced persons in the United States zones of Austria and Germany was announced today.

The State Department, making the announcement, said it will also be possible to send five-pound gift parcels from this country to displaced persons in those zones.

The announcement said that in the interest of efficiency, it will be necessary that the first dispatch of mail originate in every case with the displaced person. Special postcard forms are being distributed in the American zones for this purpose.

Americans wishing to carry on the correspondence must present these cards before United States post offices will accept letters or parcels for mailing.

MARGARET TRUMAN CHRISTENS PLANE

Washington, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—Blonde Margaret Truman today bettered her mother's batting average on plane christenings, splattering herself and the London-bound flagship Washington with champagne on the third swing.

Mrs. Harry S. Truman told a reported she was "so thankful" that Margaret hadn't had as much trouble as she had last May. On that occasion, the First Lady swung a champagne bottle nine times at an Army plane but only dented its soft aluminum nose.

The American overseas airlines had given Margaret an assist, however, by riveting a special steel christening plate to the nose of its flagship which inaugurated Washington-to-London commercial flights by land planes.

As the champagne drenched Margaret's gloves and brown fur coat, she jumped back, grimacing, and dropped the shattered bottle on the concrete apron of the national airport.

Later she told Ralph S. Damon, president of American airlines, that she hoped the transatlantic flight would be concluded safely. He presented the president's daughter with a bracelet of interlaced pink-and-yellow gold hoops as a souvenir.

Hollywood Canteen Rings Down Curtain

Hollywood, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—The Hollywood Canteen played its last show last night and a lot of high priced cheers marked the occasion.

Shortly after midnight, Kay Kyser and Bette Davis led the canteen's volunteer workers and entertainers and the audience of G. I.'s in singing "Auld Lang Syne." There were few dry eyes as the last song was sung in the famed building that has entertained more than 3,000,000 service men and women.

Five thousand soldiers, sailors and Marines streamed in and out of the canteen from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until closing. They ate turkey dinners and watched an array of talent which couldn't be seen under any other auspices.

12,000 VETERANS ARRIVE HOME ON 20 TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—(AP) Approximately 12,000 servicemen debarked from 20 troop carriers at three east coast ports today.

The returnees were largely high point men slated for discharge, some units of the 92nd Infantry Division and several service and quartermaster units.

At New York the John Pillsbury disembarked a number of civilians, including 18 USO troupers who were members of the cast of Rosalinda, and Clyde E. Palmer, of Texarkana, Ark., publisher of nine dailies in Arkansas. The ship carried 576 troops, among them the 187th port Company and the 3891st Quartermaster Truck Company.

Palmer, who embarked on the ship at LeHavre after a 35-day tour of Europe, said he was impressed favorably by the economic progress of Europe.

Other troopship arrivals included:

At New York: Gustavus Victory with 1,991 men; Hospital Ship Jarrett M. Huddleston, 577; William S Young, 583; Henry Middleton, 617; William Cushing, 579; Raymond Stevens, 28; Peter McGuire, 571; the Exhibitor, 28.

At Boston: William T. Berry, 629; Exchequer, 1,617; Samuel Adams, 628; Belle Island, 146; Felipe Deneve, 590; and Charles McNary, 21.

At Newport News, Va. — Blue Ridge Victory, 1,488; Robert Toombs, Three; Nicholas Gilman, 586; Walter Christianson, 28; Isaac Coles, 429; Lincoln Steffans, 573.

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EVIN SAID HE THOUGHT NO "USEFUL PURPOSE" WOULD BE SERVED AT
THE MOMENT IN CALLING A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO
CONSIDER THE ACTION SUGGESTED BY THE WASHINGTON DECLARATION ON ATOMIC
ENERGY. LDN-DAY-Commons
THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CANADA PROPOSED AT THE WASHINGTON
MEETING TO HAND OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS THE TASK OF ARRANGING
WORLD CONTROLS FOR ATOMIC ENERGY, BUT MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE KNOW-
HOW OF MAKING ATOMIC BOMBS WOULD BE KEPT SECRET FROM ALL OTHER NATIONS
UNTIL "EFFECTIVE, RECIPROCAL AND ENFORCEABLE SAFEGUARDS ACCEPTABLE
TO ALL NATIONS" ARE DEVISED.
UNTIL "EFFECTIVE, RECIPROCAL AND ENFORCEABLE SAFEGUARDS ACCEPTABLE

HE ASSURED GENERAL DE GAULLE AND THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT THAT "WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING MORE CLOSELY WITH THEM AND TO CARRY STILL FARTHER THAT CLOSE COLLABORATION WHICH WE ENJOYED WITH THE LAST FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

BEVIN SAID HE "SINCERELY" HOPED THAT THE RECENT PUBLICATION OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS HAVE "SERVED TO SHOW THAT WE HAVE ALREADY GONE A LONG WAY TOWARDS REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON ITALY'S SANCTION AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATION."

LONDON, NOV. 23-(AP)-FREDERICK ELLIS, RECENTLY RELEASED FROM A JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP, TODAY SAW HIS 19-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, JOAN LORRING, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS--BUT ONLY IN A HOLLYWOOD FILM.

ELLIS, BRITISH BUSINESS MAN WHO SENT HIS WIFE AND HONG KONG-BORN DAUGHTER TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1939 BEFORE HE WAS INTERNED, IS NOW EN ROUTE TO JOIN THEM. IN THE MEANTIME HIS DAUGHTER HAS BECOME A HOLLYWOOD ACTRESS, AND PLAYED IN THE FILM, "THE CORN IS GREEN."

AFTER SEEING THE FILM TODAY, ELLIS SAID: "SHE WAS WONDERFUL. HOW I AM LONGING TO BE WITH HER AGAIN."

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LONDON, NOV. 23-(AP)-THE FRANKFURT RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST EXCERPTS FROM A PASTORAL LETTER BY THE BISHOP OF FULDA URGING GERMANS TO WELCOME HOME "WITHOUT MURMUR AND GRUMBLING" THEIR FELLOW GERMANS EXPELLED FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE LETTER WOULD BE READ NEXT SUNDAY IN ALL CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF HIS DIOCESE.

LONDON, NOV. 23--(AP)--MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

TOM WILLIAMS HAS WARNED BRITISH FARMERS THAT "AS A LAST RESORT" LAND WOULD BE CONFISCATED, AT A VAULATION [redacted] FROM [redacted] AND OWNERS WHO "FAIL TO PLAY THEIR PART" IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PLANNED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.

Williams [redacted] SAID, IN A RADIO ADDRESS [redacted], THAT THE FARMERS AND OWNERS WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PLACE THEIR

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CASES BEFORE INDEPENDENT TRIBUNALS IN CASE OF CONFISCATION PROCEEDINGS.

[redacted] ASSERTING THE PROGRAM WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF A "WORLD SHORTAGE OF FOOD" AND THE "NECESSITY TO TO "ENSURE THAT THE DIET OF THE NATION SHOULD BE AS AMPLE AND NUTRITIOUS AS POSSIBLE," Williams [redacted] SAID THE [redacted] ASK FOR LEGISLATIVE POWERS TO BACK UP ITS [redacted] POLICIES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR PERMENENT CONTROL OVER BRITAIN'S HIGHLY INTENSIFIED AGRICULTURE WAS DISCLOSED [redacted] IN COMMONS LAST WEEK, AND IS REGARDED AS CERYAIN OF PASSAGE. IT WOULD EMPOWER THE GOVERNMENT TO TELL FARMERS WHAT THEY MUST GROW. IN RETURN, MARKETS AND PRICES WOULD BE GAURANTEED.

LONDON, NOV. 23 --(AP) MAYOR EDWARD J. [redacted] KELLY, OF CHICAGO DECLARED TODAY "CHICAGO POSSESSES EVERY REQUIREMENT TO BE THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

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KELLY AND A CHICAGO DELEGATION WHO ARE SEEKING TO SECURE THE PERMANENT PEACE AGENCY'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE WINDY CITY, SHOWED [redacted] MOVIES OF THE SITE THEY ARE OFFERING THE UNITED NATIONS.

WITH NO GANGSTERS, THE PICTURES "CREATED AN IMPRESSION OF AMERICA'S SECOND CITY ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THAT CREATED BY FICTIONIZED HOLLYWOOD FILMS," A DELEGATION PRESS RELEASE SAID.

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"CHICAGO HAS THOROUGHLY ADEQUATE SITES WHERE THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXHIBITION WAS HELD IN 1933-34 AND ALONG THE LAKE FRONT," KELLY SAID.

"CHICAGO IS BOUND TO BE THE AIRCENTER OF THE WORLD," SAID KELLY WHO CAME TO LONDON ON THE FIRST DIRECT [redacted] FLIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES, AND ADDED THAT CHICAGO IS THE "MOST HEALTHFUL LARGE CITY IN THE WORLD, MADE SO BY THE UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF FINE WATER FROM MICHIGAN AND RIGID SANITATION."

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SPIRITUALLY, HE SAID "CHICAGO IS AN IDEAL CITY FOR THE WORLD CAPITAL, TYPICALLY AMERICAN, UNHAMPERED BY ANY HISTORIC PREJUDICES, BUT WITH HALF OF ITS INHABITANTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE, WITH FRIENDLY TIES OF BLOOD AND OF COMMERCE RUNNING TO ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

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LT. GOVERNOR HUGH CROSS ACCOMPANIED KELLY AND SECONDED HIS STATEMENTS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO DELEGATION ARE BARNET RHODES, CHICAGO CORPORATION COUNCIL; LEVERETT LYON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE; WILLIAM L. MCSETRIDGE, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE BUILDING EMPLOYEES LABOR UNION; JAMES M. O'EARY, DIRECTOR OF CHICAGO TOWN; AND CURTIS D. MACDOUGALL, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, NOV. 23-(AP)- FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY A. V. ALEXANDER TODAY TOLD AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN THAT BRITAIN HAD NEITHER "ANXIETY NOR JEALOUSY" OF THE POWERFUL AMERICAN FLEET BECAUSE "WE SHALL NEVER GO TO WAR WITH EACH OTHER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES."

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AS RECOGNITION OF THEMIGHT AND "GALLANT RECORD" OF THE AMERICAN FLEET, ALEXANDER PRESENTED A REPLICA OF THE FLAG THAT CARRIED THE ROYAL NAVY TO VICTORY OVER THE SPANISH ARMADA. TO THE U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER ENTERPRISE

ALEXANDER BOARDED THE BATTLE-SCARRED CARRIER AND WATCHED 4,700 HOME-GOING GI'S PARADE ON THE FLIGHT DECK IN HIS HONOR. HE TOLD THEM THE ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE PRESERVED, LIKE LORD NELSON'S FLAG-

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SHIP "VICTORY," AS AN EMBLEM OF AMERICA'S SEA POWER.

ALEXANDER ALSO VISITED THE BATTLESHIP WASHINGTON, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON TOMORROW WITH 15,000 RETURNING SOLDIERS. THE ENTERPRISE IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR HOME TONIGHT.

WB/445P OREGANS 1445 SERIES

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NIGHT LEAD FREMCH
BY ROBERT C.WILSON

PARIS, NOV. 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT DE GAULLE CALLED TODAY FOR NATIONALIZATION OF CREDIT, ELECTRICITY AND INSURANCE, AND FOR A FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON VIGOROUS, SINCERE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY VOTED CONFIDENCE IN DE GAULLE'S NEW CABINET, AND THE COMMUNISTS PLEDGED LOYAL BUT "NOT BLIND" SUPPORT OF HIS INTERIM GOVERNMENT. THE VOTE ENDED A NINE-DAY CRISIS IN WHICH DE GAULLE ONCE THREATENED TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF COMMUNIST DEMANDS FOR CERTAIN POSTS.

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DE GAULLE CALLED FOR REFORM OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY, OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM; FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN THE MILITARY STRUCTURE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE; FOR "MODERNIZATION" OF MINING, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, FOR AN IMMEDIATE BUDGET, AND REVALUATION OF THE FRANC.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY, SAID DE GAULLE, WOULD BE FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, "A CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE" IN A WORLD OF ATOMIC POWER.

A PLAN FOR COOPERATION WITH ALL NATIONS, ALREADY BEGUN IN THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA, SAID DE GAULLE, ENVISAGES CLOSER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, RESUMPTION OF THE PRE-WAR FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY, CLOSER TIES WITH HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG--AND A RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH SPAIN WHEN THAT COUNTRY BECOMES DEMOCRATIC.

MOSCOW HAS CRITICIZED DE GAULLE'S PREVIOUSLY-EXPRESSED DESIRES FOR A FAMILY OF WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS AS AN ATTEMPT TO BUILD A "BLOC" AGAINST RUSSIA. TODAY DE GAULLE SAID FRANCE WAS TIGHTENING HER BONDS WITH BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND LUXEMBOURG, BUT WAS DOING IT "WITHOUT CEASING TO HOLD OUT OUR HANDS TO THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN, BALKAN, AND SCANDINAVIAN STATES."

HE TOLD THE ASSEMBLY: "THIS WAR HAS COST US HALF OF OUR NATIONAL WEALTH. ALL RAISING OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING, THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF ALL REFORM, RESTS ON THE INCREASE OF OUR PRODUCTION."

THEN HE OUTLINED THE DOMESTIC PROGRAM. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD PRESENT "TWO PROPOSED LAWS CONCERNING NATIONALIZATION OF CREDIT AND ELECTRICITY" AND THAT PROPOSITIONS CONCERNING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSURANCES WOULD ALSO BE SUBMITTED LATER.

REFORM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTRATIVE SYSTEM AND CIVIL SERVICE MUST BE REALIZED BEFORE THE END OF THE SEVEN-MONTH LIFE OF THE ASSEMBLY, HE

REFORM OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTRATIVE SYSTEM AND CIVIL SERVICE M MUST BE REALIZED BEFORE THE END OF THE SEVEN-MONTH LIFE OF THE

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ASSEMBLY, HE SAID, ADDING THAT A MORE EXTENSIVE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANCE AND FOR AID TO THE COLONIES, PARTICULARLY INDOCHINA, WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY SHORTLY.

HE ASSURED THE ASSEMBLY THAT FRANCE'S IMPORT PROGRAM WOULD BE CONTINUED "TO THE FULL EXTENT ALLOWED BY OUR FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER POWERS, NOTABLY THE UNITED STATES."

DE GAULLE EMPHASIZED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, BUT HE SAID FRANCE WOULD REFUSE TO ADHERE TO ANY INTERNATIONAL DECISIONS IN WHICH SHE HAD NO VOICE, "AT THE SAME TIME AND LEVEL AS THE OTHER GREAT POWERS."

COMMUNIST DEPUTY JACQUES DUCLOS SAID THAT COMMUNISTS WOULD PRESS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

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PARIS, NOV 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT DE GAULLE WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE A BROAD OUTLINE TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY OF A PROGRAM CALLING FOR NATIONALIZATION OF FRANCE'S CREDIT AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. ADD PARIS - (DAY) XXX imperative

HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC MINISTER AMBROIZE CROIZAT TO HAVE READY FOR HIM BY NEXT TUESDAY DETAILED PLANS FOR PUTTING THE NATION'S CREDIT AND ELECTRICAL POWER UNDER STATE CONTROL.

DE GAULLE ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO ASK FOR THE PREPARATION OF A NEW BUDGET AND THE OVERHAULING OF THE FRENCH JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS REGARDS THE SELECTION AND PAYMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

THE ASSEMBLY NAMED A 44-MAN COMMISSION YESTERDAY TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR A FOURTH REPUBLIC AND WAS EXPECTED TO APPROVE DE GAULLE'S CABINET AND PROGRAM TODAY.

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BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, NOV. 23-(AP)-HITLER, COLD AND PURPOSEFUL AS HIS ARMIES PREPARED TO STRIKE, DESCRIBED BRITAIN AS THE "DRIVING FORCE AGAINST GERMANY," AND PLANNED TO CUT HER OFF FROM THE REST OF EUROPE AND THUS ASSURE HIS CONQUESTS.

THE FUEHRER'S ONCE SECRET PLANS, PRODUCED IN WAR CRIMES COURT HERE LATE TODAY, WERE CAREFULLY EXPLAINED TO REICHSMARHSAL GOERING, FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL, GRAND ADMIRAL RADER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NAZI GENERAL STAFF IN HITLER'S QUARTERS IN THE NEW REIC

FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL, GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NAZI GENERAL STAFF IN HITLER'S QUARTERS IN THE NEW REICH CHANCELLERY ON MAY 23, 1939.

"ENGLAND," HITLER TOLD HIS HENCHMEN, "KNOWS THAT TO LOSE THE WAR WILL MEAN THE END OF HER WORLD POWER. ENGLAND IS THE MOTOR DRIVING AGAINST GERMANY."

"THE BRITISH THEMSELVES," HE CONTINUED, "ARE PROUD, COURAGEOUS, TENACIOUS, FIRM IN RESISTANCE AND GIFTED AS ORGANIZERS. THEY HAVE THE LOVE OF ADVENTURE AND BRAVERY OF THE NORDIC RACE."

BUT THIS TIME, HITLER WARNED, THERE MUST BE NO RECURRENCE OF FACTORS THAT LOST WORLD WAR ONE FOR GERMANY. "THE MOMENT ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY ROUTES ARE CUT," HE SAID, "SHE IS FORCED TO CAPITULATE."

HITLER ARGUED FOR THE IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH FLEET WITH THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. HE SAID DESTRUCTION OF ENGLAND'S AIR ARM MIGHT MEAN EVENTUAL DEFEAT, BUT THAT THE BRITISH WOULD QUIT ONLY WHEN

THEIR FLEET WAS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

"IF IN WORLD WAR ONE WE HAD HAD TWO BATTLESHIPS AND TWO CRUISERS MORE," HE SAID, "AND IF THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND HAD BEGUN IN THE MORNING, THE BRITISH FLEET WOULD HAVE BEEN DEFEATED AND ENGLAND BROUGHT TO HER KNEES. IT WOULD HAVE MEANT THE END OF THE WAR."

DECLARING THE REICH DETERMINED TO ATTACK POLAND AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY, AND ANTICIPATING AN ALLIED WESTERN STAND AGAINST HIM, HITLER PROMISED AN ANNIHILATING CAMPAIGN JGAINST THE BRITISH.

"IF THERE WERE AN ALLIANCE OF FRANCE, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN, I WOULD BE CONSTRAINED TO ATTACK ENGLAND AND FRANCE WITH A FEW ANNIHILATING BLOWS," HE SAID.

HIS OPENING PLAN CALLED FOR, FIRST, OCCUPATION OF POLAND; SECONDLY, SWIFT DESTRUCTION OF FRANCE, AND THIRDLY, ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FLEET.

CRYPTICALLY HE STATED HIS BELIEFS: "ENGLAND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FIGHT ON THE CONTINENT. DAILY ATTACKS BY OUR AIRFORCE AND NAVY WILL CUT ALL HER LIFELINES. TIME WILL NOT BE ON ENGLAND'S SIDE. GERMANY WILL NOT BLEED TO DEATH ON LAND."

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NEURNBERG, NOV. 23-(AP)-JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA TOLD HITLER AT THEIR MEETING IN APRIL, 1941, THAT JAPAN WANTED TO ATTACK SINGAPORE BUT FEARED WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE SECRET DOCUMENT, INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION AT THE WAR TIMES TRIAL, TOLD THIS STORY:

MATSUOKA BEGGED THE GERMANS TO SHARE THEIR SECRET WEAPONS AND TOLD HITLER HE PERSONALLY FAVORED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID JAPANESE OFFICIAL CIRCLES WERE MORE CAUTIOUS, BUT RECOGNIZED THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS "INEVITABLE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD HITLER THAT HE HAD "ENDEAVORED TO CONVINCE THE POPE THAT THE UNITED STATES, AND PARTICULARLY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, PROLONGED THE WAR IN EUROPE AND CHINA."

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(MATSUOKA THEN WAS ON HIS "PEACE MISSION" IN WHICH HE SIGNED A NON-AGGRESSION TREATY WITH RUSSIA, CALLED ON POPE PIUS AND SAW HITLER.)

MATSUOKA TOLD HIM THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, THE CONFLICT WOULD LAST "FIVE YEARS OR LONGER AND A FORM OF GUERRILLA WARFARE" WOULD BE FOUGHT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

HITLER SAID IF THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO THE WAR, GERMANY WAS PREPARED "TO CONDUCT A MOST ENERGETIC FIGHT AGAINST AMERICA WITH HER U-BOATS AND HER LUFTWAFFE."

HITLER AGREED THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS INEVITABLE, BUT SAID GERMANY AND JAPAN SHOULD "TRY TO ELIMINATE ONE COUNTRY AT A TIME."

W318PES

NOV 24 1945

(170) WITH NUERNBERG

WASHINGTON, NOV 23-(AP)-A COPY OF THE SPEECH WHICH HITLER GAVE HIS GENERALS 10 DAYS BEFORE THE ATTACK ON POLAND, CITED TODAY AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL, WAS ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS WHICH LOUIS P. LOCHNER, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BROUGHT WITH HIM EROM GERMANY.

A WEEK BEFORE THE ATTACK ON POLAND, LOCHNER, THEN CHIEF OF THE AP'S BERLIN BUREAU, RECEIVED A COPY OF THE HITLER SPEECH FROM A SECRET INFORMANT. LOCHNER MANAGED TO PRESERVE THE DOCUMENT EVEN WHILE INTERNED FOR FIVE MONTHS BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE WAR'S OUTBREAK.

IN HIS BOOK "WHAT ABOUTGERMANY" WRITTEN IN 1942, LOCHNER QUOTES HITLER AS HAVING SAID:

"X X X I HAVE PLACED MY DEATHS' HEAD FORMATIONS IN READINESS--FOR THE PRESENT ONLY IN THE EAST--WITH ORDERS TO THEM TO SEND TO DEATH MERCILESSLY AND WITHOUT COMPASSION, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF POLISH DERIVATION AND LANGUAGE. X X X

"AFTER STALIN'S DEATH--HE IS AVERYSICK MAN--WE SHALL DEMOLISH THE SOVIET UNION. X X X

THE VERSION QUOT

NOV 24 1945

THE VERSION QUOTED TODAY AT THE NUERNBERG TRIAL WAS APPARENTLY A COPY OF THE SAME SPEECH LOCHNER HAD OBTAINED.

SU1207AES

A68

WITH WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG, NOV. 23-(AP)-THE 20 TOP NAZIS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES READ THEIR FIRST PRESS REPORTS OF THE TRIAL TODAY WHEN SEVERAL COPIES OF THE STARS AND STRIPES, AMERICAN ARMY NEWSPAPER, WERE DELIVERED TO THE PRISONERS' BOX.

COL. GEN. GUSTAV JODL AND NAZI PHILOSOPHER ALFRED ROSENBERG EAGERLY SCANNED THE FRONT PAGE STORIES FOR AMERICAN REACTION. FORMER REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S GLANCE, HOWEVER, WAS ATTRACTED BY THE SHAPELY ANKLES OF THE RED-HAIRED SECRETARY OF FRENCH PROSECUTOR CHARLES DUBOST.

JR731AES

NOV 24 1945

ADD Nuernberg (Nazi links) xxx dismiss

OF THE ENTIRE GROUP OF ATTORNEYS PROF. HERBERT KRAUS, CO-COUNSELER FOR FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT HJALMAR SCHACHT, IS THE BEST KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY. KRAUS FORMERLY TAUGHT AT THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND HAS WRITTEN SEVEN AUTHORITATIVE BOOKS ON TOPICS RANGING FROM THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO THE 1932 CRISIS IN GERMAN DEMOCRACY. THE NAZIS DISMISSED HIM FROM THE GOETTINGEN UNIVERSITY FACULTY IN 1937, BUT THE BRITISH RESTORED HIS PROFESSORSHIP THERE LAST SEPTEMBER.

MK421AES

NUERNBERG, NOV.23-(AP)-A DOCUMENT SUBMITTED AT THE TRIAL OF 20 NAZI LEADERS TODAY DISCLOSED THAT HITLER DISGUISED GERMAN PLANS FOR THE 1941 ATTACK ON RUSSIA BY INSISTING THAT SOVIET ORDERS FOR GERMAN ARMS BE FILLED PROMPTLY.

THE COMPILATION WRITTEN BY MAJ.GEN.GEORGE THOMAS SAID THAT ON AUG.14, 1940, REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING INFORMED THE OFFICE OF WAR ECONOMY:

"THE FUEHRER DESIRES PUNCTUAL DELIVERY TO THE RUSSIANS ONLY UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1941. LATER ON, WE WILL HAVE NO FURTHER INTEREST IN COMPLETELY SATISFYING RUSSIAN DEMANDS."

THOMAS WROTE THAT THE SUBTERFUGE WORKED WELL BECAUSE "THE RUSSIANS CARRIED OUT THEIR DELIVERIES AS PLANNED RIGHT UP TO THE START OF THE ATTACK; EVEN DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS, TRANSPORTS OF INDIA RUBBER FROM THE FAR EAST WERE COMPLETED BY EXPRESS TRANSIT TRAINS."

THE DOCUMENT SAID THAT BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS WERE KEEPING UP PROMPT DELIVERIES OF ESSENTIAL FOODS AND RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY DURING 1940, THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND DECIDED TO OFFER RUSSIA WAR MATERIALS ALREADY MADE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE GERMANS EVEN OFFERED THE SOVIET THE HEAVY CRUISER LUETZOW AND PATTERNS FOR ARTILLERY, TANKS AND OTHER IMPORTANT WEAPONS.

THOMAS SAID HITLER CONFIDED HIS PLANS FOR INVADING RUSSIA TO THE OFFICE OF WAR ECONOMY IN NOVEMBER, 1940, SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE THE ATTACK.

THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY PREPARED A VAST PROGRAM FOR SEIZING THE CAUCASIAN OIL FIELDS, POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS INTACT AND PUTTING THEM TO WORK SWIFTLY FOR THE REICH.

THE AMBITIOUS PROGRAM ENVISAGED THE ESTABLISHMENT THROUGHOUT RUSSIA OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST WHICH WOULD ENSURE AMPLE SUPPLIES OF RUBBER, TUNGSTEN, COPPER, TIN, ASBESTOS AND HEMP.

B1030AES

NOV 24 1945

30-24 — 3185

SENILE, 75-YEAR-OLD GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH--THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM EXPECTED BY DOCTORS TO BE CANCELLED ULTIMATELY BY HIS DEATH--STILL LAY IN SALZBURG, REPORTED SUFFERING FROM SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN. HIS SON, ALFRIED, WAS SAVED FROM THE CURRENT TRIAL WHEN THE TRIBUNAL REFUSED TO SUBSTITUTE HIS NAME FOR THAT OF THE ELDER KRUPP ON THE INDICTMENT BUT FRENCH AND BRITISH PROSECUTORS SAID THEY WERE PLANNING TO BRING HIM AND OTHER GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS TO TRIAL LATER.

USE OF THE GERMANS' OWN METICULOUSLY-WORDED DOCUMENTS AS EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM BROUGHT PAINFUL LOOKS OF SURPRISE TO THE FACES OF FAT HERMANN GOERING, HITLER'S HEIR PRESUMPTIVE DURING THE DAYS OF NAZI POWER, AND OTHER DEFENDANTS YESTERDAY WHEN THE PROSECUTION PRODUCED THE ULTRA-SECRET MINUTES OF HITLER'S FIRST CABINET MEETINGS.

ILL FEELING AMONG THE ACCUSED NAZI DEFENDANTS THEMSELVES WAS EVIDENCED BY GOERING'S GLARES AT WILHELM FRICK, FORMER REICHSMINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHO CHARGED IN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT GOERING AND GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER CARRIED OUT THE NOTORIOUS "BLOOD PURGE" OF 1934 WHEN HITLER FEARED A PUTSCH FROM DISSIDENT MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE EARLY CABINET MEETINGS HITLER'S CHIEF AIDES HEARD AGAIN THE WORDS THEY UTTERED MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO AS THEY PLANNED TO SET UP CONCENTRATION CAMPS, SUPPRESS THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND SEIZE COMPLETE POWER.

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AT LEAST ONE OTHER OF THE DEFENDANTS BESIDES FRICK WAS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD DAMAGING "INSIDES STORIES" ON THE HITLER GANG WHICH MAY BECOME IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN THE TRIAL.

SOURCES IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE INDICATED THAT HJALMAR SCHACHT, PERSIMMON-MOUTHED "FINANCIAL WIZARD" OF THE REICH FOR YEARS, HAS GIVEN THE ALLIES HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF THE NAZI REGIME.

ADD Nuernberg - Goering

KELLEY, WHO CONTINUALLY CHECKS THE MENTAL CONDITION OF ALL DEFENDANTS, DESCRIBED FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AS "WISHY WASHY"; HANS FRANK, WHO GOT THE TITLE OF "BUTCHER OF WARSAW" WHILE RULING POLAND, AND ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, HITLER'S GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA AND LATER OF THE NETHERLANDS, AS THE "MOST COLD BLOODED".

THE TWO ADMIRALS, DOENITZ, AND ERICH RAEDER, AND FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AND COL. GEN. GUSTAV JODL, ARE THE "MOST PHILOSOPHICALLY COMPOSED," KELLEY SAID.

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MK637AES

ADD Nuernberg (DeLuce-DAY)

AMERICAN PROSECUTORS BEGAN WINDING UP THEIR EVIDENCE DEALING WITH THE POLITICAL PHASES OF HITLER'S BOLD GRAB FOR AUTHORITY AND ATTORNEY THOMAS DODD OF HARTFORD, CONN., WAS ASSIGNED TO DESCRIBE HOW THE NAZI LEADERS WOOED BIG GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS INTO THE PARTY.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF SECRET REICH REPORTS, DIRECTIVES AND TRANSCRIPTS IMPLICATING FABULOUSLY WEALTHY INDUSTRIALISTS WITH THE PLOT OF THE UPSTART NAZI PARTY TO REARM GERMANY IN DEFIANCE OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES WERE PREPARED BY THE PROSECUTION.

THIS IS THE DAY WHEN, IN U.S. CHIEF PROSECUTOR JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON'S WORDS, "I BELIEVE KRUPP SHOULD BE IN COURT" BUT THE GERMAN ARMAMENTS KING WAS NOT AMONG THE 20 MEN OCCUPYING CELLS IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE JAIL.

A37

DESCRIBING THE USE OF FORCE AND PROPAGANDA TO MOLD THE YOUTH OF GERMANY, MAJOR FRANK B. WALLIS, BOSTON, ONE OF THE U.S. PROSECUTORS CHARGED THAT "THE NAZI CONSPIRATORS WERE UTTERLY UNSCRUPULOUS" IN CONTROLLING SCHOOLS AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

"THE FIRST STEPS IN MAKING THE SCHOOLS THE TOOLS OF THE NAZIS WERE TWO DECREES IN MAY, 1934, WHEREBY THE REICH MINISTRY OF EDUCATION WAS REPLACED BY THE ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OF THE REICH IN ALL EDUCATIONAL MATTERS," WALLIS SAID.

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, WAS APPOINTED STATE YOUTH LEADER IN THE SAME MONTH, WALLIS ADDED, AND "DESTROYED OR TOOK OVER ALL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS X X X BY FORCE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE."

SWITCHING TO THE USE OF PROPAGANDA, WALLIS QUOTED THE NAZI PARTY AS WRITING "TO PREPARE THE GROUND PSYCHOLOGICALLY FOR POLITICAL ACTION AND MILITARY AGGRESSION."

MK645AES

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BERLIN, NOV. 23-(AP)-FUNDS TO PAY DEFENSE COUNSEL AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS WILL BE TAKEN FROM THE DEFENDANTS' BLOCKED BANK ACCOUNTS, THE ALLIED COORDINATING COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY. FEES WI'' BE FIXED BY THE COURT.

BERLIN, NOV. 23-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 BERLIN CIVILIANS DIED AND "MANY MORE" WRE BLIDED DURING T

"MANY MORE" WERE BLINDED DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS BY POISON LIQUOR OBTAINED IN THE BLACK MARKET, A POLICE REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN-LICENSED TAGESSPIEGEL SAID TODAY.

AMSTERDAM, NOV. 23--(AP)---BUYERS AS WELL AS SELLERS IN THE BLACK MARKET CAN BE PUNISHED BY SENETNCES IN LABOR CAMPS

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COPENHAGEN, NOV.23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER POLITIKEN SAID TODAY THAT EXPERIMENTS BY DANISH, SWEDISH AND RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS MAY SOON SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE SOURCE OF COSMIC RAYS.

DR.NIELS ARLY, DANISH COLLABORATOR OF PROF.NIELS BOHR WHO SHARED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, WAS QUOTED IN AN INTERVIEW AS SAYING THAT LATEST SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS HAD SHOWN THAT COSMIC RAYS DERIVE FROM A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS IN SPACE RESEMBLING THOSE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, AND THAT AS IN THE EXPLOSION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB VERY POWERFUL RAYS ARE DEVELOPED.

THE SWEDISH PROFESSOR OSCAR KLEIN ALSO HAS WRITTEN A NEW THEORY ON THE COSMIC RAY, THE PAPER SAID.

POLITIKEN REPORTED THAT A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST RUSHED TO COPENHAGEN A FEW DAYS AGO AND BACK TO MOSCOW CARRYING WITH HIM THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY BOHRS' INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL SCIENCES. IN RUSSIA THESE WILL BE COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF RECENTLY ANNOUNCED RUSSIAN EXPERIMENTS IN THE COSMIC RAY FIELD, POLITIKEN CONTINUED.

--DASH--

MOSCOW, NOV.23-(AP)-NEW DATA ON COSMIC RAYS WAS BEING SOUGHT TODAY BY SOVIET OBSERVERS IN THE SECOND BALLOON ASCENSION THIS MONTH INTO HIGH ALTITUDES OVER CENTRAL RUSSIA.

THE CHIEF OBSERVER, LT.COL.P.P.POLOSUKHIN, WHO TOOK OFF LAST NIGHT, RADIOED THAT HE WAS 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOSCOW. HE PLANNED TO REMAIN ALOFT 24 HOURS, MOST OF THE TIME AT 13,000 FEET.

RESULTS WERE BEING AWAITED BY THE AEROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY OF THE RED ARMY, THE PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE RED ARMY OBSERVATORY CHIEF, G.I.GOLYSHEV, TOLD TASS NEWS AGENCY THAT POLOSUKHIN WAS TESTING NEW INSTRUMENTS AS WELL AS MAKING OBSERVATIONS. GOLYSHEV IN A BALLOON FLIGHT NOV.11 ASCENDED ALMOST 37,000 FEET AND REPORTED OBTAINING "INTERESTING DATA" ON COSMIC RAYS.

SOVIET INTEREST IN THE COSMIC RAY WAS DISCLOSED RECENTLY WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ARMENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAD ERECTED A COSMIC RAY STATION ON MT.ALAGEZ NEAR THE TURKISH BORDER AND HAD OBSERVED COSMIC RAY ACTION ON A THIN LEAD FILM. THE SCIENTISTS REPORTED OBSERVING PROTONS, SPLIT OFF BY THE ACTION.

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B53?PES

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 23-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IT HAD AGREED TO A RUSSIAN REQUEST TO TURN OVER 2,700 GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND BALTIC SOLDIERS WHO FLED TO SWEDEN AFTER SERVING IN THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

EJ1134PES

NIGHT LEAD ITALY

ROME, NOV. 23-(AP)-THE CHANCES OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI RETAINING HIS POST IN THE FACE OF A RIGHT-WING REVOLT APPEARED SLIM TONIGHT AS THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT DELEGATION TO THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY VOTED TO ASK FOR HIS RESIGNATION.

GUIDO GONELLA, EDITOR OF THE PARTY ORGAN "IL POPOLO," SAID THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT DIRECTORATE--WHICH WOULD MAKE THE FINAL DECISION FOR THE PARTY--WOULD "ALMOST CERTAINLY" ADOPT THE SAME STAND AS THE CONSULTORS AND ASK THAT PARRI QUIT.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, ONE OF THE STRONGEST PARTIES IN ITALY, ARE GENERALLY REGARDED AS HOLDING THE WHIP HAND IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. THE LEFT-WING, WHICH IS SUPPORTING PARRI, HAD STAKED HOPES OF MAINTAINING THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REMAINING IN THE CABINET DESPITE THE RESIGNATION TODAY OF THE EXTREME RIGHT WING LIBERAL PARTY.

THE LIBERALS WITHDREW AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF FEUDING WITH THE LEFTISTS FOR CONTROL OF GENERAL ELECTIONS MARCHING.

EJ1140PES

PRECEDE TEHRAN

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A "POPULAR ASSEMBLY" IN THE CITY OF TABRIZ UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS "DEMANDING GENUINE SELF GOVERNMENT" FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THE NORTHERN IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN.

THE PROVINCE, NOW THE SCENE OF AN UPRISING AGAINST IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY, IS ADJACENT TO THE ARMENIAN AND AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND IS GARRISONED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

QUOTING A SOVIET TASS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE ASSEMBLY CONVENED LAST TUESDAY AFTER 744 DELEGATES WERE CHOSEN AT MASS MEETINGS IN NORTHERN IRANIAN CITIES. THE BROADCAST SAID GAJI AZIMKHAN WAS PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY AND DESCRIBED HIM AS "ONE OF THE PROMINENT LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN."

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RW123AES

ADD THE DEAD INCLUDE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL AS MEN. THE OUTBREAKS THIS MORNING AGAIN CENTERED IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY WHERE A POLICE TRUCK WAS BURNED BY A MOB.

CALCUTTA (HUTH-PAY) XXX of Trains

CALCUTTA'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WAS PARALYZED EVEN BEFORE THE STRIKE OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS. THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY WAS THREATENED WHEN PUMPING STATION EMPLOYEES JOINED THE STRIKE. MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT WORKERS, TEACHERS AND LABORERS ALSO WALKED OUT. EMPLOYEES AT HOSPITALS, BURIAL PLACES AND FOOD SHOPS CONTINUED WORKING.

THE DEMANDS OF THE WORKERS, WHOSE 15-DAY STRIKE NOTICE EXPIRED YESTERDAY, INCLUDE A BASIC PAY INCREASE, LEAVE FACILITIES, FREE MEDICAL AID FOR ALL EMPLOYEES AND INDEMNITY BENEFITS FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

THE TRIAL OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PERSONNEL WAS RESUMED IN NEW DELHI WEDNESDAY. THIS ARMY WAS ORGANIZED BY THE LATE SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE; AN ANTI-BRITISH NATIONALIST LEADER, TO FIGHT BESIDE THE JAPANESE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

R.G. CASEY, GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, APPEALED TO INDIAN LEADERS IN A RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO CURB THE DISORDERS WHICH DEVELOPED FROM A DEMONSTRATION BY CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, A CONGRESS PARTY LEADER IN BENGAL, ALSO ASKED STUDENTS AND CITIZENS TO RESTORE ORDER. HE BLAMED THE DISTURBANCES ON "SABOTEURS AND MISCHIEF MAKERS" ATTEMPTING TO "SABOTAGE THE CONGRESS (PARTY) MOVEMENT."

DURING YESTERDAY'S OUTBREAKS AT LEAST 22 MILITARY TRUCKS, INCLUDING SOME AMERICAN VEHICLES AND A U.S. RED CROSS TRUCK, WERE BURNED BY RIOTERS.

TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS WERE BEATEN BY A MOB AFTER BEING FORCED TO HALT THEIR COMMAND CAR BEFORE A FIRE BARRICADE ACROSS A ROAD IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

JR350AES

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30.24 — 31857

NEW DELHI --FIRST ADD EXPLOSION X X X INDIAN WORKMEN.
OFFICIALS AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID THERE WAS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EXPLOSION AND THE INDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.
EIGHT ARMY TRUCKS, LOADED WITH SMOKELESS POWDER ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR THE CHINESE, WENT UP IN THE EXPLOSION AT THE DISPOSAL CAMP AT KANCHRAPARA. THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT 4:00 P.M. YESTERDAY. ARMY AUTHORITIES HAD NO EXPLANATION FOR THE EXPLOSION, BUT SAID THEY WERE INVESTIGATING.
OF THE FIVE AMERICANS IN THE HOSPITAL, THE ARMY REPORTED THAT FOUR WERE OUT OF DANGER.
THE NAMES OF THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE BEING WITHHELD.
RW1144ES NM CLEAR

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CHUNGKING,NOV 23 (AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY ARTEMUS GATES AND AN OFFICIAL PARTY LEFT TODAY FOR OKINAWA AFTER BEING GUESTS OF GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THE PARTY INCLUDED EDWIN W.PAULEY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION; MAJ.GEN.HENRY L. LARSEN, USMC, AND REAR ADM.JOHN J.BALLENTINE, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AIR FORCE. VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.7TH FLEET, WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED THE PARTY TO CHUNGKING, FLEW TO SHANGHAI.

FROM OKINAWA GATES WILL PROCEED TO MANILA WHILE PAULEY IS SCHEDULED TOGO TO TOKYO.

GG214PCS

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SHANGHAI,NOV.23-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.KELLER ROCKEY FLEW TO SHANGHAI TODAY FROM HIS TIENTSIN HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS AND CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA.
TOMORROW HE WILL GO TO CHUNGKING, HE SAID, ACCEPTING AN INVITATION TO SPEND A WEEK-END WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WHOM HE HAS NEVER MET.
WEDEMEYER SAID THERE WAS NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE TO ROCKEY'S TRIP.
FJ723ACS NM

BY ROBERT MYERS
SEOUL, NOV.23-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE OF A GROUP OF 44 ALLEGED JAPANESE TERRORISTS PLEADED GUILTY BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT TODAY TO CHARGES OF PLOTTING ESPIONAGE AND STRIFE TO UPSET THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF KOREA.
TOSHIHARU SAITO, LEADER OF THE YOUTHFUL GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED 13 JAPANESE GIRLS, WAS AMONG THOSE WO ADMITTED GUILT. HEARING OF EVIDENCE AGAINST THE 19 DEFENDANTS BEGAN WITH CAPT. CHARLES MATHIS, JR., FORMER ST.AUGUSTINE, FLA., CITY JUDGE, PRESIDING.
ALL WERE MEMBERS OF THE TOKUMA KIKAN TERRORIST SOCIETY. AMG OFFICIALS SAID THE CONSPIRACY WAS DISCOVERED BY AMERICAN

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COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE BEFORE ANY DAMAGE WAS DONE, BUT THAT NUMEROUS WEAPONS WERE SEIZED.
MEANWHILE A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SO-CALLED "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC" MOVEMENT, WHICH HAS A LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG THE KOREAN MASSES, ASSURED THE AMG THAT IT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION WOULD AID AMERICANS IN THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS IN THE SOLUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS.
IN ASSURING THE AMG OF ITS DESIRE TO COOPERATE, THE ORGANIZATION RENOUNCED ANY CLAIM TO GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY AND PROMISED NOT TO OBSTRUCT AMG ACTIVITIES.
EW924PCS

ADD BATAVIA (Morton-NL)
-VAN MOOK DECLINED TO ANSWER A QUESTION WHETHER HE BELIEVED THE DUTCH COULD REGAIN CONTROL OF JAVA ONLY BY FORCE, AND REITERATED THE DUTCH PROPOSAL THAT A "SAFE" CONTROL AREA BE SET UP IN WESTERN JAVA WHERE INDONESIANS WILLING TO WORK WITH THE DUTCH COULD BEGIN THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION.
HE CHARGED THE INDONESIAN CABINET HAD BARRED FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS AT PRESENT BECAUSE IT FEARED REPRISALS FROM EXTREMISTS.
EJ224PES

ADD BATAVIA (Morton-VA)
IN PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, THE BRITISH SAID INDONESIAN YOUTHS STILL WERE "MOLESTING THE LOCAL POPULATION."
RESISTANCE CONTINUED TO DECREASE IN SOERABAJA, THE BIG NAVAL BASE 175 MILES EAST OF SEMARANG, THE BRITISH REPORTED. IN ONE CLASH BETWEEN A BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE PARTY AND 50 INDONESIANS, THREE OF THE NATIVES WERE KILLED. IN ANOTHER FRAY SIX WERE KILLED AND TEN WERE INJURED. BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE NOT GIVEN.
THE INDONESIANS REFUSED TO MEET WITH THE DUTCH IN A SCHEDULED CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, CLAIMING THEY COULD NOT ATTEND ANY SUCH MEETING UNTIL "THE DUTCH HAVE CHANGED THEIR PRESENT ATTITUDE."
MK632AES

NOV 24 1945

HONOLULU, NOV. 23-(AP)-AFTER FOUR YEARS IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS, DR.JOHN LEIGHTON STUART, 70, PRESIDENT OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY AT PEIPING, HAS ARRIVED HERE AND IS RESTING ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WILL CONFER WITH U.S. OFFICIALS.
GM943PCS

TOKYO,SATURDAY,NOV.24-(AP)-PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA CONFERRED FOR HALF AN HOUR TODAY WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, PRESU. CONCERNING THE DIET SESSION WHICH WILL OPEN MONDAY TO CONSIDER FAR-REACHING REFORMS.
IT WAS THE THIRD SUCH MEETING SINCE THE AGED PREMIER TOOK OFFICE. IT IS PROBABLY SHIDEHARA SKETCHED THE OUTLINES OF HIS SPEECH WHICH HE WILL DELIVER BEFORE THE PLENARY SESSION WEDNESDAY.
UM1031PPS NM

KYOTO, JAPAN, SATURDAY, NOV.24-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.KENNETH F.CRAMER, OF HARTFORD, CONN., COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 24TH INFANTRY, ISSUED A BLUNT ORDER TODAY THAT "THE BRUTALITY OF THE (JAPANESE) POLICE MUST CEASE AT ONCE."
"WE HAVE OBSERVED JAPANESE CHILDREN BEING MISTREATED BY MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE POLICE FORCE BY THE BRUTAL METHOD OF CALLING THEM TO ATTENTION AND SLAPPING THEM FORCEFULLY IN THE FACE," HE SAID.
HE WARNED THAT REPETITIONS OF SUCH ACTS WOULD RESULT IN ARREST OF THE JAPANESE POLICE BY AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE.
EW1114PCS

MANILA, SATURDAY, NOV.24-(AP)-PAUL V.MCNUTT, THE BELOVED "BUTIHING MAGINOO"---THE HANDSOME ONE--TO FILIPINOS, CAME BACK TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AS UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TODAY, FLYING FROM GUAM.

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NOV 24 1945

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EW&GM933PCS

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HW517APS

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DM144APS

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EJ1151PES

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EJ1149PES

NOV 24 1945

30.24 _ 31859

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23-(AP)-GENERAL OFFICERS WHO SERVED UNDER GENERAL WAINWRIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES WOULD BE GIVEN PERMANENT RANK AT THEIR PRESENT TEMPORARY RATINGS UNDER LEGISLATION APPROVED TODAY BY THE SENATE AND SENT TO THE HOUSE.

THE BILL WOULD WAIVE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF MAJOR GENERALS AND BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE REGULAR ARMY TO PERMIT THE ADVANCEMENTS.

THE SENATE ALSO PASSED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE A BILL TO GIVE THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL TO FIVE OTHER OFFICERS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT QUOTED PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS DESCRIBING WAINWRIGHT'S OFFICERS AS "THE GROUP OF LEADERS WHO INSPIRED OUR AMERICAN AND FILIPINO FORCES TO THEIR HEROIC DEFENSE UNDER OVERWHELMING JAPANESE ODDS."

THE PRESIDENT SENT THE PROMOTIONS TO THE SENATE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BUT CONFIRMATION HAS BEEN DELAYED PENDING PASSAGE OF THIS SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

THOSE WHOSE PRESENT TEMPORARY RANKS WOULD BE MADE PERMANENT (WITH THE PRESENT PERMANENT RANKS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES) ARE: MAJOR GENERALS EDWARD P.KING, JR., (BRIG.GEN.), ATLANTA; WILLIAM F. SHARP (COL.), YANKTON, S.D.; GEORGE F.MOORE (COL.), AUSTIN, TEX.; GEORGE M.PARKER, JR., (COL.), SAC CITY, IOWA, AND ALBERT M.JONES (COL.), QUINCY, MASS.

BRIGADIER GENERALS CLIFFORD BLUEMEL (COL.), TRENTON, N.J.; JAMES R.N.WEAVER (COL.), FREMONT, OHIO; MAXON S.LOUGH (COL.), FARGO, N.D.; WILLIAM E.BROUGHER (COL.), JACKSON, MISS.; JOSEPH P.BACON (COL.), WESTOVER, ME.; CARL H.SEALS (COL.), EUFAULA, ALA.; CHARLES C.DRAKE (COL.), BROCKTON, MASS.; BRADFORD G.CHYNOWETH (COL.), FT.WARREN, WYO.; LEWIS C.BEEBE (LT.COL.), IOWA (NO TOWN GIVEN); CLINTON A.PIERCE (LT.COL.), BROOKLYN; ARNOLD J.FUNK (LT.COL), STAYTON, ORE., AND LUTHER R.STEVENS (COL.), OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

THE FIVE WHOSE WAY WOULD BE CLEARED TO THE PERMANENT RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL (THEIR PRESENT PERMANENT RANKS IN PARENTHESIS) ARE: LIEUT.GENERALS HOYT S.VANDERNBERG (MAJ.), MILWAUKEE, WIS.; JAMES H.DOOLITTLE (MAJ.), ALAMEDA,CALIF., AND RAYMOND S. MCLAIN (BRIG.GEN), WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AND MAJOR GENERALS CURTIS E.LE MAY (CAPT.), COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND LAURIS NORSTAD (CAPT.), MINNEAPOLIS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED THAT DOOLITTLE AND MC LAIN ARE NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, THAT VANDENBERG, LE MAY AND NORSTAD DO NOT HAVE THE REQUIRED 28 YEARS OF SERVICE AND THEREFORE SPECIAL LEGISLATION IS NECESSARY FOR THEIR PROMOTIONS.

EG/LH1005PES

WASHINGTON,NOV.23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ASKED CONGRESS TO AUTHORIZE A GENERAL ELECTION FOR NATIONAL OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS "NOT LATER THAN APRIL 30, 1946, WITH THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TAKING OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MAY 28, 1946."

IN INDENTICAL LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON INSULAR AFFAIRS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ASKED APPROVAL OF THIS AS "AN EMERGENCY PROBLEM" BEFORE CONGRESS QUITS "FOR THE HOLIDAYS."

CHAIRMAN TYDINGS (D-MD) OF THE SENATE GROUP CALLED ATTENTION TO THE PRESIDENTIAL REQUEST ON THE SENATE FLOOR.

AB144PES

NEW YORK, NOV. 23-(AP)-EIGHT AMERICAN WOMEN, FIRST OF 18 REPRESENTING THE ARTS, BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS WHO WILL ATTEND THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN PARIS, LEFT TODAY BY PLANE FOR THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

APPROXIMATELY 300 WOMEN FROM 32 NATIONS WILL ATTEND THE CONFERENCE WHICH WILL OPEN NOV. 26. THEY WILL DISCUSS THE RETURN TO PEACE AND MEANS OF WORLD COOPERATION.

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THOSE LEAVING TODAY WERE FLORENCE ELDRIDGE, ACTRESS; ELEANOR VAUGHN, MAGAZINE RESEARCH EDITOR; MRS. VIVIAN C. MASON OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN; ELIZABETH G. FLYNN, REPRESENTING THE COMMUNIST PARTY; MRS. JEANETTE TURNER, OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS; MURIEL DRAPER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP; THELMA DALE OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, AND MRS. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, PRESIDENT OF THE PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AT SEDALIA, N.C.

EJ1154PES

JAPAN ORDERED TO TAX TO HILT ALL WAR PROFITS

Capital Levy on Corporate, Private Fortunes Directed by MacArthur.

PENSIONS HALTED

Imperial Household Included in Move for More Even Wealth Distribution.

SPENCER

TOKYO, Sunday, Nov. 2[illegible]-(AP) General MacArthur in a stern "war does not pay" directive today ordered the Japanese government to tax away the war profits of all Nipponese firms and individuals and make a capitol levy ranging up to 70 per cent on corporate and private fortunes, including the Imperial household's.

NIGHT

A statement accompanying the directive said it would "result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than Japan has ever had."

In the most strongly worded order of the occupation to date, the supreme commander prohibited all government credit or subsidy activities pending sweeping reorganization of government finances, and directed the Japanese to submit a complete war-profits tax program to the first session of the diet in 1946.

Soldiers, Sailors Hit

Reaching down to the very soldiers and sailors who fought the war as well as the generals and admirals who directed it and the Zaibatsu (big family concerns) who supplied it, MacArthur also ordered the government to terminate by Feb. 1 the payment of any discharge allowances, service pensions to Japanese veterans "except compensation for physical disability limiting the recipient's ability to work."

MacArthur told the Nipponese, "certain Japanese interests have used unjustified and aggressive war to illegally enrich themselves for many years. You will demonstrate to all Japanse that war is financially unprofitable, by insuring that the tax includes the period not only dating from the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor but includes the period prior to that date to the maximum extent possible."

The directive blocked government funds intended for payment of war indemnities to Japanese firms and individuals, on which the government still owes approximately 50,000,000,000 yen. It gave the government 30 days to recover all such war indemnity payments, in excess of 5,000 yen, which have been made since Aug. 15.

The purpose of this freezing is to assure that funds are kept available for taxing purposes under the new war-profits tax. At the same time, the supreme commander said, efforts would be made to permit the Japanese farmer, laborer and small business man to retain their legitimate savings.

Generally the tax program contemplates a 100 per cent war-profits tax on all war industries and a graduated tax up to 100 per cent on all other corporations and individuals, supplemented by a graduated capital levy up to at least 70 per cent.

The Imperial household is included, since the directive specifies that there must be no exemptions.

The recapture of war profits and the capital levy are expected to yield well over 100,000,000,000 yen, thus providing "the financial basis for the reorganization of government finances toward peaceful ends."

MacArthur described the directive's termination of all service pensions as "another major step toward lightening the deadweight burden which Japanese militarism forced the rest of the country to bear."

Removes Heavy Burden

Supreme headquarters estimated that the abolition of military pensions would remove a yearly burden of 1,500,000,000 yen.

The Ministry of Finance informed supreme Allied headquarters that the government had assumed war indemnity insurance liabilities totaling 56,500,000,000 remains unpaid. Of this total, war industries have claims for 13,500,000,000 yen, plus 12,600,000,000 yen for war risk insurance and 4,100,000,000 for cancellation of war contracts.

The broad purpose of MacArthur's directive was outlined in an accompanying statement which said:

"The Japanese government already is heavily in debt. New taxes and anti-military pension plans should convince everybody else in Japan, from the biggest industrialist down to the man in the street that war does not pay.

"At the same time those who are to be hit hardest are those who made the greatest profits out of Japanese aggressions, and the overall plan is going to result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than Japan has ever had.

"The power of wealth of these few big people is being taxed away so that a greater number of little people can have a chance to run their farms, get decent prices for work in industry, get a fair wage, and enter business with less fear of monopoly controls. x x x There is a large share of war guilt among those who will lose the most money.

"Outstanding Japanese government bond issues now total more than 120,000,000,000 yen, with a floating debt of another 40,000,000,000 yen, not including contingent liabilities. The continuation of uncontrolled government borrowing and spending would be disastrous."

Meanwhile, b[illegible] and bedraggled Japan c[illegible] permission from MacArth[illegible] mport food, cotton, petrol[illegible] salt, thus opening the [illegible] vival of its foreign trade.

JAPS GRANTED IMPORT RIGHTS

Food, Cotton, Petroleum and Salt Trade Allowed.

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—General MacArthur today granted the Japanese Government permission to import food, cotton, petroleum and salt—clearing the way for revival of foreign trade.

An Allied headquarters press release said neither extent nor sources of the imports in 1946 has been determined. Amounts will depend upon availability of shipping and world supplies as well as Japan's ability to pay in commensurate exports.

To Help Restore Economy

The order, headquarters said, was in furtherance of MacArthur's policy of "aiding Japan to restore her essential economy and thus make it possible for her to carry her share of producing the goods and services required by own civilian population and other countries as well."

DAY

Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Commerce, on November 14 revealed the Japanese government had applied for permission to import 3,000,000 tons of food, mostly from North America; 180,000 tons of cotton, and 1,130,000 tons of coal.

Exporting Coal, Timber

Japan already is sending vitally needed exports to Far East points, going to Korea and to Hong Kong, and timber is being shipped to China.

Other developments:

Kazunobu Kanokogi, fourth on the new eleven-man list of Japanese war leaders ordered arrested by MacArthur, surrendered today at Sugamo prison. Kanokogi, 61, long has been identified with the Black Dragon secret society and nationalist activities, headquarters said.

Premier Kijuro Shidehara consulted General MacArthur, presumably about next week's Diet session, which is scheduled to chart reforms leading away from wartime totalitarianism. Shidehara in all probability outlined to MacArthur the Diet speech on Government policy he will deliver Wednesday.

Shidehara conferred for a half hour in this third such meeting with the supreme Allied commander since becoming Premier last month.

The Diet session, opening Monday, is expected to legislate such reforms as women's suffrage and recognition of labor's right to organize.

Privy Seal Post Ended.

A long standing post in Japan's Imperial setup was erased today. The Imperial Household Minister announced the formal end of the office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, held by Marquis Koichi Kido. Since 1885, the office served as an advisory institution close to the Emperor.

The Japanese people were told today by Kyodo news agency, quoting unofficial circles, that the occupation of the country would cost Nippon 10,000,000,000 yen annually. That would amount to about $667,000,000, Edwin M. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on the Allied reparations commission, already has voiced doubt that Japan can meet the occupation costs.

As part of the task of cutting away Japan's war-making potentialities, American troops today began destroying with sledges, crowbars and torches the five cyclotrons with which Nipponese scientists were probing the secrets of atomic power.

UNO May Receive Atomic Plea

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—British Minister of State Philip John Noel-Baker told the opening session of the United Nations Preparatory Commission today that the question of control of atomic energy might be placed before the first meeting of the United Nations Assembly.

DAY

"There is no doubt," Noel-Baker said, "that the governments of the world owe it to their peoples to do something about science pretty soon."

Noel-Baker is serving as temporary chairman of the commission composed of representatives of 47 nations.

"Grotesque And Wicked"

"Some urgent tasks may be laid on the first assembly," Noel-Baker continued, "perhaps even the control of atomic energy."

He said it was "grotesque and wicked" to believe any government in the world wants or is preparing for another war. He added:

"No people, without exception, would allow its government to start another war."

"It (atomic energy) must be controlled or it will end us," Noel-Baker said. "International thought produced it, and international thought can control it."

Drawing attention to the pessimism of some persons about international relations, Noel-Baker said there were certain unpleasant facts, "but it is only a blind observer who does not see that the world has already begun to recover."

The Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, said that some delegations needed time to study the proposed agenda and suggested that the conference adjourn to Monday, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.)—Two members of a New Jersey committee which hopes to win for Atlantic City the permanent home of the United Nations Organization, leave on Monday for

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London to confer with the UNO permanent committee on the possibility. They are Dr. Robert Clothier, president of Rutgers University, and Mayor George Batt of Montclair. They will join two others, Major Charles Harp and Adrian Webster Phillips, who left for London last Wednesday.

Missouri Site Urged For UNO Headquarters

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP) — The United Nations Organization was asked by Representative Ploeser (R., Mo.) today to consider Weldon Springs, Mo., near St. Louis, for the United Nations headquarters.

In a letter to Edward R. Stettinius, United States representative on the preapratory commission of the UNO, Ploeser called attention to a letter from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce suggesting that site.

The Weldon Springs ordnance plant property has been declared surplus by the Government, he told Stettinius, and it is considered an ideal location for headquarters offices.

"I hope you will submit this proposal to the United Nations Organization at the earliest possible date," he said.

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Bomb Can't Bluff Soviet, Red Says

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist party in Great Britain, said today that "the Soviet Union will never be blackmailed by the atomic bomb or anything else" and that "what the Chamberlains and the Hitlers failed to do no Anglo-American imperialist bloc will ever accomplish."

Addressing the opening session of the party's eighteenth national conference, Pollitt expressed alarm at Britain's foreign policy and said Britain's future depended more on relations with the Soviet Union than on any other single factor in the international situation.

Distrust Criticized

"Such relations are not improved by decisions indicating lack of trust in the Soviet Union or by 'cards upon the table' talk," he added.

"Mr. Attlee would do well to note that only one nation possesses the atom bomb secret and that nation is not Britain," Pollitt said. "No country would suffer more than Britain if ever this deadly weapon were used."

Disunity Laid To Bomb

William Gallacher, Communist member of Parliament, told the conference that the atomic bomb had been used "to make a serious breach in the unity so essential for the peace of the world."

The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, charged that Britain and the United States were uniting in an "imperialist conspiracy" against the Soviet Union.

The newspaper said an "atomic bomb diplomacy" was being created and charged that the United States was protecting "reaction in Japan" and aiding "war lords of China against the democratic forces of that country."

Bevin Assembly Plan Supported

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Many delegates representing 47 countries at the United Nations Preparatory Commission said today they favored the idea of a popularly-elected world assembly suggested by British Foreign Secretary Bevin, but "it won't work now."

Bevin told Commons yesterday that the fullest use must be made of the current United Nations Organization, but he looked ahead to the day when an elected world assembly would strengthen the peace structure.

Bevin said he was "willing to sit with anybody of any party, of any nation, to try to devise a franchise or a constitution for a world assembly for a limited objective, the objective of peace," and "when we can get to that stage we shall have taken a great progressive step."

The majority of United Nations delegates asked that their names and countries not be mentioned in comment on Bevin's statement.

Two RAF Planes Listed As Vanished From Bases

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry reported today that no trace had been found of two planes, including a jet-propelled Meteor, which vanished this week from RAF bases. Two pilots have been posted as missing and the unofficial theory is that both planes crashed at sea.

The planes were a single-seater Vengeance, which took off Thursday from Exeter airfield on a half-hour test flight, and the jet-propelled Meteor, which took off from Molesworth airdrome Wednesday on an unauthorized flight. The Meteor carried fuel enough for only an hour.

The pilot of the Vengeance was on his last flight before being discharged from the Army. A RAF pilot recently suspended from a conversion course to Meteor aircraft disappeared at the same time as the jet-propelled craft.

TRANSPORT IS REFLOATED

Grounds With 500 U. S. Soldiers in Dover Strait—Then Is Freed

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 25 (AP)—The grounded 7,000-ton American Victory ship Leland Stanford, with about 500 United States soldiers aboard, was refloated off Goodwin Sands early today, the British Coast Guard station at Deal announced.

Tugs were used to free the vessel, which ran aground last night in the shallow waters at the northern end of the Strait of Dover. The vessel then proceeded to an anchorage off Deal.

Coast Guardsmen said they understood the Leland Stanford was en route from Antwerp to New York. A spokesman for the War Shipping Administration said the ship was transporting homeward-bound American soldiers when the mishap occurred.

1,000 Tommies Refuse to Sail

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—One thousand British soldiers walked off the Dutch liner Johan De Witt as she was about to sail from Southampton for Italy today, protesting the vessel was overcrowded and that the food was poor. The War Office ordered an inquiry. The liner sailed with only about 4,000 of 5,000 troops originally scheduled to be returned from furlough in England to bases in Italy.

British Battle Chinese Pirates

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Chinese river pirates hijacked a crowded Hong Kong steamer in the Canton River and robbed fifty passengers before British marines and sailors recaptured the vessel, the Air Ministry said tonight. One passenger was killed and eight were hurt in the shooting that accompanied the recapture.

U-Boats Reported Russia-Bound

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Nov. 24 (UP).—Reliable sources said today that ten German submarines left the Lough Foyle, Northern Ireland, naval base yesterday and today are bound for Russia. The U-boats were part of sixty which have been lying in port here since Germany surrendered. Informants said they are being taken to a Soviet port by British crews.

Winant Emphasizes Food

Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Nov. 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant said in a speech today the United Nations must not only prevent starvation in Europe, but "step up consumption of all nutrients needed for health by the masses of the people in every country."

De Gaulle Sets Out To Modernize Army

Paris, Nov. 24 (AP)—President de Gaulle has asked the Constituent Assembly for a complete reorganization of France's armed forces—a step he repeatedly urged on his superiors without success in his years of service as a French army officer.

French newspapers said today that de Gaulle's program would permit a through shakeup of the country's tradition-ridden army and the introduction of new ideas and methods made necessary by the advent of the atomic bomb.

Germans Paid The Heed

Before France's collapse in 1940, de Gaulle urged greater mechanization of the army. His ideas were largely ignored by his own country, but were studied closely by the Germans.

Observers interpreted the announcement of a widespread demobilization from the classes of 1938 through 1942 in the Medical and Sanitation Corps as a possible indication that the new army would be fashioned after the closely knit elite force so often proposed by de Gaulle.

De Gaulle Is Defense Head

After outlining to the Assembly yesterday his new constituted Government's economic and foreign affairs policies, de Gaulle said:

"Finally it appears to the Government that the assembly cannot complete its career before laying new foundations for national defense."

De Gaulle's Cabinet has been so organized that he heads the single National Defense Ministry. He is assisted by a minister of armies in charge of personnel and a minister of armament for supplies.

In his discussion of foreign affairs, de Gaulle foresaw France's role in the world as a link between the east and west. He added that the nation would not become a "pawn" in a game of international politics.

His Policies

De Gaulle said his Government was striving to reach "a real agreement" with Britain while tightening France's "traditional links" with Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and eventually Spain, when France finds Spain "on our road, which is that of democracy."

He said the Government intends to nationalize first the credit services and power industries and, second, insurance companies.

French Countess Sentenced To Death

Paris, Nov. 24 (AP)—Antoinette Hugues, who called herself the Countess de Bernardi, has been sentenced to death by a Paris criminal court on a charge of being a Vichy informer.

The dignified 62-year-old woman was accused of tipping off the French Gestapo that Vichy Information Minister Philippe Henriot had been assassinated by French resistance forces. She was said to have received a 1,000,000 franc reward for the service.

Nazi Plan For High Britons To Testify Expected To Fail

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 24 (AP)—Defense attorneys said today they would call titled members of the "Cliveden set" and other prominent Britons as witnesses in the historic war-crimes trial, but it appeared they would be blocked by legal red tape.

The lawyers for the accused Nazi leaders disclosed their plans at a press conference. It was learned authoritatively later that restrictions on bringing in foreigners as defense witnesses before the international military tribunal are so multifold that "big names" are almost excluded at the outset.

Planned To Call Lady Astor

The defendants who planned to call British witnesses were Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister; Wilhelm Keitel, Field Marshall, and Rudolf Hess, former Deputy Führer.

Von Ribbentrop's attorney said the one-time German Ambassador to London would call Lady Astor and others who used to meet in the 1930's at the Cliveden estate of Lord and Lady Astor, including Lords Beaverbrook, Londonderry and Derby.

Keitel's attorney announced that his client would call Giles Rommily, a nephew of Winston Churchill, who was captured by the Germans at Narvik, Norway, in 1940, and Capt. Michael Alexander, a cousin of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, also a prisoner of war.

Procedure Outlined

Hess's attorney indicated he would call the Duke of Hamilton, on whose estate the former No. 3 Nazi landed when he parachuted upon Scotland in 1941, and the British physician who first examined Hess after he landed.

Procedure for bringing in foreign witnesses, an authoritative source said, entails a written request by the defense which stipulates clearly what evidence the witness is expected to give, approval of the request by Allied prosecutors and then approval by the tribunal.

Afterward the tribunal must make a request to the government of the country where the witness is a resident. The government may either approve or deny the request. In Britain the Cabinet has full power, for example, to rule that any witness shall not appear because it would "not be in the public interest."

Objection Could Block Calling

This objection alone would block the calling of Britons now active in public life and might block requests for former officials acquainted with British operations still classed as official secrets.

Other defendants who wish to bring in witnesses from abroad include high-collared Hjalmar Horace Greely Schacht, former Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, whose attorney said he was considering subpoenaeing a former Berliner named Jeidels, who is now in New York.

High Nazis Seek Allied Defense

Witnesses

Nuernberg, Nov. 24 (AP)—Defense counsel announced today that a majority of the twenty Nazi leaders on trial before the international military tribunal would testify in their own behalf and that witnesses would be sought from Britain and the United States.

The outline of plans to combat the war-crime charges developed at a press conference of the defense attorneys. The trial was recessed over the week end after the prosecution presented documentary evidence topped by the words of Hitler ordering a war of extermination against the Poles.

Romilly, Alexander Sought

Attorneys for Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, who was chief of the German high command, said a nephew of Winston Churchill and a cousin of British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander who were once prisoners of the Germans would be asked to testify in his behalf.

Churchill's nephew was identified as Giles Romilly, a correspondent of the London *Daily Express* who was captured at Narvik. Field Marshal Alexander's cousin was dentified as Capt. Michael Alexander, who was made a prisoner in Italy.

Hess Aide Wants Duke

It was indicated that Keitel wished the two to swear to his interest in the welfare of Allied prisoners. Both Romilly and the captain were liberated by the Allies. Romilly broke out of Dachau a few days before American troops reached that horror camp.

Rudolph Hess's attorney is seeking "on his own responsibility" to subpoena the Duke of Hamilton, whose estate the No. 2 Deputy Führer said he was seeking when he bailed out of his plane on a mysterious flight to Scotland May 10, 1941. The attorney added that Hess, who claims amnesia, "doesn't know anything about the Duke of Hamilton, because he can't remember."

Lady Astor Sought

Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was Hitler's Foreign Minister, wishes to call the Virginia-born Lady Astor and other notables in England, including Lords Londonderry, Beaverbrook and Derby.

Attorneys said that among the defendants who definitely would take the stand were Hans Frank, who was Governor-General of Poland; Hjalmar Schacht, former

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Economics Minister; Hans Fritzche, radio propaganda chief; Wilhelm Frick, who headed the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate; Julius Streicher, No. 1 Nazi Jew-baiter; Alfred Rosenberg, party philosopher; Konstantin von Neurath, former Foreign Minister, and Field Marshal Keitel.

Man In U.S. Wanted

Schacht's attorney said he was considering subpoening a former Berlin banker named Jeidels from the United States to testify that Schacht "was very helpful when he emigrated to New York."

Frank's counsel said he wished to summon two Polish witnesses to testify. He said: "Frank was not responsible for the things he is charged with in the indictment and he personally was very much interested in the Poles. The SS was responsible, not him."

The attorney for Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing aide who is being tried *in absentia*, was asked whether he was in contact with his client.

"I'm no spiritualist," he responded. "I can't conduct a seance."

More than 100,000 words of evidence were presented yesterday. The court then took a two-day recess to give the defense time to study the evidence submitted since the trial opened last Tuesday.

Reichsbank. "The only trouble is it never functioned."

"You're not kidding," chimed in Albert Speer, former Reichsminister of Production.

Goering Sarcastic

"I don't envy the prosecution the task of figuring out the party organization, since we Germans never could figure it out," said Hans Fritzsche, a leading German radio propagandist.

"I see they've just promoted von Schirach (Baron von Schirach, leader of the Hitler youth) to Cabinet Minister," said fat Hermann Goering sarcastically. "And then they wanted to have me as Hitler's successor after Hess. Imagine the crust."

"Just A Lot Of Talk"

When asked what he remembered about the trial, Rudolf Hess, one-time deputy Führer who claims he is suffering from amnesia, said there was just a lot of talk, and professed not even to know what had gone on the day before.

"The one pleasant aspect of my memory loss," he said, "is that I don't have to answer a lot of silly questions about past events that concern only me as a German and are nobody else's business."

Julius Streicher, anti-Semitic propagandist, said he has decided three of the judges were Jews.

Nazi Plan Absurd, Lady Astor Says

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lady Astor said tonigh tthe idea that she and other members of the so-called "Cliveden Set" be called as defense witnesses at the Nuerenberg war-crimes trial was absurd.

The suggestion was made by former Nazi Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, one of the defendants.

Lady Astor, a former member of Parliament, was quoted by the British Press Association as saying Ribbentrop "has never been to Cliveden," her country home 30 miles from London.

"I had a perfect horror of Nazis," she said. "I had chances to meet both Hitler and Mussolini, but refused."

Nazi Party Setup Puzzling To Chiefs

Nuernberg, Nov. 24 (AP)—The prosecution's outline of the Nazi party organization before the International War Crimes Tribunal yesterday produced sarcastic luncheon table comment by the Nazi leaders on trial.

"It looks like a wonderful organization on the chart," said Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the

As Hitler Saw Reds

Nuernberg, Nov. 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, ever a claimant to prophetic and intuitional powers, made this appraisal of Russia's strength and his own future to his generals in 1939, documents introduced before the international war-crimes tribunal disclosed:

"Russia has the far-reaching goal, above all, of the strengthening of her position in the Baltic. . . . Further, Russia is striving to increase her influence in the Balkans and is striving toward the Persian Gulf.

"Russia will do that which she considers to be to her benefit. . . . At the present moment, Russia has retired from internationalism. In case she renounces this, she will proceed to pan-Slavism. It is a fact that at the present time the Russian Army is of little worth."

Of himself, Hitler said:

"I shall shrink from nothing and shall destroy everyone who is opposed to me. In the past few years I have experienced many examples of intuition. I shall stand or fall on this struggle. I shall never survive the defeat of my people."

War-Crime Trials Legal Fees

Berlin, Nov. 24 (AP)—Funds to pay defense counsel at the Nuernberg war-crimes trials will be taken from the defendants' blocked bank accounts, the Allied co-ordinating committee has decided. Fees will be fixed by the court.

Liquor Kills 100 in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—More than 100 Berlin civilians died and many more were blinded during the past few months by poison liquor obtained in the black market, a police report published in the American-licensed Tagesspiegel said today.

WITNESS PULLS A NAZI'S EARS

Dachau Defendant Attacked In Prisoners' Dock

Dachau, Nov. 24 (AP)—A vengeful witness at the Dachau trials today violently pulled the ears of Vinzens Schoettl, whom the witnes identified as a horror-camp official who sh t his comrades for getting out of formation to obtain a drink of water.

Schoettl stood under the attack. The Court reprimanded the witness and ordered the prosecution to cease having witnesses enter the prisoners' dock to single out defendants they accused of cruelties.

Arrogant Attitude Gone

With Schoettl's identification only four out of the 40 defendants charged with war crimes remain without a personal accusation against them from the witness stand.

Most of the defendants looked weary and worried in sharp contrast to their arrogance at the opening of the trial eight days ago. A few were even shamefaced as witnesses continued to relate the tortures at the Dachau camp.

Those Corpse-Filled Boxcars

One witness said today that hundreds of Jewish children were taken from their parents in Dachau and sent to the Osweicim camp for extermination on the orders of Johann Kirsch, one of the 40 defendants.

An explanation of the corpse-filled boxcars Americans troops found at Dachau when the camp was liberated was given by Alli Kuci, who said 2,400 Jews were locked in a train on April 21, 1945, and left without food and water until the troops arrived on April 29.

"I only know of 560 who survived," Kuci said.

Riva Levy, first woman witness at the trials, testified that the women and aged prisoners were beaten as mercilessly as the young men. She charged Kirsch with mistreating one group of 80 elderly persons so severely that 75 died.

Girl Tells How SS Beat Women

Dachau, Nov. 24 (AP)—Riva Levy, pretty 29-year-old Lithuanian, testified at the Dachau concentration camp atrocity trial today that SS guards used iron rods to beat women who were too weak to carry the heavy stones they were required to move.

Another witness, Selman Greedberg, said he was greeted at Dachau with this speech by Johann Kirsch, one of the defendants:

"You filthy Jewish swine must know from now on you eat the bread of Dachau. This means that if you do not do your duty you will go to hell before your time."

PARRI, ITALY'S PREMIER, QUITS

Consultations To Start Today For New Government

Rome, Nov. 24 (AP)—Ferruccio Parri, his coalition Cabinet shattered by a rightist revolt, stepped down from Italy's premiership tonight after warning the nation's political leaders that a prolonged crisis would "open the road to fascism."

In a valedictory to which he summoned the world press, Parri handed his resignation to the Committee of National Liberation which placed him in power last June; then, driving through rain to the Royal Palace, he formally bowed out before Crown Prince Umberto.

The Prince, for whom the crisis may provide a long-sought chance to strengthen the embattled monarchy, announced he would begin consultations tomorrow toward formation of a new government.

Long Stalemate Seen

With Leftists struggling bitterly for control before general elections are held in the spring, observers predicted a long stalemate before the crisis is resolved.

While Parri, 55-year-old former resistance leader, spoke to the Liberation Committee, a crowd estimated at 1,000 gathered in the street outside Viminale Palace and shouted, "We want Parri." Police reinforcements guarded the palace.

The committee included representatives of the Liberal and Christian Democrat parties, whose withdrawal from the government coalition precipitated the cabinet crisis.

Climaxes Weeks Of Tension

Parri's decision climaxed several weeks of tension in the government, Liberals (conservatives) feuding with Leftists chiefly over control of machinery for elections scheduled for next spring.

The Liberal party and the Christian Democrats broke with the government in the face of the warning of Parri that "very grave international and internal reasons" made it necessary to avoid fall of the cabinet at this time.

In addition to disputing over election machinery, the Liberals—have also opposed a decree which would extend the purge of Fascists from Government employés to private citizens. The Liberals feared this would hit many industrialists and landowners.

Took Over Power Last June

Parri wa sa relatively unknown patriot leader of northern Italy when he was given the reins of the new coalition Government last June 17.

He succeeded Ivanho Bonomi who had resigned five days earlier, in keeping with a pledge he would step down after all of Italy was liberated.

Parri, speaking to the committee, flatly denied reports that foreign powers wanted to see a change in the government. He said the Allies had denied that to him, declaring they were concerned only because Italy, in the period of reconstruction, was too vulnerable to Cabinet crises.

Rejoinder By De Gasperi

The Premier indicated his resignation would result in rightist withdrawals and charged that the Liberal withdrawal was in reality a maneuver to achieve a *coup d'etat*. He said the Christian Democrats had engaged in the same tactics.

These statements brought a heated rejoinder from Alcide de Gasperi, Foreign Minister, leader of the Christian Democrats, that his party was not "blocking a return to democracy."

"We do not want a return to Fascism; we do need the fundamental principles of liberty," de Gasperi said.

During his speech Parri defended his leadership, declaring he had mediated between left and right, and had been criticised as often from the left as from the right.

ITALIAN PREMIER RESIGNS IN CRISIS

Rome, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Pietro Nenni, Socialist Vice-Premier, announced after a Cabinet meeting today that Premier Feruccio Parri had decided to resign as a result of the breaking of the six-party coalition upon which his government rests. The left-wing press reported that a general strike was threatened throughout northern Italy as a result of the crisis and that workers of the big Fiat plant in Turin had walked out as a gesture of support for Parri.

Parri will announce his resignation after a meeting of the Committee of National Liberation today, Nenni said. Police reinforcements guarded the Viminale Palace where the party heads met.

Parri's decision was precipitated by the withdrawal of the pivotal Christian Democrat party from the government coalition. Earlier the Liberal party, a conservative group, had withdrawn, an action forecasting the break-up of the Cabinet. The two parties broke with the government in the face of the warning of Parri that "very grave international and internal reasons" made it necessary to avoid a government crisis at this time.

The uneasy coalition has governed Italy the last nine months. Behind the crisis is a struggle for control of the election machinery, dissension over a leftist move for a new purge of Fascists and middle-class demands for a government which would gain greater confidence of Great Britain and the United States.

Dollar in Rome Brings 425 Lire

Rome, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—A dollar would bring you 425 lire in Rome's black market today, as against the official rate of 100 to the dollar. This sharp jump from yesterday's 375 level was attributed in financial quarters to fear of inflation.

IRANIAN DELEGATES ON WAY TO MOSCOW

Plan to Discuss Disturbances as Leftists Demand Self-Rule in Azerbaijan

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—An Iranian Embassy official said today that a delegation from Iran was expected to arrive in Moscow soon to discuss the situation in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, where disorders have occurred recently.

Soviet Government news agency dispatches from Teheran, the Iranian capital, said that 744 delegates from every district of Azerbaijan had met in Tabriz last Tuesday and had demanded "genuine self-administration" for the population of northern Iran.

Political observers in Moscow interpreted the developments in northern Iran as the first step by the population to gain local autonomy within the framework of the Iranian Government.

The observers pointed out that the conference in Tabriz did not stipulate local autonomy, but added that this was the next logical step to expect.

Russians Favor Move

Demands by the residents of northern Iran for self-government or local autonomy naturally would be looked upon favorably by the Russians, who are desirous for security reasons of having friendly relations with their neighbors on the south. The Tudeh [People's Masses] Party is in closest relations with the Soviet Union and is the leading advocate for self-administration and local autonomy for Azerbaijan.

Observers paid particular attention to the Kurdish angle, saying that it might be playing a much more important part in the Iranian situation than appeared on the surface.

A dispatch from Teheran today said that recent disorders included Kurdistan in addition to Iranian Azerbaijan. No details were given.

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Kurdistan is a mountainous district that lies partly in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. As its name implies it is populated by Kurds. There also is a Kurd district in the southwestern corner of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Iranian Azerbaijan is adjacent to Soviet Azerbaijan.

Say Democracy Is Aim

Delegates to the Tabriz conference, the Tass dispatches said, were elected at numerous meetings held all over northern Iran.

"The demand for self-administration was put forward at all these meetings," the dispatches added.

All Want Self-Rule

"The demand for self-administration was put forward at all these meetings," Tass said.

Dispatches said the recent meeting of the Tudeh parties in northern Iran show that the "aims of the Democratic party and the Tudeh meetings pursue no other objective than the fulfillment of the constitutional provision guaranteeing democracy."

[Iranian officials have said that armed members of the Democratic party have conducted separatist disorders in Azerbaijan. There have been some reports that the Democratic party was an offshoot of the Tudeh party.]

Russian Oil Plants Reported

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 24 (AP)—An article in the newspaper, Nasim I Saba, said today that if the Iranian oGvernment were unable to send representatives to the north, the reason might be that Russia wished to conceal the fact that she had built oil installations near Shahi and Tabriz.

"Some weeks ago we reported that Russians, apparently without the knowledge or consent of the Iran Government, had set up oil installations near Shahi," the article declared.

"According to travelers from Tabriz, similar installations have been recently set up near Tabriz. We interpret this as an infringement of Iranian sovereignty."

Tabriz and Shahi are in Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran. Last year Moscow put heavy pressure on the Iran Government to grant oil concessions in the area.

Russ Building Iranian Oil Plants, Paper Says

Tehran, Iran, Nov. 24 (AP)—The newspaper *Nasim i Saba* said today that if the Iranian Government were unable to send representatives to the North, the reason might be that Russia wished to conceal the fact that she had built oil installations near Shahi and Tabriz.

"Some weeks ago we reported that Russians, apparently without the knowledge or consent of the Iran Government, had set up oil installations near Shahi," the newspaper said.

Other Work Reported

"According to travelers from Tabriz, similar installations have been recently set up near Tabriz. We interpret this as an infringement of Iranian sovereignty."

Tabriz and Shahi are in Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran, scene of current disorders which the Iran Government has attributed to separatists. Last year Moscow put heavy pressure on the Iran Government to grant oil concessions in the area.

PROGRESS WITH RUSSIA

Diplomats at Moscow Optimistic Over Allied Plan for Japan

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—Diplomats said today that the exchange of views between the United States and the Soviet Union over policies for control of Japan had taken a somewhat better turn, with definite progress achieved in the last week.

The exchange is being carried on mostly by radio and telegraph communications between the Russians and the United States State Department.

The diplomats said that, while an agreement may still be far away, there are reasons for optimism. The Russians want an Allied control council for Japan similar to that ruling occupied Germany.

Absence of Generalissimo Stalin from Moscow was said to be holding up many phases of discussions between the Big Three, but his return was expected at almost any time. Premier Stalin left Moscow on Oct. 9 and has been vacationing at a Black Sea resort.

Soviet Papers Play Up Trial

Moscow, Nov. 24 (AP) — Soviet newspapers devoted almost all their foreign pages today to the Nuernberg war crimes trial and published two photographs of the court room. L. Shenin, *Ivestia* correspondent wrote: "The court is open. How many months and years have the peoples of Europe waited for these words?"

DAMASKINOS IS SAID TO DECIDE TO REMAIN

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (AP) — Archbishop Damaskinos was reported in Greek Government quarters today to have withdrawn his resignation as regent, apparently yielding to requests of the new Greek Premier and the British that he remain in office.

The Archbishop refused yesterday to comply with these requests, made by Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin and the British emissary to Greece, Hector McNeil. He also declined to sign any laws or decrees.

It is believed that Archbishop Damaskinos might have bargained with the Government for more authority in naming ministers in return for withdrawing his resignation.

Mr. Bevin, in a letter to the regent, said he considered it "important in your country's interest that you should remain at your post and take care of your country until integration of the task."

Damaskinos Again Regent

Greek Archbishop Withdraws His Resignation

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (AP).—Greek government quarters said today that Archbishop Damaskinos had withdrawn his resignation as regent. It was believed that Damaskinos might have bargained with the government for more authority in naming ministers, in return for remaining as regent.

Damaskinos had been asked yesterday by new Greek Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and the British emissary to Greece, Hector McNeil, to remain as regent. The archbishop steadfastly refused then and also refused to sign any laws or decrees.

A letter to Damaskinos from Bevin, released here yesterday, said: "I personally consider it would be important in your country's interest that you should remain at your post and take care of your country until integration of the task."

McNeil, in a radio address to the Greek people, declared that "every good Greek will support" the Sophoulis goyernment and said he hoped Damaskinos would carry on. He added that the Sophoulis government would undoubtedly obtain economic assistance.

To Let Russia Have Fugitives

Stockholm, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Swedish Government has agreed to a Russian request to turn over 2,700 German, Austrian and Baltic soldiers who fled to Sweden after serving in the German Army on the Eastern front.

Spy Plot Against Church Unit Revealed

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 24 (AP)—the World Council of Churches said today that a secret Gestapo document, dated 1938 and found in southern Germany, disclosed that the Nazi secret police was assigned to get a "confidential agent" into the organization's meetings.

The council said in a statement that "in spite of close research, no trace of a Gestapo agent could be found in the World Council."

The organization said that the document was now in its possession and that it stated that the world church movement had a "Marxistic, pacifistic, Jewish character and its influence on the life of the German church is very great."

ANTI-TITO VOTE IS 10%

Returns Show 707,422 Ballots Against Him and 6,725,049 For

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Government electoral commission announced today that opponents of Marshal Tito's Fatherland Front cast only about 10 per cent of the votes in the election of a Constituent Assembly on Nov. 11.

The official figures were 6,725,049 for the Fatherland Front and 707,422 for the Opposition for the First House of the Assembly. The Opposition registered a slightly larger vote for the Second House.

SOERABAJA'S FALL TO BRITISH NEAR

Powerful Indonesian Forces Battle English in Two Other Java Sectors.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 24—(AP) The British virtually completed capture of Soerabaja tonight, but were battling powerful Indonesian forces in at least two other areas of Java and were reported to have set the torch to native settlements in one locality in retaliation for mutilation of captured British troops.

The latter measure, coupled with a disclosure that the British were ready to go into action tomorrow with rocket-fitted Mosquito bombers, indicated that the British were adopting a stern attitude as a result of a wave of massacres during the past few days.

Plane Crew Slain

The incidents which were said to have caused the British to get "tough" included the slaying and dismembering of 25 occupants of a transport plane which was forced down; the massacre of 11 Gurkhas guarding a supply train enroute from Batavia to Bandoeng, and the killing or wounding of 32 women and children in an internment camp.

Heavy fighting was reported in central Java at Semarang and Ambarawa. In Soerabaja the British blasted Indonesian positions with Sherman tanks to advance more than a mile in the two-weeks' old battle for the big naval base.

The new gains placed the British in control of Soerabaja's prosperous residential area of Simpang and left only the southern suburb of Darmo to be taken.

"There is every sign that the Indonesians have pulled out," a British spokesman said. "For the most part we are encountering only scattered and half-hearted resistance from occasional snipers and machineguns."

A captured Indonesian lieutenant estimated Nationalist casualties in the Soerabaja fighting at around 5,000.

The burning of native settlements was ordered by a British brigadier, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported, after a searching party found the mutilated bodies of five RAF crew members and 20 Indian soldiers whose plane had crashlanded yesterday six miles from Batavia.

Brutality is Supported

At the same time, British authorities officially disclosed what they described as instances of brutality by both the Indonesians and by Dutch and Amboinese forces.

British Lt. Col. H. C. G. Harding, provost marshal, said the Indonesians had stormed a civilian internment camp at Ambarawa before the arrival of British troops and "butchered women and children." He said the Nationalists, armed with rifles, pistols, swords and grenades, had left nine persons dead, three dying and 20 wounded, including children three to 10 years old.

Harding's report also asserted that 60 Indonesian police were shot down in cold blood by Dutch and Amboinese, when units of the 10th Dutch battalion attacked the Indonesian central police station in Batavia a few days ago.

Fighting at Ambarawa was described as "heavy" and was concentrated mainly near a lake in the center of the town. British reinforcements were rushed to the north and west shores of the lake, where large numbers of Indonesians were reported to have landed.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers "successfully" strafed boats on the lake, a British statement said. One plane crashed on the target and the pilot was presumed dead.

British Maj. Gen. D. C. Hartihorn hurried to Semarang, where thousands of armed Indonesians were repulsed yesterday with the help of artillery and naval gunfire in a new outbreak of fighting.

The British reported the situation now in hand, but added "the town has suffered considerably from fighting of the last three days."

Jap Troops Used

Japanese troops, under British command, were assigned to clear the eastern half of Semarang, British officers said, while Indians cleaned up the western half. Later Japanese units were reported by the British to have been given the task of clearing native settlements east of Semarang.

The British said the Japanese were doing an excellent job.

Orders were issued today to Gen. Mabushi, commander of the Japanese 10th army, to start his 67,000 men moving toward seaports where they will be placed aboard Japanese transports and taken to islands off Malaya to be interned until shipping is available to return them to Japan.

Observers awaited the meeting tomorrow of the Indonesian National convention, composed of 150 delegates from all over Java. In its two-day meeting, the convention is expected to approve or reject the moderation policy of Premier Sutan Sjahrir.

In Java

Batavia, Java, Nov. 24 (AP)—Heavy fighting between British and Indonesian troops broke out today in Semarang and Ambarawa. The British said Indonesian extremists in Ambarawa had stormed the civilian internment camp and "butchered women and children."

A statement, by Lieut. Col. H. C. G. Harding, British provost marshal, also said that Dutch and Amboinese troops of the 10th Dutch Battalion shot down 60 Indonesian police "in cold blood" in the Indonesian central police station in Batavia a few days ago.

The British used naval and artillery fire in repulsing 1,000 armed Indonesians in Semarang yesterday. The official communiqué said the town had suffered "considerably" from the fighting in the past three days.

24 Hacked Bodies Found

Aneta, Dutch news agency, said today that a British brigadier ordered native settlements in the vicinity set afire in retaliation when the mutilated bodies of four British arimen and twenty Indian soldiers were found floating in a stream where their plane had crashed.

The brigadier who led the search party and found the bodies said they had been hacked by Indonesians.

The plane, a Dakota, made a crash landing in a paddy field six miles from Batavia yesterday.

Batavia has been comparatively quiet during the past 48 hours, with only a few cases of sniping and looting reported.

Victims Aged 3 To 9

The British report on Ambarawa said that when the Gurkhas lifted the siege of the city they found nine persons dead, three dying and twenty wounded, including children ranging in age from 3 to 9. The raid, the report said, was carried out by groups of ten Indonesians, each armed with rifles, pistols, swords and hand grenades. The report added that the Indonesians made no attacks on the Dutch men, who were unarmed, but attacked the women and children.

The heaviest fighting in Ambarawa was concentrated in an area near a lake in the center of town, where Indonesians were reported trying to land on the north and west shores.

Thunderbolts Strafe Boats

Hard Fighting Continuing

RAF Thunderbolts from Batavia strafed Indonesian boats "successfully," the British communiqué said. One Thunderbolt was lost.

Ten Chinese were killed last night in Soerabaja, when Indonesians hurled artillery shells into the city's Chinatown. There were no British casualties. South of Soerabaja the British continued to advance, meeting occasional rifle and machine-gun fire. American-made Sherman talks were being used by the British to wipe out strong points.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 24 (AP)—Orders were issued today to General Mabushi, commander of the Japanese Tenth Army, to start his 67,000 men moving toward seaports, where they will be placed aboard Japanese transports and taken to islands off Malaya to be interned until shipping is available to return them to Japan.

MANCHURIAN PORT SEIZED BY CHIANG

Moose
Nationalist Troops Wrest Hulutao from Chinese Red Forces.
NIGHT

Chungking, Nov. 24 (AP)—Chinese Nationalist troops reportedly seized Chinhsien's railway station today and surrounded that city 120 miles from Mukden in an uncontested drive 100 miles deep into Manchuria.

Although the Chinese Communists had predicted the "first big battle for Manchuria" would be fought at Chinhsien—a strategic city girt by hills—the Chungking *World Daily News* asserted the Nationalist Army threw its lines about the city against only "unorganized resistance."

Pact Report Unconfirmed

Wholly unconfirmed reports circulated in Chungking, meanwhile, that Chungking and Moscow had reached an agreement under which Russia would delay her withdrawal from Manchuria, previously set for completion December 3.

These reports, whose accuracy can be determined only by events, said Chungking was unwilling to see Chinese Communists filling up the vacuum left by the Russian withdrawal and for that reason wanted the Russians to stay on temporarily.

It also was reported without substantiation that Chungking had asked Moscow to guarantee the safe Nationalist reoccupation of Mukden and Changchun and to disarm "armed bands" (Communists) but Moscow has yet to reply.

The only support for these rumors was an insistent Chinese press report that Chungking's representatives who fled last week from Changchun, the Manchurian capital, were preparing to return on Russian invitation.

Said To Mass In Mukden

Communist reports declared that their Chinese forces were pouring into the industrial city of Mukden. They asserted 200,000 men, including the "peoples militia," were ready to fight for Manchuria.

Suspicions were voiced in some quarters here that the Communists might be setting a trap for the Nationalist army and might loose a drive to the sea that would cut the spearhead off from its base.

The Communist *New China Daily News* for the first time today demanded autonomy for Manchuria and urged the Russian forces of occupation, scheduled to withdraw next month, to stay until autonomy was granted by Chungking.

Negotiations with Russia still are in progress for some arrangement to assure free entry of Nationalist troops into Manchuria. Chungking, according to latest accounts, is awaiting a reply from Moscow on a number of proposals for adjusting the Nationalist position in Manchuria.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here meanwhile said that in Inner Mongolia Mongol cavalry had broken through Chinese Communist lines around Paotow, western terminal of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, and had relieved the long besieged Nationalist garrison inside the city.

With Nationalist - Communist peace talks still up in the air, Chiang will make an "important announcement" Monday on the economic situation in China and measures to be taken to improve it, an official statement said.

It was believed the measures were planned after talks with Edwin A. Locke, President Truman's special representative in China. Locke recently made an extensive tour of China.

He disclosed that small cadres of Americans were in Manchuria some time ago to aid in embarkation and debarkation of central government troops, but these were withdrawn, along with a handful of intelligence officers, at the request of the Soviet consul.

Wedemeyer would not estimate when the more than 50,000 United States marines in North China will start leaving, but "instructions from Washington do not contemplate their immediate removal."

Ask Free Port at Haiphong

CHUNGKING, Nov. 24 (AP).—Hope that France will acquiesce in the conversion of Haiphong, Indo-China, into a free port was expressed today by Lin Chi-han, a special representative of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Fullest possible use should be made of the Kunming-Haiphong railroad in order to augment China's trade, he added—a hint that China wanted joint Chinese-French operations of the French section of the line.

Any independence movement in Indo-China is a question for Indo-China itself to settle, and China neither recognizes nor will interfere with the natives' "provisional government," Lin told interviewers.

Chinese Reds Demand Manchuria Autonomy

17005A

Chungking, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Chunking *World Daily News* today reported that Nationalists have surrounded vital Chinhsein, 100 miles inside Manchuria—while the Communist *New China Daily News* flatly demanded autonomy for Manchuria and said its inhabitants were urging Russian forces to delay their withdrawal until it was granted.

Communists earlier had forecast a full-scale battle if Nationalists attempted to take Chinhsien, but the *World Daily News* reported only "unorganized" resistance.

Depot Said To Be Taken

The Communistic new Szechwan daily also said that Chinese Reds meanwhile have poured into Mukden in strength, and asserted that Gen. Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Chinese Communist forces, already has 200,000 men massed in "People's Militia." The report made no reference to the Russian forces which—so far as is known here—still are occupying Mukden.

The *World Daily News* attributed its report that Chinhsien has been surrounded to "reliable sources."

It said that Nationalists already have occupied the railroad station at Chinhsien.

The same source also reported Nationalists have captured Lienshaw on the Peiping-Mukden line 75 miles north of the Great Wall, and now are approaching the Communist-held Manchurian seaport of Hulutao, 7 miles to the east.

Siege Reported Broken

If the Nationalists actually have surrounded Chinhsien, it is possible they have bypassed Lienshaw and cut across-country, observers here pointed out.

From Paotown, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan (Inner-Mongolian) Railroad, came reports that Mongol cavalry units had broken through the encircling Communists to relieve the Nationalist defenders of the city. There was no confirmation of the Chinese press dispatch reporting this first slashing of the Red siege ring.

Hulutao Reported Taken

CHUNGKING, Sunday, Nov. 25 (AP)—Chinese Government troops have wrested the Manchurian port of Hulutao from the Chinese Government Communists, Chungking newspapers reported today.

Capture of Hulutao would give the Government its first port in Manchuria at which to land reinforcements for the campaign aimed at securing Manchurian strongpoints, many of which are already reported being entered by Chinese Communists as the Russians withdraw.

Chinese Communists report that their forces are pouring into Mukden, Manchuria. They asserted that 200,000 men, including the Peoples Militia, were ready to fight for Manchuria.

American Barbecue in China

CHUNGKING, Nov. 24 (AP).—Twenty Americans were enjoying a barbecue in a United States Army slaughterhouse this evening when seventy-five unarmed Chinese soldiers attempted to raid the building in search of meat. The Americans proceeded calmly with the barbeque; American-employed coolies drove off the attackers, and no one was seriously injured in the scuffle.

Gen. Rockey In Chungking

Chungking, Nov. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of United States Marines in North China, arrived today to be the guest of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. He was expected to discuss the current situation in North China although United States headquarters has described his visit as of no political significance.

RETURN OF HURLEY TO CHINA UNCERTAIN

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24—(AP) Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer told correspondents today he did not know "when or if" U. S. Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley would return to China but "if his health permits I think he will be back." Hurley now is in the United States.

There have been various rumors that he considered his mission completed and would not return to China.

(In Washington, Hurley declined comment on Wedemeyer's statement).

EXPLOITATION OF YANKS ANGERS WEDEMEYER

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24—(AP) Angered at the rapidly ascending prices in Shanghai, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, said today he was "determined to smash this exploitation of Americans.

The general emphasized that his statement was "not a veiled threat—I am not bluffing and not intimidating."

He told correspondents his staff was studying "a correct approach" and if that fails he will place out of bounds all price cougers.

25 MORE JAPANESE SEIZED

They Are Linked to Deaths of 3 U. S. Fliers in Hankow

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24 (AP)—Twenty-five more Japanese have been arrested in connection with the death parade and torture deaths of three American fliers in Hankow last December, the United States Army announced today.

The suspects, twelve of them civilians, were taken to the huge Ward Road jail where ten other Japanese, apprehended last month on the same charges, are awaiting trial.

The Army said that the War Crimes Commission was "establishing a firm case" against all thirty-five, who are held incommunicado.

Changchun Press Said To Be Communist-Run

DAILY NEWS

Peiping, Nov. 23 (AP—*Delayed*). The Chinese Communist 8th Route Army was reported today to be in control of most of the newspapers and the radio station in Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

The Peiping newspaper, *Social Welfare*, said China Communist troops were running six of the seven newspapers in the city, although the Russians still occupy the capital and recently brought in 20,000 more soldiers to maintain order.

Other reports from Manchuria, all unconfirmed here, said Changchun was not openinly in Communist hands but both the mayor and chairman of the board of public safety favored the 8th Route Army. Neither was said to be a Communist, however.

26 HURT IN BOMBAY AS RIOTS CONTINUE

Students and Police Clash—One GI Is Killed in Calcutta —Total Death Toll Is 37

Hu Tth
NIGHT

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 24 (AP)—Twenty-six persons were injured in Bombay today in new outbreak of violence that already has produced scores of casualties in various parts of India, including one American soldier killed and twenty-six injured in Calcutta.

The death toll for three days of demonstrations against the trial of members of the "Indian National Army" as war criminals mounted to thirty-seven when American authorities announced that the charred body of a missing soldier had been found near the wreckage of a burned ambulance in Calcutta.

[The known death of one American soldier in Calcutta contradicted a United Press dispatch Friday to the effect that the demonstrations there had reportedly taken the lives of "four Americans and injured thirty others."]

The new clashes in Bombay broke out when students of Khalsa and Ruia Colleges walked out of their classes and attempted to stage a demonstration without a permit. Police blocked the street and charged the demonstrators with canes. They later opened fire after the students had showered them with bricks and stones.

Three police inspectors, three policemen and twenty students were injured by flying missiles. No one was reported hit by gunfire.

The name of the dead American soldier was withheld pending notification of next of kin. He was reported to have left Camp Howrah for Calcutta, driving an ambulance, Thursday night. The burned ambulance and his body were found near an intersection which was the scene of some of the worst rioting.

Five of the injured Americans still were in hospitals, but all were reported recovering. A complete record of damaged and destroyed American vehicles was not yet available, but at least eight were known to have been destroyed and more than fifty damaged.

The American 142d General Hospital, largest hospital in the base section headquarters area, could be reached only by a circuitous route during the height of the disturbances in Calcutta. Military police, however, convoyed ambulances and cars to the hospital without incident.

Calcutta was gradually returning to normal, although British troops still were patrolling the entire city and the strike of 20,000 municipal workers continued.

British Royal Engineers were operating two of the city's main water pumping stations, supplying three-quarters of Calcutta's water supply. The city's transportation system, paralyzed since Thursday, was beginning to function again and the transportation unions issued a joint statement announcing restoration of service.

Meanwhile, fifty-eight persons were killed, including six American soldiers, in an explosion of smokeless powder at an Army disposal plant thirty miles outside Calcutta yesterday afternoon. Forty-five were injured. All the casualties, except the six American dead and five injured, were Indian workmen.

Army headquarters said there was no connection between the explosion and Indian demonstrations in Calcutta.

58 Killed In India Ammo-Dump Blast

Calcutta, Nov. 24 (AP)—An explosion of smokeless powder at the United States Army ammunition

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dump in Kanchrapara, 30 miles north of here, yesterday killed 58 persons, including six American soldiers. Five American soldiers and 40 Indian workmen were injured.

The dump, said to have been the largest American ammunition dump in the world during the war, was being used for the disposal of ammunition left in the India-Burma theater.

The Kanchrapara camp area was being used as a processing center for American troops sent to India for redeployment.

United States Army officials in New Delhi said there was no connection between the explosion and the Indian demonstrations in Calcutta.

Missing Since Wednesday

The missing American, whose name has not been disclosed, has not been seen since he left Camp Howrah in an ambulance Wednesday night. The ambulance was found overturned and burned yesterday morning.

2 British Indian Soldiers Are Killed by Annamites

GRAVE

30 Civilians Wounded in New Violence in Saigon Area

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 24 (AP).—Two British Indian soldiers and thirty civilians were wounded in an outburst of violence at Bien Hoa, a town thirty miles northeast of Saigon, a British-French communique said today, as the Annamites continued to resist French attempts to regain control of Indo-China.

NIGHT

A British spokesman asserted that "we are not here to reconquer this country for the French," and added that British operations against the Annamites were concerned chiefly with protecting outskirts of areas where disarmed Japanese prisoners have been concentrated.

Today's communique said French troops have cleared Traon, 75 miles southwest of Saigon, and siezed an important headquarters of the Viet Minh at Benco. An attack on a French post north of Mytho was repulsed with losses, the bulletin added.

Explosions from three fires which started almost simultaneously in separate areas of Cholon and Saigon Thursday night were said officially to have been caused by accidental discharge of ammunition and not by the Annamese.

It was learned that the explosions from three fires which started almost simultaneously last night in separate areas of Saigon and Cholon have been attributed to the accidental discharge of ammunition.

No Evidence Fires Were Set

There was no evidence, it was officially stated, to show that any of the fires were set by rebellious Annamese soldiers.

Heavy gunfire heard in Saigon during the night was believed to have been the result of clashes between Gurkha units of the British force and roving bands of Annamese. The natives were reported to have attacked the Gurkhas. Annamese troops also were said to have been driven off in their attempt to destroy the new canal bridge in the dock area.

Police Fire Upon Crowd In New Bombay Outbreak

GRAVE

New Delhi, India, Nov. 24 (AP)—New violence marked by police gunfire flared in Bombay today and United States Army headquarters announced that 30 American soldiers had been injured at Calcutta in anti-British rioting.

DAY

American headquarters said no Americans had been reported killed, however, and Calcutta dispatches said reports that a United States major and soldiers had been killed there were without foundation. One American soldier was missing, however.

Police Open Fire

While Calcutta gradually returned to normal, with no new outbreaks today, police in Bombay, India's second largest city, opened fire on demonstrators who threw stones and injured one police officer and four constables. No shooting casualties were reported.

Troops had taken over the policing in Calcutta, starting point of the demonstrations which were touched off by the British trial of Indian army officers who had joined the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army in Burma during the war.

Leaders Ask Order

Improvement in the Calcutta situation developed after members of the All-India Congress party, as well as Hindus and Mahasabha party leaders, toured the city and appealed to crowds to be peaceful.

Casualties at Calcutta totaled nearly 250. Gunfire yesterday took the lives of five more persons, bringing fatalities in Calcutta to 36.

Indo-China Action Protective, British Say

DAY

Saigon, Indo-China, Nov. 23 [AP—*Delayed*]—A British spokesman said today that British operations against the Annamese were devoted mainly to protecting the outskirts of areas where disarmed Japanese prisoners have been concentrated and added:

"We are not here to reconquer this country for the French."

JAP ADMIRAL BLAMES TOJO

Says War Was Designed To Cover Up China Losses

GRAVES

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—A retired Japanese admiral declared today that Hideki Tojo and his henchmen plunged Japan into the war with the United States to escape the wrath of the people for the failures in China.

Rear Admiral Katsugi Masaki in an interview named ment high in Japan's affairs—some not on General MacArthur's list of suspected war criminals—as involved in the militaristic plot for war and conquest.

NIGHT

"These generals," said Masaki, "became desperate at the failure in China, knowing they would be punished if they lost, and they propelled Japan into the Pacific far."

Names General Suzuki

Among others he named Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, former adviser to Tojo, who has not been placed on Allied lists, and Lieut Gen. Akiro Muto, chief of staff to Lieut Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita. Muto faces trial in Manila after an American military tribunal settles the fate of Yamashita.

"There were other factors," leading to the war, Masaki continued, "notably a feeling among Japanese that they were being oppressed by the Western powers—but the major cause of all these conflicts was the intrigue by which Tojo and other army Fascists sought domestic totalitarian power."

As far back as 1936, the Admiral declared, Lieut. Gen. Kanji Ishihara sought to conclude a tripartite alliance with Germany and Italy against Russia because "he knew then Germany planned to attack Russia and figured the Nazis would be ready by 1940, after which Japan would assault from the east."

Expected Easy Victory

But Tojo, Masaki said, wanted to avenge the defeat suffered by the Kwintung army in Inner Mongolia and decided to attack China instead of Siberia, expecting an easy victory.

Whereupon, he declared, Ishihara who was army chief at the time of the Manchurian invasion, broke ith Tojo, who was supported by Lieut. Gen. Yoshijiri Umezu, recent chief of staff and signer of the Japanese surrender.

Becoming hopelessly enmeshed in China, Masaki added, Tojo and his desperate supporters then settled on war with the Allied powers as the only way out.

Jap Says Tojo Started War Because Of China Failure

GRAVES

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—A retired Japanese rear admiral asserted today that wartime Premier Hideki Tojo "[illegible] desperate supporters" started the Pacific war primarily "to save themselves from punishment for their failure in China."

DAY

Katsugi Masaki, 60, currently a member of the Japanese House of Representatives and former commander of the Ominato Naval Base, made the assertion in an interview. He included in it "evidence" which he said would be used by the defense in the war-crimes trial of his brother Gen. Jinzaburo Masaki.

Domestic Intrigue, Too

Vicious domestic intrigue in Japan was a major factor in precipitating the Manchurian and China incidents, the retired naval officer said.

"There were other factors, of course—notably a feeling among Japanese that they were being oppressed by western powers—but the major cause of all these conflicts was the intrigue by which Tojo and other army facists sought domestic totalitarian power," he added.

Suzuki Chief Aide

Tojo's principal henchman, he declared, was Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, who has not been placed on General MacArthur's list of suspected war criminals. A third in the trio of early-day ring-leaders of this clique, he asserted, was Lieut. Gen. Tetsuza Nagata, assassinated a decade ago by a fanatic.

Among other military plotters, Masaki said, was Lieut. Gen. Akiro Muto, chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita in the Philippines. Like Tojo in Tokyo, Muto awaits war-crimes trial in Manila.

The comment followed War Department announcement in Washington last night that Tojo's trial would be delayed until other Allied nations have been consulted. Consultations now are under way, the War Department reported.

Trial By Commission

Headquarters also disclosed that when it became apparent Tojo's trial would be delayed by "international ramifications," MacArthur had proposed that the United States try Tojo through a military commission, just as Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita now is being tried in Manila.

The orders to delay Tojo's trial came as a surprise, headquarters sources explained. Officials here had been discussing starting the trial the first week of December, and were awaiting only the arrival of Joseph B. Keenan, named counsel to try such cases.

No. 1 War Criminal

Tojo is No. 1 on every war-criminal suspect list here.

Text of the headquarters comment, prepared in response to newsmens' quarters today:

"As early as October 7, MacArthur was prepared to try Tojo and his Cabinet and so recommended.

Ramifications Not Explained

"When it became apparent that delays would result because of international ramifications, he proposed their trial by an American military commission in much the same way as the trial of Yamashita."

There was no elaboration of the phrase "international ramifications."

HQ Set For Tojo's Trial Since Oct. 7

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—Allied headquarters said today that General MacArthur had recommended as early as October 7 that Japan's wartime Premier Hideki Tojo be tried "immediately" as a war criminal—and that MacArthur was ready then and is ready now to begin the trial.

MACARTHUR WANTS JAPS TO SEE HIM

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur personally rescinded an order given by a "zealous" staff officer prohibiting Japanese from walking in front of Allied headquarters.

Large crowds had been gathering around the entrance to the Dai Ichi building each noon to see Gen. MacArthur as he left for lunch.

"The respectful attitude of these crowds is in itself an inspiration," his press relations office stated. "More pointedly is the impression made upon Japanese people by the fact their Supreme Commander, without pomp, ceremony or red carpets, and with no special escort, passes through their midst freely. It is an example of democracy at its best."

After learning of the order clearing the sidewalks, said the statement, Gen. MacArthur "in furtherance of his policy of 'freedom of a republic'" cancelled it.

3 Koreans Reported Slain In Alcohol Raid

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—The newspaper *Asahi* reported today that American military police and a Japanese police shot and killed three Koreans and arrested 53 others when nearly 200 broke into an American barracks at Ogawara November 21 and stole United States Army alcohol stored there.

Ogawara is near Sendai, the scene of food rioting in which an American warehouse was reported entered forcibly yesterday. The area is about 200 miles north of Tokyo.

The newspaper said the Americans at Ogawara have burned remaining medicinal alcohol stocks.

War To Peace Transition

Tokyo, Nov. 24 (AP)—Pictures of Emperor Hirohito in military uniform which are displayed in schools, Government offices and other places will give way January 1 to others of the Mikado in civilian attire.

Announcing the contemplated change today, the Household Ministry said the photograph of Hirohito in war dress is "unsuitable to the present times."

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Col. Raymond C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of Allied Headquarters, received today the Distinguished Service Medal at a ceremony attended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, acting chief of staff.

Colonel Kramer, whose home is at 32 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, is returning to the United States for separation from the service.

PRISON-CAMP FOOD DEFENDED IN TRIAL

Jap Supply Officer Testifies It Was Best Available

Manila, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Japanese lieutenant colonel who has been getting regular nourishment in an American prisoner-of-war camp testified today at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that military and civilian prisoners fo the Japanese during the Philippines occupation received "the best available" food and treatment.

NIGHT

The witness, Lieut. Col. Kikuo Ishikawa, formerly in charge of prison-camp supplies in Yamashita's 14th Army Group area, said he inspected Bilbid prison, Santo Tomas camp and othe incarceration centers, and thought the food was "ample."

20-Minute Inspection

He looked into the kitchens and elsewhere, he said, and found nothing of a disturbing nature "on the surface."

Sharply questioned by members

of the military court Ishikawa admitted that it took him all of 20 minutes to make an "inspection" of Bilibid (where other witnesses have testified they were tortured and starved) and a similar amount of time to check conditions at Santo Tomas.

The colonel explained that transportation difficulties often hampered the task of getting food to prison camps, or even to Japanese troops, but that it was his observation that prison rations "although gradually diminishing, were the same as Japanese soldiers were receiving."

Denies Receiving Complaints

He vigorously denied that any prisoners' complaints had ever reached him. In fact, he said, prisoners and internees were getting the best available food and treatment, and medical supplies and Red Cross packages were plentiful.

Ishikawa admitted that Yamashita had "some responsibility" for the handling of prisoners of war in the Philippines, but that primary responsibility rested with the camp commanders. He said an order from Tokyo to Yamashita about December 20 instructed the general to treat prisoners of war in a friendly manner "in case American armed elements approach."

Responsibility Put On Yamashita

SCHEPLER

Manila, Nov. 24 (AP)—A defense witness under sharp questioning by the United States Military Commission hearing war-crime charges against Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today admitted that Yamashita had "some responsibility" for the treatment of prisoners of war in the Philippines.

"Who in Tokyo or imperial headquarters held responsibility for prisoners of war and civilian camps?" the witness, Lieut. Col. Kikuo Ishikawa, was asked.

"Camp commanders," he replied.

"Some Responsibility"

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, president of the trial commission, interrupted to ask sharply:

"Do you mean to tell me that the Japanese high command in Tokyo held that Yamashita did not have complete responsibility for prisoners of war under his control?"

"I believe there is some responsibility," Ishikawa acknowledged.

Testimony On Food

Ishikawa, in charge of supplies for prison camps in Yamashita's 14th Army Group area, said an inspection he made of Bilibid, Santo Tomas and Fort McKinley prisons revealed that food supplies, "although diminishing, were the same as Japanese soldiers were receiving."

Earlier Maj. Gen. Goichi Kira had testified that Yamashita was greatly concerned over the food situation and "expressed the desire that internees and prisoners of war be taken care of properly."

M'Nutt Outlines 5 Top Filipino Problems

Manila, Nov. 24 (AP)—The seven-month chore of getting the Philippines on their economic feet and settling internal differences before their scheduled independence next July cannot be overemphasized either in importance or difficulty, United States Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said today.

Newly arrived, McNutt said in a three-hour press conference that the major problems were:

1. Economic rehabilitation and restoration of stable commerce, with the emphasis on industrialization of the islands.

2. Physical reconstruction of the war-battered areas.

Agrarian Unrest

3. Solution of Agrarian unrest, stemming largely from absentee landlordism.

4. Restoration of a stable currency, "an honest one," and elimination of inflation.

5. Punishment of collaborators and unification of dissident elements.

McNutt said the United States would keep its promise to grant the Philippines independence on schedule unless there was a clear demand for deferment on the part of the Filipino people.

To Confer With MacArthur

The commissioner, returning to a post he held before the war, plans to confer soon with General MacArthur and with Edwin M. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on the Allied Reparations Commission.

McNutt said all Federal agencies which can give aid to the Philippines will be utilized under the commissioner's direction. He asserted that some enabling legislation may be necessary but that the bulk of the agencies such as the Federal Economic Administration and the Export-Import Bank can aid immediately.

He said it was not part of his program to recommend large monetary gifts to the Philippines but rather to aid in creating a "healthy economic climate" in the islands.

NIMITZ GIVES UP COMMAND

Turns Pacific Fleet Over To Spruance At Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 24 (AP)—Aboard the submarine Menhaden in these confined waters where the Japanese struck four years ago, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz transferred command of the United States Pacific Fleet today to Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Nimitz, the gray, grave Texan who took over the battered, crippled fleet not quite four years ago and saw it grow under his control into the world's most powerful sea force, will become chief of naval operations.

A veteran submariner, Nimitz chose to make the transfer of command aboard a submarine in the calm, sunlit blue waters which on December 7, 1941, were churned by enemy bombs and littered with the wreckage of American warships.

Quietly Dramatic Ceremony

It was a quietly dramatic 10-minute ceremony. Nimitz read his orders, spoke briefly in high praise of the men who had fought under him to victory and handed over the fleet to Spruance, who began the war as commander of Cruiser Division 5 and rose to command of all Allied naval forces in Japanese waters.

Witnesses were high army and navy officers, the white-uniformed crew of the Menhaden and curious sailors ashore who lined the rooftops and hung from windows of near-by buildings.

"Today," said Nimitz, "I take leave of the Pacific Fleet and turn over my command to Admiral Spruance, who has contributed so much to make this fleet the greatest fighting force in the history of naval warfare.

Setting Deemed Appropriate

"In hauling down my flag as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, it seems to me appropriate that I do this aboard a submarine at Pearl Harbor and that it is Spruance who is relieving me.

"It was in the submarine Grayling that my flag was hoisted when I took command of the fleet nearly four years ago; it was from Pearl Harbor that this fleet fought its way across the Pacific to victory. It was under the able and aggressive leadership of Admirals Halsey and Spruance that in several crucial actions the Japanese Navy was severely crippled."

Nimitz Congratulated By General MacArthur

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today received congratulations from Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Nimitz's appointment as chief of naval operations.

"All your old comrades of the Southwest Pacific send you heartiest congratulations and best wishes," MacArthur messaged the Admiral.

In reply, Nimitz said:

"Many thanks for your kind congratulations. I wish you continued success in the occupation and demilitarization of Japan which you have already carried on so effectively. You can count on my continuing full support."

The Navy made the messages public.

Nimitz To Return To Frisco Monday

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 24 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, en route by plane to Honolulu today to relinquish his command of the Pacific Fleet "either today or tomorrow," said he would return to San Francisco Monday to further affirm his stand against unification of the nation's armed forces.

Nimitz's four-engined craft took off from the Oakland airport last night.

He said on his arrival here from Washington that he probably would pass over his command to Admiral Raymond Spruance aboard a submarine. It was on an undersea boat that he hoisted his flag when he became Pacific commander in chief.

Anti-Jewish Demonstration

Buenos Aires, Nov. 24 (AP)—A portion of the crowd attending a political rally for Col. Juan Peron, Argentina's strong man and presidential candidate, entered the Jewish quarter of Buenos Aires last night shouting anti-Jewish slogans. Some windows were broken and some shots were fired. No one was reported injured.

Spanish Liners to Dock Here

HAVANA, Nov. 24 (AP),—Garcia and Diaz, shipping agents for the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, announced today that steamships of the line will dock at New York instead of Philadelphia, as in the past. Among ships operated by the company are the Spanish passenger liners, the Marques de Comille and the Magallanes. Both have regular runs between Spain and the United States via Havana.

Keeping U. S. Fleet In Hawaii Retarded War, Asserts Welles

ACTED AS BRAKE ON AGGRESSION, COMMITTEE TOLD

Removal in 1940-41 Would Have Signaled Jap Move, Probers Informed.

PRESS FOR DETAILS

Pearl Harbor Committee Seeks Data on Roosevelt-Churchill Dealings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP) Sumner Welles, former undersecretary of state, expressed conviction today that keeping the American fleet in Hawaii during 1940-41 acted as a brake on Japanese aggression.

NIGHT

"If the fleet had been withdrawn from Hawaii the Japanese war lords would unquestionably have interpreted it as acquiesence in their policy of aggression," he testified to the congressional committee investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In clipped tones, the tall, bald-ing former diplomat also gave unqualified endorsement to the statement presented to the committee by former Secretary of State Hull.

"I agree completely," he said.

In that statement, Hull had said that he and President Roosevelt did everything they could, short of surrendering principles, to avert or delay a conflict with Japan.

Churchill Urged Protests

In the unfolding of the diplomatic story of the events preceding the attack, the committee also learned that Prime Minister Churchill of Britain twice took the initiative in suggesting moves by this country.

The first was at the Atlantic charter meeting, held in August, 1941, aboard the U. S. cruiser Augusta off the New Foundland coast.

There, Churchill proposed that the United States and Britain each issue a warning to Japan against further aggression. President Roosevelt agreed and personally gave the warning to the Japanese ambassador on Aug. 17.

Mr. Roosevelt elected, however, to use somewhat milder language than his British friend had originally proposed.

Again, on Nov. 30, 1941, Churchill suggested in a message that the President tell the Japanese "that 'any further Japanese aggression would compel you to place the gravest issues before congress' or words to that effect."

No action in line with that suggestion was taken, so far as the record shows. Welles said he knew of no communication sent the Japanese between Nov. 30 and Dec. 7, 1941, except the President's message of Dec. 6 to Emperor Hirohito urging that peace be maintained.

The British also raised questions about the effect on China of a proposed temporary arrangement with Japan which never went into effect.

Welles was on the stand throughout the day with a standing room only crowd listening to his testimony in the Senate caucus room.

Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) raised the question of whether the fleet's presence in Hawaii had influenced Japan. He recalled that Admiral J. O. Richardson, then commander of the fleet, had testified that he protested to President Roosevelt on Oct. 8, 1940, against keeping it there.

Richardson said he argued the ships could be better prepared for war at West Coast bases but the President replied that he believed the presence of the fleet at Pearl Harbor would have a "restraining influence" on Japan.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) told Welles at one point that Senator Pepper (D-Fla) had been quoted as saying in a speech at Boston on Nov. 24, 1941, that the Navy had "drawn a line in the Pacific" and that if the Japanese crossed it there would be shooting.

"Was that true?" he asked.

"I know of no such arrangement," Welles replied.

Pepper is now in Europe and could not be reached for comment.

Regarded War Inevitable

Welles testified that as early as mid-September of 1941 he regarded war with Japan as "probably inevitable."

He told Congressional investigators of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that in his opinion only "complete acquiesence" in Japan's policy of aggression could have forestalled hostilities. In fact, the

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Japanese proposals of Nov. 20, 1941, amounted to an "ultimatum," he said.

Under question by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), Welles said he did not know, however, what information and views were relayed by the State department to the War and Navy departments. Secretary of State Hull handled that, he said, but added an expression of belief that military and diplomatic phases of the Pacific situation were being coordinated.

Welles named former Postmaster General Frank Walker as one of the "Influential persons" with whom Japanese ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu were dealing in the critical days immediately before the war. He said, however, that the report as to Walker was only "hearsay" so far as he was concerned.

Earlier in the hearings, the committee had been given a copy of a dispatch from Nomura and Kurusu to Tokyo advising that they were talking with "influential" individuals behind their "frontal negotiations" with Hull and President Roosevelt.

They told Tokyo to keep it secret, not knowing that the United States had broken their code and a copy of their dispatch would be laid on Hull's desk the following morning.

"Did Walker ever confer with you?" Ferguson asked.

"Not at any time."

"Was there anyone else—did you ever hear the name of Jones—the Rev. Stanley Jones?"

"I never understood that he took part," Welles replied. Ferguson did not press that line of questioning and, to questioning reporters later, would identify Jones only as a "Methodist Bishop."

Hammers at Meeting

Ferguson hammered continuously at the disclosure that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill reached an understanding at their Atlantic charter meeting in the summer of 1941 that each nation would warn Japan they would act if the Japanese engaged in further aggression.

President Roosevelt gave such a warning to the Japanese ambassador on Aug. 17—the day he returned from the meeting with Churchill—but no public announcement of it was ever made, Ferguson developed in the questioning, until after Pearl Harbor.

In general, Ferguson's questioning on that point followed a line of contention that the August warning was, in effect, notice to Japan that war would result if she moved south of northern Indo-China; that on Dec. 6, 1941, the United States was advised that Japan was moving southward and hence American officials should have recognized that war was at hand.

Welles asserted, however, that the August warning had told the Japanese only that the United States would "take such steps as we might regard as necessary for our safety."

The committee was given a first draft, prepared by the British, of proposed "parallel communications" declaring:

"1. Any further encroachment by Japan in the Southwest Pacific would produce a situation in which the U. S. government would be compelled to take counter measures even though these might lead to war between the U. S. and Japan.

"2. If any third power becomes the object of aggression by Japan in consequence of such counter measures or of their support of them, the President would have the intention to seek authority from Congress to give aid to such power.

Welles testified the actual United States communication to the Japanese was not in as strong language as that. He said he returned from the Atlantic charter meeting on Aug. 15 and prepared a proposed draft for Mr. Roosevelt which was "watered down" before presentation.

Ferguson also pressed questions as to whether President Roosevelt had made an agreement with the British and the Dutch that th's country would fight if Japan attacked territory of one of the others.

Welles Denies Knowledge

Welles repeatedly said he knew of no such agreement.

In raising this question, Ferguson brought out a photographed copy of the New York Times of Jan. 27, 1942. A dispatch from London quoted Churchill as telling Commons he had been assured at the Atlantic Charter meeting that the United States, even if not attacked itself, would come into any war involving Britain in the Far East.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) asked for the original of the speech and committee attaches said they would try to get the British equivalent of the Congressional Record for the official version.

Ferguson read from what he said was testimony by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, to an Army Pearl Harbor inquiry board on Oct. 22, 1944.

Marshall was quoted as saying the United States, British and Dutch military forces had agreed that joint military action should be taken only in event Japan attacked territory of one of the three, Thailand, Timor, New Caledonia, the Loyalty islands, or moved south of 10 degrees north or west of 100 degrees east.

"Are you familiar with that agreement?" Ferguson asked.

Welles said he knew nothing of it.

"How could you carry on your duties as acting secretary of state without such information?" Ferguson demanded, alluding to Welles' acting as secretary in 1941 when Hull was ill.

On such occasions, Welles said, he only acted as "the mouthpiece" for Hull or the President.

With Welles on the stand, committee counsel put into the record a message from Churchill to President Roosevelt on Nov. 30, 1941, suggesting that Mr. Roosevelt make "a plain declaration, secret or public," to Japan that further aggression would "lead immediately to the gravest consequences."

"I realize your constitutional difficulties," it said, "but it would be tragic if Japan drifted into war by encroachment without having before her fairly and squarely the dire character of a further aggressive step. I beg you to consider whether, at the moment which you judge right which may be very near, you should not say that 'any further Japanese aggression would compel you to place the gravest issues before Congress' or words to that effect. We would, of course, make a similar declaration or share in a joint declaration, and in any case arrangements are being made to synchronize our action with yours. Forgive me, my dear friend, for presuming to press such a course upon you, but I am convinced that it might make all the difference and prevent a melancholy extension of the war."

The communication was marked "personal and secret for the President from former naval person."

It developed that "former naval person" was the usual designation the President put on his dispatches, sent via State department channels, to the British prime minister.

Churchill is a former First Lord of the Admiralty.

So reported Joseph C. Grew, then Ambassador, in a November 17, 1941, telegram to Washington that was placed in the records of the Senate - House investigating committee.

Grew spoke of the probability that the Japanese in extending their conflict "would exploit all available tactical advantages, including thos of initiative and surprise." But he cautioned against expecting persons on the embassy staff to get out an advance word of warning. The message said:

"We fully realize that possibly our most important duty at this time is to watch for premonitory indications of military or naval operations which might be forthcoming against such areas, and we are taking every precaution to guard against surprise.

"However, our field of military and naval observations is almost literally restricted to what can be seen with our own eyes, which is negligible."

Secrecy Foiled U.S. In Tokyo Before War

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Japanese had such tight control over military information for weeks before Pearl Harbor that American envoys could obtain virtually no inkling of what was going on.

Congress May Name Body On Pearl Harbor Claims

Would Handle Citizens' Suits for Indemnity From Japan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The State Department plans to ask Congress to create a new commission to pass on claims of American citizens for indemnity from Japan for the killing of service-men relatives and destruction of property at Pearl Harbor, Senator Eugene D. Milliken, Republican, of Colorado, said today.

Claims of citizens for such indemnity can be filed now with the State Department, the Senator told a reporter. They will be turned over to the commission if it is created.

Senator Milliken explained that a movement has been initiated in Denver by a group of leading citizens to secure indemnities on the ground the attack was a criminal and not a legitimate act of war.

The Senator conferred yesterday with State Department legal advisers and was told this procedure would be followed:

The United States and its allies will make a claim against the Japanese government for reparations. The reparations then will be divided among the Allied nations under an agreement to be reached later.

When the United States' share is ascertained, the State Department will ask Congress to set up the commission to pass on the individual claims, and to establish priorities for their payments, Senator Milliken said.

Charter-Change Plan Discussed By Senators

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Senators discussed today the possibility of revising the United Nations Charter to meet the changed conditions of the atomic age.

The Senate on Monday will begin debating legislation designed to give life to this nation's commitment as a member of the peace-preserving organization.

Would Limit Armaments

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) wants to instruct the United States representative on the Security Council to urge immediate action on the limitation of armaments and the use of such weapons as the atomic bomb, poison gas, and rockets.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) told the Senate yesterday that the Charter should be amended to eliminate the veto power of the Big Five—the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China.

Hatch also said the General Assembly of all the United Nations should be given legislative authority.

Offered As Amendment

Taft offered his proposal as one of several amendments to the United Nations implementing legislation. Their general effect, if adopted, would be to emphasize the role of Congress in validating United States commitments.

There was no immediate indication whether Hatch would propose any amendments to the bill, whose approval up to yesterday had been expected with very little debate and no changes.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) also called for changes in the Charter and criticized the Administration conduct of foreign relations. He said that a good starting point on the Charter would be the establishment of machinery to control armaments, including the atomic bomb.

Offers Suggestions

In a broadcast last night Fulbright asserted that such a provision, coupled with abolition of the veto and delegation of rulemaking powers to the UNO, would "go far toawrd . . . the creation of rules of conduct applicable to all peoples."

Fulbright complained that the Government's foreign policy is being "improvised on the spur of the moment" with apparently "no plan of action, no principles or convictions to guide us." Such methods, he asserted, "can lead only to disaster."

"We have a choice between two policies, armed might and imperialism on the one hand or rules of law enforceable by the United Nations on the other," he said.

Would Restrict Sovereignty

Fulbright contended that the Government's efforts should be bent toward the restriction of national sovereignty and expansion of international laws. He added, however, that he had been unable to find any such policy underlying Government actions.

"On the contrary," he said, "many of the statements of the Government have directly the opposite effect. At this critical time in history . . . we are dangerously irresolute and beset by contraditions. hTe Senate formally disavowed isolationism in August and the President professes a faith in the United Nations, but his actions and statements are not designed to give life or vitality to that organization."

RIOS APPROVES URUGUAY PLAN

Spanish Exile Government Official Talks On Intervention

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Fernando de los Rios said today the Spanish Republican Government set up in Mexico wants the intervention policy Uruguay proposes for America to be applied to Franco Spain.

The Republican Government was established by Spaniards in exile.

De los Rios said in a statement that it subscribes entirely to what Uruguayan Foreign Minister Rodriguez Larreta has said in a note to the United States State Department:

"Non-intervention must be used on the basis" that it is not a shield behind which crimes may be perpetrated, law may be violated, agents and forces of the Axis may be sheltered, and binding obligations may be circumvented."

Exceptions To Policy

The Uruguayan official proposed that exceptions to the American policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries be approved when needed to regain peoples' fundamental rights or to obtain compliance with international commitments.

De Los Rios declared that the proposal will have "enormous repercussions in the future development of international ideas in Hispano-America." To a news conference he added that the policy applying to Argentina must be applied also against the Franco regime in Spain.

De Los Rios said th eRepublican Government believed it would be "easy" to change the régime in Spain and by peaceful means."

Attlee And Jackson

De Los Rios remarked that Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson had said that moral principles are to be considered as basic principles for international order and moral laws as laws. The same ideals were expressed from the Atlantic Charter to the Potsdam declaration, he added.

"We believe," he said, "that the first assembly of the United Nations Organizations in January will be teh propitious moment to implement these principles and declarations with positive resolutions."

The United Nations Organization will be a failure, the Foreign Minister said, if it cannot force free election in Spain.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED ON LOAN TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—There were strong indications today that the long Anglo-American financial discussions would end next week with an agreement satisfactory to both sides.

It was learned that some members of the British delegation had obtained reservations on the Queen Mary which leaves Friday.

Unless there is an unexpected rebuff from the Labor Cabinet, some American and British officials say they will not be surprised if an agreement is signed by the middle of next week. An offer has been referred to London.

Amrican and British informants have indicated that it will offer to Britain a $3,500,000,000 loan at 2 per cent interest and about an additional $500,000,000 to wind up Britain's lend-lease account.

Such an arrangement would represent a compromise. British delegates first sought aid at no interest charge, then at less than one per cent and finally asked $2,000,000,000 at 2 per cent and a similar amount interest free.

Oil Industry Backs U.S.-British Pact

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Petroleum Association general counsel said today the "preponderance of sentiment" in the oil industry appears to favor Senate ratification of the present Anglo-American oil agreement.

Russell Brown, counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, said in a statement the treaty has been indorsed by his organization, the Petroleum Industry War Council and the American Petroleum Institute.

"Little opposition has been raised in the correspondence that has come to me; such objection as appeared was founded on erroneous interpretation of the wording of the agreement," the statement said.

1,000 Former Agents Of Nazis Listed In Spain

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—State Department officials said today that investigation of a list of 9,000 Germans living in Spain showed that at least 1,000 are former Nazi agents.

The list is still being checked, these officials said in response to a query. They also disclosed that a mass of German documents found in the Reich are being translated and analyzed to ferret out details on the extent to which the Franco Government in Spain collaborated with the Axis.

One official said that the documents, amounting to thousands of pages, "merely underlines the notorious fact that Franco collaborated with the Axis."

Flow Of War Prisoners To France Is Resumed

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The War Department tonight announced that German war prisoners again were being sent to France from American occupational zones in Germany for use as labor.

The transfers were halted several weeks ago after reports that the prisoners were not treated in accordance with international conventions.

6 Million Outlay Approved for Guam

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Authorization for expenditure of $6,000,000 for civilian reconstruction on Guam was approved late yesterday by the Senate.

The bill, permitting expenditure of the sum for construction of "such permanent facilities for the civil population of Guam as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary for their economic rehabilitation," now goes to the House.

Jap War Claims Commission Urged

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The State Department plans to ask Congres to create a new commission to pass on claims of American citizens for indemnity from Japan for the killing of service men, relatives and destruction of property at Ueark Harbor, Senator Milliken (R., Col.) said today.

Claims of citizens for such indemnity can be filed now with the State Department, the Senator told a reporter. They will be turned over to the commission if it is created.

Milliken explained a movement has been initiated by a group to secure indemnities on the ground the attack was a criminal and not a legitimate act of war.

Surplus Of Rubber Forecast For World Within Few Years

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Tire-hungry motorists take note—the world now faces a huge rubber surplus for the next two or three years.

This is the conclusion of an international "rubber study group" of American, British, French and Dutch experts. They have concluded a meeting in London, and their report was released simultaneously here and there.

It contains no recommendations for production controls among the nations which produce natural and synthetic rubber, so that the way apparently is left open for intense competition on a cost basis between the manufacturers of synthetic rubber in this country and the producers of natural rubber in the Malaya-Dutch Indies area.

Developments Expected

Some experts believe and the rubber study group implies that this may lead to the development of a great variety of new uses for rubber and new production of rubber articles in the near future.

The international experts summed up the world's rubber situation this way:

United States capacity to produce synthetic rubber stands at 1,055,000 tons a year out of a total maximum world capacity of 1,400,000 tons.

Natural rubber output in the Far East in 1946 may reach 600,000 tons, and the eventual natural rubber production if needed may rise to a total of 1,500,000 tons.

Thus the world faces a total potential rubber production of 2,700,000 to 2,800,000 tons a year, although actual production will be much more in line with requirements. By contrast, the maximum rubber requirements of the next few years for the whole world are estimated at possibly 1,500,000 tons annually.

The study groups say that some rubber users would prefer the natural product because of its special qualities, and others would prefer synthetic. Between these extremes, many users may be able to employ either kind of rubber and will determine their preference on the basis of cost.

Production Costs

The present selling price of synthetic rubber in this country is 18½ cents a pound, and the experts say that more than covers the manufacturing cost. No estimate is given of the probable future production costs of natural rubber in the Far East.

Of the natural product, the report said that Far Eastern stocks were between 200,000 and 300,000 tons at the time of liberation of the producing areas, but it is uncertain how much of this will be exported to the rest of the world immediately. Natural rubber deliveries to industrial countries of the world may reach approximately 600,000 tons next year, it was said.

STRATTON TAKES NEW POST

General Succeeds Goethals as Army Civil Works Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) Brig. Gen. James H. Stratton became today the new director of Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Army Engineers. He succeeds Col. George R. Goethals, son of the builder of the Panama Canal, who retired for a second time.

The Army Civil Works program involves building dams, reservoirs, docks and piers, dredging harbors and other projects to improve navigable waters or control floods.

General Stratton, a native of Stonington, Conn., wears the Legion of Merit for his work as Chief of Operations at headquarters of the Services of Supply in the European Theatre during the war.

Admiral Wagner Gets New Air Post

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank D. Wagner, a native of Pottstown, Pa., will take over in the near future as chief of naval air training at Jacksonville, Fla., the Navy has announced.

Wagner will be transferred from Glenview, Ill., where he has been chief of naval air reserve training.

Now 52, Wagner was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1915. He was on North Atlantic escort duty in the first World War, and in 1921 he began his career in aviation. At the outbreak of the last war he commanded aircraft of the Asiatic Fleet. He headed the famous Patrol Wing 10 in the Philippines.

He was called to assignments on the mainland and in April, 1944, became commander of a carrier division of the Pacific Fleet. In July he was named commander of the air force of the 7th Fleet, which based all the way from Brisbane, Australia, to the Philippines as the campaign advanced.

Truman To Present D.S.M. To Marshall

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Truman will present the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. George C. Marshall in a ceremony in the courtyard of the Pentagon Building on Monday.

The War Department said today that at that time Marshall will pay his respects to the Army, of which he has been chief of staff throughout the war. The White House said Mr. Truman will read a citation and possibly add a few informal remarks.

Marshall has left the office and will go on inactive status and leave army life within the near future.

His successor, nominated but still to be confirmed by the Senate, is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is ill in a hospital at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. The deputy chief of staff, Gen. Thomas T. Handy, is carrying on the duties of the office until Eisenhower takes over.

Col. Rex Smith Cited For Legion of Merit

Washington, Nov. 24.—Col. Rex Smith, formerly chief of the public relations of the Air Transport Command and now director of public relations of American Airlines, yesterday received a citation for the Legion of Merit. The citation was made by Lieut.-Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command.

Infantry To Hold Place In War, Patterson Says

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, predicts that the infantry "will be as essential in war in the future as they have been in the past."

Patterson, who commanded an infantry rifle company in World War I, gave his ideas in a letter the *Infantry Journal* will publish tomorrow.

"Even with the atomic bomb and the great panoply of ingenious weapons we have or will have," Patterson wrote, "the soldier of the infantry will still be the backbone of the army, the man who takes and holds the ground."

Tyding's Measure

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) has introduced a bill providing for national elections in the Philippines not later than April 30, 1946, and a sesion of the National Legislature not later than May 28, 1946.

Service Academy Bill Is Approved

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—President Truman today signed bills providing for military or naval academy appointments for the sons of service men who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor or who died in action. Such appointments will be subject to the applicant's ability to meet the West Point or Annapolis requirements. Youths entering the academies under provisions of the legislation would not be charged against existing admission quotas of the various States, which are based on congressional representation.

Los Alamos Group Asks Exchange Of Scientists

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Los Alamos scientists, an organization of experts who worked on the atomic bomb, said today they were eager to co-operate with a proposed United Nations atomic bomb commission.

President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain, and Prime Minister King of Canada have proposed that control of the bomb be turned over eventually to such a commission.

The Los Alamos scientists said in a statement that the commission "might well devote its attention first to the wide exchange of scientists and scientific information," which should do much "to create the atmosphere of mutual confidence which is necessary for successful international co-operation."

Atom Bombing, In One Brief Lesson

Los Alamos, N.M., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Association of Los Alamos Atomic Bomb Laboratory Scientists held a meeting of nontechnical workers to give them an idea of the fundamentals of the secret project.

This was the process as explained by the scientists:

"Take some fissionable matter in several pieces as pure as possible and slap them together as quickly as possible."

783,000 More To Be Eligible For Release By Drop In Points

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The job of demobilizing America's huge World War II army of 8,300,000 is expected to be half-way complete by mid-December, soon after another drop in discharge points becomes effective.

Effective December 1, changes in the point system will make an additional 783,000 men and women eligible to return to civilian life.

The latest War Department figures show that from May 12 through November 16 a total of 3,114,000 had been released. About 287,000 are being discharged every week.

On the basis of the present discharge rate and the accelerated rate in December, at least half of the Army should be out of uniform by mid-December, or seven months after V-E day.

Officers' Discharge Score

On December 1 the discharge score for all male officers, except those in the medical department, will drop from 75 to 73. Officers also can be released if they have four years and three months of honorable service. Likewise they can leave the Army if they have reached the age of 50 years.

The present discharge score for doctors, dentists and veterinary corps members is 80 points, and for medical administrators and sanitary corps members 70 points, but army rumor has it that these scores will be lowered during December.

On December 1 all married members of the Women's Army Corps, both officers and enlisted women, who enlisted prior to May 12, 1945, will be eligible for discharge. Prior to this time only WAC'S married to discharged members of the military forces are being released.

For WAC Enlisted Personnel

The release point score for WAC officers continues at 37 but for the enlisted personnel it drops from 34 to 32.

The point score for enlisted men on December 1 will drop 5 points to 55. Also they will be eligible for release if they have four years of honorable military service or have three or more dependent children under 18 years of age.

Also previous factors for discharge of enlisted men continue in effect. Under these an enlisted man can get out if he is 35 years of age and has two years of service. If he is 38 he can get out regardless of the length of service. Returned overseas veterans with 50 points, if declared surplus, will be discharged when they return from furloughs.

Prisoners Of War

Prisoners of war for 60 days were declared eligible for discharge November 7.

WAC officers can be discharged if they have reached 40 years of age. Enlisted women who are 35 and have tyo years' service are eli-

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gible. Discharge without regard to length of service is automatic at age 38.

The Air Forces have authorized release of enlisted men within the continental United States if they are declared surplus and if they have two years' service and 50 points. Enlisted WAC's, declared surplus, will be released by the Air Corps if they have 25 points and one year of service in the United States.

Air Force Specialists

The Air Forces have declared surplus pilots, navigators and bombardiers and certain other crew specialists, such as radar equipment observers on B-29's, with 44 points and two years' duty in the United States.

So far there is no change for women officer members of the medical departments. The discharge score for nurses is 35 points and for dietitians and physical-therapy aides 40 points. Nurses can get out if they are 35 years of age and the other two classifications if they are 40. Marriage to discharged members of the military forces, and dependent children under 14, are grounds for release.

32,856 VETERANS' LOANS

$130,000,000 Already Lent for Buying Homes, Businesses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—War veterans have received 32,856 loans totaling more than $130,000,000 to buy homes, farms and small businesses under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

The Veterans Administration said in a statement today that nearly 30,000 of the loans were for homes. It guarantees repayment of $50,000,000 of the $130,000,000 total.

The agency said that it had saved veterans about $385,000 through renegotiation of sale prices on homes. In those cases original propositions were turned down on the ground that properties were priced above "reasonable normal value."

Ban On Overseas Yule Greetings Off This Season

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Soldiers, sailors and the folks back home can exchange cable and radio holiday greetings this year without restrictions.

The War and Navy Departments announced today the flat ban on holiday messages, imposed last year after two previous years of message rationing, has been ended and plans made to handle a heavy volume of good cheer.

Messages should be filed not later than December 18 and care taken to give the full name, rank, organization, location and APO number. Greetings are selected from the form offerings contained in the "expeditionary force message blanks," available at telegraph and radio offices.

AAF PLANS TO CUT SEPARATION BASES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP) The number of Army Air Force separation bases will be cut from 35 to 20 by Dec. 5.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born of the Continental Air Forces said today the move is designed to concentrate more separations activities in the heavily populated northeast—without reducing the daily discharge rate.

Sixteen bases will cease handling separations. However, one, Drew Field at Tampa, Fla., will be replaced by a new separations base, McDill Field, also at Tampa.

Necessary separations personnel will be transferred to the 20 remaining bases to enable the AAF to maintain its capacity of 10,000 discharges daily.

OPA Launches Drive To Hold Down Prices

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—OPA launched an intensified drive today to keep food prices in check as meat, butter and all other red-point products came off the ration list.

George Moncharsh, chief of OPA's enforcement department, predicted it would be a "somewhat more difficult" job to hold prices now that rationing has ended.

He said, however, that OPA is "all set" to crack down on any violators of price ceilings.

Staff Enlarged

Investigators already have been transferred from other OPA price programs to augment the regular staff assigned to see that ceilings on meats and fats are observed.

Moncharsh said OPA expects the job to be toughest in areas remote from meat, butter and other food-production centers.

"Under rationing," he explained, "points were set to assure even distribution. This helped to ease the pressure on prices.

East Is Shortage Area

"Now that rationing is out we have to guard against any bidding up of prices to obtain supplies in potential shortage areas."

The East, particularly New York, where meat consumption is high, is an example of such an area, Moncharsh said.

The biggest task, the enforcement chief added, will be policing prices for pork, butter, margarine, lard, shortening and salad and cooking oils, since supplies of these products are expected to remain short of demand for a while.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, in announcing the termination of the red-point rationing program yesterday, said it would not be practical to keep points on these foods and free only beef, veal, lamb and canned fish.

Anderson said this would require establishment of a new rationing program and that OPA was not prepared to undertake such a job.

Meat Supply "Adequate"

The Secretary estimated that the over-all supply of meats is adequate to assure consumption next month at the annual rate of 165 pounds per capita. Last spring and summer the rate was down to around 100 pounds, while the 1935-39 prewar average was about 127 pounds.

As for butter and other fats and oils, they'll be available in December at the yearly rate of 50 pounds per capita, only 2 pounds more than before the war.

Sugar Rationing To Last

Sugar, the only food still rationed, may stay on the list for some time. Anderson said yesterday there is no immediate prospect of terminating the program. Earlier he had stated sugar might have to be rationed through 1946.

Foreign requirements for meats and fats from this country will in no way be affected by discontinuance of red-point rationing, Anderson explained.

He said the "maximum amount of food" promised by President Truman would be shipped "to help relieve distress and prevent starvation in devastated countries. . . ."

Abolish OPA, Schwabe Says

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Representative Schwabe (R., Mo.) wants President Truman to abolish the Office of Price Administration immediately.

In a letter to the President, Schwabe declared that OPA has become a "profit regulating" agency instead of a price regulating authority as was intended by Congress when it created the bureau.

"If the nation is to remain solvent, the budget balanced and the national debt paid off the revenue must be from profits," he said. "It cannot be done if OPA puts a lid on profits."

"We must release the wheels of industry," he said. "We are in a strait jacket now."

Schwabe asserted the OPA is "retarding speedy reconversion."

National Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—Individuals so far have purchased $2,916,000,000 in Victory bonds, or 72 per cent of the $4,000,000,000 quota for individual purchasers, the Treasury said today.

Ted R. Gamble, national director of the Treasury's war financing division, reported that $770,000,000 of the total sales to individuals is in E bonds, the total E bond purchase goal is $2,000,000,000.

Only 40 per cent of the income-earnings public, Gamble said in a statement, however, has purchased Victory bonds.

"This shows good progress on the part of our volunteer workers throughout the nation," he commented, "but, as those volunteers know, the remaining 60 per cent of the income earners of the country must buy bonds if the $2,000,000,000 E bond objective is to be reached."

MOSHER ASKS LABOR CHANGE

Conference Success Depends On New Attitude, He Says

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today labor delegates must change their position on fundamental issues if the labor-management conference is to achieve major results.

Mosher, a management delegate at the three-week-old gathering called by President Truman, said that unless labor spokesmen change their viewpoint "there is little hope" that the conference "can do more than deal with some of the less important causes of labor unrest."

Mosher Lists Five Points

With sessions to be resumed Monday after a Thanksgiving recess, Mosher in a statement recommended that the conference renew efforts to reach quick agreements on these five points:

1. The strengthening and improvement of collective-bargaining practices.

2. Reducing the number of disputes resulting from "attempted invasions of the legitimate functions of management."

3. Ending jurisdictional strikes.

4. Providing for voluntary arbitration in disputes over interpretation of agreements.

5. Providing for impartial fact-finding "when disputes threaten the public health and safety."

Mosher asserted that the conference thus far has failed to do the job for which the President set it up.

Big Issues Declared Ahead

Although agreement has been reached on a number of minor problems Mosher said, the big issues still must be faced.

"Little progress has been made as yet," he observed, "in regard to certain fundamental issues that must be resolved if we hope to accomplish results expected by the President, who invited us here. . . .

"Labor, so far, has refused to agree fully to substitute orderly procedures for its unlimited 'right to strike' at any time and under any circumstances, or to accept equal status with management under the laws of the land," Mosher continued.

"The President asked us to build a broad and permanent foundation for industrial peace.

"Bed-Rock" Pledges Sought

"In my opinion, such a 'foundation' must be built on the bed-rock of management's pledge to forego lock-outs and unfair labor practices; on labor's willingness to forego strikes, boycotts, slow-downs and work stoppages until every means for a peaceful settlement of disputes has been exhausted; and on the acceptance of both labor and management of responsibilities under the law commensurate with their respective privileges.

"Management is ready to give this pledge and accept all its responsibilities. . . . Unless labor is willing to agree . . . there is little hope that this conference can do more than deal with some of the less important causes of labor unrest."

Labor Department Plans

Labor Department conciliators, meanwhile, laid plans for important meetings here next week with representatives of the strike-bound General Motors Corporation, and the CIO United Auto Workers union. The union demands and the company has rejected a 30-per-cent wage increase.

Also in the offing is the probability that department mediators will become involved next week in efforts to settle the strike of Illinois telephone workers over demands for a $6-a-day wage increase.

Montgomery Ward Situation

Although Conciliation Service officials said they have heard nothing officially, it is reported that Government intervention will be sought in an effort to avert a scheduled week-long strike of 75,000 Montgomery Ward employés beginning Monday.

The National Labor Relations Board meanwhile dismissed protests by 75 steel companies against a strike vote called in 766 steel, iron and aluminum plants next Wednesday. The vote would involve some 600,000 CIO United Steelworkers who are seeking a $2 daily increase in pay.

The NLRB turned down the companies' protest on the basis of statements from the unions that a dispute actually exists at the plants involved.

U. S. Relief for Strikers Is Called Up to the States

Social Security Board Cites Rule on Use of Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—Social Security Board officials said today there can be no single, clear-cut answer to the question: Can auto workers, on strike in various states, draw unemployment pay?

Employers, but generally not workers, have to pay a certain percentage of their pay rolls into the unemployment fund. The money is handled by the government. But in distributing the money to the unemployed each of the forty-eight states makes its own decision on who is entitled to receive unemployment pay.

A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, has said: "With the exception of five states (New York, Tennessee, Louisiana, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania) employees participating in strikes are not entitled to benefits."

In those five states strikers are disqualified from receiving pay for a longer period of time than a person who has lost employment through no cause of his own.

This was the explanation given at the board for being unable to say specifically what states would or might not give unemployment pay to the United Auto Workers who are striking against General Motors:

Because decisions vary by states and the decisions even within a state change from situation to situation, it is not possible to say what the various states will do in the case of the striking auto workers.

U.A.W. MAY SEEK TO WIN SUPPORT OF SECOND UNION

Cooperation of Tool, Die Workers May Be Asked by Strikers.

IDLE RANKS GROW

Eventual Halt of All Auto Production Seen if Stoppage Continues.

DETROIT, Nov. 24 — (AP) Cooperation of tool and die workers may be sought by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers union in the strike against General Motors Corp. union sources indicated today.

At the same time a spokesman for automotive parts makers asserted the strike which already has idled close to 200,000 workers in 51 cities will result in early lay-off of 100,000 parts industry employes and

eventually halt all automobile production.

The U. A. W.- C. I. C. demanding a 30 per cent wage rate increase within General Motors' present price structure, has announced acceptance of an invitation to meet in Washington with Labor Secretary Schwellenbach.

Invitation is Awaited

A spokesman for General Motors, which yesterday rejected a union arbitration proposal, said no invitation had been received from the Labor Secretary. Until it has been received, he added, there would be no management comment on the proposed conferences in Washington.

Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W.-C. I. O. vice-president, in a prepared statement today asserted that "General Motors has committed itself to industrial war all along the industrial front."

"America's postwar problem," the statement said, "is not production; it is maintenance of purchasing power so that the American people can buy back the abundance they can produce."

Reuther said the union on Monday would suggest to GM that the wage negotiations be resumed while the strike was in progress.

Asked at a news conference why the union's arbitration proposal had included stipulations that the management's books should be opened to the union, Reuther said:

"That's an accepted procedure of bargaining."

The union, Reuther added, did not plan to make another arbitration offer without the provisions.

Offer called "Demand"

General Motors in spurning the proposal described it as "not an offer of arbitration but a demand for abdication," and "so unsound, unfair and unreasonable as to insure its rejection."

The proposal to seek cooperation of tool and die workers, union sources said, did not necessarily mean a strike among such workers, but rather an agreement on their part to refuse to work on material for General Motors. Reuther said the plan had been considered by the union strategy committee, but had been "taken under advisement." A meeting of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Tool and Die Workers local here wil discuss the plan further next Tuesday night.

"You will see in this strike," Reuther asserted, "the greatest demonstration of labor's solidarity ever seen in this country."

Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers' association, asserted in a statement that the parts industry would have to lay off thousands of workers soon because of the loss of GM business.

Seen Part of Strategy

This brought from Reuther a comment that "If these parts companies deliberately shut down their plants they'll have to answer for their conduct," He added:

"This may be part of General Motors' strategy."

There were no reports of disorder today as pickets continued to march at most of the closed plants. The lines will be enlarged next week, union spokesmen said, adding that by Monday the total number of GM employes out of work probably will reach 248,000, including 175,000 strikers and 73,000 salaried employes kept from their posts by the pickets.

A company spokesman commenting on Reuther's statement that the closing of parts manufacturing plants might be part of General Motors strategy, remarked:

"That's too ridiculous to comment on."

He added that there would be no comment on other statements at Reuther's news conference.

The same spokesman asserted that even had there been no strike against GM at this time the corporation's production next week would have been curtailed sharply because of strikes in the glass industry.

FORD ASKS UNION FOR GUARANTIES

Detroit, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The Ford Motor Company called upon the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers today to assume financial responsibility for unauthorized work stoppages in a proposed new contract.

Pursuing their demand for what they term company security, the firm's negotiators asserted that experience had shown that more than pledges were needed to halt strikes and slowdowns.

"The union could make labor history, particularly at this time when the public is crying for responsible labor leadership, by agreeing to such a proposal," the company said.

Today's session, the second between the Ford company and the U. A. W.-C. I. O., was taken up entirely with a discussion of the company demand. The firm notified the union two weeks ago that it intended to press for some form of company security in the new contract.

75 Steel Plants Lose Protest On Strike Vote

N. R. L. B. Bases Decision on Reply by Union; Poll Is Set for Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The National Labor Relations Board dismissed today protests of seventy-five steel producing and fabricating companies against a strike vote planned by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Union next Wednesday.

Each of the companies had contended that no dispute existed in their plants. The Labor Board ordered the union to show grounds for the strike vote and, on the basis of the union's reply, the company protests were denied.

The C. I. O. has called for a vote in 766 steel, iron and aluminum plants to support demands for a $2-daily increase in pay.

Among the firms involved are the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation, Brackenridge, Pa.; Inland Steel Corporation, Chicago; International Nickel Company, Huntington, W. Va.; Molybdenum Corporation of America, Washington, Pa., the American Can Company, New Castle, Pa., and Blaw Knox Company, Pittsburgh.

A.F.L. Suspends Machinists, Its Giant Affiliate

750,000-Man Union Ousted in Jurisdictional Dispute Over Per Capita Levies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—A jurisdictional row in the American Federation of Labor has culminated in suspension of the organization's biggest affiliate, the International Association of Machinists.

The action was taken under an A. F. of L. constitutional provision for automatic suspension for delinquency in per capita tax payments. An aid of William Green, A. F. of L. president, said he had sent notices of the suspension to all A. F. of L. affiliates.

Harvey W. Brown, I. A. M. president, said the suspension "came as no surprise" to his group's 750,000 members.

"For seven and a half years the jurisdiction of the machinists' union has been made a football for those who control the policies of the federation," Mr. Brown said in a statement at Chicago.

"For a number of years the A. F. of L. council has pursued a policy directed toward the dismemberment of the machinists' trade," he said, and "has forced thousands of machinists to carry two union cards, one belonging to a union which serves no function in their trade."

Mr. Brown said the I. A. M. has withheld a year's per capita tax payments, amounting to $100,000, in waiting for "the day that the A. F. of L. council will agree to give the I. A. M. the same treatment . . . accorded all other affiliates."

TOLEDO PARTS PLANT CLOSES INDEFINITELY

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Toledo Steel Products Company manufacturing division is "unable to operate profitably" and, for "economic reasons," has shut down for an indefinite period.

The firm, employing 400 persons, produced automotive engine valves.

The company, after a meeting with union officials, announced that it had no plans for resuming production.

A company spokesman, who said "the decision was based solely on economic reasons" and who cited the firm's inability to operate at a profit, declared the General Motors strike had no bearing on the situation.

Production employes had not worked since Nov. 13, but voted Tuesday to end their strike. They delayed returning to work until after the meeting yesterday.

The strike had been called after the union said the firm had treated unfairly returned war veterans. Company officials said the workers struck after two men were dismissed for fighting in the plant.

The Toledo Steel Products Company is a subsidiary of Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, maker of automotive and aircraft parts, which issued an appeal to its employes Wednesday for more efficient production, saying that it was operating "at tremendous loss."

ILLINOIS PHONE STRIKE ENDED

Six-Day Stoppage Of 8,700 Threatened To Spread

Chicago, Nov. 24 (AP)—The six-day strike of 8,00 Illinois telephone operators ended tonight, averting a possible nationwide walkout of 250,000 telephone workers and restoring outside service with Chicago and 115 other Illinois communities and Lake and Porter counties in Indiana.

Announcement of the settlement was made by United States Conciliator W. G. Murray following a conference with officials of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and representatives of the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).

Service was restored at 6.10 P.M., Murray said.

Both Accept Recommendation

Murray said the union and company agreed to accept a WLB Telephone Commission recommendation of a $4 weekly wage increase, retroactive to last May 9.

In addition, he said, the company agreed to open negotiations "as soon as the union desires" for new wage scales, and to grant an additional non-retroactive wage boost of $2 weekly, effective "not later than February 1, 1946."

The conciliator's report stated that the union agreed to end the strike immediately, dismiss picket lines, direct workers to return and prevent "disciplinary action against any union member who may have crossed picket lines."

Murray's statement said the company agreed to "take no punitive or prejudicial action against any employé who refused to work during the walkout."

$2 Difference Is One Issue

At issue in the dispute was a $2 difference between a War Labor Board recommendation and the union demands. The WLB telephone panel recommended a $4 weekly increase, retroactive to May 9, which was agreed to by the company. The union is demanding $6 leading to a top of $38 in five years instead of the present top of $32 after nine years.

Previously, J. A. Maloney, a company spokesman, said operators in Cincinnati, Boston and Washington refused to put through calls to Chicago. St. Louis, Des Moines and Detroit operators also were reported to have refused to make Chicago and Illinois-bound calls.

Following Friday's negotiations, Joseph Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, affiliated with the ITTU, said he would alert some 250,000 telephone workers for a national walkout. He said before issuing a call for such a walkout he would inform Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Labor Secretary, of the dispute.

Eisenhower's Condition Good

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 24 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, suffering from a severe cold and under treatment at the Army's Ashford General Hospital here, "spent an excellent night," it was announced today. A report issued by Brigadier General Clyde Beck, commanding officer at Ashford, termed General Eisenhower's condition "very satisfactory." The newly designated chief of staff entered the hospital yesterday.

Flyer Will Be Reunited With Dog Adopted in War

English Pup, Bereft When Master Was Felled, Coming to U.S.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP).—A mongrel hound, Thunderbolt, is sailing to America to meet the pilot master he lost in war skies over England.

The dog that raced barking down the runway of an 8th Army Air Force base in England whenever he saw Lieutenant Robert A. Payne's B-17, Gremlin's Buggy, coming in to land after a mission is going to Florida to meet the flying friend he mourned for days after Lieutenant Payne was shot down over Germany in 1943.

Thunderbolt was a legend in loyalty among American air crewmen in England. When the Fortresses taxied out in the early morning dark to take off for the day's strike, Thunderbolt watched until Gremlin's Buggy was off and wheels up.

Somehow, crewmen say, the dog always knew Lieutenant Payne's ship as soon as it turned into the landing pattern when the mission was over.

Other crews kidded Lieutenant Payne about his pup; wanted to know if Thunderbolt took notes at the briefings before each mission.

But, the crew chiefs agreed, "nobody was sweated home the way Thunderbolt sweated home Bob Payne and his crew."

Until Nov. 29, 1943. That day Thunderbolt ran wildly along the strips, but his plane didn't come in. Gremlin's Buggy had been knocked down over a German target.

Tnunderbolt waited, waited and when night closed in ran to Lieutenant Payne's bunk. He lay on the pilot's bed for days, snarling at food, bristling at other flyers who tried to make friends.

Finally he broke his vigil and wandered around the squadron, but, the crewmen say, whenever he heard the roar of returning 17s he ran to look for one plane.

The pilot of that plane is now serving in Florida, following his return to duty after being liberated from a German prison camp.

His wife, Mrs. Rosamond Payne of Holyoke, said today that she had received a cable saying Thunderbolt has left England on the Queen Mary.

Mrs. Payne says she will meet Thunderbolt in New York and send him to Bob.

Legion to Offer Draft Bill For 4-Month Training

Instruction in Intensive Basic Fundamentals Planned

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24 (AP).—John Stelle, national commander of the American Legion, said today in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Corporation that the Legion plans to present to Congress a bill providing for universal military training which would require only four months' active service.

Under the Legion's bill, Mr. Stelle said, every physically qualified man of eighteen would take a four-month course of intensive basic fundamentals under regular military or naval officers.

He could remain on active duty for the next eight months or select one of three alternatives, the commander said. He could return to

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school or college and join a National Guard unit or naval reserve unit; he could enroll in the R. O. T. C. or Civilian Military Training Corps at a college or university; or he could spend "eight months or the equivalent working in some industrial plant engaged in national defense work of a type set up by the civilian authority.'

Mr. Stelle is going to the national American Legion headquarters at Indianapolis on Monday to set up a committee to draft the bill.

Prussian States Reported Due For Division

Kansas City, Nov. 24 (AP)—A State Department official predicted today that German Prussia, home of the militaristic Junkers, will be partitioned.

"Present developments indicate clearly that Prussia is to be broken into a number of autonomous states and that most of the other states will probably survive in modified form as constituent units of a new federal union," said James W. Riddelberger, chief of the Division of Central European Affairs.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Kansas City Council on World Affairs, he stressed that Germany itself "is to be maintained for the present as an entity but the administration of affairs is to be directed toward the 'decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility.' "

Reviews Declaration

Noting that the State Department "has often been accused of having no Germany policy," Riddelberger reviewed the Potsdam Declaration and the government directive to General Eisenhower as evidence of a policy which it had tried to make conform "as well as possible with the consensus of informed opinion."

Allied occupation of Germany will last "as may be necessary" to carry out Allied objectives, he said, while Germany's economy is being "systematically decentralized."

Gen. Pick To Return To Missouri River Job

Omaha, Nov. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, builder of the Ledo road in Burma and China, will return as Missouri River Division engineer here, it was announced recently.

Pick is author of the "Pick Plan" for multiple-purpose development of the Missouri River. He left his post here in September, 1943, to build the Ledo road, later officially named the Stilwell road, from Burma across the mountains into China.

He will succeed Brig. Gen. Roscoe C. Crawford, division engineer two years. Pick will, as did Crawford, head the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee, an organization of Missouri State governors and representatives of Federal agencies now co-ordinating river development work.

Crawford will become assistant chief of engineers in Washington.

Helen Keller Inspects Submarine at Navy Yard

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 24—(AP) Miss Helen Keller eagerly made her first tour of a submarine today at Portsmouth Navy Yard and after visiting the U.S.S. Tuna went through the German undersea boat U-873 "to compare it" with the American craft.

Miss Keller, who rose above the handicaps of deafness and blindness, ran her hands swiftly over the mechanism and fittings of the vessels as she inspected them from stem to stern.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the tour, she said, was trying on a Monsen lung, a breathing device worn by crewmen "escaping" through the water from an underseaboat that cannot surface.

Oppose Compulsory Peacetime Draft

Milwaukee, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The National Council for the Social Studies last night adopted a resolution opposing compulsory peacetime military training at the present time and selected Boston for its 1946 meeting.

Dr. Burr W. Phillips of the University of Wisconsin was elevated to president, succeeding Mary G. Kelty, Washington.

Gen. Patch's Ashes Being Flown North

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 24 (A. P.).—A B-25 medium bomber bearing the ashes of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr. took off from Brooks Field at 8 A. M. (Central standard time) for West Point, N. Y., where last rites for the Fourth Army commander are planned tomorrow. The body was cremated here yesterday.

Received 122 Wounds; Weds

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Joseph S. Ferla of this city, who was shot by twenty-one machine gun bullets and received a piece of mortar shell in his abdomen and more than 100 shrapnel wounds in his back at Anzio beachhead in Italy, married here this morning Lieut. Ola Krasnoselsky, Army Nurse Corps, in St. Joseph's Cathedral. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Krasnoselsky of Shelbourne Falls, Mass. Her husband's parents were the late Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ferla.

Attorneys General to Meet

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP).—The National Association of Attorneys General will open its thirty-ninth annual conference here Tuesday with forty-four states represented. Principal address will be delivered at the annual state dinner Tuesday night by Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States. Round-table discussions will include the question of tax payments where motor truck lines have been taken over by the Federal government and the question of state taxation and reconversion.

Troop Train, Freight Hit Head-On

Atlanta, Nov. 24 (AP)—A crowded troop train and a freight train crashed head-on 37 miles northwest of here today, killing at least two persons and injuring an undetermined number.

An ambulance brought two bodies to Rockmart, a town several miles from the scene. Hoke Durham, a Rockmart policeman, said the ambulance driver reported four persons had been removed from the wreckage when he left the scene.

The collision was near Hanlin, btween Rockmart and Dallas. Hanlin is on the Seaboard Airline Railway's Atlanta-Birmingham route.

The Seaboard Airline headquarters at Norfolk in a preliminary report listed Engineer E. T. Pope as killed. Another engineer, J. B. Weaver, and a fireman were listed among the injured.

Ambulances were sent to Hanlin from a half dozen nearby towns—Rockmart, Cedartown, Austell, Powder Springs, and others.

The troop train was headed toward Atlanta and the freight toward Birmingham.

462d Bomb Group At MacDill Field

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—The first bomb group to take the B-29's into tactical combat—the 462d—has returned to this country and is establishing headquarters at MacDill Field, the public relations office said.

The famous group, known as the Hellbirds, was part of the secret project at Walker Army Airfield, Victoria, Kan., where its handpicked crews were organized long before the Superforts rolled off the assembly line. In those days B-26's and B-17's were used in training flights.

Major Arch C. Fleming, Wheeling, W.Va., the group-adjutant, and Mast. Sergt. Benj. F. Kokot, of Wenatchee, Ore., group sergeant major, arrived here as an advance unit to organize the new headquarters. Sergeant Kokot, the first man assigned to the group, and Major Fleming, also a charter member, came to MacDill from overseas last month without furlough after more than 22 months in combat service.

Most of the 462d personnel is now on leave or furlough.

7 WAR BRIDES ARRIVE

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 24 —(AP) Seven British war brides and a bride-to-be docked here aboard the Herefordshire today, and one learned her Florida husband was still in England.

Mrs. John Wainwright Dixon, who will live in Orlando, Fla., called, "Where's Johnny?" as the ship pulled in. A travel agency representative told her "Johnny" was "stuck in England."

G.I. Wife and Baby Stowaways

BOSTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—A stowaway mother and her baby were reported to be aboard the New Zealand Victory, due in Boston tomorrow with a small group of homecoming soldiers. The baby was said to be about eight months old, and the stowaway pair were reported to be the wife and child of an American soldier. Immigration officials were advised today of their presence and were arranging to send an officer to meet the ship Sunday.

Navy Flyer Killed In Hellcat Crash

San Diego, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Fort E. Land, 25 years old, of Macon, Ga., executive officer of Navy Fighter Squadron 80, was killed yesterday when his plane crashed into the ocean fifteen miles southwest of here, the Eleventh Naval District reported today. Land, who was piloting a Hellcat, was on a training flight from nearby Ream Field. His body has not been recovered.

A 1942 graduate of Annapolis, Land entered the naval station after combat duty in the Pacific aboard the battleship Pennsylvania. His next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Sue Barrow Land of Atlanta. His sister, Mrs. A. H. Lanahan, resides at 825 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Strike Vote Asked In 5 Plane Plants

Los Angeles, Nov. 24 (AP)—United Automobile Workers (CIO) has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a strike vite in 30 days among 40,000 or more union members in five Southern California airplane plants.

Named are Douglas plants at Long Beach and Vernon, North American at Inglewood, Consolidated-Vultee at Downey and Ryan at San Diego.

Noah Tauscher, assistant regional director of the union, said the action arose from North American's proposal to raise wages of employés not bargained for by the CIO by fifteen per cent. This, Tauscher asserted, would be "an attempt to drive a wedge" between union and non-union workers.

A North American Company statement said that since union leaders are in possession of the industry's offer of a 15 per cent wage increase, "we feel it is only fair and equitable that employés not represented by the unions should know the company's plan to adjust their wages."

It added that union leaders were advised of the company's plan to make the announcement of the proposed increase before employés were notified, and that it covered both union and nonunion employés.

GI'S MADE SHIP INTO TROOPER

Ex-Liberty Brings 532 From Manila To San Francisco

San Francisco, Nov. 24 (AP)—The first postwar soldier-made troop transport, the S. S. Otto Mears, brought 532 service men to San Francisco from Manila today.

The ex-Liberty ship was converted last month by soldiers eager to return home. In six days bunks and cots were installed in holds and dispensary and recreation rooms erected. The ship sailed from Manila October 28.

Declared "Swell Trip"

Sergt. John Fletcher, of Akron, Ohio, declared it was a "swell trip" and said, "we could have taken 100 more men with us and still had plenty of room.

Major Edward Hofstatter, of Washington, assigned to the ship as an army observer, acclaimed the trip successful and said he would recommend an additional 100 men be brought back as passengers on such ships.

Corporal Joseph Miller, of Chicago, said he "would rather come back on a slow ship than stay over there."

In New York From Calcutta

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—The USS Gen. M. B. Stewart arrived here today after a four-week voyage from Calcutta, India, and unloaded 2,983 passengers, many of them still woozy from a rough crossing of the Atlantic.

Aboard the Stewart were 430 patients, 28 Army nurses, 86 Office of Strategic Service troops, 19 O.S.S. civilians, 135 other civilians and service units. The units were the 705th Railway Grand Division, the 26th, 748th and 758th Railway Shop battalions, the 3930th Quartermaster Truck Company and the 171st Training Unit. They were taken to Camp Kilmer, N.J., for processing.

Lieut. Col. James Swensen, of Tenafly, N.J., who headed a detachment to Hsian, China, with portable radios to transmit messages home from General Jonathan Wainwright and other Amreican war prisoners, was in charge of the OSS detachment aboard. He said he had been behind Japanese lines in China a number of times and that just before the surrender he was in Shanghai.

8,000 Sail From Naples

Naples, Nov. 24 (AP)—More than 8,000 American troops sailed for home today aboard the aircraft carriers Randolph and Langley.

NEW WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Super-Destroyer Hamner Named for Victim of Kamikaze

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24 (AP)—The super-destroyer Hamner, named in honor of the late Lieut. Henry Rawlings Hamner, a victim of a kamikaze attack, was launched this afternoon from the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Port Newark.

The ship was christened by Lieutenant Hamner's widow, who lives at Lynchburg, Va. Present at the ceremonies were the dead officer's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Chambers Hamner Jr., Ox Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia, Pa., and a sister, Jean; Vice Admiral A. G. Kirk of the General Advisory Board of the Navy, and W. T. Kirk of Morristown, N. J., uncles, and Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, Princeton, NN. J., a great aunt of Lieutenant Hamner and widow of Admiral Goodrich, a former commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Lieutenant Hamner was killed aboard the destroyer Howorth on April 6, when a kamikaze plane crashed and exploded on the ship, destroying the control tower in which he was directing fire.

Peace Principles Are Listed

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, central organization for 27,021,153 members in 25 denominations, today adopted a report calling upon "our people" speedily to "cleanse themselves from moral contaminations of war."

"Too easily," the report said, "we have condemned whole peoples because of their race and have hardened our hearts to inflict on them wholesale death and destruction (and) have come to tolerate, as aids to victory, qualities and deeds which, when they appeared in Nazism, rightly revolted us.

Urged To "Cleanse" Selves

"Therefore, as a first prerequisite to a just and durable peace, we call upon our people speedily to cleanse themselves from the moral contamination of war."

The report was drafted in Philadelphia, November 9, by the Federation's Commission on Just and Durable Peace, headed by John Foster Dulles, authority on international affairs. Since it has been approved by the executive committee it now will be referred to the various churches for their consideration.

Principles Outlined

The report urged application of these principles in the making of any peace treaties:

1. Territorial changes to conform to the "natural long-term aspirations of the inhabitants,' and the subordination to "human considerations" of "strategic and economic considerations."

2. "Colonial peoples should be assured independence or self-government within a fixed term wherever practicable."

Limits On Arms

3. "Armaments and military establishments should be limited to the needs of internal order and of international order as planned by the United Nations."

4. "Reparations should be limited to productive capacity over and above that required to maintain average living standards. It should not be an instrument of vengeance."

5. "The treaties of peace should make a beginning in realizing the conception of an international bill of rights."

"Incalculable Value"

The commission declared the United Nations Organization was "an asset of incalculable value" established to fight against "common threats to the general welfare" of all peoples, such as the "menace of militarism and the necessity for controlling such forces as atomic energy."

"Therefore," it concluded, "pending the time when the United Nations Organization can function, and, indeed, in order to make that functioning possible, the people of our nation should take whatever remedial and sacrificial action they can to alleviate the appalling conditions which are the aftermath of war."

Foreign Copper May Aid Demand

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—Copper production continued less than demand this week, with domestic mines reporting increasing labor shortages.

Government purchases of foreign copper may be resumed to meet the deficit, traders reported. The metals reserve office allocated 55,000 tons of foreign copper for domestic use this month, part of it being garrivals under old contracts and the remainder from the Government-owned stockpile. December will see the cleaning up of all foreign copper deliveries under the old purchase agreements, which expired in October.

The trade heard the Government was considering contracting for deliveries of 25,000 tons a month for the first quarter of 1946.

Transport Surplus Expected Next Month

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—There will be no dearth of available shipping space next month to bring American service men home from Europe, according to Capt. Granville Conway, deputy war shipping administrator.

In fact, Conway said yesterday, the movement of troops from the European and Mediterranean areas has progressed so rapidly that American ships will have 34,000 more berths available than there are troops scheduled to return home in December.

He also said that the WSA is now operating 551 ships capable of carrying 584,908 troops and that because of an expected surplus of vessels in the Atlantic 50 Victory ships were scheduled for transfer to the Pacific.

Army To Consider New York Police Plea

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia plans to go to Washington, possibly today, to seek release of 750 New York City policemen from the armed services in an effort to halt a swelling tide of lawlessness.

LaGuardia has attributed the rise in crime to a steadily dwindling police force and figures have shown that the department is 4,776 short of its normal quota of 18,791.

In Washington, Secretary of War Patterson said regarding the Mayor's plans:

"That application will be received with keen interest and will be given thorough attention. I don't know the details of the New York situation, but if the need of separation from the service of people needed by the City of New York is shown to us, it will receive our most careful attention."

The New York crime wave has caused a death toll of 67 within 75 days.

Two British Carriers Bring 917 U.S. Troops

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24 (AP)—The British escort carriers Tracker and Searcher arrived at the naval operating base here about 9 A.M. today, and debarked 917 American veterans of the European theater.

Shortly after tying up to Pier 7, gangplanks were thrown down and the American troops, all unassigned personnel, marched onto the dock and then aboard two scuttle boats which took them to Newport News. The troops went to Camp Patrick Henry from Newport News.

H.M.S. Shah, a third escort carrier carrying the 185th General Hospital, and originally scheduled to arrive today, will not get here until Tuesday morning, it was said.

48 Ships Due In With 36,800 Veterans

(By the Associated Press)

More than 18,800 service men are scheduled to arrive today at three east coast ports on 18 transports, and 18,000 at four west coast ports on 30 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—General Stewart from Calcutta, originally due yesterday: 2,552 troops including 426 patients; 705th Railway Grand Division; 26th and 758th Railway Shop Battalion; 748th Railway Battalion; 3,930th Quartermaster Truck Company, 171st Training Unit.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

General Richardson, from Karachi: 5,134.

Maritime Victory, from Marseille: 1,648.

Santa Marta, from Antwerp: 221.

Ferdinand Gagnon, from Hawaii: 11.

Sea Centaur, from Karachi: 6.

Henry Middleton, from Casablanca: 617.

At Boston—Hagerstown Victory, from Marseille: 1,922 troops including 36th General Hospital; 65th Armored Field Artillery Battalion and 813th Tank Destroyer Battalion with medical attendants.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

William Lane, from Antwerp: 20.

Harriet Tubman, from Antwerp: 28.

At Newport News—Sea Robin: 2,016 troops, including 464th, 470th, 474th, 469th medical collection companies; 299th Ordnance Maintenance Company; 528th Ordnance Tank Maintenance Company; medical detachment, 289th Infantry; Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion of 289th Infantry; 572d AAA Automatic Weapon Battalion.

Shah: 519 troops, including 185th General Hospital and miscellaneous personnel.

Fayetteville Victory: 1,931 troops, including 3d Battalion of 291st Infantry; medical detachment of 291st Infantry; 375th Medical Battalion; 75th Reconnaissance troops and miscellaneous personnel.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

H.M.S. Tracker: 455.

James Gillis: 30.

Ezra Cornell: 590.

William Blount: 553.

John Forbes, originally due yesterday: 581.

At San Diego, Cal.—Miscellaneous troops on following, all from Pearl Harbor:

Assault Transport Sandoval: 1,679 navy and marine personnel.

Assault Transport Kittson: 796 navy.

Destroyer Transport Osmond: 131 navy.

Destroyer Transport William J. Pattison: 187.

Mine Layer Tracy: 55 navy.

Mine Layer Breese: 39 navy.

Patrol Craft Escort 857: 17 navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Oxford, 1,721; Shipley Bay, 1,123; Wichita, 988; Salt Lake City, 890; Mountrall, 608; Lumen, 387; Warrick, 360; Frederick W. Gailbraith, 169; Cape Alexander, Coucal, Francis W. Parker, George T. Angell, Jamestown Maliko, St. Johns Victory, Sparkling Wave, Hilo, all with a few each for a total of 6,513.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

(Lauderdale from Saipan) 1,700 army; (Hamblen from Saipan) 1,730 army and navy; (Knox from Leyte) 1,620 navy; (Natrona from Saipan) 1,625 army and navy; (American Manufacturer from Samoa) four army.

At Portland, Ore.—Miscellaneous troops on following:

(Almaack from Pacific 490; (Tell fair from Simar) 1,866.

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NIGHT LEAD UNITED NATIONS

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, NOV 24-(AP)-THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD WIDE CONTROLS OVER ATOMIC ENERGY MAY BE ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS HANDED THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER DECLARED TODAY AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

ATOMIC ENERGY "MUST BE CONTROLLED OR IT WILL END US," BAKER TOLD DELEGATES FROM THE 47 NATIONS REPRESENTED. "SOME URGENT TASKS MAY BE LAID ON THE FIRST ASSEMBLY, PERHAPS EVEN THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

THE 14-MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVED A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL THAT VOTING IN THE COMMISSION REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY ON SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES, AND A SIMPLE MAJORITY ON MATTERS OF PROCEDURE.

THE COMMISSION IS TO ELECT OFFICERS AND ADOPT RULES OF PROCEDURE. MONDAY. ITS CHIEF TASK, HOWEVER, IS TO GO OVER THE REPORT PREPARED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LAYING OUT DETAILS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE AGENDA FOR THE OPENING MEETINGS IN JANUARY.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVED RULES PROVIDING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION EXCEPT IN UNUSUAL CASES, AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS IN FIVE LANGUAGES.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE IVAN KERNO COMPLAINED THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAD BEEN PLAYING UP DISPUTES AND IGNORING AGREEMENTS REACHED IN THE COMMITTEE. THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES REPLIED THAT IT WAS THE ARGUMENTS THAT MADE THE NEWS, AND SUGGESTED THAT A FULLY INFORMED PRESS WAS THE BEST ASSURANCE OF WELL BALANCED REPORTING ON UNITED NATIONS DELIBERATIONS.

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ONE DELEGATE WHO HAS BEEN A DRIVING FORCE IN ORGANIZING THE UNITED NATIONS SAID: "IT JUST WON'T WORK NOW. THE DELEGATES WOULD STILL BE GUIDED BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS."

ANOTHER SAID THE WORLD WAS "NOT YET READY FOR SUCH AN AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING," EXPLAINING: "THERE ARE TOO MANY PROBLEMS ARISING FRESH FROM THE WAR."

THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM ONE OF THE MEDIUM-SIZED POWERS POSED THE QUESTION: "HOW WOULD THE SEATS BE DISTRIBUTED?"

HE SUGGESTED THAT A DISTRIBUTION ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL POPULATIONS WOULD GIVE SOME NATIONS A DOMINANT VOICE.

A SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATE OBJECTED: "THERE HAS GOT TO BE A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DELEGATE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY'S GOVERNMENT. I THINK THE BIGGEST PROBLEM WOULD BE IF A DELEGATE HAD IDEAS DIFFERENT FROM HIS GOVERNMENT AND TRIED TO APPLY THEM. WHAT WOULD BE THE OUTCOME?"

SW745PES

ADDLON (BEVIN) XXX STATEMENT NIGHT

LONDON, NOV. 24-(AP)-A PROPOSAL BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN FOR EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A POPULARITY ELECTED "WORLD ASSEMBLY" TO KEEP THE PEACE MET A MIXED RESPONSE IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY.

BEVIN URGED THE FULLEST UTILIZATION OF THE NEW UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN HIS FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPEECH BEFORE COMMONS YESTERDAY, BUT SAID HE LOOKED FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THERE WOULD BE A DIRECTLY ELECTED WORLD ASSEMBLY WITH ITS OWN COURTS AND POLICE.

THE DAILY HERALD, ORGAN OF THE DOMINANT LABOR PARTY, CALLED THE PROPOSAL "A GESTURE OF IDEALISM AND REALISM COMBINED, AN ACT OF TRUE MORAL LEADERSHIP."

THE HERALD ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO EXPECT A CHORUS OF ASSENT FROM OTHER NATIONS," AND THE TIMES AND THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AGREED WITH THIS STATEMENT.

THE TELEGRAPH SAID SUCH AN ASSEMBLY WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL "THE DAY WHEN ELECTIONS MEAN THE SAME THING ALL THE WORLD OVER."

THE TIMES SAID THE SUGGESTION IGNORED THE FACT THAT SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS "HAVE NEVER BEEN EITHER SUCCESSFULLY UNDERSTOOD OR APPLIED OVER THE GREATER PART OF THE WORLD."

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WITH LONDON (A13)

TORONTO, NOV.24-(AP)-THE ONTARIO CONVENTION OF THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION PARTY TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION HAILING "WITH GRATITUDE" A STATEMENT IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY BY FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN THAT HE WAS WILLING TO SIT WITH "ANYBODY OF ANY PARTY, OF ANY NATION," TO TRY TO DEVISE A CONSTITUTION FOR AN ELECTED WORLD ASSEMBLY.

THE RESOLUTION PLEDGED THE PARTY'S SUPPORT TO OBTAIN ACCEPTANCE BY THE PEOPLE AND PARLIAMENT OF CANADA OF BEVIN'S OFFER.

COPIES OF THE RESOLUTION WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TO BEVIN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, AND LEADERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

BJ228PES

PARIS, NOV 24-(AP)-THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE ON WESTERN GERMAN REPARATIONS HAS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL SEA-GOING GERMAN PASSENGER AND CARGO SHIPS OUTSIDE THE RUSSIAN ZONE BE ALLOCATED FOR REPARATIONS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

GERMANY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP PART OF HER RIVER AND SMALL COASTAL FLEETS, HOWEVER, IF THE CONFERENCE PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTED OFFICIALLY BY ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

SW1007PES

WAR CRIMES

BY WES GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, NOV. 24-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION HAS INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE THE GHOST WORDS OF ADOLF HITLER ORDERING A WAR OF EXTERMINATION ON THE POLES AS PART OF THE ALLIED CASE AGAINST 20 NAZI LEADERS ON TRIAL BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL.

THUS FAR THE DEFENDANTS, WHO SAT GLUMLY TODAY IN THE GRIM NUERNBERG JAIL, HAVE SEEN THE AMERICAN PROSECUTORS PRODUCE NOTHING BUT OFFICIAL GERMAN DOCUMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO CONVICT THEM OF PLOTTING AND CONDUCTING A WAR OF AGGRESSION.

MORE THAN 100,000 WORDS OF EVIDENCE WERE PRESENTED YESTERDAY--MANY OF THEM THE WORDS OF HITLER TELLING OF HIS PLANS TO ATTACK THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, FRANCE, BRITAIN, POLAND AND RUSSIA MONTHS AND IN SOME CASES YEARS BEFORE THE ATTACKS ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. THE COURT TOOK A TWO-DAY RECESS TO GIVE THE DEFENSE TIME TO STUDY THE PORTION OF THE PROSECUTION'S CASE WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED SINCE THE TRIAL OPENED LAST TUESDAY.

THE AMERICAN PROSECUTORS DISCLOSED THAT HITLER TOLD HIS GENERALS 10 DAYS BEFORE THE INVASION OF POLAND THAT HE HAD GIVEN ORDERS "TO KILL WITHOUT MERCY ALL THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE POLISH RACE OR LANGUAGE."

NOV 25 45

HITLER MADE THIS STATEMENT IN A SPEECH AT OBERSALZBURG ON AUG. 22, 1939. A STENOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE ADDRESS SHOWED THAT THE FUEHRER'S WORDS CAUSED THE DELIGHTED REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING TO LEP ON A TABLE AND DANCE "LIKE A SAVAGE." POMPOUS, HEAVY-JOWLED GOERING IS ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL.

EVIDENCE ALSO WAS INTRODUCED TELLING OF A PROMISE BY HITLER TO THE JAPANESE EIGHT MONTHS BEFORE PEASNOG

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EVIDENCE ALSO WAS INTRODUCED TELLING OF A PROMISE BY HITLER TO THE JAPANESE EIGHT MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR THAT GERMANY WOULD ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES "IF JAPAN WOULD GET INVOLVED WITH THE UNITED STATES."

TEN CAPTURED DOCUMENTS WERE SUBMITTED BY THE STAFF OF JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR, SHORTLY BEFORE THE CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

ONE OF THEM DISCLOSED THAT HITLER IN MAY, 1939 HAD TOLD HIS GENERAL STAFF THAT BRITAIN WAS THE "DRIVING FORCE AGAINST GERMANY" AND THAT HE PLANNED TO SLICE BRITAIN OFF FROM THE REMAINDER OF EUROPE BY

CUTTING HER FOOD SUPPLIES. HE DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH FLEET AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN HITLER BLUNTLY TOLD HIS MILITARY COMMANDERS:

"DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY MUST BE IGNORED. IF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM ARE SUCCESSFULLY OCCUPIED AND HELD, AND IF FRANCE IS ALSO DEFEATED THE FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL WAR AGAINST ENGLA WILL HAVE BEEN SECURED."

HITLER'S SPEECH ON POLAND, THE DOCUMENTS REVEALED, WAS MADE THE DAY BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RUSSIA AND GERMANY HAD CONCLUDED A NON-AGGRESSION PACT. THAT HITLER REGARDED THAT PACT AS ONLY A TEMPORA DEVICE WAS INDICATED IN THESE WORDS OF HIS:

"AND BESIDES, GENTLEMEN, IN RUSSIA WILL HAPPEN JUST WHAT I HAVE PRACTICED WITH POLAND. AFTER STALIN'S DEATH--HE IS SERIOUSLY ILL--WE SHALL CRUSH THE SOVIET UNION."

O PRESENTING HITLER'S SPEECH

IN PRESENTING HITLER'S SPEECHES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ASSISTANT U.S. PROSECUTOR SIDNEY S.ALDERMAN SAID THE PUNISHMENT OF THE 20 NAZIS ON TRIAL FOR PLANNING A WORLD CONFLICT WAS "THE HEART OF THE CASE."

TA444AES

NIGHT LEAD COMMUNISTS

BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, NOV 24-(AP)-BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADERS TOLD PARTY MEMBERS TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD BEEN USED "TO MAKE A SERIOUS BREACH IN THE UNITY SO ESSENTIAL FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD" AND THAT CONTINUATION OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY WOULD BRING "GRAVE PERIL."

SPEAKING AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE COMMUNISTS' 18TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, HARRY POLLITT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PARTY, SID "THE SOVIET UNION WILL NEVER BE BLACKMAIPED BY THE ATOMIC BOMB OR ANYTHING

SOVIET UNION WIL

CONFERENCE, HARRY POLLITT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PARTY, SAID "THE SOVIET UNION WILL NEVER BE BLACKMAILED BY THE ATOMIC BOMB OR ANYTHING ELSE X X X WHAT THE CHAMBERLAINS AND THE HITLERS FAILED TO DO, NO ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALIST BLOC WILL EVER ACCOMPLISH."

THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF ABOUT 50,000 AND TWO SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DESCRIBING THE ATTLEE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY AS "SIMPLY THE CONTINUATION OF THE IMPERIALISTIC LINE OF THE TORY PARTY AND THE REACTIONARY CAPITALISTS," POLLITT ADDED:

"UNLESS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT COMPLETELY CHANGES ITS PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY X X X THERE CAN BE NO FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL PROGRESS IN BRITAIN AND THE WHOLE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE IN GRAVE PERIL.

"THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN DEPENDS MORE ON OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA THAN ON ANY OTHER SINGLE FACTOR IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. SUCH RELATIONS ARE NOT IMPROVED BY DECISIONS INDICATING THE LACK OF TRUST IN THE SOVIET UNION X X X."

WILLIAM GALLACHER, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD MADE THE "BREACH" IN UNITY, AND THAT THE "PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WATCH WITH DEEP DISTRUST THE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS IN THE WEST."

SW928PES

LONDON, NOV 24-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL IS SCHEDULED TO LEAD A FULL FORCE ATTACK BY THE CONSERVATIVES NEXT WEEK ON THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

HE WILL GIVE A FULL DRESS REVIEW OF THE OPPOSITION'S STAND IN AN ADDRESS TO THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

HE IS EXPECTED ALSO TO INTRODUCE IN COMMONS A MOTION TO CENSURE THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, CHARGING THAT THE LABOR MINISTERS ARE PUSHING NATIONALIZATION TO THE DETRIMENT OF MORE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS SUCH AS HOUSING AND INDUSTRIAL RECONVERSION.

LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE CONFIDENT OF WITHSTANDING THE ATTACK, DECLARING THAT CONSIDERATION OF HOUSING AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS DURING THE COMING WEEK WILL ANSWER CHURCHILL'S ARGUMENTS BEFORE HE MAKES THEM.

SW923PES

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 25-(AP)-THE LONDON SUNDAY PICTORIAL SAID TODAY THAT A "SMUGGLING RING" HELPS GI BRIDES TO STOW AWAY ON SHIPS BOUND FOR AMERICA, AT 250 POUND ($1,000) A HEAD.

SCOTLAND YARD AND A UNITED STATES ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE PAPER'S ASSERTION THAT THEY ARE ON THE TRIAL OF SUCH RACKETEERS.

THE "PICTORIAL" DECLARED THAT DEALS ARE MADE ON LONDON STREET CORNERS, WITH NO RECORDS KEPT, AND THAT "ANY WIFE OF A RETURNED UNITED STATES SERVICEMAN WHO CAN SCRAPE TOGETHER THE MONEY FOR THE ILLEGAL PASSAGE IS COMPLETELY AT THE MERCY OF THE RING, AS SHE IS PASSED FROM AGENT TO AGENT."

THE GIRLS MUST "TRAVEL ROUGH," THE "PICTORIAL" SAID, NAMING LIVERPOOL AND CARDIFF AS "SUSPECTED PORTS" OF THE RACKET OPERATIONS.

TA1151PES

LONDON, NOV 24-(AP)-ROGER LAPHAM, GENIAL, WHITE HAIRED MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, DROPPED INTO LONDON TODAY WITHOUT ANY PAJAMAS BUT WITH AN ARGUMENT WHY THE GOLDEN GATE SHOULD BE THE PERMANENT SITE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

THE PAJAMA QUESTION WAS BROUGHT UP BY A BRITISH NEWSPAPER MAN, WHO PERSISTED IN FINDING OUT JUST HOW THE MAYOR DRESSED FOR RETIREMENT. APPROACHING THE SUBJECT CAUTIOUSLY, THE NEWSPAPERMAN DISCOVERED THAT LAPHAM IS FOND OF BRIGHT DRESSING GOWNS -- "ANYTHING WITH RED IN IT."

AND THE NEWSMAN ASKED, "WHAT ABOUT YOUR PAJAMAS?"

"THE CLIMATE IS WONDERFUL IN THE GOLDEN GATE AREA," LAPHAM SAID. "PAJAMAS, YOU SAID -- I NEVER WEAR THEM."

30.24—31875

ASKED WHY HE THOUGHT SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD BE THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS, LAPHAM TALKED ABOUT THE CLIMATE, THE FACILITIES FOR HOUSING A CITY OF 5,000 WHICH WOULD SPRING UP OVERNIGHT IF SAN FRANCISCO WERE SELECTED, AND THE "WAY WE TOOK CARE OF THE DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AGENCY."

"SAN FRANCISCO OR THE BAY AREA SEEMS TO ME," HE SAID, "A GOOD SPOT FOR THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WE ARE NOT OVER HERE ON A HIGH POWERED CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE OUR AREA FOR ITS HOME BUT WE DEFINITELY BELIEVE WE HAVE SOMETHING TO OFFER."

LAPHAM WHO LOOKED FRESH AFTER HIS PLANE JOURNEY EXPLAINED THAT HE "FIGURED THAT THE DELEGATION FROM SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD BE HERE TO PLACE ITS CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION."

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WITH THE MAYOR IS J.C.COLMAN, SUPERVISOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, WALTER A.HAAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOLDEN GATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE, AND DON CLEARY, LAPHAM'S SECRETARY.

WHEN ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT OF SAN FRANCISCO'S CHANCES OF GETTING THE PERMANENT SITE OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION, LAPHAM REPLIED:

"I DON'T KNOW. IT SEEMS A LOT OF THE DELEGATES PREFER SAN FRANCISCO AND THE BAY AREA, BUT A LOT OF OTHER PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES ARE ALSO BIDDING FOR THE SITE."

MQ641PES

THE BRITISH, IT WAS LEARNED, HAVE ALREADY APPROVED ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE GERMAN WITNESSES CALLED BY THE DEFENSE, THE MAJORITY OF THEM FORMER SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS. NO BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE INCLUDED.

THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS SAID A MAJORITY OF THE 20 NAZI LEADERS WHO ARE ON TRIAL IN PERSON WOULD TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE. SEVERAL OF THEM REPLIED WITH AN EMPHATIC "YES" WHEN ASKED WHETHER THEY WOULD AGAIN CHALLENGE THE TRIBUNAL'S JURISDICTION.

A GROUP DEFENSE CHALLENGE ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE TRIAL WAS OVERRULED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE, LORD JUSTICE SIR GEOFFREY LAWRENCE. THE ATTORNEYS SAID THEIR ARGUMENTS TO BE PRESENTED IN THE NEW CHALLENGE WERE NOT YET COMPLETELY FORMULATED.

THE STAFF OF U.S. PROSECUTOR ROBERT H.JACKSON IS EXPECTED TO COMPLETE ITS CASE NEXT WEEK, WITH THE BRITISH PROSECUTORS TAKING OVER THE FOLLOWING WEEK FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS TO DEAL WITH CRIMES AGAINST PEACE. THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN CASES, CONSISTING ALMOST ENTIRELY OF ATROCITIES, WILL REQUIRE AN ADDITIONAL TWO WEEKS, IT WAS ESTIMATED.

ME327PES

LADY ASTOR SAID THE TERM "CLIVEDEN SET" WAS ORIGINATED BY THE DAILY WORKER, LONDON COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER.

SW615PES

ADD LOW - with Nuernberg (LADY ASTOR) xxxxx FUSED

BERLIN, NOV 24-(AP)-RUSSIAN MILITARY POLICE CREATED A SENSATION TODAY WHEN THEY INVADED THE BRITISH SECTOR OF THE CITY IN A HUNT FOR RED ARMY DESERTERS.

ONE PLACE THEY ENTERED ALSO WAS AN AMERICAN ZONE HOTEL WHICH HOUSES BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

WHILE BRITISH AND GERMAN POLICE STOOD BY, 15 RED ARMY POLICE LINED UP ONE HOTEL STAFF AND CHECKED THEIR IDENTITIES. THE BRITISH PROVOST MARSHAL SAID HE HAD GIVEN THE RUSSIANS PERMISSION TO HUNT DESERTERS IN THE BRITISH SECTOR FOR FOUR HOURS TODAY.

ON OCT. 29, THE RUSSIANS ASKED BRITISH AND AMERICAN HELP IN ROUNDING UP DESERTERS WHO HAD BEEN SKIPPING OUT AT A RATE WHICH ONE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER CALLED "PRETTY TERRIFIC."

SW907PES

WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, NOV 24-(AP)-GOL.ERICH KILLINGER, CHIEF OF THE NOTORIOUS "SWEAT BOX" CAMP WHERE CAPTURED AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN WERE TORTURED IN HOT ASBESTOS-LINED CELLS IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THEM TALK, WILL GO ON TRIAL IN THIS RUHR TOWN MONDAY WITH FOUR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

AMONG WITNESSES WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 10 YOUNG RAF PILOTS WHO WILL TESTIFY BEFORE THE BRITISH MILITARY COURT OF THEIR ORDEALS IN THE CELLS, WHERE THE METAL OF THEIR COTS GOT TOO HOT TO TOUCH.

THE CAMP CONSISTED OF 240 SUCH CELLS. CAPTURED AIRMEN WHO REFUSED TO TALK WERE PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR 14 DAYS. THE HEAT TREATMENT STARTED AT THE END OF THE SEVENTH DAY, AND THE CELLS GREW GRADUALLY HOTTER UNTIL THE INMATES LAY GASPING ON THE FLOORS TRYING TO GET FRESH AIR FROM CRACKS UNDER THE DOORS.

SW1009PES

ADD NUERNBERG (TRIAL) xxx NEW YORK - DeLuce - NIGHT

HANS FRANK, FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF POLAND, WISHES TO CALL IN TWO POLISH WITNESSES.

THE ATTORNEYS POINTED OUT THAT AT PRESENT THERE IS NO MEANS AVAILABLE OF COMPELLING WITNESSES TO COME TO GERMANY, AND THAT THE TRIBUNAL HAS NOT MADE KNOWN HOW FAR IT WILL GO IN USING PRESSURE TO GET WITNESSES TO APPEAR.

NOV 25 1945

ADD TO ROME (PARRI) xxx RIGHT

FROM THE LEFT AS FROM THE RIGHT. HE ASSERTED HE HAD ACHIEVED "NOTABLE RESULTS" IN FOREIGN POLICY AND RECONSTRUCTION.

NIGHT

THE PREMIER ALSO TOLD THE MEETING HE HAD RECEIVED MESSAGES OF SUPPORT FROM LIBERALS AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HERE AND ABROAD WHICH WERE "CRIES OF INDIGNATION AND ALARM LEST THE PRESENT SITUATION REPEAT THE ERRORS OF 1921"--WHICH PRECEDED MUSSOLINI.

PARRI SOUNDED A WARNING AGAINST REPLACING THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WITH EITHER A LEFT OR A RIGHT WING REGIME AND APPEALED FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE COALITION.

IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHAT PART THE RIGHTIST LABOR DEMOCRAT PARTY WAS PLAYING IN THE CRISIS. THEY HAD OPPOSED PARRI'S PROPOSAL, MADE AFTER THE LIBERAL WITHDRAWAL, TO CONTINUE WITH FIVE-PARTY SUPPORT. BUT SO FAR THEY HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COALITION.

MENTIONED TONIGHT AS POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE PREMIERSHIP WERE 85-YEAR-OLD VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, ONE OF THE VERSAILLES "BIG FOUR"; FORMER PREMIERS FRANCESCO NITTI AND IVANOE BONOMI AND FOREIGN MINISTER DE GASPERI.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED YET WHETHER THE ALLIED COMMISSION WOULD IMPOST A TRUCE ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE MONARCHY. THE TRUCE WHICH PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS WERE PLEDGED TO OBSERVE, ALONG WITH ARMISTICE TERMS, PROSCRIBED ACTS PREJUDICIAL TO THE MONARCHY UNTIL THE ITALIAN PEOPLE COULD DECIDE AT THE POLLS WHETHER THEY WANT A REPUBLIC.

KA&SW855PES

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (350)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, NOV 24-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM IRAN IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW SOON TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN IRAN WHERE DISORDERS HAVE OCCURRED RECENTLY, AN IRANIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

(A TEHRAN DISPATCH QUOTED OFFICIAL IRANIAN SOURCES AS SAYING THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO ARRANGE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS REGARDING THE DISORDERS OR THE REFUSAL OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO PERMIT IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS TO ENTER SOVIET-GARRISONED AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

(THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT REPLIED TO A SINGLE IRANIAN LETTER OF COMPLAINT ADDRESSED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY, THESE SOURCES SAID.)

POLITICAL OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW INTERPRETED THE DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTHERN IRAN AS THE FIRST STEP BY THE POPULATION IN GAINING LOCAL AUTONOMY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

A TASS DISPATCH SAID RECENT MEETINGS OF THE TUDEH (PEOPLES' MASSES) PARTY IN NORTHERN IRAN SHOW THAT THE "AIMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE TUDEH MEETINGS PURSUE NO OTHER OBJECTIVE THAN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION GUARANTEEING DEMOCRACY."

THE TUDEH PARTY IS IN CLOSEST RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS DEMANDS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT NATURALLY WOULD BE LOOKED UPON FAVORABLY BY THE RUSSIANS WHO, FOR SECURITY REASONS, WOULD LIKE TO HAVE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH.

(THE TEHRAN NEWSPAPER NASIM I SABA SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD SET UP OIL INSTALLATIONS NEAR SHAHI AND TABRIZ, IN NORTHERN IRAN, AND CHARGED THAT THIS WAS "AN INFRINGEMENT OF PERSIAN SOVEREIGNTY. "IF, AS A RESULT

THAT THIS WAS "AN INFRINGEMENT OF PERSIAN SOVEREIGNTY. "IF, AS

A RESULT OF CONTINUOUS SOVIET OBSTRUCTION, THE IRAN GOVERNMENT IS UNABLE TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES NORTHWARD, IT IS CERTAINLY LARGELY OWING TO THESE INSTALLATIONS WHICH THE RUSSIANS' WISH TO CONCEAL," THE PAPER SAID.

(THE NEWSPAPER HEKHATAR CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF AFFAIRS IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS. THE PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION, THE PAPER SAID, SHOULD BE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE "DEMOCRATIC" UPRISING WAS "INITIATED BY PERSIANS OR WITH THE HELP--AND EVEN THE DIRECTION--OF THOSE WISHING THIS AS A PRELUDE TO OTHER PLANS WHICH ARE OF THE GREATEST DANGER TO PERSIA'S INDEPENDENCE."

(A TEHRAN DISPATCH QUOTED A TRAVELER WHO ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM TABRIZ AS SAYING AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE WAS NOW QUIET, BUT THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS AGITATING FOR LOCAL AUTONOMY AND PLANNING TO HOLD REGIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS NEXT WEEK.)

SW622PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, NOV. 24-(AP)-RUSSIA'S NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY, DETAILS OF WHICH WERE MADE PUBLIC TODAY, WILL SEE THE SOVIET UNION MANUFACTURING CARS AND TRUCKS IN SUCH VOLUME THAT IT MAY COMPETE SERIOUSLY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOR THE WORLD MARKET.

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ALREADY A LAR[illegible] INDUSTRY, THE NATION'S AUTOMOTIVE PLANTS WILL BE INCREASED FROM THREE TO FOUR TIMES THEIR PRESENT SIZE BY THE END OF THIS FIVE-YEAR PLAN, ACCORDING TO S.R.AKOPOV, COMMISSAR OF THE MEDIUM MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

EXPANSION OF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY, IN WHICH GENERALISSIMO STALIN HAS TAKEN A PERSONAL INTEREST, WILL INVOLVE THE ENLARGEMENT OF ALL PLANTS IN MOSCOW, GORKI AND THE URALS AND COMPLETION OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HUGE YAROSLAV WORKS.

THE RUSSIANS SAY THE GORKI PLANT, WHICH MADE GREAT NUMBERS OF TANKS DURING THE WAR, WILL BE STEPPED UP TO AN OUTPUT OF MORE THAN 1,000 CARS DAILY.

IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WHETHER THIS 1,000-CAR OUTPUT WOULD BE FOR A REGULAR EIGHT-HOUR DAY OR FOR AROUND THE CLOCK SHIFTS.

30.24 — 31877

GREAT ENGINE PLANTS IN THE URALS, WHICH ALSO TURNED OUT TANKS BY THE THOUSAND DURING THE WAR, WILL BE EXPANDED MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF TIMES, AKOPOV DECLARED.

HIS STATEMENT SAID RECONSTRUCTION OF THE YAROSLAV PLANT WOULD MAKE IT ONE OF THE GREATEST ENTERPRISES IN THE WORLD FOR BUILDING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS. NEW PLANTS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE BUILT IN SIBERIA, THE UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA AND GEORGIA.

AKOPOV DISCLOSED THAT STALIN KEPT THE INDUSTRY IN MIND AND ORDERED NEW DESIGNS DRAFTED DURING THE WAR.

THE PREMIER HAD AN OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW MODELS OF CARS AND TRUCKS IN A YARD OF THE KREMLIN LAST JUNE AND APPROVED THEM FOR PRODUCTION.

RUSSIA'S NEWEST CAR, THE ZIS 110, IS SOMEWHERE BETWEEN A BUICK AND A CADILLAC AND A VERY FLASHY JOB. I SAW ONE OF THE MODELS TODAY.

IT IS BLACK, LOW AND SPACIOUS, WITH SUBDUED RED TRIMMING AND WHITE-WALLED TIRES. THE TOP SPEED IS RATED AT FROM 90 TO 100 MILES AN HOUR. THE EIGHT-CYLINDER ENGINE DELIVERS 104 HORSEPOWER. SEATING SEVEN PERSONS, THE CAR HAS A RADIO, HEATER AND AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC LIFTING DEVICES FOR ALL WINDOWS.

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B50

THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW POPULAR CAR IS A FOUR-CYLINDER, FIVE-PASSENGER JOB CALLED "VICTORY," SAID TO BE HIGHLY ECONOMICAL. ITS TOP SPEED IS 65 MILES AN HOUR.

A NEW SMALL CAR WITH A LOW GASOLINE CONSUMPTION CALLED "MOSKOVICH," RATED AT 55 MILES AN HOUR, WILL GO INTO PRODUCTION IN 1946.

FIVE NEW TYPES OF TRUCKS ARE SCHEDULED:

1--A TWO AND ONE HALF-TON CARRIER WITH A SIX-CYLINDER GASOLINE ENGINE.

2--A TWO-TON DOUBLE AXLE TRUCK.

3--A THREE AND A HALF-TONNER WITH A SIX-CYLINDER, 90 HORSEPOWER ENGINE.

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4--A THREE AND A HALF-TONNER WITH DIESEL MOTOR.

5--DIESEL MOTORED TRUCKS OF FROM FIVE TO SEVEN TONS.

PRODUCTION OF OLDER MODELS FROM ONE AND A HALF TO THREE AND A HALF TONS WILL CONTINUE.

PRICES OF THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

KA/N221PES

A105

MADRID, NOV 25-(AP)-THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IT WOULD GIVE HOSPITALITY TO TWO THOUSAND JEWISH CHILDREN FROM WAR-DEVASTATED EUROPE AND ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A "SPANISH COMMISSION TO AID FOREIGN CHILDREN." ACTION WAS TAKEN AS THE RESULT OF PETITIONS MADE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

SW1010PES

VIENNA, NOV 24-(AP)-AUSTRIAN VOTERS WILL VOTE TOMORROW IN THEIR FIRST ELECTIONS IN 15 YEARS AND DECIDE CONTROL OF 165 SEATS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND 408 SEATS IN PROVISIONAL ASSEMBLIES.

UNDER A PROPORTIONAL ELECTION PLAN, THE THREE PARTIES--SOCIALIST, VOLKSPARTEI AND COMMUNIST--WILL RECEIVE REPRESENTATION IN THE ASSEMBLIES IN DIRECT RATIO TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THE VOTE POLLED.

ALL PERSONS OVER 21 EXCEPT FORMER NAZIS ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE. DECISIVE RESULTS PROBABLY WILL NOT BE KNOWN FOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS AFTER THE POLLS CLOSE.

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THE PRINCIPAL CONTEST APPARENTLY IS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST PARTY, LED BY CHANCELLOR KARL RENNER, AND THE VOLKSPARTEI RIGHTISTS, MADE UP OF ONE-TIME MEMBERS OF THE STRONGLY CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE DOLLFUSS-SCHUSCHNIGG REGIME AND OTHER CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS OPPOSED TO STATE SOCIALIZATION.

COMMUNISTS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO POLL MORE THAN 17 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, AND SOME ESTIMATED PLACE THEIR VOTE AT ONLY FIVE PER CENT.

SW320PES

(THANASIS AGNIDES, GREEK AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, WAS RECALLED TO ATHENS TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT. HE HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN ATHENS AS A POSSIBLE HEAD OF A GREEK COALITION GOVERNMENT CAPABLE OF NON-PARTISAN LEADERSHIP. ADD ATHENS (DANGHSHINES) XXX TASK

(AGNIDES HEADED THE GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION, WHICH CONVENED IN LONDON TODAY. HE IS EXPECTED NIGHT RETURN TO LONDON WITHIN A FEW DAYS.)

SW758PES

A99

JERUSALEM, NOV 24-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY JERUSALEM'S PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE SAID TONIGHT "JEWISH RAIDERS STOLE ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM THE ROYAL AIR FORCE INSTALLATION AT RAS-EL-AIN, NEAR PETAH TIQUA IN DAYLIGHT THURSDAY."

SW1001PES (CQ)

ALGIERS, NOV 24-(AP)-A MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT CONSTANTINE YESTERDAY RETURNED DEATH VERDICTS FOR SIX ARABS CONVICTED OF TAKING PART IN UPRISINGS LAST MAY. EIGHTY-FOUR OTHER ARABS WERE GIVEN TERMS AT HARD LABOR AND 30 WERE ACQUITTED.

DASH ZZ

BATAVIA, NOV. 24-(AP)-ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY A BRITISH BRIGADIER ORDERED NATIVE SETTLEMENTS IN THE VICINITY PUT TO THE TORCH IN RETALIATION WHEN THE MUTILATED BODIES OF FOUR BRITISH AIRMEN AND 20 INDIAN SOLDIERS WERE FOUND FLOATING IN A STREAM WHERE THEIR PLANE HAD CRASHED.

THE BRIGADIER WHO LED THE SEARCH PARTY AND FOUND THE BODIES SAID THE BODIES HAD BEEN HACKED BY INDONESIANS.

THE PLANE, A DAKOTA, MADE A CRASH LANDING IN A PADDY FIELD SIX MILES FROM BATAVIA YESTERDAY.

GH929AES

NOV 24 1945

BATAVIA, NOV 24-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMAN IDENTIFIED AS HAROLD FRANKLIN SMITH, 25, OF BRISBANE, CALIF., WAS BEING HELD IN A BRITISH JAIL HERE TODAY ON CHARGES OF DESERTING HIS SHIP AND ILLEGALLY POSSESSING FIREMARMS.

LIEUT.COL.H.C.G.HARDING, PROVOST MARSHAL, SAID SMITH HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WITH A GROUP OF AMBONESE. THE OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID SMITH HAD PLACED HIMSELF IN CHARGE OF THE GROUP OF AMBONESE, AND IDENTIFIED HIS SHIP AS THE MERCHANTMAN WILLIAM SUBLETTE.

MT920AES

A93

BATAVIA, NOV. 24-(AP)-ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY A BRITISH BRIGADIER ORDERED NATIVE SETTLEMENTS IN THE VICINITY PUT TO THE TORCH IN RETALIATION WHEN THE MUTILATED BODIES OF FOUR BRITISH AIRMEN AND 20 INDIAN SOLDIERS WERE FOUND FLOATING IN A STREAM WHERE THEIR PLANE HAD CRASHED.

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GH929AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, NOV.25-(AP)-CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS HAVE WRESTED THE MANCHURIAN PORT OF HULUTAO FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THE NATIONALIST PRESS REPORTED TODAY.

IN SHANGHAI, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S.FORCES IN CHINA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT CHINA HAS ASKED THE UNITED STATES FOR THE USE OF SHIPS TO TRANSPORT NATIONALISTS INTO MANCHURIA, PRESUMABLY AT HULUTAO.

THE PORT, WHERE VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET RECENTLY TOOK NATIONALIST TROOPS BUT DID NOT LAND THEM AFTER ASCERTAINING THE PRESENCE OF THE COMMUNISTS, ALREADY HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH ISOLATION BY THE LAND DRIVE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S MEN NORTH FROM SHANHAIKWAN.

WEDEMEYER AT SHANGHAI SAID IT WAS UP TO WASHINGTON TO REPLY TO CHINA'S REQUEST AND THERE HAS BEEN NO RESPONSE AS YET. HE ADDED THAT THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION IS STUDYING THE REQUEST.

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A107KX

CAPTURE OF HULUTAO WOULD AFFORD THE NATIONALISTS THEIR FIRST PORT IN MANCHURIA AT WHICH TO LAND REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AIMED AT SECURING MANCHURIAN STRONGPOINTS, MANY ALREADY REPORTED BEING ENTERED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS AS THE RUSSIANS WITHDRAW.

GENERAL WEDEMEYR WHO REPEATEDLY HAS DENIED CHINESE COMMUNIST CHARGES THAT AMERICA IS INTERVENING IN BEHALF OF THE NATIONALISTS, EMPHASIZED:

"THERE HAVE BEEN NO AMERICANS ENTERING MANCHURIA AND UNDER PRESENT ORDERS THERE WILL BE NONE."

NN915PCS NM

A113KX

INDONESIAN

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, NOV.25-(AP)-CHINA'S AMBASSADORS TO LONDON AND THE HAGUE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO MAKE FRESH REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BRITISH AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS TO AFFORD "ADEQUATE PROTECTION" OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF CHINESE NATIONALS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE, ANNOUNCING THE DEVELOPMENT TODAY, SAID REPEATED REPRESENTATIONS ON THE SUBJECHALREADY HAD BEEN MADE. THE LATEST WAS ASCRIBED TO "THE INCREASING GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION."

EW934PCS

30.24-31879

CHINESE
CHUNGKING,NOV.24-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE EXPECTED TO DELAY THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM MANCHURIA UNTIL THE NATIONALISTS ARE ABLE TO FLY TROOPS TO THE KEY POINTS ALONG THE RAILROAD FROM CHINA TO CHANGCHUN, COMMUNIST QUARTERS ASSERTED HERE TONIGHT.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN DECISION WOULD CONFORM WITH A REQUEST OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. THE SOVIETS WOULD PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR CHINESE PLANES TO LAND AT HARBIN AND CHANGCHUN, THEY SAID.

UM1104PPS NM

A135FX
CHUNGKING,SUNDAY,NOV.25-(AP)-GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER IN NEGOTIATIONS HERE WITH NATIONALIST REPRESENTATIVES, DEPARTED TODAY FOR COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AT YENAN.

HE IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN WITH OTHER COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES FOR PEACE TALKS IN CHUNGKING.

DS901PPS NM

BY OLEN CLEMENTS
PEIPING,NOV.24-(AP)-U.S.THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS OFFICERS ARE ENGAGED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR THE RELEASE OF SIX AMERICAN MARINE FLIERS HELD PRISONER BY THE COMMUNISTS AT A REMOTE VILLAGE 80 MILES WEST OF TIENTSIN.

THE FLIERS WERE FORCED DOWN 14 DAYS AGO DURING A FLIGHT FROM PEIPING TO TIENTSIN.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE NAMES OF THE PRISONERS WERE UNAVAILING AT MARINE HEADQUARTERS BUT I AM INFORMED RELIABLY THAT ONE PILOT LT.R.A.HOLBROOK, OF THREE RIVERS, TEXAS.

HE WAS F
YING A WARRANT OFFICER, TWO SERGEANTS AND TWO PRIVATES, ALL OF THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING, TO TIENTSIN. HE BEC LOST AND THE PLANE RAN OUT OF GASOLINE. ALL THE PRISONERS WERE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION.

A145FX
THE PLANE HAS BEEN SPOTTED ON A FIELD, PARTIALLY CAMOUFLAGED. DEEP RUTS IN THE FIELD WHICH WERE MADE BY THE PLANE HAD BEEN PLOWED OVER IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP AERIAL SPOTTERS FROM FINDING IT.

BECAUSE OF THE REMOTENESS OF THE VILLAGE AND THE CONDITION OF THE RUGGED COUNTRY, THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN SLOW. MESSENGERS REQUIRE SEVERAL DAYS TO MAKE THE ROUND TRIP FROM THE VILLAGE TO TIENTSIN.

OFFICIALLY THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS HAS BEEN SILENT ON THE WHOLE EPISODE. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THE MATTER HAS BEEN TAKEN UP WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN CHUNGKING. NATIONALIST FORCES THERE HAVE CONTACTED COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF THE AMERICANS.

UM1102PPS

NOV 25 1945

ADD PEIPING (PRESS) - DAVIS - HOWEY

THESE SAME ADVICES SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD NOMINATED THEIR OWN MAYOR BUT HE HAD NOT BEEN INSTALLED.

SIX MORE CHINESE-PILOTED TRANSPORT PLANES ARRIVED TODAY CARRYING MORE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATORS WHO WERE ORDERED OUT OF CHANGCHUN NOV.16 BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF A BREAKDOWN IN TALKS WITH MOSCOW OVER THE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA.

SOME 20 TO 30 MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALIST GROUP WHICH ORIGINALLY NUMBERED MORE THAN 300 REMAINED IN CHANGCHUN. THE LATEST ARRIVALS HERE WERE UNDER STRICT ORDERS NOT TO TALK ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES.

MOST MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION ARE REMAINING HERE AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL RETURN TO CHANGCHUN IF THE RUSSIAN BID TO RESUME CONVERSATIONS IS ACCEPTED.

WHILE THE DELEGATION WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN ITS MOVEMENTS ALL THE TIME IT WASIN CHANGCHUN, THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIAN OFFICIALS WAS CONSIDERED FRIENDLY, FOR THE MOST PART.

EW504PCS

ADD SHANGHAI (McDONEYES) BOUGERS

THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR SKY TERRACE OF THE EXCLUSIVE PARK HOTEL WAS PLACED OUT OF BOUNDS TO NAVAL AND MILITARY PERSONNEL BECAUSE OF A 30 PER CENT INCREASE IN PRICES. AFTER 24 HOURS THE BOOST WAS RESCINDED AND THE MANAGEMENT AGREED TO CONFER WITH THE NAVY BEFORE ANY OTHER PRICE LIST CHANGES.

LT.PHIL BUCKLEY, OF CINCINNATI, SENIOR SHORE PATROL OFFICER FOR SHANGHAI, REPORTED THAT NEARLY ALL FIGHTS AND DISORDERS IN BARS AND RESTAURANTS STEM FROM ARGUMENTS OVER THE BILLS.

NN937PCS NM

ADD (NEW DELHI) XXX MORNING - GROVER - DAY

FROM 15 TO 20 AMERICAN VEHICLES HAVE BEEN BURNED AND A MUCH LARGER NUMBER HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLYING ROCKS, THE ARMY SAID.

IN CALCUTTA, MEANWHILE, BRITISH MILITARY POLICE WERE PATROLLING THE STREETS AND STEEL HELMETS AND SUBMACHINE GUNS WERE ISSUED TO AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE ON DUTY AT THE BASE HEADQUARTERS THERE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE RIOTING STARTED WEDNESDAY THERE WERE NO MAJOR OUTBREAKS, AND QUIET GRADUALLY WAS BEING RESTORED TO THE CITY.

A CHECK WITH CALCUTTA'S FIVE MAJOR HOSPITALS REVEALED THAT 31 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED, 16 SERIOUSLY INJURED AND 243 OTHERS ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT. MANY OTHERS WERE SUFFERED MINOR INJURIES.

TA404AES

JAPANESE CYCLOTRONS (500)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
TOKYO,NOV.24-(AP)-JAPAN WAS STRICKEN FROM THE FIELD OF ATOMIC RESEARCH TODAY AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARMED WITH SLEDGE HAMMERS AND BLOW TORCHES SUDDENLY STARTED THE DESTRUCTION OF FIVE CYCLOTRONS--ONE OF THEM A 200-TON GIANT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE CYCLOTRONS, ORDERED DESTROYED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR IN ANOTHER BLOW AT JAPAN'S WAR-MAKING POTENTIAL, WILL BE BROKEN UP AND THE PIECES DUMPED INTO THE SEA.

TWO OF THEM--THE 200-TON APPARATUS BOUGHT IN AMERICA THROUGH THE ASSISTANCE OF PROF.ERNEST O.LAWRENCE, FAMED UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSICIST, AND A SMALLER ONE--WERE IN THE LABORATORY OF DR.TOSHIO NISHINA AT TOKYO.

NISHINA, 55, MDEAN OF JAPAN'S NUCLEAR PHYSICISTS, WAS "HEARTBROKEN" WHEN AMERICAN OFFICERS TOLD HIM HIS HUGE CYCLOTRON WAS TO BE DEMOLISHED, THE SCIENTISTS' SECRETARY SAID.

THE SECRETARY, MISS SUMIKO YOKAYAMO, CRIED WHEN SHE TOLD OF NISHINA'S DISMAY.

OF THE OTHER CYLOTRONS, TWO SMALL ONES WERE AT OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY AND THE FIFTH AT KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ALHXCBG
PTAKEN OVER THE JAPANESE LABORATORIES AND STUDIED RECORDS OF NIPPONESE RESEARCH INTO ATOMIC POWER, BUT NOT UNTIL 8:30 A.M. TODAY DID THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SCIENTISTS LEARN THE APPARATUS WAS TO BE DESTROYED.

WHILE OCCUPATION TROOPS IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED WITH THEIR WORK OF DESTRUCTION, AMERICAN SCIENTISTS SAID JAPAN'S PROGRESS TOWARD DEVELOPING THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD BEEN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

THE JAPANESE SCIENTISTS EXPLAINED THAT NIPPONESE MILITARISTS HAD SHOWN LITTLE INTEREST IN THE DESTRUCTIVE POTENTIALITIES OF THE ATOM UNTIL TOO LATE.

PROF.BUNSAKU ARAKATSU, HEAD OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT AT THE KOYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, SAID THAT NEAR THE END OF 11944 THE NAVY BEGAN TO MAKE INQUIRIES AND EARLY IN 1945 ARAKATSU WAS ASKED IF HE COULD PRODUCE THE ATOMIC BOMB.

ARAKATSU SAID HE REPLIED THAT HE COULDN'T BECAUSE HE HADN'T CONDUCTED EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY. HOWEVER, LAST MAY OR JUNE NAVAL OFFICIALS ORDERED HIM TO PROCEED WITH EXPERIMENTS TO DETERMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF CHAIN REACTION IN THE SPLITTING OF THE ATOM.

THE NAVY SENT HIM 16 BOXES OF URANIUM COMPOUND WHICH WAS SECRETED IN A FARMHOUSE AND NEVER USED, ARAKATSU SAID.

THE SCIENTIST EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER THERE WAS ENOUGH URANIUM OXIDE IN ALL JAPAN TO MAKE ONE SUCCESSFUL TEST CHAIN REACTION.

NOV 25 1945

A16FX

COL.NEWSOM COOPER, NASHVILLE, TENN., IN CHARGE OF DEMOLITION FOR THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, SAID HE EXPECTED TO GET THE DISMANTLED PIECES OF THE 200-TON CYCLOTRON AND THE SMALLER ONE FROM NISHINA'S LABORATORY LOADED ABOARD SHIPS IN FOUR DAYS.

THE PIECES WILL BE DUMPED INTO THE SEA WELL BEYOND THE 100-FATHOM MARK, COOPER ADDED.

COL.G.C.TIBBITTS, WASHINGTON, D.C., AN ORDNANCE EXPERT, SAID THAT FIRST THE COOLING OIL WILL BE DRAINED FROM THE BIG CYCLOTRON AND THEN THE APPARATUS WILL BE TAKEN APART WITH CUTTING TORCHES. EXPLOSIVES CANNOT BE USED BECAUSE OF THE CONFINED QUARTERS IN A CONCRETE BUILDING.

"IT'S A SHAME IT IS NECESSARY TO DESTROY THE CYCLOTRON," SAID G.B.ZIMMERMAN, RESEARCH ENGINEER WITH THE U.S.STRATEGIC BOMB SURVEY, "BUT THERE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ANY ALTERNATIVE."

OTHER OFFICERS EXPLAINED NISHINA'S CYCLOTRON ALREADY WAS OBSOLETE FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR THAT REASON WAS BEING THROWN INTO THE SEA.

MM1248APST

BY RUSSELL BRINES

(ADVANCE)..TOKYO,NOV.24-(AP)-JAPAN'S "RUBBER STAMP" DIET, A HOLDOVER FROM WARTIME TOTALITARIANISM, MONDAY WILL BEGIN UNDER AMERICAN EYES AN 18-DAY EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO CONSIDER THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE REFORMATION OF THE BEATEN COUNTRY.

POLICIES ALREADY OUTLINED OR SUGGESTED BY AMERICAN DIRECTIVES WILL BE BROUGHT, FOR LEGAL IMPLEMENTATION, BEFORE MEN WHOSE VERY MEMBERSHIP IN THE DIET MEANS THEY OFFERED NO IMPORTANT OPPOSITION TO THE MILITARISTS DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS. ALL WERE ELECTED UNDER A SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM WHICH DEMANDED ACQUIESCENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM.

AFTER MONDAY'S ORGANIZATION SESSION, THE DIET WILL BE OPENED FORMALLY TUESDAY WITH THE READING OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT, PROBABLY BY EMPEROR HIROHITO PERSONALLY.

THE AGED PREMIER, KIJURO SHIDEHARA, WILL ADDRESS THE PLENARY SESSION WEDNESDAY, OUTLINING GOVERNMENT POLICIES. INTERPELLATIONS WILL FOLLOW -- THE FIRST COMPLETELY FREE QUESTIONING SINCE 1931. SOME MAY BE SHARP, PARTICULARLY ON GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SOLVE THE FOOD AND HOUSING PROBLEMS.

THEREAFTER DELIBERATIONS WILL BEGIN ON NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT MEASURES ROUGHLY FALLING INTO TWO CATEGORIES:

1. MEASURES LEGALLY ABROGATING REPRESSIVE WARTIME LAWS, WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE ORDERED SUSPENDED, AND SUBSTITUTING OTHER LEGISLATION. THESE LAWS ARE STILL ON THE BOOKS BUT ARE INOPERATIVE THROUGH IMPERIAL DECREES ISSUED AFTER AMERICAN DIRECTIVES.

2. OTHER BASIC REFORMS WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE SUGGESTED BROADLY MUST BE MADE, NOTABLY REVISION OF THE ELECTION LAWS AND ENACTMENT OF LABOR AND LAND MEASURES.

THE DIET WILL PASS WITHOUT OPPOSITION ALL IN THE FIRST CATEGORY. STRONG DEBATES ARE EXPECTED ON DETAILS OF SOME MEASURES IN THE SECOND GROUP.

THE DELIBERATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WILL PROVIDE A PREVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SHADINGS AND ALIGNMENTS WHICH WILL FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS. OF THE 464 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, THE SO-CALLED PROGRESSIVE PARTY HOLDS A SLIM MAJORITY OF 233 SEATS. THE LIBERALS HAVE 50 AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS 15.

A143KX (WEST OUT)
HAVETHEOREMAINDER ARE SELF-STYLED "INDEPENDENTS." THE COMMUNISTS

B69FX

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A143FX

THE REMAINDER ARE SELF-STYLED "INDEPENDENTS." THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NO REPRESENTATION.

THE "PROGRESSIVES," WHO ACTUALLY ARE CONSERVATIVE OLD LINE POLITICIANS, PROBABLY WILL SET THE TONE OF THE PROCEEDINGS WHILE CONSIDERING SUCH CONTROVERSIAL MEASURES AS LAND REFORM. THE GOVERNMENT BILL PRESENTLY PROVIDES FOR EXPROPRIATION OF ALL HOLDINGS OVER 12 ACRES ON HONSHU ISLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT LABOR UNION BILL CONTAINS WHAT IS FOR JAPAN THE RADICAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF WORKERS TO ORGANIZE AND STRIKE, PLUS PENALTIES FOR POLICE WHO EXCEED AUTHORITY IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER DURING LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

ELECTION REFORM MAY BRING THE MOST PROLONGED WRANGLE FROM LEGISLATORS SEEKING TO PREVENT A RE-DISTRICTING WHICH MIGHT BE TO THEIR DISADVANTAGE. WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOWERING OF THE MALE VOTING AGE TO 21 ARE EXPECTED TO PASS WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE DIET WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE ALL THIS BUSINESS WITHIN 18 DAYS. THERE IS NO PROVISION IN THE CONSTITUTION FOR EXTENDING A SPECIAL SESSION. ANOTHER COULD BE CONVENED IN A FEW DAYS.

UPON CONCLUSION OF THIS MEETING, THE DIET WILL DISSOLVE AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL ANNOUNCE A DATE FOR THE NEW ELECTIONS.

THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN JANUARY. THE FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE BY OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS, NOV. 25--MOVED NOV. 23)

FR1211ACS NM

30.24-31881

A119KX

TOKYO, NOV.24-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY DIRECTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE OCCUPATION FORCES WITH THE NAMES OF THE SUBMARINES RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING NINE ALLIED VESSELS.

THE SHIPS SUNK WERE THE U.S.S. RICHARD HARVEY, THE BRITISH DAISY MOLLER, ASCOT, SUTLEY, CHIVALRY, DUTH; THE NORWEGIAN TJISALAK, AND THE FRENCH SCOTIA AND JEAN NICOLET. THERE WAS NO ELABORATION ON THE DIRECTIVE.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSOYAS ORDERED TO REPORT THE LOCATION AND CONDITION OF 11 FOREIGN VESSELS BELONGING TO THE MESSAGERIES MARITIME STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EW944PCS NM

TEMPERING THIS NEWS, HOWEVER, WAS THE DISCLOSURE BY KYODO NEWS AGENCY THAT ALLIED OCCUPATION WOULD COST THE JAPANESE ABOUT 10,000,000,000 (B) YEN ($667,000,000) ANNUALLY. PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REPARATIONS REPRESENTATIVE, EDWIN PAULEY, ALREADY HAS EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT JAPAN CAN MEET THE BILL.

PREMIER KIHURO SHIDEHARA MEANWHILE CONSULTED MACARTHUR, PRESUMABLY ABOUT NEXT WEEK'S SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO CHART BASIC REFORMS LEADING AWAY FROM WAR-TIME TOTALITARIANISM TO AN ECONOMY OF HARD WORK AND PEACE.

METALLIC ECHOES OF THE OLD AGGRESSIVE ERA WERE HEARD IN THE NATION'S FOREMOST SCENTIFIC LABORATORIES, AS SLEDGEHAMMERS WIELDED BY AMERICAN TROOPS SMASHED FIVE CYCLOTRONS WITH WHICH JAPANESE SCIENTISTS HAD BEEN PROBING FOR THE SECRETS OF ATOMIC POWER. ADD TOKYO (TAY) XXX TRADE - SPENCER - NIGHT

A FURTHER REMINDER OF THE LOST WAR WAS THE VOLUNTARY SURRENDER AT SUGAMO PRISON TODAY OF ANOTHER WAR LEADER ORDERED ARRESTED BY MACARTHUR. HE WAS KAZUNOBU KANOKOGI, FOURTH ON THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S NEW 11-MAN LIST OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS. A CHARACTER LONG IDENTIFIED WITH SECRET SOCIETY AND NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES.

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MACARTHUR'S ORDER GRANTING PERMISSION TO IMPORT FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES WAS IN LINE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID, WITH HIS POLICY OF "AIDING JAPAN TO RESTORE HER ESSENTIAL ECONOMY AND THUS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR HER TO CARRY HER SHARE OF PRODUCING THE GOODS AND SERVICES FOR HER OWN CIVILIAN POPULATION AND OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL."

THE JAPANESE MINISTER OF COMMERCE ON NOV.14 DISCLOSED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD APPLIED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS FOR PERMISSION IMPORT 3,000,000 TONS OF FOOD, MOSTLY FROM NORTH AMERICA; 180,00 TONS OF COTTON, AND 1,130,000 TONS OF COAL.

JW113PCS

A131KX (WEST OUT) (240)

KWAJALEIN, NOV.24-(AP)-A KOREAN SLAVE LABORER OF THE JAPANESE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TOLD A UNITED STATES MILITARY COU HE SAW JAPANESE SOLDIERS FORCE A MIXTURE OF PEPPER AND WATER INTO NOSTRILS OF AN AMERICAN AIRMAN IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN MILITARY INFORMATION FROM HIM.

THE TORTURED AIRMAN AND FOUR COMPANIONS, ALL CREWMEN OF A DOWNED AMERICAN B-25 BOMBER, EVENTUALLY WERE BEHEADED ON FOXX ISLAND OF MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS.

TEN ACCUSED JAPANESE OFFICERS SAT IMPASSIVELY DURING THE TESTIMONY OF THEKOREAN, ANYOKY KANAGAWA, WHO ASSERTED HE PERSONALLY WITNESSED THE BEHEADING OF ONE OF THE FLIERS IN FEBRUARY, 1944.

THIS IS THE STORY PIECED TOGETHER FROM THE TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL WITNESSES ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE TRIAL:

A FEW JAPANESE OFFICERS AND MEN GATHERED IN SECRECY AND LED ONE OF THE B-25 CREWMEN TO THE SIDE OF A FRESHLY DUG GRAVE.

THERE THE YOUTH WAS FORCED TO SIT ON THE SIDE OF THE GRAVE, BLINDFOLDED AND HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIM.

AS AN OFFICER COUNTED THREE, A SAMURAI SWORD FELL ACROSS HIS NECK, BUT DID NOT SEVER IT AND THE SWORDSMAN HAD TO MAKE A SECOND STROKE TO COMPLETE HIS JOB.

AFTER THE BEHEADING, JAPANESE SOLDIERS BAYONETED THE BODY AND IT WAS FINALLY TOSSED INTO THE GRAVE.

LT.COMDR.E.F.O'BRIEN (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) READ INTO THE RECORD A STATEMENT BY JAPANESE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TOKUNA, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF MILI ATOLL, NAMING SEVERAL OF THE DEFENDANTS AS HAVING EITHER SWUNG EXECUTION SWORDS OR OF HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXECUTIONS.

EW1043PCS NM

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.24-(AP)-VICE ADM.S.A.TAFFINDER, COMMANDANT OF THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT AND COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN SEA FRONTIER, SAID TODAY THE REORGANIZATION OF NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF HAWAII WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE NOV.30.

THE REORGANIZATION, SIMILAR TO THAT BEING EFFECTED IN OTHER NAVAL DISTRICTS AND ON THE MAINLAND, CALLS FOR ESTABLISHING IN THIS DISTRICT A NAVAL BASE TO CO-ORDINATE AND DIRECT FLEET ACTIVITIES.

THE PEARL HARBOR BASE HENCEFORTH WILL BE KNOWN AS THE NAVAL SHIPYARD AT PEARL HARBOR, AND THE NAVAL BASE WILL BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE BOTH THE SHIPYARD AND OTHER NAVAL SHORE ACTIVITIES AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE PEARL HARBOR AREA.

REAR ADM.E.W. HANSON WILL BE THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE NAVAL BASE, AND REAR ADM.C.O.KELL, SHIPYARD COMMANDER.

EW851PCS

ADD PEARL HARBOR (NIMITZ) XXX WATERS

"TODAY," SAID NIMITZ, "I TAKE LEAVE OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND TURN OVER MY COMMAND TO ADMIRAL SPRUANCE, WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO MAKE THIS FLEET THE GREATEST FIGHTING FORCE IN THE HISTORY OF NAVAL WARFARE.

"IN HAULING DOWN BY FLAG AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, IT SEEMS TO ME APPROPRIATE THAT I DO THIS ABOARD A SUBMARINE AT PEARL HARBOR AND THAT IT IS SPRUANCE WHO IS RELIEVING ME.

"IT WAS IN THE SUBMARINE GRAYLING THAT MY FLAG WAS HOISTED WHEN I TOOK COMMAND OF THE FLEET NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO; IT WAS FROM PEARL HARBOR THAT THIS FLEET FOUGHT ITS WAY ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO VICTORY; IT WAS UNDER THE ABLE AND AGGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP OF ADMIRALS HALSEY AND SPRUANCE THAT IN SEVERAL CRUCIAL ACTIONS THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS SEVERELY CRIPPLED."

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FR707PCS NM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, NOV 24-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EDUARDO RODRIGUE LARRETA SAID TONIGHT THAT A URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL OF COLLECTIVE INTERVENTION AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS WHEN ONE OF THEIR NUMBER DENIES ITS PEOPLE ESSENTIAL RIGHTS OR FAILS TO FULFILL ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, REFERRED TO THE SPECIFIC CASE OF ARGENTINA.

IN AN INTERVIEW, RODRIGUEZ LARRETA SAID A 2,500-WORD NOTE SETTING FORTH THE PROPOSAL, WHICH WAS HANDED TO U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM DAWSON HERE YESTERDAY, WAS AN AMPLIFIED ANSWER TO A RECENT UNITED STATES NOTE ON THE QUESTION OF ARGENTINA.

BUT, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID, THE URUGUAYAN NOTE GOES BEYOND THE ARGENTINE QUESTION AND WOULD TEND TO CREATE A SYSTEM TO SOLVE IN THE FUTURE SIMILAR SITUATIONS WHICH MAY ARISE AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

"MY GOVERNMENT IS WAITING FOR OTHER AMERICAN FOREIGN OFFICES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN DECIDING HOW THIS MULTILATERAL EXAMINATION CAN BE MADE," HE SAID.

ADOPTION OF THE URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL WOULD MARK A BROAD DEPARTURE FROM PAST INTER-AMERICAN POLICY, WHICH HAS BEEN STRONGLY AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE STRONGEST SUPPORT FOR NON-INTERVENTION IN THE PAST HAS COME FROM EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED FEARS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT INTERFERE IN THEIR AFFAIRS.

SW1048PES

PRECEDE SAN ANTONIO (DAY)

WEST POINT, N.Y., NOV 24-(AP)-THE ASHES OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, JR., WERE FLOWN HERE TODAY FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHERE THE VETERAN FOURTH ARMY COMMANDER DIED WEDNESDAY NIGHT OF PNEUMONIA.

THE B-25 MEDIUM BOMBER BEARING HIS ASHES LANDED AT STEWART FIELD. PATCH'S BODY WAS CREMATED IN SAN ANTONIO YESTERDAY.

PRIVATE FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT 3 P.M. (EST) TOMORROW IN THE OLD CADET CHAPEL OF THE U.S.MILITARY ACADEMY. BURIAL WILL BE IN THE WEST POINT CEMETERY. SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON WILL ATTEND THE SERVICES.

INSTRUCTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO WEST POINT WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1942 WILL BE HONORARY PALLBEARERS, IN MEMORY OF GEN.PATCH'S SON, CAPT.ALEXANDER M.PATCH 3RD, WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE IN 1944. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1942.

SW1021PES

WASHINGTON,NOV.24-(AP)-SENATOR HATCH (D-NM) TOOK A DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUE TO TASK TODAY FOR CRITICIZING THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A RADIO BROADCAST.

HATCH'S REMARKS WERE DIRECTED AT SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) WHO DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT U.S.FOREIGN POLICY IS "IMPROVISED ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT" AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS "DRIFTING ABOUT IN A FOG OF INDECISION."

"EVEN THOUGH EVERYTHING THE SENATOR SAID WERE TRUE, I DEPLORE THE FACT THAT SENATOR FULBRIGHT SAW FIT TO CONDEMN THE ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY IN A RADIO ADDRESS WHERE IT COULD NOT BE CHALLENGED," HATCH TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN.

"I STRONGLY BELIEVE CRITICAL SPEECHES OF SUCH ALL-IMPORTANT SUBJECTS AS THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY BY UNITED STATES SENATORS SHOULD BE MADE ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, WHERE THE SPEAKER'S DENUNCIATION MIGHT BE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME CRITICAL ANALYSIS, DEBATE AND PERHAPS THE SAME CONDEMNATION IN WHICH THE SENATOR INDULGES."

LH830PES

A69WX

WASHINGTON,NOV.24-(AP)-THE FIRST OPEN HEARING OF THE SENATE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SHIFTED FROM MONDAY TO TUESDAY.

CHAIRMAN MCMAHON (D-CONN) SAID THE POSTPONEMENT WAS MADE NECESSARY BECAUSE OF A CONFLICT WITH A SCHEDULED MEETING OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. SEVERAL SENATORS HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN BOTH COMMITTEES.

MAJ.GEN.L.R.GROVES, HEAD OF THE SUPER-SECRET MANHATTAN PROJECT, IS EXPECTED TO BE THE FIRST WITNESS. HALF A DOZEN SCIENTISTS, INCLUDING DR.HAROLD UREY, NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, ARE TO FOLLOW IN SUCCEEDING SESSIONS.

LH833PES

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Washington Asks Moscow To Define Stand On Iran; Azerbaijan Rebels Demand Autonomy From Tehran

U. S. Is Reported Asking Russia To Explain Her Actions in Iran

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The United States has appealed directly to Moscow, it was learned today, for information on the operations of Red Army forces in northern Iran.

The State Department declined to say anything about the inquiry. The persons who disclosed that it had been sent could not be quoted by name.

Specific information desired is whether the Russians have denied to the government at Tehran the right to send reinforcements and supplies to their troops in the revolt area, and whether the forces already in that area are denied communications and the freedom of movement necessary to restore and maintain order.

The United States got a legal interest in Iranian affairs two years ago when Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, meeting at Tehran, signed a declaration assuring Iran full independence. The country has long been regarded by diplomats as a post-war trouble spot because it is a place where the Soviet Union and British Empire meet at close quarters.

It was on the basis of the Big Three declaration, and with an eye on United Nations commitments as well, that American officials drafted the message to Moscow. Persons in a position to know describe that inquiry as asking in a manner quite polite and friendly whether the Red Army has taken actions which violated the independence of Iran in its own territory.

[Iranian Government officials said last week that the Russians had refused to permit Iranian troops to enter the province when they had been dispatched to quell disturbances.]

Stories of Red Army interference have been described here officially as exaggerations. When the Iranian representative brought up a report that weapons were being supplied to Azerbaijan residents from Russian trucks an official denial was given.

The conversations were regarded in diplomatic quarters as leading to a possible solution of the situation in the Iranian province. It was understood that the progress had been such that the Iranian mission scheduled to come to Moscow to consult on the Azerbaijan problem had been canceled.

Battle To Obtain Aim Threatened By Separatists

Moscow, Nov. 25 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters said today that V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Madjid Ahy, Iranian Ambassador, had engaged in full and frank discussions on the situation in Azerbaijan province, and that Molotov had given assurances that Russia would respect Iranian sovereignty.

Molotov was said to have expressed surprise at reports that the Red Army troops had refused free passage to Iranian forces in Azerbaijan province, and to have told Ahy that Russia has no intention or desire to interfere with legitimate Iranian troops' movements.

L. HERMAN

Tehran, Nov. 25 (AP)—The self-styled "National Congress" of Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan province demanded autonomy today from the Central Iranian Government, but disclaimed any intention of splitting Iran or altering present boundaries.

Iranian Government officials have charged that the separatist movement in the province, whose northern frontiers adjoin Russia, has been given encouragement from the outside.

The congress said it intended to attain its goals peacefully, but would fight for them if necessary.

Parliament Planned

Asserting that Azerbaijan had "the right to plan out its own destiny and acquire autonomy," the congress said its just and legal demands" would be made known to the Central Government in Tehran, and also to the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China.

Willingness to participate in a democratic Iranian Government was expressed by the congress, but it announced that a regional parliament would be created to govern Azerbaijan affairs.

The congress, organized last week in the province capital of Tabriz, said it based its claims on the principle of self-determination as contained in the Atlantic Charter.

Iranian Police Kill 3 Peasants, Tass Says

Moscow, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Tehran declared today that three peasants have been killed by Iranian police terrorizing residents of Azerbaijan, quoting as its source a letter in the Democratic party newspaper *Dad*.

The dispatch gave the names of two peasants killed in two villages, and said a third peasant was beaten so severely in another village that he died.

Peasants Reported Fleeing

Tass said peasant homes were being burglarized, and that peasants were fleeing with their families into the fields to escape the police.

The Tass report suggested the Russians were disturbed because they were anxious to have order maintained behind their lines of occupation.

Russians are openly sympathetic to the desire of the Azerbaijans for autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state, and would like to see more recognition given the Tudeh (Peoples' Masses) party.

Leading Advocate Of Autonomy

The Tudeh party is the leading advocate of autonomy for Azerbaijan and is in close touch with the Soviet Union. Tass dispatches said many thousands of Azerbaijans have attended numerous meetings in the province at which self-rule was asked.

That the Tudeh party will gain representation in the Iranian cabinet is regarded by Russians as a logical conclusion.

Demand For Ouster Of Bevin

ED CAMPBELL

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—The British Communist party's eighteenth convention today unanimously demanded the removal of Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, on the ground that he had continued the foreign policy of the "Tory" Government and "endangered peace and economic co-operation."

Bevin's removal was asked in a resolution which criticized the Labor Government's policy on Greece, Spain, the Soviet Union, the "new peoples' governments of Europe" and its attitude toward colonial peoples.

Critical Stand Urged

"We must be more critical and more challenging," declared W. Rust, a member of the party's executive committee, who presented the resolution to the convention.

"Our purpose must be a clear one—to strengthen the labor movement and not discredit it," Rust continued. "The question we have to raise is a change in its composition—the bringing forward of new people and the removal of some people who have proved their worthlessness.

"No. 1 is the removal of Ernest Bevin from the Foreign Office."

Harry Pollitt, Communist party general secretary, added, "There are bigger things in the world than Ernest Bevin."

Pollitt said the political situation in Greece was "changing for the better because of the amazing strength of the Communist party" and added that Bevin "was now beginning to squeal that he was being let down."

Bevin made his "let-down" statement in a Commons debate on foreign policy Friday, defending the government's stand against an immediate Greek plebiscite on the question of whether the monarchy should be retained. He blamed Greeks in England for difficulties in forming a solid coalition government in Greece.

Opposes Mass Strikes

"He will be let down a good deal more before he has finished," Pollitt declared.

Turning to domestic questions, Pollitt cautioned the delegates against encouraging the idea of mass strikes.

"You can get a strike in the coal fields tomorrow," he said, "but will it advance the working-class movement?"

The delegates, however, defeated a proposed amendment to a general policy resolution which would have viewed "with grave concern the growing number of industrial disputes and unofficial strikes."

The Communists have two members in Parliament.

Reds Call for Co-operation

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today it was essential that the United Nations Preparatory Commission "should not be dominated by any great power."

The broadcast declared that "what is needed is a practical means of stopping the peace-breaker before he has a chance to do any harm," and added, "it is not enough to make fine-sounding declarations."

"All this means that the United Nations Organization, to get good results, must necessarily count on great democracies continuing their friendly co-operation of recent years," said the broadcast.

The Russian comment said the Soviet Union is "ready to co-operate fully and wholeheartedly" to make the U. N. O. organization a success.

New Luxembourg Government Asked

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Brussels radio today said Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg had asked Pierre Dupong, who was Premier before the elections last month, to form a new Luxembourg government of reconstruction.

Dupong is head of the Christian Socialist party which holds half of the 50 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The Communists hold five seats.

U.S. Flag Presented To Ulster Cathedral

Londonderry, Northern Ireland, Nov. 25 (AP)—An American flag was presented today to the St. Columba Cathedral here by United States naval forces stationed at this port throughout the war.

Lieut. Com. John Fahey, of Concord, N.H., commander of the naval station, presented the flag to the Very Rev. R. G. S. Kingma, dean of Derry county.

The flag was carried up the aisle of the 300-year-old cathedral by a color party, including Lieut. J. C. Poole, of Aliquippa, Pa., Boatswain's Mate 2/c E. Ellison, of Hinton, W.Va., and Coxswain V. M. Bruscia, of Buffalo.

Scots Give Part Of Castle To 'Ike'

Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 25 (AP). Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has accepted the gift of part of 160-year-old Culzean Castle in Ayrshire for use as a residence during visits to Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland said today.

The gift includes 2,000 acres of shooting preserves. The trust said it also would provide a number of houses on the estate for veterans, with tenants to be selected by Eisenhower.

The castle is the residence of Lord Ailsa and family and had been given to the trust under the "country house scheme" by which title is surrendered to avoid heavy inheritance taxes.

The Ailsa family will continue to occupy a new wing of the building, and the spacious top flat of the central block will be furnished and staffed for the Eisenhowers or anyone to whom they wish to lend it.

GOERING TO CALL COL. LINDBERGH

Flier, at Home in Fairfield, Says He Is Unaware of Move.

LOCHNER

The Associated Press reported from London last night that an Exchange Telegraph Dispatch from Nuernberg said Herman Goering's defense counsel, Dr. Otto Stahmer, had announced that he intended to call Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as a witness.

The Dispatch added that Stahmer did not disclose "what evidence he would seek from Lindbergh."

At his home in Fairfield, Col. Lindbergh issued the following statement:

"I have received no such request.

"My contacts with Goering were arranged by officers of the American Embassy, one of them at the personal request of the American ambassador. The information I obtained on my trips through Germany is in War and State department reports.

"If I were to testify at Nuernberg, I would be guided now, as I was guided before, by the advice of appropriate officers of my government."

Vatican Correspondence To Be Used as Evidence

NUERNBERG, Germany, Nov. 25—(AP) Sixty pages of correspondence between the Vatican and the Nazi government arrived here today for use as evidence against the 20 top-flight Nazis whose trial before the International War Crimes Tribunal will go into its second week tomorrow.

The correspondence was made available by the Vatican.

The Rev. Edmund Walsh, S. J., vice president of Georgetown University, who is serving on the staff of U. S. prosecutor Robert H. Jackson, began translation of the documents immediately. They probably will be introduced sometime this week as a part of the mass of documentary evidence which Jackson said was sufficient to convict the defendants.

Jackson, in his opening speech disclosed that the Vatican had made several protests to the German government against persecution of the Church and its priests, but that Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop, one of the defendants, had never answered them.

Lt. Roger Barrett, former Chicago attorney in charge of the documents room at the Palace of Justice building, said more than 20 carloads of documents had been assembled by the American prosecution to prove its case and to assist the British, Russians and French to prove theirs.

To Windup Case

The volume of documentary evidence the Americans intend to present was indicated Friday when members of Jackson's staff introduced approximately 100,000 words before the tribunal. They expect to take all this week to wind up their case.

Barrett is personally responsible for the vast treasure trove of priceless Nazi documents bearing such signatures as Hitler, Goering, Von Ribbentrop, Keitel, Jodl, Raeder and Doenitz. He locks away in fireproof cases such documents as are needed in the course of the trial and, whenever they are produced in evidence, he personally hands them to the judge.

The American prosecution, after screening "thousands of tons" of material captured by the victorious American army, brought about 20 carloads to Nuernberg. From these, in turn, about 3,000 documents were finally selected for placing in evidence.

Such evidence has hitherto been multigraphed, including those given to the press Friday. The total is estimated at three million sheets of paper.

"When I saw 3,000 documents I really mean much more," Barrett explained. He said that often a whole series of decrees by Hitler, for example, is bunched together and numbered as one document.

The labyrinth of documents is indexed, multigraphed and filed by a staff of more than 30 clerks headed by Sgt. John E. Back of Kokomo, Ind.; T-5 Russell Cardoza of New London Conn, and Pfcs. John H. Power of Augurn, N. Y., Charles D. Abel of York, Pa., and Berthold Fuld of New York city.

In Separate Covers

Each document is placed in separate covers accompanied by summary sheets, concisely indicating its contents, as well as so-called analysis sheets, showing its pertinence as evidence. Photostats have been made, or are being made, of all original documents.

Just where the American fund of documents will finally repose has not been settled. All evidence submitted must become a part of the court record, to be deposited wherever the tribunal agrees it should go, but the charter provides that any nation may withdraw original documents and supply photostats instead.

This means that the United States retains title to everything, for instance bearing Hitler's signature.

Colleges Seek Treasure

Certain American institutions are understood already to be seeking Jackson's treasure. These are said to include the library of Congress, the United States archives, the Hoover War Library, and several of America's largest universities.

Only an infinitesimal part of the captured documents can be used as evidence, and a wealth of sensational material for historians will never be made public at Nuernberg.

Almost all of the defendants, except former Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess, worked on their defense over the week-end recess. Hess has shown little interest in the trial since it started last Tuesday.

Although there is no prohibition against the prisoners conducting a joint conference on defense, none thus far has been requested. This was seen as an indication that each will put up a separate defense.

All the defendants attended services in the prison chapel today, except Alfred Rosenberg, Julius Streicher and Hess.

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN AUSTRIA VOTE

More Than 80 Pct. Cast Ballots in First Election in 15 Years.

N. HORAN

VIENNA, Nov. 25—(AP) The Socialist party on the basis of early unofficial returns received a heavy vote in the capital city of Vienna today in Austria's first free elections in 15 years.

No incidents were reported as the country voted for 165 members of the National Assembly and 408 members of provincial assemblies.

Observers had said the main contest for control of the assemblies would be between the Socialist party and the Volkspartei, which is regarded as very strong in the provinces. The Socialists, led by Premier Karl Renner, are regarded as middle-of-the roaders; the Volkspartei, the right wing, and the Communists the left.

(The Graz radio said tonight that 80 per cent of eligible voters in the country cast ballots, with more than 90 per cent turning out in Vienna. In rural areas Allied occupation force trucks carried voters to polling centers. Election results will be announced tomorrow, the radio added).

Vienna voted quietly and there were longer lines befor movie houses than polling places. The streets were littered with handbills given out by the contending parties in last-minute exhortations.

The last opportunity Austrians had to participate in an election was foiled by the Nazi occupation of the country. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg on March 9, 1938 called for a plebiscite to determine whether the country wished to remain independent of Germany, but Hitler moved in two days later.

Observers predicted that as many as 3,000,000 ballots were cast, but this seemed high even with women voting. Former Nazis were barred from the polls.

Under the Austrian proportional system, the majority party does not win all the seats, but all parties are given representation according to the percentage of the vote polled.

Izvestia Reports Cosmic Ray Gain

Moscow, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today new information about the action of cosmic rays at high altitudes was obtained by observers in a Soviet sub-stratosphere balloon which ascended from Moscow Thursday.

The balloon landed near Kiev after a flight of 17 hours and 40 minutes, during which it drifted almost 500 miles.

The four-man crew was headed by Lieut. Col. P. P. Polosukhin, chief observer for the Red Army's Central Aerological Observatory.

The ascension was the second this month by the Russians in connection with cosmic-ray research. Dr. Niels Arly, Danish scientist, recently was quoted in Copenhagen as saying latest experiments by Danish, Swedish and Russian scientists showed that the rays derive from a series of explosions in space, resembling those of atomic bombs.

Orlando Arrives in Rome To Confer with Umberto

BRIA

ROME, Nov. 25.—(AP) Amid threats of violence and speculation on a monarchist resurgence, elder statesman Vittorio Emanuele Orlando arrived in Rome for a conference tonight with Crown Prince Umberto on the political crisis in which Premier Ferrucio Parri resigned.

Orlando, a colleague of Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George and George Clemenceau in the making of the peace after the First World war, is mentioned prominently as a possible successor to Parri. He arrived in a special plane sent by the Lieutenant General of the Realm Umberto to the 85-year-old former premier's home in Palermo.

A highly placed monarchist said Umberto hoped to resolve the crisis quickly "for the good of the country." There has been speculation that Umberto would attempt to strengthen the role of the monarchy in the Italian government, but there was no official indication whether the Crown Prince would attempt to form a government outside the Committee of National Liberation.

Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi denied published reports that the Vatican had caused the present Italian government crisis.

De Gasperi, leader of the powerful Christian Democrat party, said some newspapers in the United States had "spread news that the crisis broke out through the influence of the Vatican."

Says Church Not Involved

"Impartial observers will have to agree that the church does not enter into the situation at all," the Foreign Minister declared. "The crisis broke out because of disagreements among governmental parties and because Premier Ferruccio Parri was not able to overcome (them).

"The church would have no reason whatsoever to provoke changes since both the Parri and (Ivanoe) Bonomi governments maintained the status quo with respect to relations between the church and the state as established in the Lateran treaty."

De Gasperi said the base of the new Italian government must "always be six anti-Fascist parties," even though "other competent elements" should participate.

Parri resigned last night as the result of a right-wing revolt of the Committee of National Liberation, which had placed him in power at the head of a six-party coalition government last June.

Italia Nuova, the monarchist organ, declared today that "the Committee of National Liberation has been smashed and its government has fallen miserably. It is useless to keep it alive. The nation has had enough of experiments. Another experiment would mean the failure of Italy."

The Socialist Avanti, which had supported Parri, asserted that "one word from democratic workers' parties would be enough to change indignation into anger, and anger into rebellion," but added "the word will not be given because we do not need violence to win."

Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal party, which with the Christian Democrats broke with the Parri regime, expressed hope that violence would not be an outgrowth of the crisis. "A common plan which satisfies demands of all parties must be found," the paper added.

Threaten Strike in North

Rumblings of discontent have already appeared, however, in the threat of a general strike throughout northern Italy, where Parri had led Italian resistance forces against the Nazis before the end of the war. Workers at the big Fiat plant in Turin walked out briefly yesterday as a gesture of support for Parri.

An authoritative source said the Allies would welcome "as broad based a government as possible." The Allies brought no pressure on Parri to resign, this source added. Parri said yesterday reports of such pressure were "an insiduous maneuver."

Allied policy on the armistice terms and the question of the monarchy is expected to be the same with respect to the new government as with previous provisional regimes. Former governments were required to observe the surrender terms and to pledge to make no moves on the monarchy question until the Italian people have a chance to vote on whether they want a king or a republic.

REGENT IN GREECE DECIDES TO STAY ON

ATHENS, Nov. 25—(AP) Archbishop Damaskinos withdrew his resignation as Greek Regent tonight, it was announced officially.

The Archbishop's decision followed visits by the American and British ambassadors, both of whom requested Damaskinos not to resign.

The official announcement said Damaskinos received a message from British Foreign Secretary Bevin in which Bevin said the Archbishop's resignation would be a "terrible disappointment" to the British people.

It was also reported that a factor in the Archbishop's decision to withdraw his resignation was a message from the exiled King of Greece, George II, now living in London.

BRITISH IMPOSE CURFEW ON JEWS

Airborne Troops Surround Settlements Along Palestinian Coast.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25—(AP) British airborne troops surrounded three Jewish settlements and ordered a curfew along a large section of the Palestinian coast tonight after a party of armed Jews" had attacked two coast guard stations and wounded 14 police.

One Jewish curfew breaker was shot in the hand when he ignored an order to halt.

The disorders were believed to be connected with the capture yesterday of the Greek motor schooner Demetrois which brought 200 illegal Jewish immigrants to the Palestine coast.

Troops of the Sixth Airborne division were thrown around the Jewish settlements of Givath Haim, Rishbon and Shefayin. A representative of the local council at Givath Haim threatened to resist any attempt to search the settlement.

Jewish sources at Shefayin reported their leaders were in conference with the British seeking to prevent a search of that colony.

"We have nothing to do with last night's attacks and we will resist any military or police searches in our settlement," the Jewish spokesman at Givath Haim told the British commander.

The coast guard stations at Givat Olga and Sidna were badly wrecked in the attacks, a British communique said. An unexploded bomb was found in the Sidna building after the raid.

There were indications that the attackers suffered heavy casualties. They left behind widespread traces of blood and a number of blood-stained bandages. The wounded police included six British members of the Palestinian police force and eight Palestinians.

(An Exchange Telegram dis-

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patch from Cairo said that "riots broke out in Palestine this afternoon. The dispatch quoted information telephoned from Tel Aviv to the effect that clashes had occurred there "between police and Jews.")

The curfew was ordered by Maj. Gen. A. L. Bols, British military commander of the civil district of Lydda. The measure, effective from 5:30 p. m. to 5:30 a. m., was taken presumably to increase coast guard precautions against ships carrying illegal immigrants.

Restrictions Extended

The restrictions were extended along the entire Palestinian coast to a point about 12 miles south of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. The curfew, however, does not apply to the immediate area of towns and villages.

20 Ars Seized

The police arrested 20 of the immigrants, including two girls, but the remainder of the party escaped.

The clandestine Jewish radio station "Voice of Israel," which broadcasts for the Jewish resistance movement, declared anonymous warnings had been given the police at both coast guard stations "to avoid loss of life" but police disregarded the warnings, opening fire and "compelling the Jewish volunteers to defend themselves with their weapons."

Military patrols, including several airplanes and armored cars, began a search of the area for members of the raiding party.

Inhabitants of several towns were warned that any of the attackers or illegal arms must be turned over to authorities by 5 p. m.

CHINA STUDIES RUSS DEMANDS

Press Report Hints Virtual Joint Control Is Sought

Chungking, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Chinese Communists said today that Soviet forces were holding key cities in Manchuria until Chinese Nationalists could arrive to take control, but the Chungking press asserted that the Russians were making new demands as the price of such aid.

The extent to which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might have to accede to Russia in order to win part control over Manchuria for his Central Government rather than for the Communists was occasioning conjecture here.

Some observers expressed belief that it might entail virtual joint Chinese-Russian dominion over Manchuria.

Progressing Steadily

Regardless of these reports, Nationalist papers indicated that Government forces were progressing steadily with their thrusts into Manchuria, announcing the capture intact of Hulutao on Thursday night, thus opening a sea lane into the territory.

News reports said Nationalist forces yesterday marched into Chinhsien, Peiping-Mukden railroad town 100 miles northeast of the Great Wall. The Communists earlier had predicted that the first real battle for Manchuria would be fought in the vicinity of this town.

The troops which took Chinhsien were part of the 52nd Nationalist Army, which originally was landed at Chinwangtao, south of the Great Wall.

Newspaper Lists Demands

Demands which the China *Times* alleged — without confirmation — were presented to China by Russia beyond the scope of the Chinese-Russian treaty included:

1. Chinese - Russian development of the important Anshan iron and coal mines of Manchuria.

2. Russian navigation rights on the Sungari River of northern Manchuria.

3. Joint Chinese-Russian ownership and operation of all former Japanese and puppet electric enterprises, the Kirin-Heilungkiang gold mine, and the main arsenals of Manchuria.

Communist sources, however, asserted that the Russians were guarding key Manchurian railway points until Nationalist troops could be flown in, and that the Russian attitude toward Chiang's government was "very friendly."

New Communist Charges

American planes were alleged by one Communist dispatch to have been conducting reconnaissance flights over Communist-held areas in the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar. The assertion that "not a few" Nationalists were hoping Americans "will lend a few atomic bombs to try against the Communists" was contained in an editorial in the Communist *China Daily News*.

The seating of Chang Su-aye, a Chahar native, as provincial governor was announced by the Communists, aggravating the break between Chungking and Yenan. Unless the Communists change their minds, however, they are scheduled to send representatives to Chungking within the next two weeks to participate in new peace discussions.

Much is expected to depend on the report to be presented by Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader, who flew to Yenan from here today.

Reports Move Into Jehol

In Peiping, Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent, quoted a Government spokesman as reporting a large movement of Communist troops from northern Hopei province into Jehol, where they would parallel the Nationalist advance into Manchuria.

Minor clashes have occurred between Communists and reorganized puppet troops in the vicinity of Tsun-Hsien.

French Said To Reject China's Haiphong Plan

Chungking, Nov. 25 (AP)—The China *Times* said today that France has rejected a request by China that Haiphong, Indo-China, be converted into a free port and that the Kunming-Haiphong railroad be placed under joint Sino-French control.

Such a request has never been officially announced in Chungking, although Lin Chi-han, special representative of the Chinese foreign office in Indo-China, indicated in a news conference here yesterday that French acquiescence in such developments would be welcomed.

INDIANS ASK PROBE OF POLICE IN RIOTS

Inquiry Into Trial Of National Army Figures Also Urged

Calcutta, India, Nov. 25 (AP)—Indian newspapers demanded today a searching inquiry into the part played by police in riots which broke out Wednesday and resulted in scores of casualties in various parts of India.

The newspapers also called for a thorough probe of the trial of members of the Indian national army as war criminals. The national army was organized in Burma to fight against the Allies.

At least 37 persons, including one American soldier, were killed in the disorders which followed demonstrations against the trial.

3-Day Strike Ends

A three-day strike of 20,000 Calcutta municipal employés ended tonight, said Sudhir Kumar Roy Chowdhury, president of the employés' association, relieving a serious threat to the city's water supply, which had been reduced to one quarter the normal amount.

Streets had not been lighted or swept since the strike was called, and refuse bins were overflowing.

The Nationalist daily *Amrita Bazar Patrika* said the demonstrations were "inspired by a solemn resolve to challenge the authority of an alien government to decide whether certain Indian national army officers and men were traitors to this country."

It accused Richard G. Casey, Australian governor of Bengal, of "indiscretion and thoughtlessness" and demanded an "impartial committee of inquiry."

The Nationalist *Hindustan Standard* said a meeting of Indian party leaders had resulted in a decision to ask for such an inquiry.

BOMBERS BLAST INDONESIANS IN SEVERAL CITIES

British Use Rocket-Firing Planes As Fighting Spreads in Java.

RADIO STATIONS HIT

Heaviest Blows Concentrated in Soerabaja and Semarang.

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 25—(AP) British authorities, adopting a gloves-off policy against the Indonesians, sent rocket-firing Mosquito bombers into action for the first time today as fighting raged in Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia and Ambarawa, and spread to Bandoeng, Java's summer capital.

The Mosquitos struck their first blow at Indonesian radio stations at Soerakarta and Jogjakarta, which a British spokesman said had been pouring out "vicious propaganda," inciting the people to war against the British.

The pilots, ordered to wipe out the stations, attacked an hour after Allied planes had dropped warning leaflets. Thirteen direct rocket hits were made on the Jogjakarta station and nine on the Soerakarta station.

The national committee of the unrecognized Indonesian government met in Batavia and heard Premier Sutan Sjahrir counsel patience among the people.

"I can see from your attitude that you are often close to despair," he told the 140 delegates gathered from all part of Java. "Whatever the difficulties, our cause stands strong amid the typhoons and storms which endanger our countrymen. We cannot be forced to follow a road we do not wish to take."

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin, hearing that the British complained of anti-British Propaganda published in the Indonesian newspaper Mederka (Freedom) announced that he would place an official in the office to the paper to review its contents.

Beginning tomorrow, he said, the Indonesian government would take full responsibility for all stories published in the paper.

Fighting in Soerabaja

The heaviest fighting was at Soerabaja and Semarang, where the Indonesians hurled counter-attacks against the British without regard to loss of lives. Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported 100 Indonesians were killed in Soerabaja during the past 24 hours.

Despite two strong Indonesian attacks the British extended their forces east and west of the big naval base and occupied the entire Soerabaja peninsula, about four miles square.

A British statement said Indonesian forces shelled British positions in Soerabaja during the night in the heaviest artillery attack yet experienced. About 30 shells were dropped in the British headquarters area.

At Semarang, a British report said, 1,000 Indonesians, including 400 well-armed units of the TKR (peace preservation corps), attacked British positions, but were driven off. Some native settlements in Semarang were cleared.

Cruiser Sussex at Semarang

The British cruiser Sussex arrived at Semarang and landed a small force of Royal Marines as reinforcements.

The British expressed concern over what they described as a "carefully planned" uprising at Bandoeng, where electric and telephone lines were cut and Indonesians fired on a hotel housing European and Eurasian internees.

A statement said Indian troops acted swiftly to suppress the uprising, and late today the situation was reported officially to be in hand.

Aneta news agency said, however, that armed bands were roaming the streets of Bandoeng tonight and that shoting had broken out again around the hotel. The Indonesians were said to have set up roadblocks on the outskirts of Bandoeng.

At Ambarawa, Indonesians attacked internment Camp No. 8, east of the town. Aneta said the British were clearing out a large Nationalist pocket.

Aneta also reported a new flare-up of fighting in Batavia where tank-led British Seaforth Highlanders were said to have smashed an Indonesian roadblock.

BRITISH DENY USE OF JAPANESE TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) A British official report said today Japanese prisoner of war troops had never been used in any offensive action against Indonesians.

The statement came from the Foreign Office in London quoting Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied commander in Java, and was issued here by the British Information Service.

"They had been used for guard duty and defended themselves when attacked," the announcement said. "Many Japanese whom it has so far proved impossible to disarm are siding with the Indonesian insurgents."

Force Sent To Malta

Valletta, Malta, Nov. 25 (AP)—Two British infantry battalions have arrived in Malta, bringing the island's garrison to five battalions compared with the normal peacetime establishment of two.

[In London a War Office spokesman said he believed the troop movement was "routine" and that the new battalions probably would relieve two of those previously stationed at Malta.

[He declined to speculate on the possibility that Britain was building up a large force in Malta in the event reinforcements should be needed in the troubled Middle East.]

Unity Plea Expected As Diet Opens Session

Tokyo, *Monday*, Nov. 26 (AP)—The second extraordinary session of the Diet since the occupation was convoked today amid indications that Premier Kijuro Shidehara in a one-hour speech Wednesday will emphasize "close relationship between the Emperor and the people" as a plea for unity on important domestic issues.

Emperor Hirohito personally will read an imperial rescript before a plenary session tomorrow. The rescript in broad terms will outline the scope of the business session.

The rescript will order the Diet to abolish repressive laws.

Japanese said Shidehara, in a speech covering the entire range of Government problems, would devote considerable attention to new directives from General MacArthur. These directives abolished war pensions and ordered a heavy wartime profits tax.

The Premier also will discuss at length plans for improving the people's livelihood, including contemplated measures for relief of war sufferers and war wounded. The Cabinet, which had been working with American authorities on the new directives, approved the speech shortly before the directives were issued.

Tokyo Cabinet May Fall After Meeting of Diet

End of Military Pensions Is Seen as Last Straw for Dissatisfied Legislators

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (Monday) (AP).—The life of the unsteady Shidehara Cabinet appeared today to have been foreshortened by supreme headquarters' newest economic directive—which delivered a solar plexus blow by its elimina-

tion of military pensions—and a downfall of the Cabinet is expected after the Diet (Parliament) session which opens today.

The pension issue crowns a series of unsolved domestic problems certain to bring sharp criticism of the government by the election-conscious Diet. In addition to the recurrent headaches of food and housing, the newspapers reported a new crisis approaching as a coal shortage threatens to force suspension of key industries manufacturing reconversion products. Some steel plants, the press said, already have been shut down.

Indications are that the eighty-ninth extraordinary Diet session will open on a critical note. The Social Democrats announced they would challenge at today's organizational meeting the "war responsibility" of some of the Diet members, including Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives.

The new supreme headquarters order for the heavy war-time profits tax probably will give Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara little trouble. It is certain to win overwhelming public support and be easy to sell to the Diet. The suspended payment of war indemnities likewise can be sold to the country.

The elimination of the pensions, however, hits the people, already restless over problems of personal livelihood which will be far more influential at the next election than will political philosophies.

The Kyodo news agency, terming the military pensions a "cancer" upon the state finances, said that originally the contemplated pension payments for the 1945-'46 budget totaled nearly 2,000,000,000 yen. Pensions were paid last year to 1,630,000 persons of whom 87 per cent were service men and more were expected to benefit next year.

The Shidehara government will be forced to take the responsibility for the directive, just as the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet was forced into responsibility for General MacArthur's order for elimination of repressive Japanese war-time laws.

MacArthur Welcomes Visit by Advisory Board

Looks for 'Greatest Possible' Aid From Allied Commission

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur expressed today the "greatest satisfaction" at the decision of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission to visit Japan.

The commission, established in Washington last month and composed of representatives of ten Allied governments, said Friday it would be a mistake to consider in purely academic atmosphere the many problems connected with the control of Japan, and therefore it would visit that country.

MacArthur said the commission would see "at first hand actual conditions as they exist" and its advice and guidance "in the complicated problems that confront me cannot fail to be of the greatest possible assistance and support."

EX-WAC TRIO LIKES CIVIL LIFE IN TOKYO

Pacific Veterans Start to 'See World' Outside the Army by Clerking for MacArthur

HENNESSY

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Army life gave them ideas about seeing the world and having fun, so three recently discharged Wacs are cool right now to thoughts of matrimony and the diaper[illegible] They want to travel first.

The [illegible] among eighty girls who received their discharges from the Army in Manila and flew to Tokyo to work in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters as civilian clerks and typists. They think many others will feel as they do.

"I'm young, so why should I go home and tie myself down by marriage?" asked one of the trio, former Sgt. Mary Coira, 24, of Lexington, N. C. "I'll get married later. Right now there are lots of things for us to see in this wide open world of ours."

The other two are Nancy Lyon, 22, of Herkimer, N. Y., who was a technician, and Eve Davies, former New York newspaper woman, who was a staff sergeant. Not to be forgotten is their dog mascot, Sossy, who came with them from Australia via Hollandia, Leyte and Manila.

Miss Coira, a blonde, remarked of the trio's decision not to go home, that "we had come so far—Australia, New Britain, New Guinea and the Philippines—that we decided to come on to Tokyo."

"We had to sign up for at least nine months in Japan, but that won't be the end," she said. "We are going on to China, Russia, France and Italy. The man who signed us promised that we could go on."

Miss Lyon said their association was a "Three Musketeers" affair.

"We really don't know exactly how much we're earning right now, as a matter of fact, but it is more than we got as Wac non-coms," she added.

Each of the three collected $300 discharge money in Manila, and of the $900 there seems to be about $50 left. They were a bit vague about where it went, except to say they had "a swell time, and also bought clothes." They wear nurses' uniforms without insignia of rank.

Miss Davies noted that, "now that we are no longer enlisted personnel, officers and civilians crowd our billet for dates, dinners and dances."

MacArthur Names New Aide

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Brigadier General Carl A. Russell, of Washington, has been appointed assistant chief of staff by General Douglas MacArthur and will head the plans and operations division at Allied headquarters. He replaces Brigadier General William E. Chambers, of Ithaca, N. Y., who has returned to the United States for reassignment.

Japan Workers Repatriated

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Repatriation of Chinese and Korean coal miners from northern Japan has been resumed with the lifting of General Douglas MacArthur's ban on railroad movement of workers to reception centers at four Japanese ports. The ban was designed to prevent overcrowding of the ports when shipping was inadequate.

Diseases Checked in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Communicable diseases in Japan are being held below the 1944 rate, Allied Headquarters announced today. Typhus cases thus far this year totalled 2,102, as compared with 3,964 for all of 1944, and diptheria cases, 58,496, as compared with 93,884 for 1944.

Special U. S. Naval Unit Studies Japanese Ships

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Nov. 25—If the skeleton of the Japanese Navy has any secrets left, "Navtechjap" expects to find them.

Navtechjap is the United States Naval Technical Mission in Japan. Headed by Capt. G. C. Grimes, it is compiling a record on the make-up of the Japanese fleet, along with results, tests and comparisons with American equipment.

The 500 Navtechjap staff members have found at least one good specimen of each type of Japanese submarine, from the tiny one-man craft to the big cargo plane-carrying underwater vessels. These have been taken to sea and tested by American crews.

The staff has the badly damaged battleship Nagato for the study of that class of vessel. Two cruisers remain in good condition. Nine damaged ones were found. The six available carriers are inoperative.

Twenty-seven destroyers and fifty-four submarines were reported in good condition.

Ask Data on Sinkings

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to provide occupation forces with the names of the submarines responsible for the sinking of nine Allied vessels.

The ships sunk were the U.S.S. Richard Harvey, the British Daisy Moller, Ascot, Sutley, Chivalry, Duth; the Norwegian Tjisalak, and the French Scotia and Jean Nicolet. There was no elaboration on the directive.

The Government also was ordered to report the location and condition of eleven foreign vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritime Steamship Company.

Yokohama Will Have New Year's Bowl Game

Yokohama, Nov. 25 (AP)—Thirty professional football players will stage an exhibition game for occupation troops New Year's Day. Names of the players have not been announced.

Col. Henry W. Clark, United States 8th Army athletic officer, also reported a group of top-ranking American football coaches will come to Japan to set up divisional teams for G.I. competition. The group will include Jeff Cravath, University of Southern California; E. E. Weiman, Columbia University; A. N. McMillin, Indiana University; Henry Frnka, Tulsa, and E. E. Mylin, Bucknell.

Probe Into Philippine Prison Camps Ordered

SCHEDLER

Manila, *Monday*, Nov. 26 (AP)—The United States military commission trying Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita on charges of permitting wholesale atrocities in the Philippines, today ordered an inquiry into Lieut. Gen. Shiyoku Koh's administration of prisoner-of-war and interne[illegible]

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Witnesses for Yamashita have testified that civilian internees were fed well and treated well, in sharp contrast to prosecution witnesses' testimony of rations so reduced that some internees died; and of ill treatment at the hands of Japanese guards.

American military investigators report they have established that prisoners at Cabanatuan were slowly starving to death, but Koh told the commission that they were "getting meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables."

SPRUANCE TAKES FLEET COMMAND

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 25—(AP) Aboard the submarine Menhaden in these confined waters where the Japanese struck four years ago, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz transferred command of the U. S. Pacific fleet yesterday to Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

Nimitz, the gray, grave Texan who took over the battered, crippled fleet not quite four years ago and saw it grow under his control into the world's most powerful sea force, will become chief of naval operations.

A veteran submariner, Nimitz chose to make the transfer of command aboard a submarine in the calm, sunlit blue waters which on Dec. 7, 1941, were churned by enemy bombs and littered with the wreckage of American warships.

NAVY TO REORGANIZE HAWAIIAN ACTIVITIES

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 25—(AP) Vice Admiral S. A. Taffinder, commandant of the 14th Naval district and commander of the Hawaiian sea frontier, said today the reorganization of naval activities in the area of Hawaii would become effective Nov. 30.

The reorganization, similar to that being effected in other naval districts and on the mainland, calls for establishing in this district a naval base to co-ordinate and direct fleet activities.

The Pearl Harbor base henceforth will be known as the naval shipyard at Pearl Harbor, and the naval base will be expanded to include both the shipyard and other shore activities and installations in the Pearl Harbor area.

Rear Admiral E. W. Hanson will be the new commandant of the naval base, and Rear Admiral C. O. Kell, shipyard commander.

AUSSIE GENERAL IS FACING TRIAL

MELBOURNE, Nov. 25—(AP) A former Australian Army private will sit in judgment of an Australian general tomorrow when judicial investigation is opened into the circumstances of Lt. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett's escape from Singapore in February, 1942.

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The former private is Mr. Justice Ligertwood, who served in the First World war in 1914-18.

The investigation was ordered by the Australian government following charges by the Australian army that Bennett, in escaping from Singapore at the time of its surrender to the Japanese, had deserted his post. These charges were investigated by a closed military tribunal appointed by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander-in-chief, with whom Bennett has had frequent public clashes.

The report of the military tribunal has not been published, but as a result of its perusal by the government it was decided to hold an open inquiry. Bennett had refused to testify at the military hearing because it was not open to the public.

Bennett has maintained consistently since his escape that he left Singapore after, not before, the surrender by British Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Percival, commander-in-chief in Malaya. Bennett contended Percival no longer had any authority after the surrender and that Australian generals had been ordered to escape.

It appeared possible Bennett would demand the personal appearance of Percival at the inquiry.

PERON CANDIDACY STIRS CHURCH ROW

Buenos Aires Street Fight Follows Accusation That Priest Meddles in Politics

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25 (AP)—A street fight broke out today in front of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, scene of disorders last Sunday, at which time a group of women walked out in protest against what they said was "politics in church."

Participants in the fights today were identified as Democrats and supporters of the Presidential candidacy of former Vice President Juan D. Perón as well as persons loyal to the Rev. Virgilio Filippo, whose utterances from the pulpit caused last Sunday's protest.

NIGHT

The fight started after some members of the crowd of 1,500 had shouted for "liberty and democracy." Five unidentified men jumped from an automobile and started beating persons in the crowd with their fists.

More than twenty policemen arrived but did not interfere until the fights were over, when they arrested several persons who had shouted for democracy.

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The protest last Sunday occurred while Father Filippo was explaining a pastoral letter citing the Church's position in the Argentine political situation.

The women, who said they interpreted his remarks as denoting a partisan attitude toward the forthcoming elections, walked out and then prayed in front of the church for the "Lord to illuminate the mind of His minister."

Three newspapers, the Prensa, the Nación and the Mundo, quoted a priest, identified as the Rev. Sabas Gallardo, as having said to the women:

"If in the explanation given you feel there is a pronouncement favoring dictatorship, you must know you must shut your mouths, because Jesus Christ Himself was a great dictator."

Two women were taken to a police station but released almost immediately.

New Chinese Envoy for Mexico

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Chih Tsing Feng, who was named Chinese Ambassador to Mexico after more than six years as consul-general in San Francisco, announced today he would leave Tuesday for his new post in Mexico City. Feng, a twenty-five-year Chinese career diplomat, has served with the Chinese embassies in Peru, the Netherlands, Germany and India. The Feng children, Doreen and Ivan, both University of California graduates, are living in New York City.

Japanese Diplomats Sail Home

SEATTLE, Nov. 25 (AP)—A party of Japanese, among them several diplomats, sailed from here today aboard the transport Gen. G. M. Randall, bound for Yokohama and repatriation. There were 184 in the diplomatic party, headed by Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japan's Ambassador to Germany at the war's end. More than 1,300 others were from various relocation centers throughout the West.

HULL WILL FACE NEW QUESTIONING AT PROBE TODAY

Ferguson to Quiz Former Secretary on Moves Before Pearl Harbor.

GREW REPORTS SCANNED

Ambassador Wrote Surprise Attack Might Be Made by Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP) Cordell Hull will return to the capitol Monday to give Congressional investigators another chapter of his story of the diplomatic negotiations prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The former Secretary of State presented the Senate-House inquiry group with a 20,000-word written statement and a stack of documents Friday, then answered questions for 45 minutes but there are still a lot of queries the committee members want to put to him.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said he intends to ask "some of the questions Mr. Welles was unable to answer."

Had 'No Knowledge'

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State during the period under review, frequently replied "I have no knowledge of that" when Ferguson cross-examined him at length on Saturday.

He made such replies to questions as to whether:

The United States, British and Dutch military forces had an agreement for joint action.

The Navy had "drawn a line in the Pacific" with the intention of shooting if the Japanese crossed it. Ferguson said Senator Pepper(D-Fla) had been quoted as saying in a speech at Boston on Nov. 24, 1941, that the Navy had done so. Pepper now is in Europe.

Welles also was unable to give Ferguson all the information the Senator wanted about State department consultations with the Army and Navy.

Repeatedly, Welles reminded the committee that Hull had handled the negotiations with the Japanese. Welles' own particular sphere was Latin-American affairs.

Because Hull's health has not been good, his family asked that he not be kept on the witness stand for more than 45 minutes at a time.

William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, said that when Hull steps down it is planned to call Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Tokyo at the time of the attack.

Grew Reports Furnished

Among the documents the State department turned over to the committee is a message from Grew on Jan. 27, 1941, saying "my Peruvian colleague told a member of my staff that he had heard from many sources including a Japanese source that the Japanese military forces planned, in the event of trouble with the United States ,to attempt a mass surprise attack on Pearl Harbor using all of their military facilities."

Another is a Grew message of Nov. 17, 1941, saying that "in emphasizing need for guarding against sudden military or naval actions by Japan in areas not at present involved in the China conflict, I am taking into account as a probability that the Japanese would exploit all available tactical advantages, including those of initiative and surprise."

Grew added that Washington should not rely upon the Tokyo embassy for "prior warning" because "the control in Japan over military information is extremely effective."

Japanese Assert Hirohito Lacked Time to Reply

Wanted to Answer Roosevelt's Pre-Pearl Harbor Note

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (Monday) (AP).—The newspaper "Mainichi," quoting what it said were authoritative sources, today said that Emperor Hirohito had intended to reply to President Roosevelt's pre-Pearl Harbor peace message but that lack of time prevented.

Roosevelt's personal message was delivered by then Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to Shigenori Togo, then foreign minister, some time around midnight Dec. 7, 1941, at Tokyo.

[About eight hours before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.]

About two hours later, Togo proceeded to the imperial palace to submit the message to the throne and the emperor expressed a wish to reply. The paper said those events occurred after the Japanese supreme command had decided upon the Pearl Harbor attack.

Hirohito subsequently commanded that Grew be informed of his intention to reply to the message and Togo notified Grew of this fact at 7:30 a. m. at Tokyo on the morning of Dec. 8 (after Pearl Harbor had been attacked.)

Togo added that the cabinet meeting which opened at then Premier Hideki Tojo's home that morning already had decided in favor of declaring war on the United States and Great Britain. The cabinet met twenty-five minutes before Togo notified Grew.

Army Discharge Program Is Near Half-Way Point

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) The job of demobilizing America's huge Second World War army of 8,300,000 is expected to be half-way complete by mid-December, soon after another drop in discharge points becomes effective.

Effective Dec. 1, changes in the point system will make an additional 783,000 men and women eligible to return to civilian life.

The latest War department figures show that from Nov. 12 through Nov. 16 a total of 3,114,000 had been released. About 287,000 are being discharged every week.

On the basis of the present discharge rate and the accelerated rate in December, at least half of the Army should be out of uniform by Dec. 12, or seven months after V-E day.

Points to Drop

On Dec. 1 the discharge score for all male officers, except those in the Medical department, will drop from 75 to 73. Officers also can be released if they have four years and three months of honorable service. Likewise they can leave the Army if they have reached the age of fifty years.

The present discharge score for doctors, dentists and veterinary corps members is 80 points, and for medical administrators and sanitary corps members 70 points, but Army rumor has it that these scores will be lowered during December.

On Dec. 1 all married members of the Women's Army corps, both officers and enlisted women, who enlisted prior to May 12, 1945, will be eligible for discharge. Prior to this time only WACS married to discharged members of the military forces are being released.

The release point score for WAC officers continues at 37 but for the enlisted personnel it drops from 34 to 32.

The point score for enlisted men on Dec. 1 will drop 5 points to 55. Also they will be eligible for release if they have four years of honorable military service or have three or more dependent children under 18 years of age.

Also previous factors for discharge of enlisted men continue in effect. Under these an enlisted man can get out if he is 35 years of age and has two years of service. If he is 38 he can get out regardless of the length of service. Returned overseas veterans with 50 points if declared surplus, will be discharged when they return from furloughs.

POW's Win Release

Prisoners of war for 60 days were declared eligible for discharge Nov. 7.

WAC officers can be discharged if they have reached 40 years of age. Enlisted women who are 35 and have two years service are eligible. Discharge without regard to length of service is automatic at age 38.

The Air Forces have authorized release of enlisted men within the continental United States if they are declared surplus and if they have two years service and 50 points. Enlisted WACs, declared surplus, will be released by the Air corps if they have 25 points and one year service in the United States.

The Air Forces have declared surplus pilots, navigators and bombardiers and certain other crew specialists, such as radar equipment observers on B-29s, with 44 points and two years duty in the United States.

So far there is no change for women officer members of the Medical departments. The discharge score for nurses is 35 points and for dieticians and physical therapy aides 40 points. Nurses can get out if they are 35 years of age and the other two classifications if they are 40. Marriage to discharged members of the military forces, and dependent children under 14, are grounds for release.

McMahon Seeks Information

Senator McMahon (D-Conn) meanwhile asked the War and Navy departments to prepare comprehensive statements covering their minimum needs "to satisfy the American people that demobilization and the return of their loved ones has not been unduly delayed."

In identical letters to Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal, he wrote:

"It is not necessary to point out to you the feeling on the part of many of our good citizens that the demobilization process has not proceeded in a satisfactory manner. Frequent stories that appear in the press announcing changes in the point system serve only to further complicate an understanding of the problem.

"Might I suggest to you the advisability of preparing a comprehensive statement concerning the minimum needs of the army (and navy), the approximate allocations of the forces involved, the numbers of men who have already been released and returned to civilian life, and a redefinition in as exact terms as may be possible of those who it is intended to release within the next three months."

Little Opposition to UNO Bill In Senate Seen by Connally

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations committee today said he believes all but 12 or 15 of the 96 senators will approve legislation detailing this country's obligations as a United Nations' member in the showdown vote this week.

The Texas Democrat also said he expects defeat of all efforts to amend the bill. He is aware that several Republican amendments will be pressed when the measure is called up tomorrow.

"It is my hope that the Senate will act speedily and decisively," Connally said in a statement. "In this turbulent and war-torn world it is imperative that we in the United States demonstrate beyond any shadow of doubt our willingness to cooperate in every posible way to keep the peace."

Governs Troop Use

Connally said that the heart of the bill is the section which would give the President power to make available to the security council a quota of armed forces—in amounts to be set later by congress—for enforcement action against aggressive nations.

The President would not have to come to congress on every separate occasion for authority to allow use of the troops, but he would have no authority to assign more than the statutory quota.

"This is exactly as it should be," Connally said. "The security council must have the power and the authority to act promptly or it will fail in its all-important task.

"Bitter experience has shown that here is one place where we dare not temporize. The security council is one agency which we cannot afford to hamper.

"The council would be rendered weak and impotent if every case of aggression had to be discussed in the congress and in the legislatures of 50 other nations before action could be taken. Such a procedure would encourage hesitation and delay and would be the delight of every potential aggressor."

Connally said the United States would be assuming no new obligation under the legislation, but only would be making the necessary arrangements to carry out the obligations assumed when the Senate ratified the charter.

The bill establishes the post of United States representative on the Security Council, with ambassadorial rank and a $20,000 salary. President Truman has indicated that former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will be his choice. There also would be a deputy representative. Both positions would be subject to Senate confirmation.

SENATOR URGES $7,500 RAISE

$15,000 Salary, $2,500 Expenses Backed By Downey

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Senator Downey (D., Cal.) served notice on his colleagues today that he wants them to vote themselves a $5,000-a-year increase, $2,500 annual expense money and retirement pay.

Downey sent a letter to each senator advising that he will propose the congressional pay amendments when the Senate takes up a bill to boost pay of Federal Civil Service

workers by 20 per cent.

The bill has been approved by the Senate Civil Service Committee, which Downey heads, but just when the Senate may consider it is still uncertain.

Truman Favors $20,000

President Truman has indorsed an increase from $10,000 to $20,000 in salaries of Congress members.

In announcing he will propose only $15,000, Downey said he was preparing other amendments which would:

1. Provide each Congress member with an assistant at $9,000 a year.

2. Provide $2,500 annually for "extraordinary congressional expenses." (House members now receive such an allowance but the Senate, although approving it for the House, rejected it for its own members.)

3. Raise by $5,000 annually the salaries of "the important officials of the Government, including Cabinet members, judges, heads of departments, assistant and under secretaries and members of commissions."

From $9,800 To $15,000

4. Raise the ceiling for Civil Service employes from $9,800 to $15,000. (Downey also expressed the hope that Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Finance Committee, which handles unemployment compensation legislation, will offer an amendment for unemployment compensation for Federal workers.)

5. Provide a congressional retirement system. (Downey did not go into details.)

6. Provide for presidential appointment of a commission to investigate salary and employment among Federal workers.

7. Provide $25,000 additional to the President "for maintenance and official entertainment."

Attitude Unknown

The President now receives a $25,000 entertainment allowance in addition to his $75,000 salary. Downey said he had not consulted the President and did not know whether he would "approve or disapprove" of getting the additional $25,000.

"I think every senator will agree with me," Downey concluded his letter, "that ahead of Congress lie many years of heavy work and dreadful responsibilities.

"It is my own thought that we should now finally settle the embarrassing issues of governmental compensation and, having done so, put such controversies and worries behind us so as to be able to concentrate upon the great flood of problems engulfing us."

PRESIDENT WINS PARTY SUPPORT ROOSEVELT LOST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — (AP) President Truman today appeared to have won back to the administration camp — at least temporarily — some of the Democratic Senators who actively opposed the late President Roosevelt's domestic policies.

One of these, Senator Tydings (D-Md), told a reporter he hopes to be able to "go down the line" with President Truman on both domestic and foreign affairs.

"I want to help him because I think he is doing the right things," the Maryland Senator declared.

Tydings, one of those whose renomination President Roosevelt opposed in the 1938 "purge" attempt, noted that thus far he has cast his vote with Mr. Truman on major proposals.

The Senate lately has seen some new alignments on its Democratic side.

For example, Senator Byrd (D-Va) presented an administration-supported amendment which would give the President much broader powers to reshape the government than the Senate Judiciary committee had been willing to approve.

Reverse Stand

Byrd announced he was reversing a stand he had taken against giving President Roosevelt similar powers. Called to account by the Republicans, he said he had confidence that President Truman was more "economy minded" than his predecessor had been.

Senator George (D-Ga) against whose renomination President Roosevelt campaigned personally in 1938, took about the same tack.

George told his colleagues that he had "disagreed with the late President Roosevelt with reference to many questions," but he believed the country was fortunate now "in having our president a man who served in Congress."

"I have the hope, at least," he said, "that given this power and authority the President will try to bring about a worthwhile reorganization of the government."

Byrd said he has confidence in the President, adding, "I believe he will do what he has said he will do."

The Virginian noted that he is not going along on the President's proposal for unemployment compensation of $25 for 26 weeks, nor with a proposed 20 per cent increase in pay for Federal workers.

Administration supporters of long standing said they are keeping their fingers crossed, waiting to see what happens.

13 BILLION SPENT ABROAD

Over Sixth For Military And Other Installations

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—The United States built 3,013 military and other installations in foreign countries at a cost of $2,413,000,000 during the past five years, the Commerce Department disclosed today.

This was one item in expenditures abroad which totaled $13,045,000,000 during the same period.

This country also shipped abroad $42,021,000,000 in lend-lease aid and more than $800,000,000 in civil relief supplies, Secretary of Commerce Wallace noted in a report covering Federal supply and financial transactions involving foreign countries between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1945.

95 Per Cent Military

Ninety five per cent of the construction abroad consisted of military installations. And more than half the total amount spent in construction—$1,327,000,000—financed the building of bases in the British Commonwealth, the report noted.

The American expenditures in the British Commonwealth included: United Kingdom, $23,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, $238,000,000; Canada, $370,000,000; India, $126,000,000; Bermuda, $77,000,000; British Caribbean possessions, $186,000,000; British Pacific islands, $146,000,000; Newfoundland and Labrador, $123,000,000; other areas, $38,000,000.

Of the grand total spent on construction abroad, including the British Commonwealth expenditures, $192,000,000 was spent on Japanese islands taken in the Pacific; $173,000,000 in the Philippines; $252,000,000 in the American republics; $73,000,000 in China; $54,000,000 in Greenland; $122,000,000 in France and her possessions; $67,000,000 in Iran; $64,000,000 in Italy, and $89,000,000 in various other sectors.

The construction figures do not include installations received abroad in reverse lend-lease.

Summary Of Transactions

A summary of the foreign financial and supply transactions prepared by the Commerce Department's Office of International Trade Operations showed:

Of the amount spent abroad, from $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 was to purchase food and materials and a similar amount to pay United States troops overseas. Receipts abroad totaled $4,000,000,000, comprising mainly remittances home by United States troops and payments for goods sold to other countries.

Over two thirds of the $4,400,000,000 of food and materials procured abroad since July 1, 1940, by nonmilitary government agencies came from Canada and the American republics (especially Cuba and Chile). Metals and minerals made up nearly half of all reported procurement abroad, and sugar, rubber and fibers another quarter of the total. On June 30 Government agencies reported $786,000,000 of commitments to buy additional commodities abroad.

Loans And Advances

Government agencies had loans and advances outstanding to foreign governments and concerns totaling $639,000,000 as of June 30, 1945. Another $433,000,000 had been extended to foreign nations, primarily China, as special financial assistance, on which settlement terms remained to be established. Outstanding commitments for further credits totaled $494,000,000 on June 30.

On June 30, 1945, inventories of supplies and materials held abroad by nonmilitary agencies totaled $167,000,000.

SENATORS TO VIEW ARMY SUPPLY PLAN

Group to Examine Program for 'Extremely Large' Amount of Materials in Reserve

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—An inquiry into the Army's plans for maintaining reserve supplies of materials by the Senate's Defense Investigating Committee will begin with public hearings on Wednesday, Senator Mead of New York, committee chairman, stated today.

Maj. Gen. R. L. Maxwell and Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Osborne of the Army Service Forces have been asked to appear as witnesses.

Mr. Mead said that preliminary study indicated that the Army program called for "extremely large" reserves—in the case of some items for "retention of supplies sufficient to maintain the planned Army until 1969."

The question of Army and Navy plans for retaining supplies for post-war use came up in connection with the committee's study of surplus property disposal, he said.

"The Navy appears to have no plans for retaining large quantities for future use over and above normal operating stock levels," he stated. "These in general are aimed to fill the Navy's requirements over a year's period.

"However, the War Department has worked out detailed plans for the retention of reserves over a long period of time in the future. Although the War Department does not plan to procure material for the purpose of filling these reserves, it has instructed all branches of the Army, including the Army Air Forces, not to declare items surplus until sufficient quantities to meet those reserves are on hand.

"The amounts required by the formula for determining such reserves are extremely large and in many items will prevent the declaration of any surplus at all except such items as may be obsolete or worn out, or for some other reason are not desired by the War Department. For example, in many items the formula calls for retention of supplies sufficient to maintain the planned Army until 1969."

Mr. Mead said the committee had examined into the supply systems of the armed forces during the war and in December, 1944, issued a report urging "more businesslike methods."

STRIKE LEADERS RENEW DEMANDS FOR NEGOTIATION

C. I. O. Chieftain Asks General Motors to Accept U. S. Conciliation.

FIRM IS SILENT

Spread of Walkouts to Associated Industries Expected Soon.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—(AP) Striking C.I.O.-United Auto Workers asked General Motors corporation again tonight to negotiate their wage fight in public and with aid of Federal conciliators—"in the interest of promoting the earliest possible settlement" of the union's 30 per cent wage boost demand.

The proposal, which General Motors had originally turned down before the start of the nation-wide walkout, was contained in a telegraphed night letter from Vice President Walter P. Reuther of the union to the corporation.

The message was marked to the attention of G. M. President C. E. Wilson and Harry Anderson, vice president. Reuther said he would telephone G. M. tomorrow morning "in the hope that you will set an early date for a meeting."

Wilson, when advised of the union's action, said he would have no comment until he had received the communication.

Reuther's wire said:

"In line with your Oct. 19 statement objecting to the presence of the public as represented by the press and radio in our negotiating conferences until our controversy had become a matter of obvious public concern, may we renew our proposal that the meeting be open to the press and radio, now that a strike is in effect.

"More than three weeks ago I wrote Mr. Wilson requesting that as a public service he and I should hold a public discussion of the issues in the current G. M. case. The need for such discussion is more acute now than it was then and I would appreciate word from Mr. Wilson one way or the other.

"The public interest can best be served by free and fair public discussion of the issues."

Strike Spread Hinted

This step was taken by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. as strike leaders studied reports of a possible further spread of idleness in the auto industry which might have an effect on basic strike strategy. Nearly 200,000 workers are idle now; a half million ultimately may be affected.

When turning down the union's original proposal for the presence of Federal conciliators in negotiations, General Motors took the position that the conferences must be kept private until they had become "deadlocked."

G. M. had flatly rejected public conferences.

Outlines Proposal

Reuther prefaced his proposal tonight with the statement: "In the interest of promoting the earliest possible settlement may I suggest that representatives of the union, the corporation and the U. S. Conciliation Service meet at the earliest possible date."

Reuther said the union's request for further negotiations had been delayed pending receipt of G. M.'s "final rejection" of union-proposed arbitration of the wage dispute. In that proposal the union asked General Motors to open its financial records publicly.

The union said it was ready to confer in Washington at the invitation of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, probably Wednesday. A General Motors spokesman indicated the corporation had not yet received word from Schwellenbach.

More Layoffs Seen

A spokesman for automotive parts makers who have suffered loss of their General Motors business expressed belief they might soon have to lay off 100,000 workers and that such shutdowns eventually would halt all auto production.

Strike strategy as outlined by union leaders has envisioned keeping in operation the competitors of a strike-closed concern. Thus parts plant suspensions affecting Ford and Chrysler operations would would be outside the framework of union strike plans.

The statement of the parts manufacturers' position by Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers' association, brought this comment from Reuther:

"If these parts companies deliberately shut down their plants they'll have to answer for their conduct. This may be part of General Motors' strategy."

This last assertion was described by a General Motors spokesman as "too ridiculous to comment on."

Union Leaders Confer

Union strategy leaders conferred informally today, and the U.A.W.—C.I.O. executive committee starts a two-day session here Monday. Under consideration may be a plan

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to ask U.A.W.-C.I.O. tool and die workers in shops which do work on contract for the big manufacturers to refuse to handle material intended for General Motors.

Tool and die workers locals will hold a joint meeting here Tuesday night.

Reuther said the number of tool and die workers who might be affected by such a plan was impossible to estimate. However, some 175 shops might be involved.

Union estimates placed the probable number of G.M. employes idle by tomorrow at 248,000, including 175,000 strikers and 73,000 salaried employes prevented by pickets from entering G.M. officers. In addition there were reported to be some 150,000 additional workers who were idle before the strike started, at which time they were awaiting a call back to their jobs as production of 1946 automobiles was stepped up.

Soup Kitchens Planned

Women's auxiliaries of the union laid plans at a meeting today to assist with soup kitchens serving strike pickets and to take part in welfare work for strikers' families, where necessary.

Soup kitchens already have been set up at several Detroit plants of General Motors. Kitchens set up in tents near the Detroit Diesel engine division plants were said to be capable of serving 1,000 persons a day.

The union's strike strategy group named a city-wide strike committee including union representatives from plants not directly involved in the General Motors walkout. The union said this committee would aid in arranging the G.M. picketing and raising of strike funds.

Management and union representatives prepared for resumption of negotiations this week in the cases of Chrysler Corporation and Ford Motor company.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. seeks the same 30 per cent increase from Ford and Chrysler. At the same time the companies have demanded certain concessions from the union. In general these involve contractual protection against unauthorized strikes.

LABOR-INDUSTRY PARLEY NEARS END

Delegates Consider Plan for Findings of Fact in Future Disputes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) Industry delegates tonight prepared to launch the labor-management conference into its fourth and presumably final week tomorrow with a proposal for public findings of fact in labor disputes.

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers said the plan will call for creation of disinterested fact-finding commissions and a stay of strikes or lockouts for 50 days while the commissions investigate and report to the public.

The plan is being drafted by M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who will present it to the conference executive committee as a starting-point for discussion.

After a four-day Thanksgiving recess—following two and a half weeks of meetings in which the conferees only skirted the major problems of industrial relations—conference leaders enter the coming week with high hopes of accomplishment.

President Ira Mosher of the National Association of Manufacturers last night called on delegates to "re[illegible] our efforts, here and

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quickly on voluntary arbitration, impartial fact-finding machinery, jurisdictional disputes and other aids to labor peace.

Progress Slow

He said progress so far has been slow and attributed the delay to what he called labor's unwillingness to "substitute orderly procedures for its unlimited right to strike at any time and under any circumstances."

Unless labor agrees to withhold "the weapons of industrial warfare" until orderly and peaceful procedures are tried, Mosher said, there is little hope that the conference can get the results expected by President Truman when he called the meeting on Nov. 5.

There was clear indication, however, that one conference subcommittee will break up in disagreement. The panel on jurisdictional disputes is expected to file two conflicting reports, one from labor and one from the management side, instead of joint recommendations.

This would not preclude the possibility that the executive committee might work out an acceptable solution, or that the conference in full session might find a way to curb inter-union warfare.

But industry delegates — who agree that the problem is one for the labor delegation to work out within itself—were pessimistic that the AFL and CIO could work out a solution for inter-union strife in the short time remaining.

The fact-finding issue was one on which a subcommittee also failed to agree, but the executive committee itself took on the job.

At the suggestion of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, the industry members of the executive body undertook to submit a proposal based on the one which failed of agreement in the lower committee. They then assigned the task to Clement.

Plan Outlined

A spokesman for the NAM described the plan as follows:

When a dispute affecting the public welfare is not settled by negotiation, conciliation or arbitration, the parties should give the governor of the state 10 days in which to appoint a fact-finding commission, nominated by the chief judicial officer of the state and made up of persons not connected with labor or management. The commission would report within 30 days, making no recommendations but publishing its findings as a means of bringing public opinion to bear in behalf of a settlement.

For ten days after publication of the fact, the no-strike-or-lockout agreement would continue in force.

If the dispute crossed state lines or amounted to a national emergency, the President would appoint the fact-finding body. In every case, the commission would dissolve when the specific case was completed.

The big dispute, it appeared, would hinge on whether there should be temporary commissions of the type described, or whether a permanent fact-finding agency should be set up to handle all major controversies.

WARD WORKERS SET FOR ONE WEEK STRIKE

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—(AP) Union officials of the C.I.O. said today a "demonstration" strike against Montgomery Ward and company units in six cities will begin as scheduled tomorrow. The strike will last one week and affect about 75,000 Ward's employes in six cities, the union estimated.

Irving Abramson, head of the national Ward's organizing committee of the United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employes union, said efforts to avert the strike had failed. No reply has been received from the company, he said, to an offer by Samuel Wolchok, union president, to submit disputed issues to arbitration. They include requests for wage adjustments, a closed shop and check-off of union dues.

Company spokesmen declined to make any statement.

Lumber Wage-Boost Agreement Reached

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25 (AP)—The first major break in the long Pacific Northwest lumber tieup, appeared today as operators and strikers in the Tacoma (Wash.) area agreed upon a 15-cent-an-hour increase in all classifications, the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers announced.

The union had demanded 20 cents an hour and the operators had offered 12½ cents. About 4,000 workers are affected by the agreement.

The agreement came out of a meeting of 25 operators and union representatives called by the United States Conciliation Service yesterday. It was ratified today by the strike policy committee.

640,000 To Vote On Steel Strike

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25 (AP)—The largest mass strike vote in history, affecting 640,000 CIO steelworkers in 766 plants throughout the country, will take place Wednesday.

The issue is the union demand for a $2-a-day wage increase, a demand rejected by the entire steel industry.

Management spokesmen, in denying the wage boost, have asserted price increases must be granted by OPA before any pay raises will be possible.

Philip Murray, CIO and United Steel Worker president, has emphasized that the vote, to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, is merely to sound out union sentiment on a strike.

Murray said no strike is to be called unless or until the union wage policy committee and international officers give the word. He has already warned district and local officers against permitting wildcat walkouts.

C. I. O. OPPOSES CURB ON AIR COMMENTATORS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) C.I.O. President Philip Murray expressed opposition today to a bill by Representative Wood (D-Ga) to regulate radio stations and broadcasters.

The measure would require stations to specify whether a commentator is broadcasting news or opinions.

"The C.I.O. is unalterably opposed to attempts to censor or gag radio broadcasts," Murray declared in a letter to Chairman Lea (D-Calif) of the House Interstate Commerce committee, to which the measure has been referred.

Ernest Adamson, counsel for the House committee investigating un-American activities, which Wood heads, said last week the bill is aimed at "irresponsible" commentators and did not represent an attempt "to control or gag anyone."

Passage Of Anti-Labor Bills Feared By Leaders In House

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—House leaders expressed fear today that Congress will pass stiff anti-labor legislation if major strikes continue.

They said they have blocked for at least a week a vote on two far-reaching bills to regulate unions, but that they doubt if action can be delayed much longer.

"We have succeeded in postponing a vote, but only until next week," Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, said.

"We ought to wait longer, so we can legislate wisely and sensibly. With emotions running so high, harmful and dangerous laws may be passed."

Two Measures Advance

Likewise, House Democratic leader McCormack (Mass.) said "there is danger Congress will pass vicious anti-labor legislation if strife and unrest remains acute."

The two measures awaiting action were approved last Wednesday by the rules group, despite protests of Sabath and other Administration spokesmen that they would "stab labor in the back."

Supporters of the legislation—including such key figures as Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the Military Committee, and Representative Arends (R., Ill.), minority party whip— argued, however, that the time has come for Congress to "crack down" on irresponsible elements. They said labor and unions, generally, would not be harmed by the action.

Bill Would Affect PAC

One bill, approved previously by the Military Committee, would:

1. Take away for a year the collective bargaining rights of any union striking in violation of no-strike agreements.

2. Makes unions liable for civil damages.

3. Ban unions or their subordinate organization from making political contributions in a national primary, election or convention. This would hit directly at the CIO's Political Action Committee.

4. Repeal the section of the War Labor Disputes Act which requires the Government to conduct strike votes if properly notified.

The other measure, by Representative Hobbs (D., Ala.), would impose heavy penalties on unions interfering with interstate shipments by farmers. Hobbs said it would "outlaw racketeering whereby farmers hauling their goods to market are required to pay fees by unions."

Cox Would Force Action

Representative Cox (D., Ga.) said that if Sabath does not call up the legislation for House consideration some time next week he will force action.

As a member of the rules group, he has that privilege seven days after filing of a report on the bills. Cox argued at the hearing on the measures that they are needed "because the labor goons have the country at bay."

Representatives Biemiller (D., Wis.) and Holifield (D., Cal.) testified, however, that they believe passage of the proposals would keep unions from ever again writing no-strike pledges into work contracts.

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Fight In House Dates Back To Frontier Days

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—A bitter battle is docketed in the House this week on a controversy dating back to frontier days.

The question is whether Congress shall repeal the 50 per cent rate reductions for movement of Government property, given by the railroads in exchange for grants of Federal lands during the railroad building era. Since 1940, the rate reductions have applied only to military goods and mass troop movements.

Proponents of the repeal bill, by Representative Boren (D., Okla.), argue that the Government has been repaid many times over for the land it gave the rail carriers.

Representative Cochran (D., Mo.), leading the opposition, said repeal of the rates would cost the taxpayers $200,000,000 a year additional for Government traffic, and "one of the greatest lobbies that ever stormed the Capitol can say 'This is our victory day.'"

Bruce R. Morris Named Chief Of OPA Branch

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Appointment of Bruce R. Morris as price executive of the automotive price branch of OPA was announced today by John S. Clement, director of OPA's industrial materials price division.

Morris, who has been assistant price executive of the rubber, chemical and drugs price branch, succeeds J. O. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who is returning to private business. The appointment is effective November 28.

Morris is a native of Girard, Ohio.

EISENHOWER GAINS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) The War department reported today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is "resting comfortably" at Ashford General hospital, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where he is being treated for a severe cold.

The newly designated chief of staff entered the hospital Friday.

INFANTRY TO CONTINUE ESSENTIAL TO ARMY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) Secretary of War Patterson predicts that the infantry "will be as essential in war in the future as they have been in the past."

Patterson, who commanded an infantry rifle company in World War I, gave his ideas in a letter the Infantry Journal will publish.

"Even with the atomic bomb and the great panoply of ingenious weapons we have or will have," Patterson wrote, "the soldier of the infantry will still be the backbone of the army, the man who takes and holds the ground."

National Clothes Drive Gets 2,900 Chairmen

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—A national campaign to collect 100,000,000 garments for war victims has more than 2,900 local chairmen lined up so far, Chairman Henry J. Kaiser reported today.

Wisconsin has the largest number of community leaders—237—ready for the drive, to be conducted January 7 to 31. New York has 178, Texas 163, Pennsylvania 132, Illinois 131 and Nebraska 127.

The campaign, called the Victory Clothing Collection for Overseas Relief, will accept shoes and bedding also. It is conducted on behalf of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON HOLIDAY CABLES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) Soldiers, sailors and the folks back home can exchange cable and radio holiday greetings this year without restriction.

The War and Navy departments announced today the flat ban on holiday messages, imposed last year after two previous years of message rationing, has been ended and plans made to handle a heavy volume of good cheer.

Messages should be filed not later than Dec. 18 and care taken to give the full name, rank, organization, location and APO number. Greetings are selected from the form offerings contained in the "expeditionery force message blanks," available at telegraph and radio offices.

STRATTON TAKES OVER ARMY CIVIL WORKS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) Brig. Gen. James H. Stratton became today the new director of civil works in the Office of the Chief of Army Engineers.

He succeeds Col. George R. Goethals, son of the builder of the Panama Canal, who retired for a second time.

The Army Civil works program involves building dams, reservoirs, docks and piers, dredging harbors, and other projects to improve navigable waters or control floods.

Stratton, a native of Stonington, Conn., now living in Arlington, Va., wears the Legion of Merit for his work as chief of operations at headquarters of the services of supply in the European theater during the war.

CATHOLICS URGE AID FOR NEGROES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) The National Catholic Welfare Conference annnounced today that "strong Catholic action" had been decided on at a meeting here to help solve the economic problems of Negroes.

The announcement said the conclusions reached at a two-day Negroe-white meeting held by the N. C. W. C. Social Action department were being sent to a long list of Catholics active in this field throughout the country.

Among the matters discussed and approved, the announcement said were:

"The establishment of Catholic interracial committees.

"Encouragement and development of more Negro organizations for self-education.

"The strengthening of Catholicity among all elements of the community."

Asserting discriminations in employment have resulted in "wholesale injustice," the group urged establishment of a permanent Federal Fair Employment Practice committee and state committees patterned after the one in New York.

The group also urged extension of the Social Security law to employes not now covered, including those in domestic service, the raising of the Federal minimum wages-hours law to a 65-75 cents minimum, and elimination of "discriminations by unions against Negroes."

Better housing for Negroes also was recommended by the report, which said:

"Effort must be made to relieve the tension and fears among whites which keep Negroes from expanding into new neighborhoods.

10 N. Y. Officers Get Medals for Work on Bomb

Col. S. L. Warren Receives D.S.M. in Atom Project; Two N. J. Men Honored

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Ten New York State residents were among fifty-four Army officers named for the Distinguished Service Medal or the Legion of Merit for their work on the atomic bomb project, the War Department announced today.

Colonel Stafford L. Warren, of Rochester, received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as chief of the medical section, Manhattan Engineer District, from November, 1943, to August, 1945.

Legion of Merit awards follow:

Lieutenant Colonel Allan C. Johnson, of 642 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, Washington liaison officer of the Manhattan Project from August, 1942, to August, 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur V. Peterson, of 1880 Haring Street, Brooklyn, area engineer of Chicago District of the project from November, 1942, to August, 1945.

Major [illegible] D. Ackerman, of 1 Mapes Hill Avenue, New York City, technical assistant at the project's Los Alamos post from November, 1943, to August, 1945. He developed methods used in casting the necessary high explosives for the atomic bomb.

Major Matthew H. Imrie, of 20 Post Avenue, New York City, chaplain at Los Alamos from August, 1944 to August, 1945

Major Joseph F. Sally, of 2116 Thirty-fifth Street, Astoria, Queens, chief of production at the Hanford Engineer Works from July, 1943 to August, 1945.

Major Francis J. Smith, of 244 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York City, executive assistant, intelligence and security division, at Oak Ridge, Tenn., from February, 1944 to August, 1945.

Major Harry S. Traynor, of Syracuse, construction and production chief of a major division of the project and special representative of the War Department "on a mission of the highest importance abroad."

First Lieutenant Howard C. Bush, of 825 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, special unit commander of the military police detachment at Los Alamos from December, 1944 to August, 1945, charged with safeguarding materials and an area vital to the successful testing of the atomic bomb.

Chief Warrant Officer Murray S. Levine, of 782 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, chief of the Selective Service branch, personnel division, who arranged for deferment of approximately 50,000 critically needed personnel.

These two New Jersey men received the Legion of Merit for their contributions to the project: Lieutenant Colonel William A. Consodine, of 22 Franklin Place, Maplewood, deputy chief of the special intelligence division and officer in charge of public relations and publicity, office of the commanding general, Manhattan Engineer District; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Vanden Bulck, Box 231, Mountain View, chief administrative officer of the Manhattan Engineer District from October, 1942, to August, 1945.

Europa Brings 6,200 Veterans From Europe

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—The former German liner Europa, with 6,200 returning veterans from Europe aboard, docked today after an uneventful six-day trip from Southampton, England.

The ship, renamed the Navy Transport P-177, was on her first trip as a troopship.

Capt. Benjamin Franklin Perry, of Alexandria, Va., who previously commanded the light cruiser San Diego in the Pacific, was skipper of the 50,000-ton transport.

STOWAWAY WIFE AND CHILD ARRIVE

GI Husband Uninformed Of English Family's Plans

Boston, Nov. 25 (AP)—Stowaways aboard a troopship, the English wife of a United States Army soldier and her 8-month-old son, arrived in America today without the knowledge of the husband, Private Ralph J. Maresco, 24, of Corona, N.Y.

Mrs. Winifred M. Maresco, 25, said she and her son, Joseph Ralph, were smuggled aboard the S.S. New Zealand Victory and hidden in an emergency-generator room by her brother, a British soldier.

She said that they remained there for a day and a half until forced out by hunger. She had nothing to eat for herself and fed her baby with condensed milk.

Furnished Suitable Quarters

After she came out of hiding, she was furnished suitable quarters and food.

Mrs. Maresco said that although her parents knew of her intentions to come here from England, her husband was unaware of her plans.

She said she met him at a party of the Women's Land Army, to which she belonged, and that they were married eighteen months ago.

Mrs. Maresco, who was taken into custody by immigration officials, is a native of Birkenhead.

Husband On Way To Boston

Meanwhile, in New York city Maresco went aboard a train for Boston.

Joseph R. Maresco, his father, said the soldier did not know that his wife was en route to this country, and first learned of her presence when he received a telegram from Boston. He quoted his son as saying that the couple had talked over her coming to the United States and planned the trip for March or April of next year.

Young Maresco arrived home early this month. He had gone overseas November 1, 1943. Shortly after his marriage he was transferred to France but visited his wife three or four times before coming home.

"Bride Smuggling" Alleged

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—The London *Sunday Pictorial* today said a "smuggling ring" helps GI brides to stow away on ships bound for America, at £250 ($1,000) a head.

Scotland Yard and a United States Army spokesman said they were unable to confirm or deny the paper's assertion that they are on the trail of such racketeers.

The *Pictorial* declared that deals were made on London street corners, with no records kept, and that "any wife of a returned United States service man who can scrape together the money for the illegal passage is completely at the mercy of the ring, as she is passed from agent to agent.

The girls must "travel rough," the *Pictorial* said, naming Liverpool and Cardiff as "suspected ports" of the racket operations.

SOCIALIZED EUROPE PREDICTED BY DEAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—(AP) The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury Cathedral, said yesterday before leaving for England that he foresaw "a socialized Europe in 10 years, or much less" and eventual socialization of the United States.

In an interview here he said that Socialism was "not impossible in the United States."

"I see a progressive socialized trend," he said. Economic pressures are moving the countries of Europe toward Socialism, he declared, adding, "and that includes England."

General Patch Rites Held At West Point

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 25 (AP)—Funeral services for Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., Fourth Army Commander, were held today at the old cadet chapel at the United States Military Academy.

Chaplain John B. Walthour conducted the services. Burial was in the West Point cemetery with a firing squad and color guard from the Infantry detachment at the Academy participating.

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, General Jacob L. Devers, comander of the Army Ground Forces, and thirteen of Patch's classmates in the West Point class of 1913 attended the services.

Among the personal party which arrived today by plane from San Antonio, Texas, were the General's widow, Mrs. A. M. Patch, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Drummond, his son-in-law and daughter; Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Patch, of Washington, D.C., his brother, and Mrs. A. M. Patch 3d, widow of the general's son, who was killed in France last year.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE ASSAILED BY DOCTORS

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—(AP) The Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, terming the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill "a Utopian impossibility," today expressed opposition to any form of socialized medicine or compulsory health insurance.

The association's board of directors and House of Delegates said in a statement following the group's annual two-day meeting that plans offered by the bill and by President Truman "can only lead to the disintegration of the quality of medical care received by people."

Mr. Truman had advocated compulsory health insurance in a proposed health program outlined early this week.

Scientists Hit Cyclotron Loss

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25 (AP)—The wrecking of Japanese cyclotrons is "wanton and stupid to the point of constituting a crime against mankind," the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists asserted in a statement today.

The scientists, who are employed in a Clinton laboratory, one of the atomic bomb plants, said the destruction of the equipment reported by General MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters "is entirely analogous to the burning of the Louvain Library by the Germans in 1914 and 1940."

A Scientific Instrument

The statement was released by the executive committee of the association, consisting of Paul S. Henshaw, chairman; Waldo Cohn, vice chairman; Edward Bohlman, Lyle Borst, Harrison Brown, Spofford English, Richard Lyon, Richard Metcalf, Karl Morgan, Joseph Rush and James Stangby.

"The cyclotron is a scientific instrument which is used to discover the fundamental facts of nature, the same facts that President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King have just declared are, and shall remain, the property of the world," the statement said.

Widespread Censure Seen

"Months of continuous operation by a cyclotron will, at most, produce barely enough bomb material to see; it takes pounds of such material to make one bomb.

". . . The wrecking of the Japanese cyclotron is as disreputable and ill-considered as would be the burning of Japanese libraries or the smashing of printing presses. This action will be condemned by all intelligent people throughout the world. The officials responsible for it must be called to account for this act of pillage. Men who cannot distinguish between the usefulness of a research machine and the military importance of a 16-inch gun have no place in positions of authority."

Ship Honors Admiral's Father

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 25 (AP).—The cargo ship Scott E. Land, honoring the father of Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, splashed into the Columbia River last night, the last of the war contract vessels at Henry J. Kaiser's big shipyard here. Mrs. Mabel Land De Kay, sister of Admiral Land, sponsored the ship, and Admiral Land spoke.

30.24 — 31891

LONDON, NOV.25-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO'S "ANALYSER" TONIGHT ATTACKED SEVERAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND DECLARED THAT A "CERTAIN PART OF THE PRESS ABROAD IS ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN FOSTERING ANOTHER WORLD WAR."

SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, THE "ANALYSER" ASSERTED THAT "SOME AMERICAN AND BRITISH JOURNALISTS ARE SAYING THINGS THAT SHOULD MAKE GOEBBELS SMILE IN HIS GRAVE."

THE SPEAKER TOOK A DIM VIEW OF FOREIGNERS WHO "ARE EVEN ANXIOUS TO EXPORT THEIR PARTICULAR BRAND OF FREEDOM OF THE PEXRESS TO OTHER COUNTRIES," AND SAID, "AS A MATTER OF FACT, PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN MADE TIME AND AGAIN TO USE THE ECONOMIC POWER OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ON SOME EUROPEAN NATIONS."

THE RUSSIAN CRITIC SINGLED OUT FOR PERSONAL ATTENTION "THINGS PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS: CALUMNY --NOTABLY ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION:" -- WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS HEARST NEWSPAPERS' "FANTASTIC INVENTIONS" AND SEVERAL ARTICLES IN THE NEW YORK TIMES WHICH HE SAID, "MISREPRESENTED IN A MOST VICIOUS MANNER THE SITUATION IN POLAND AND KOREA."

PS954PES

NOV 26 1945

METZ, FRANCE, NOV.25-(AP)-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, FORMER U.S. THIRD ARMY COMMANDER, TODAY RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF VERDUN, AN HONOR ACCORDED TO ONLY ONE OTHER AMERICAN, GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING. THE AWARD WAS PART OF THE MILITARY AND CIVIL CEREMONIES CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE THIRD ARMY'S LIBERATION OF METZ AND SURROUNDING TOWNS.

PATTON WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF METZ, THIONVILLE, TOUL, CHATEAU THIERRY, REIMS, EPERNAY, VERDUN, SARREGUEMINES AND THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG. THE U.S.TWENTIETH CORP COMMANDER, LT.GEN.WALTON H. WALKER, WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THIONVILLE.

GEN.WALKER GAVE THE MAYOR OF METZ A COWBOY HAT IN THE NAME OF THE CITY OF DALLAS, TEX.

PS912PES

AP3

STOCKHOLM, NOV 25-(AP)-THE FINNISH CONTROL COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FINLAND WOULD DELIVER $14,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO RUSSIA BEFORE THE END OF 1946 UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN ARMISTICE TREATY.

ACCORDING TO THE TREATY THESE GOODS ARE "TO RESTITUTE OR REPLACE" PRODUCTS AND PROPERTY WHICH THE FINNS CARRIED AWAY FROM SOVIET TERRITORY DURING THE WAR. EVERYTHING WHICH COULD BE RETURNED OR REPLACED IN KIND WAS DELIVERED LAST SUMMER.

DR537AES

STOCKHOLM, NOV, 25-----(AP)------GERMAN DESERTERS IN SWEDISH INTERNEMENTS CAMPS TODAY JOINED HUNGER STRIKE BEGUN BY 167 FORMER CITIZENS OF BALTIC COUNTRIES IN PROTEST AGAINST A SWEDISH ORDER PERMITTING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO EXTRADITE THEM. ALL THE BALTIC MEN HAD SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A CONTINGENT OF 2,700, NEARLY ALL OF WHOM ARE GERMANS, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TUESDAY ON THE RUSSIAN SHIP "CUBAN" FOR SOME PORT IN THE SOVIET OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY.

NATIVES OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA---

THE BALTS BEGAN THEIR STRIKE THURSDAY IN HOPE THAT PRIME MINISTER ALBIN HANSSON WOULD REVOKE THE DECISION TO TURN THEM OVER TO THE RUSSIANS. HOWEVER, ALL INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT REVERSE ITS STAND. THE GOVERNMENTS POSITION IS THAT, SINCE THE GERMAN STATE NO LONGER EXISTS, BALTS MUST BE RETURNED TO THE AREA IN WHICH THE SERVED AS SOLDIERS---THE AREA NOW UNDER RUSSIAN CONTROL.

PER NOV 26 1945

IN DEMANDING EXTRADITION THE RUSSIANS POINTED OUT THAT THE GERMAN SURRENDER TERMS CALLED FOR SOLDIERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS WHERE THEY WERE.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPER OPINION IS SHARPLY DIVIDED AND THE EXTRADITION OF THE BALTS MAY BECOME A POTENT POLITICAL ISSUE.

APR STURDEVANTS 1630 JONES 1405

LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDING U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS IN SHANGHAI THAT WASHINGTON ALREADY WAS STUDYING CHINA'S REQUEST FOR SHIPPING TO CARRY TROOPS TO MANCHURIA--PRESUMABLY TO HULUTAO. ADD CHUNGKING (HOOVER) xxx MYUN-HSIEN

HE SAID THAT THE 50,000 OR MORE AMERICAN MARINES IN NORTH CHINA WOULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN IMMEDIATELY, BUT DENIED ANY INTERVENTION IN BEHALF OF NATIONALISTS AND SAID NO AMERICANS REMAINED IN MANCHURIA.

IN TIENTSIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT OLEN CLEMENTS REPORTED SIX U.S. MARINE FLIERS WERE PRISONERS OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS AFTER A FORCED LANDING AT A VILLAGE 80 MILES INLAND. AMERICANS WERE NEGOTIATING FOR THEIR RELEASE, HE SAID.

MM1217PPST NM

CHUNGKING,NOV.25-(AP)-CONCLUDING A BRIEF VISIT TO GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, MARINE MAJ.GEN.KELLER ROCKEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS IN CHINA, FLEW TO SHANGHAI TODAY. TOPICS OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS HOST WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

--DASH--

SOERABAJA, JAVA, NOV 25-(AP)-INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS, FIGHTING A WELL-NIGH LOST BATTLE FOR THIS NAVAL BASE CITY, COUNTERATTACKED BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS TWICE EARLY TODAY WITHOUT SUCCESS.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH EXTENDED THEIR FORCES EAST AND WEST OF THE CITY AND OCCUPIED THE ENTIRE FOUR-SQUARE-MILE SOERABAJA PENINSULA. THIS ENABLED THE BRITISH TO SHORTEN THEIR FRONT LINES. NO BRITISH TROOPS WERE WOUNDED, WHILE INDONESIAN CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

AIDED BY AMERICAN-MADE SHERMAN TANKS, BRITISH INDIAN UNITS OCCUPIED THE THINLY-SETTLED AREA EAST FROM THE GOEBENG RAILWAY YARDS TO THE TAMBANGOJI CANAL IN A SECTOR ABOUT 1,500 YARDS SQUARE.

DURING YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 100 INDONESIANS WERE KILLED ON VARIOUS SECTORS ALONG THE FRONT. NO BRITISH WERE KILLED YESTERDAY BUT SEVERAL WERE WOUNDED.

DN535AES

BY MORRIE LANSBERG

KYOTO,JAPAN,NOV.25-(AP)-ITTOSAI, THE SAMURAI SWORDSMAN, IS BUSY AND PROSPEROUS--BUT NOT ALTOGETHER HAPPY.

"SWORDMAKING," HE SAYS WITH A SHRUG, "IS FINISHED IN JAPAN."

THE SLIM, STRAIGHT-BACKED MAN WHO WAS JAPAN'S CHAMPION SWORDSMAN FOR 12 YEARS KNOWS THAT THOUSANDS OF SWORDS AND SABERS, MANY THE ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS OF CRAFTSMEN OF 500 YEARS AGO, ARE GOING TO AMERICA AS SOUVENIRS. SOME, HE FEARS, WILL END UP IN GARAGES, PAWNSHOPS OR ATTICS.

HE IS IN NO POSITION TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT, BUT ITTOSAI WOULD LIKE TO SEE AT LEAST SOME FINE SWORDS PLACED IN MUSEUMS, OR ENTRUSTED TO COLLECTORS WHO APPRECIATE THE ANCIENT ART OF SWORDMAKING.

"YOU AMERICANS THINK ONLY OF EYE APPEAL WHEN YOU LOOK AT A SWORD," HE SAID OVER A CUP OF TEA IN HIS LITTLE SHOP.

"YOU MUST APPRECIATE THE EFFORT, THE SKILL, THE SPIRITUAL MEANING IN A SWORD. IN THE OLD DAYS WHEN A MAN MADE A SWORD HE PUT HIS HEART AND SOUL INTO IT BECAUSE IT WAS FOR HIS MASTER."

ITTOSAI IS PRACTICING HIS BELOVED ART BY REPAIRING AND RECONDITIONING SWORDS AND SABERS BELONGING TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

NO MATTER HOW BUSY HE IS, HE TAKES TIME TO LOOSEN THE HILT AND EXAMINE THE UPPER PART OF ANY BLADE TO LEARN WHO MADE THE SWORD AND IF IT IS ANY GOOD. WITH THE AID OF AN INTERPRETER HE ALMOST PLEADINGLY INSTRUCTS THE NEW AMERICAN OWNER ON THE CARE OF HIS SOUVENIR.

CORP.WILLARD HOFFMAN, PALMERTON,PA., SHOWED THE SWORDSSMITH A SABER HE HAD OBTAINED AT AN ARSENAL ONLY THE DAY BEFORE, AND ITTOSAI HAD GOOD NEWS FOR HIM. THE SABER WAS 250 YEARS OLD AND WORTH ABOUT 8,000 YEN.

RECENTLY ITTOSAI WAS CALLED TO AN ORDNANCE COLLECTION STATION IN NEARBY OSAKA. IN ROOM AFTER ROOM HE FOUND GREAT STOCKS OF SWORDS AND SABERS--28,000 IN ALL.

HE WORKED ALL AFTERNOON. DIPPING INTO THE SEA OF SCABBARDS HE SLIPPED THE BLADES IN AND OUT LIKE A MAN DEALING CARDS. IN ALL, HE EXAMINED 500 PIECES. AT THE END OF HIS APPRAISAL HE TOLD THE AMERICAN COMMANDING OFFICER: "THESE ARE GOOD."

AND HE SET DOWN THREE SWORDS.

DS730PPS NM

WITH U.S. SIXTH ARMY,JAPAN,NOV.25-(AP)-THE TRANSPORTS GENERAL HAAN AND CHILTON CARRYING 5,600 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SIXTH ARMY, WILL LEAVE MONDAY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

--DASH--

YOKOHAMA,NOV.25-(AP)-THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THE DEPARTURE OF TWO MORE SHIPS WITH HOMEBOUND TROOPS THE WHITEMARSH, WITH FOUR OFFICERS AND 220 ENLISTED MEN, AND THE SEAFLASHER, WITH 140 OFFICERS AND 1,988 MEN.

JG752PCS

A145FX ADD MANILA - YAMASHITA xxx VGGATABLES

TO QUESTIONS WHETHER ANY PROTESTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM ANY CAMPS ABOUT EITHER FOOD OR TREATMENT, KOH REPLIED "NO, I NEVER RECEIVED ANY."

THE COMMISSION ASKED WHETHER KOH KNEW THAT FOUR AMERICANS FROM SANTO TOMAS WERE EXECUTED. THE WITNESS SAID HE KNEW ONLY THAT THEY WERE TAKEN BY THE KEMPEITAI (THOUGHT POLICE) FOR QUESTIONING.

ONE OF THE FOUR WAS CARROLL C.GRINNELL, NEW YORK AND MANILA BUSINESSMAN.

A MINUTE LATER KOH ACKNOWLEDGED HE KNEW THAT GRINNELL WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNEE COMMITTEE. HE THEN TESTIFIED THAT JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE HAD TAKEN THE FOUR BECAUSE THEY WERE SUSPCTED OF COMMUNICATING WITH AMERICAN FORCES, BUT SAID HE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION.

DS723PPS

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, NOV.25-(AP)-MRS.WILLIAM T.BINGHAM AND HER TWO BABY DAUGHTERS TOOK OFF TODAY ON THE FIRST LAP OF A SPECIAL FLIGHT ARRANGED BY THE U.S.NAVY IN ORDER THAT HER HUSBAND, A U.S.SAILOR REPORTED GOING BLIND IN CHARLESTON, S.C., NAVAL HOSPITAL, COULD SEE HIS CHILDREN.

ACCOMPANIED BY NAVAL NURSE E.C.BOWMAN, MRS.BINGHAM AND HER DAUGHTERS, DIANNE, TWO, AND JENNY, NINE MONTHS, LEFT AUCKLAND THIS MORNING IN A CATALINA FLYING BOAT PROVIDED BY ADM.PAUL HENDREN.

THE BINGHAMS WERE MARRIED IN NEW ZEALAND WHERE THE SAILOR WAS STATIONED PRIOR TO SERVING IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. HE CONTRACTED AN EYE INFECTION WHILE ON PACIFIC SERVICE. HE HAS NEVER SEEN HIS YOUNGER DAUGHTER.

PS909PES

30.24 - 31893

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.25-(AP)-TWO TRANSPORTS FROM MANILA, BRINGING 6,572 SERVICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS FROM THE PHILIPPINES, DOCKED HERE TODAY.

RANKING PASSENGER ABOARD THE TRANSPORT ADM.W.S. SIMS, WAS BRIG. GEN.ELMER F.WALLENDER OF WASHINGTON, D.C. GENERAL WALLENDER, FORMER COMMANDER OF ARMY BASE G ON HOLLANDIA, WAS MET BY HIS WIFE.

MOST UNUSUAL PASSENGER ABOARD THE SIMS WAS KEKENI, A THREE-MONTHS-OLD KANGAROO, WHICH MADE THE TRIP WITH HER OWNER, T/5 VINCENT W.ANNABEL, 30 BEECHHURST AVE., FLORAL PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

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ALL BUT THE 58 CIVILIANS ABOARD THE SIMS WERE ARMY PERSONNEL ORDERED TO CAMP STONEMAN, CALIF.

THE ATTACK TRANSPORT U.S.S. DUCHESS, WHICH LEFT MANILA NOV. 1, DOCKED WITH 1595 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING TWO NAVY AND THE REST ARMY.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN A.B.LEGGETT OF ARLINGTON, VA., AND LT. COMDR. RAYMOND STEVENSON OF BALTIMORE SAID 35 OF THE ENLISTED CREWMEN HAD MADE THEIR LAST TRIP AND WOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE.

JG548PCS

ADD WASH-IRAN ORDER

THESE QUESTIONS ARE BASED ON CHARGES PRESENTED TO SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES HERE BY IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HURREIN ALA. ALA BROUGHT IN LAST WEEK A COPY OF A NOTE WHICH HIS GOVERNMENT HAD SENT TO MOSCOW ASKING THE RIGHT TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE AREA AND CLAIMING THAT EFFORTS TO DO SO IN THE PAST HAD BEEN THWARTED BY THE RUSSIANS.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WAS ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ON WEDNESDAY WHETHER THE UNITED STATES PLANNED TO ACT ON IRAN'S COMPLAINTS. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS AWAITING ITS OWN DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION FROM TEHRAN. VERY LITTLE OF THIS HAS COME THROUGH, HOWEVER, DUE, DIPLOMATS SAY, TO THE INABILITY OF THE EMBASSY THERE TO CONTACT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE IN THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ZONE.

THE RUSSIANS ARE IN NORTHERN IRAN, MAINLY THE PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN WHICH BORDERS RUSSIA. BOTH THEY AND THE BRITISH WHO OCCUPY THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY ARE LEGALLY SUPPOSED TO GET OUT BY MARCH 2. UNITED STATES TRANSPORT TROOPS, IN IRAN DURING THE WAR, ARE ALMOST ALL OUT NOW.

THE RUSSIANS ARE INTERESTED IN OIL AND MINERAL POSSIBILITIES IN NORTHERN IRAN AND IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY'S STRATEGIC RELATION TO RUSSIA'S SECURITY. FOR MONTHS THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION HERE THAT BEFORE THEIR DEADLINE FOR LEAVING THE COUNTRY THEY MIGHT SEEK TO ENCOURAGE CREATION OF AN ACTIVELY PRO-SOVIET GOVERNMENT AT TEHRAN.

IN THE WILD, ROUGH COUNTRY OF AZERBAIJAN THERE HAVE BEEN UPRISINGS IN THE PAST. ALTHOUGH RUSSIAN TROOPS DOMINATE THERE IRAN HAS GARRISONS IN KEY SPOTS. TEN DAYS AGO THERE WAS A NEW AND VIOLENT OUTBREAK. TEHRAN IMMEDIATELY CLAIMED IT WAS INSPIRED BY OUTSIDE FORCES.

TEHRAN ORDERED FOUR BATTALIONS OF TROOPS TO GO IN AND HELP THE AZERBAIJAN GARRISONS RESTORE ORDER. ACCORDING TO TEHRAN THESE WERE STOPPED AT KAZVIN, EDGE OF THEIR MILITARY ZONE, BY THE RUSSIANS.

IRAN ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO INTERCEDE WITH RUSSIA AND A SIMILAR REQUEST PRESUMABLY WENT TO BRITAIN, WHOSE INTERESTS IN IRANIAN OIL ARE VERY GREAT.

VH432PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, NOV.25-(AP)-THE NURSES NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE TODAY ANNOUNCED SELECTION OF JARRETT C.WHITE, OF WASHINGTON AS ITS ARCHITECTURAL ADVISER.

THE COMMITTEE IS SEEKING TO RAISE $2,000,000 TO BUILD A REST AND RECREATION CENTER TO BE USED BY THE 80,000 NURSES AND MEDICAL WOMEN WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II.

NO SITE HAS YET BEEN CHOSEN FOR THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, NOV.26)

VH928PES

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) HALF-MILLION WORKERS IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.

AUTOMOBILES--CIO AUTO WORKERS MAY SEEK TOOL AND DYE MAKERS' SUPPORT OF STRIKE AGAINST GENERAL MOTORS: LAYOFF OF 100,000 AUTO PARTS WORKERS FORECAST BY INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN.

COMMUNICATIONS--TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN ILLINOIS AND NORTHERN INDIANA RETURN TO SWITCHBOARDS UPON PROMISE OF $6 WEEKLY WAGE HIKE; THREAT OF NATIONWIDE WALKOUT OF TELEPHONE WORKERS ENDED.

MERCHANDISING--75,000 MONTGOMERY WARD EMPLOYES SCHEDULED TO BEGIN ONE-WEEK WORK STOPPAGE TODAY (MONDAY).

ELECTRIC--2,200 KEN-RAD ELECTRIC CO. WORKERS AT OWENSBORO, KY., RETURN AFTER SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE.

-DASH-

UNDATED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)..REPORTS FROM STATES IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS NOW ARE ON STRIKE SHOWED YESTERDAY THAT FEW, IF ANY, OF THE STRIKERS WILL BE ENTITLED TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION UNDER STATE LAWS.

IN MICHIGAN, WHERE THE LARGEST STRIKES NOW ARE CENTERED, THE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION INSERTED ADVERTISEMENTS STATING NO PERSON WHOSE UNEMPLOYMENT RESULTED FROM A LABOR DISPUTE COULD RECEIVE BENEFITS UNLESS HE COULD PROVE HE WAS NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE CONTROVERSY. IT SAID THE PRINCIPLE APPLIED EVEN TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II WHOSE WAGE RATES MIGHT BE AFFECTED.

INDIANA OFFICIALS SAID LAWS OF THAT STATE LIKEWISE DENIED BENEFITS TO STRIKERS AND GAVE COMPENSATION TO WORKERS OF AN IDLE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY WHEN THEY COULD PROVE THEY WERE NOT PARTICIPATING

IN A STRIKE EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF HELPING FINANCE IT OR HAVING A DIRECT INTEREST IN IT.

HIGHLY INDUSTRIAL NEW YORK STATE ALLOWS NO JOBLESS INSURANCE PAYMENTS TO STRIKERS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN WEEKS. AFTER THAT IT OPENS ITS PURSE TO THE REGULAR MAXIMUM OF $21 A WEEK FOR 26 WEEKS. BUT IT IS RARE FOR A STRIKE TO LAST SEVEN WEEKS.

IN ILLINOIS, THE LABOR DEPARTMENT SAID "PEOPLE UNEMPLOYED BY STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO LABOR DISPUTES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS."

OHIO OFFICIALS SAID STRIKERS WERE BARRED FROM SUCH BENEFITS THERE TOO. IN KENTUCKY THE QUESTION WAS FOUGHT OUT IN THE COURTS YEARS AGO, AND THE STATE'S HIGHEST COURT RULED AGAINST PAYMENTS TO STRIKERS.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OFFICIALS SAID STATE LAW PROHIBITED PAYMENTS TO STRIKERS7)8 '-8$ 5&36 7,$34'599$ 0

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CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OFFICIALS SAID STATE LAW PROHIBITED PAYMENTS TO STRIKERS, BUT SOME UNION OFFICIALS SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD PERSONS BARRED FROM WORKING BY PICKETS WERE ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION.

MARYLAND'S STATE COMMISSION RECENTLY TURNED DOWN A PLEA BY SOME UNION OFFICIALS THAT BENEFITS BE GIVEN TO STRIKERS.

IN TENNESSEE, A STATE OFFICIAL SAID STRIKERS WERE "SUBJECT TO DISQUALIFICATION FROM RECEIVING BENEFITS," DEPENDING UPON INDIVIDUAL CASES.

FLORIDA LAW DENIES COMPENSATION TO WORKERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN A STRIKE, BUT GRANTS IT TO NON-STRIKING EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF WORK BECAUSE OF A STRIKE IN ANOTHER PLANT OR ANOTHER DEPARTMENT OF THEIR OWN PLANT.

REPORTS FROM OTHER STATES INCLUDED:

CONNECTICUT AND ALABAMA--NO COMPENSATION FOR STRIKERS.

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U. S. ADVOCATES 'BIG THREE' QUIT IRAN BY YEAR END

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP) The United States lined up openly beside little Iran today in proposing that all American, Russian and British troops evacuate that oil-rich country by Jan. 1.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, who had been working toward that end in State department conversations for the last week, termed the proposal "most satisfactory." He expressed confidence Britain would fall in with it promptly.

There was no official reaction from London immediately on that point but it was announced there that the British had urged the Russians not to impede the movement of Iranian troops in Iran. The Iranians complained that Red Army officers had prevented them from sending reinforcements to Azerbaijan province where an uprising has been reported.

The fact that Iran dispatched two stiff notes of protests to Russia last week was widely interpreted as an indication that the Tehran government expected backing from the United States.

Ala disclosed today that Iran has sent two more protests to Moscow. One of these dealt again with the reported turning back of Iranian forces from the district where the Russians are dominant. The other complained that the Red Army has not entirely evacuated Tehran as promised and that Soviet officers and men in civilian clothes are carrying on "certain activities in the capital."

U. S. officials said, however, that although handfuls of American, British and Russian troops are still in Tehran, all army garrisons have been disbanded there.

The American note, delivered Saturday by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, acknowledged that this government's reports of the uprising and the turning back of Iranian troops came from the Tehran government itself.

It recalled the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill Tehran declaration which pledged the Big Three governments to respect the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

The U. S. view is that this pledge permits Iran to move its armed forces about the country as deemed necessary without interference, the note said. It added that the U. S. assumed Moscow was issuing suitable instructions to Red Army commanders in Iran.

Withdrawal is Urged

"In an event, the situation which has arisen has convinced the American government that it would be in the common interest for all Soviet, British and American troops to be withdrawn immediately from Iran," the note asserted.

Consequently, it said, orders are being issued for the complete withdrawal of the remaining 6,000 troops—none of whom are combat soldiers—by Jan. 1.

The U. S. therefore proposes, it added, that Britain and Russia do likewise, although not obligated to do so until March 2, according to previous agreement.

Such action, the note concluded, would maintain confidence of nations like Iran in the "friendly intention and good will" of the U. S., Russia, Britain, France and China—the permanent members of the United Nations Security council.

Total Iran Evacuation By Jan. 1 Proposed To Britain, Russia

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The United States has proposed to the British and Russian Governments that the armed forces of all three nations be entirely withdrawn from Iran by January 1.

The proposal was contained in a note that United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman delivered to the Russian Government in Moscow on Saturday, the State Department made it public today.

At the same time, this Government made plain that regardless of British and Russian response to the proposal, all American forces would be evacuated from Iran by the first of the year.

Information contained in the note was delivered simultaneously to the British Government, the Department said.

Tehran Pledge Recalled

After reviewing recent reports that Soviet forces had turned back Iranian troops dispatched to the northern part of the country to put down an armed uprising, the United States note recalled the Tehran Declaration of 1943, in which Russia, Britain and the United States pledged themselves to respect the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

It was the United States' view, the note said, that this pledge should permit the Iran Government to move its armed forces wherever necessary to preserve its authority and maintain security "without interference from Soviet, British or American military or civil authorities."

U.S. Orders Forces To Leave

The United States has already reduced its forces in Iran from 28,000 to less than 6,000, and there are no American combat troops in the country, the note said. It added:

"While the immediate withdrawal of these troops will cause considerable inconvenience to this Government, nevertheless instructions are being issued to the American military authorities in Iran to take immediate steps to effect the complete withdrawal of all American forces from Iran by January 1, 1946.

This Government proposes that the British and Soviet governments issue similar instructions to their commanders and that arrangements be made immediately for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Iran by January 1, 1946."

"Would Dispel Doubts"

The note said immediate steps to that end "would dispel any doubt regarding the intentions of the three governments to carry out the assurances given by them."

It said the United States was aware that the respective governments were pledged to remove their troops only before next March 2.

"On the other hand, now that hostilities have ceased, it sees no compelling reason for them to remain until that date," it added.

Iran Protests Anew

Iran has sent Russia two more notes, protesting Soviet activities in a disturbance in the northern part of the country.

Ambassador Hussein Ala disclosed this today as he prepared to call at the State Department for information on the note that the United States sent to Msocow. This asked for details of Red Army activities in northern Iran.

The Ambassador said his country's notes—the third and fourth official Iranian protests in the last week—were delivered to the Russian Embassy in Tehran, Iran's capital.

Iran's New Complaints

He said the two additional Iranian notes to Russia contained these complaints:

1. That by halting Iranian troops dispatched to the north to quell an uprising in Azerbaijan province, the Soviets had permitted revolutionary troops of the so-called Democratic party to operate as far south as Zundjan, where "unknown people" were distributing arms and ammunition.

2. That Russian troops had not evacuated Tehran as pledged and that Red Army officers and men, wearing civilian clothes, carried out "certain activities" in the capital.

Allied diplomats here are taking an increasingly serious view of the Russia-Iran situation.

Some fear it may present the United Nations with a critical test at the very outset of organized efforts to protect the peace and security of all nations.

The United States has moved into the situation cautiously by asking Russia for information about the activities of its armed forces in Azerbaijan.

Reports On Molotov

Essentially the question is whether the Red Army has prevented Iranian troops from acting effectively against rebel bands and whether Iran's sovereignty was thus violated.

A Moscow dispatch last night quoted diplomatic quarters as saying that Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov during discussions with Iran's Ambassador, Madjid Aly, had given assurances that Russia would respect Iranian sovereignty.

The dispatch added that Molotov was said to have expressed surprise at Iranian contentions that Red troops had refused free passage to Iranian forces in Azerbaijan.

Reporting that stories of Red Army interference had been described officially in Moscow as exaggerations, the dispatch went on to say it was understood that such progress had been made in the Molotov-Ahy conversations that a projected Iranian mission to Moscow had been canceled.

Iran May Complain To UNO

Washington officials obviously hoped these more optimistic reports would be borne out by Moscow's reply to the American note, and by later developments.

The fact remained, however, that the Iranians have already complained of restrictions on their independence and presumably may continue their complaints until the United Nations Organization meets formally in London in January. At that time Iran would have an opportunity, is she still were of the same mind, to bring formal charges against Russia.

Red Army forces occupy the northern section of the little middle eastern country and British troops the southern section. American forces operated railroad and truck lines in Iran during the war for lend-lease deliveries from the Persian Gulf to Russia, but most of the Americans have been pulled out.

Big Powers' Interests

Iran is a critical testing ground whether or not it becomes a specific issue for the United Nations. Here are principal big-power interests in the country:

1. The British Navy gets much of its petroleum from Iran, and American oil interests sought concessions there during the war. This effort was dropped when the Iranian Government said it would not grant any wartime concessions after Russia had demanded comparable rights in the northern military zone.

2. Iran is a bridge or a wall, depending on its political complexion, between southern Russia and the Persian Gulf, with its connections with world-wide shipping routes. In this respect the country may very well figure in Moscow's plans for securing permanent outlets to the sea.

3. As a frontier between the Soviet Union and the British Empire, Iran probably has its greatest immediate importance in relation to Turkey, which again involves Russia's traditional efforts to get secure sea approaches. Iran touches Turkish territories for which the Russians have entered a claim on the grounds that they actually belong to Russia traditionally. This, in turn, is believed by diplomats here to be linked with the Soviet Union's real objective of securing practical domination of the Dardanelles straits.

American officials suspect that those factors may be the real interests underlying the revolt about ten days ago of wild tribesmen and other elements in Azerbaijan. The Government at Tehran tried to move in four battalions of troops and police to strengthen its garrisons in the revolt area but reported it had been unable to do so because of Russian objection.

Secretary of State Byrnes sought information from the American Embassy at Tehran but found that the embassy could not communicate with its consular representative in the rebellious area. It was then that the decision was made to appeal directly to Russia for a report.

Move By U.S. Envoy Reported

Moscow, Nov. 26 (AP)—United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman was reported in Iranian circles today to have requested an interview with the Iranian Ambassador. The Iranian Ambassador talked with Soviet officials last week.

Official United States sources declined comment on Washington reports that a note had been sent to the Kremlin.

Text of U. S. Note to Soviet on Iran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The text of a State Department announcement on the note delivered to the Soviet Government in connection with Iran.

The American Ambassador in Moscow, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State, delivered a note to the Soviet Government on Nov. 24 concerning the situation in Iran. The proposal concerning withdrawal of all foreign troops from Iran contained in this note has also been made simultaneously to the British Government.

The note to the Soviet Government reads textually as follows:

The Government of Iran has informed the Government of the United States that armed uprisings have taken place in areas of northern Iran where Soviet troops are stationed; that the Iranian Government has directed certain of its armed forces to enter those areas for the purpose of re-establishing internal security and its own authority; that Soviet military commanders have refused to permit these forces to proceed; and that consequently the Iranian Government has not been able to carry out its responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Iranian territory.

It will be recalled that on Dec. 1, 1943, Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt signed in Teheran a declaration in which they stated that their Governments were "as one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran." This Government has entire confidence that the Governments of the Soviet Union and Great Britain are just as zealous as the Government of the United States meticulously to abide by the assurances contained in this declaration.

In the view of this Government the fulfillment of these assurances requires that the Government of Iran should have full freedom, without interference from Soviet, British or American military or civil authorities, to move its armed forces through Iran in such a manner as it may consider necessary in order to preserve its authority and to maintain internal security.

The Government of the United States realizes that any Soviet commanders in the areas concerned who may have prevented the free movement of Iranian forces may have been acting without the sanction of the Soviet Government.

If the Soviet commanders have been acting without instructions in this matter, it is assumed that the Soviet Government is issuing to them instructions in keeping with the declaration referred to above. In any event, the situation which has arisen has convinced the American Government that it would be in the common interest of all Soviet, British and American troops to be withdrawn immediately from Iran. As long as any of these troops remain in the territory of a friendly Government, incidents and misunderstandings are likely to occur. The Government of the United States has already reduced its forces in Iran during the present year from a maximum strength of approximately 28,000 to less than 6,000.

There are no American combat troops in Iran. Those who remain are engaged in activities exclusively of a service nature nected with the liquidation and disposal of military supplies and

the operation of certain important communications connected with demobilization. While the immediate withdrawal of these troops will cause considerable inconvenience to this Government, nevertheless instructions are being issued to the American military authorities in Iran to take immediate steps to effect the complete withdrawal of all American forces from Iran by Jan. 1, 1946. This Government proposes that the British and Soviet Governments issue similar instructions to their commanders and that arrangements be made immediately for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Iran by Jan. 1, 1946.

Immediate steps to effect such withdrawal would dispel any doubt regarding the intentions of the three Governments to carry out the assurances given by them. In making this suggestion, the Government of the United States is aware that no undertaking has been given that these troops are to be removed from Iran before March 2, 1946. On the other hand, now that hostilities have ceased, it sees no compelling reason for them to remain until that date. It is of the opinion that immediate steps to effect withdrawal by Jan. 1 not only would obviate possible misunderstandings but would also be a fitting recognition of the notable contributions which Iran, a member in good standing of the United Nations, has made to the common war effort.

Nations such as Iran were encouraged at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco to place full trust in the friendly intentions and good-will of the permanent members of the Security Council. The Government of the United States is confident that the Soviet Union and Great Britain are no less anxious than the United States, in dealing with nations such as Iran, to follow a line of action which will make it clear that the trust of these nations in the permanent members of the Security Council has not been misplaced.

Similar proposals are being made to the British Government.

To Look Into Spain's Offer of Asylum

London, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—The Allied powers will not accept Spain's offer or refuge for 50,000 children from devastated Europe until they assure themselves regarding their care and education, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The British Government's view, the spokesman said, is that Gen. Franco must satisfy the Allies first as to the proper feeding of the children and then as to the sort of education they would receive. Reports from Madrid have said the children would be cared for by social auxiliaries of the Falange.

HIGH POINT MEN TO RETURN SOON

PARIS, Nov. 26—(AP) The U. S. Army said today that troops in the European theater having 65 discharge points could expect to be home by Christmas.

The announcement said delays forecast in October and early in November because of a shipping shortage had been more than made up.

Estimated redeployment in November and December will bring theater strength below its final fixed total of 681,000 troops of which 370,000 were earmarked for an occupational force and 311,000 for liquidation force troops. The arrival of an estimated 87,000 replacements will make up the required total.

Some 400,000 troops are expected to move home during November.

The Army said soldiers with critical point scores of 70 should be out of the theater by Dec. 1. Those with scores of between 55 and 70 have been divided into priority groupings, with those who have 65 to 70 points scheduled to depart during the first week of December.

The Army said all men with 55 to 65 points should be out of the European theater and on their way home by New Year's.

France Plans No Break With Franco Government

Will Not Recognize Republican Regime-in-Exile in Mexico

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP).—A government spokesman announced today that France has no intention of breaking relations with the Franco government in Madrid and recognizing the Spanish Republican government-in-exile in Mexico. He said his government is not sure the Spanish government in Mexico "represents the will of all Spain" and France does not want the seat of this government transferred to France.

Move Due In France To Naturalize Banks

Paris, Nov. 26 (AP)—The French Government is expected to take its step toward nationalizing banks and power companies tomorrow when President de Gaulle's new cabinet holds its first meeting since its formation last week.

Projects for the nationalization of credit, and production and distribution of electricity are on the cabinet's agenda.

WORLD TERROR PLOT DIVULGED

Story Of Nazis Inciting Japs To Attack Told Court

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 26 (AP)—The American prosecution, seeking to establish cold-blooded Nazi premeditation of aggressive war, today laid bare at the international war-crimes trial the story of Nazi plotting from the rape of Austria to the Hitler-approved Japanese attack on the United States.

The Nazi's account, constructed from the written words of the Nazis themselves, revealed that Hitler had planned to assassinate the German Ambassador to Prague, if necessary, to justify his attack on Czechoslovakia. It disclosed that he had deliberately planned to starve millions of Russians to get food for the *Wehrmacht*.

Major Revelations Made

Rarely in history have so many high state secrets been given to the world at one time as were produced in the ten captured documents which were placed before the International War Crimes Tribunal during the day as evidence against the twenty high Nazis on trial.

The defendants, alternately shocked, vexed and disgusted, listened attentatively as Sidney S. Alderman, assistant prosecutor, methodically and dispassionately reconstructed the world terror which Hitler planned and executed.

Major revelations made by Alderman were:

The secret appointment of high-collared Hjalmar Schacht, one of the defendants, as plenipotentiary general for war economy in 1935, four years before the war actually began.

Decision To Destroy Poland

Hitler's secret announcement in November, 1937, that he envisaged the expulsion of 3,000,000 persons from Austria and Czechoslovakia after seizing the two countries at an opportune moment.

"Case Green," Hitler's plan for conquering Czechoslovakia in four days, which was outlined in April, 1938, with a proviso for the assassination of the German Ambassador as a provocation, if necessary.

Hitler's plan in May, 1939, to invade Holland and Belgium in the event of war with France and Britain.

Hitler's decision August 22, 1939, to destroy Poland.

"Case Barbarossa," the plan of December, 1940, for the invasion of the Soviet Union.

Added Evidence Promised

Hitler's promise to Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, in April, 1941, that Germany would fight alongside Japan if the latter became involved in war with the United States.

Alderman said he would introduce additional evidence later showing the accused conspirators kept up pressure on Japan until the eve of Pearl Harbor to strike at the United States, but today he merely submitted as a basic example the Hitler-Matsuoka talk, attended by Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister, now on trial.

The icy ruthlessness of the Nazi militarists appeared best expressed, Alderman said, in a memorandum attached to the Russian invasion plan, perfected five months before the attack.

The memorandum said Germany could continue the war only if all her armed forces were fed from Russia during the third year of the conflict—that is, after the fall of 1941. It added that Hitler plainly called "the Russian war [illegible]" "There is no doubt that millions of people would be starved to death if we took out of the country (Russia) the things needed by us."

Presentation Irks Nazis

The Nazis and their black-gowned attorneys appeared extremely irked at Alderman's presentation of two collections of notes on Hitler's remarks to his highest military commanders August 22, 1939. The notes were recovered from the German high command's files at Flensburg, headquarters of Admiral Karl Doenitz's shadow government after Hitler's announced death.

Goering's counsel, Dr. Otto Stahmer, was overruled when he demanded that the tribunal exclude the notes because they bore no signature. He did not deny that they had been written by German officials.

Ribbentrop Looks Ill

Von Ribbentrop, who appeared to have aged considerably in the last week, looked extremely ill. Fritz Sauter, his attorney, said the former Foreign Minister had been taking "sleeping drops" and that his "memory had suffered."

Schacht [illegible] he would try to prove he had to oppose Hitler's government in 1938, participated in last year's bomb plot against the Führer, opposed the Nazi party, opposed the persecution of Jews and objected to rearmament.

Lindbergh Reports Denied

Goering, meanwhile, denied reports that he would ask for Charles S. Lindbergh as a witness in his behalf.

The remainder of the accused, he said, continued to profess loyalty to the missing Führer, except Hess, who avoided commenting on anything important.

Alderman said he would continue tomorrow his account of the Nazi plotting for aggressive war and would take up the rest of the week with other matters under count one of the indictment. Next week, he said, the American and British prosecution together would present evidence on count two, covering crimes against peace.

Germans Incited Japs To Fight, Court Told

Nuernberg, Nov. 26 (AP)—Evidence designed to show that German leaders incited Japan to make the attack on Pearl Harbor was placed before the international war crimes tribunal today by American prosecutors.

The documents were added by the [illegible] to the mounting pile of Hitler's war plans which included cold-blooded schemes to assassinate the German envoy in Prague as a pretext for invasion of Czechoslovakia, to overrun Poland, seize the Low Countries and, ultimately, to attack Russia.

American prosecutors in the trial of twenty leading Nazis produced stenographic notes of talks between Hitler and Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka several months before the Pearl Harbor attack and asserted that "our evidence will show these Nazi conspirators incited and kept up a force that could reasonably be expected to result in war with the United States."

Food For Army

Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman produced a memorandum signed by a German General Thomas saying that war with Russia was necessary to provide food for the German Army. Alderman charged the German high command's plan to systematically starve millions of Russians in occupied areas as "one of the most sinister on record."

The tribunal adjourned for the day at 4.28 P.M.

A detailed plot to assassinate a German diplomat to create an "incident" calculated to result in invasion of Czechoslovakia was made by Hitler and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command, in 1938, Alderman charged.

Step In Lawless Plan

The plot was just one step in Hitler's lawless plans to subjugate Germany's neighbors that were outlined in detail before the tribunal.

[The "Almanach de Gotha" lists the leading German diplomat in Prague at the time of the projected assassination plot as Dr. Ernst Eisenlohr, German Minister to Czechoslovakia.]

Reading from captured German documents, American prosecutors charged that detailed plans for the invasion of Czechoslovakia were made on April 21, 1938—just one month after Hitler overran Austria and assured the world he had no further plans for territorial expansion.

Called "Case Green"

Plans for the proposed assassination of a German diplomat and a subsequent *Blitz* invasion of the little country were known by the code name "Case Green" and were revealed in a file carefully kept by Hitler's adjutant, who was captured by American airborne troops, Alderman told the court.

While American prosecutors proceeded to pile up evidence of Hitler's plans for aggressive war, defense counsel filed lists of prospective witnesses and desired documents, which included an indication that Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, will carry his insanity plea to the court.

Counsel for Hjalmar Schacht disclosed that the former Reichsbank president will seek to prove that he participated in the bomb plot to kill Hitler on July 20, 1944, and tried to overthrow the Nazi Government in 1938.

German "Space Problem"

In a document described by American prosecutors as "Hitler's last will and testament" the Führer fatefully predicted he would "solve the German space problem no later than 1943-1945."

Hitler was quoted as describing England and France as the Reich's "two hateful enemies" and saying on November 5, 1937, that "the question for Germany is where the greatest possible conquest could be made at the lowest cost."

The document was a United States State Department transcript of Hitler's program outlined at a secret meeting with Reichsmarshal Goering, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Konstantin von Neurath, former diplomat—all three among the 20 Nazi leaders on trial.

Czechs "Written Off"

It was disclosed that Hitler in 1937 declared his confidence that "England and perhaps also France have already silently written off Czechoslovakia."

Hitler was so confident that England and France would not fight that he declared that "Austria and Czechoslovakia can be acquired by phone"—a prediction that was practically true in the case of Austria. Records at the trial include the transcript of telephone conversations by which Goering directed the *Anschluss* of Austria.

"What the actual position will be in the years 1943-45 no one knows today," Hitler declared in his will. "It is certain, however, that we can wait no longer. On one side, large armed forces with the necessity of securing the upkeep and aging of the Nazi movement and of its leaders and on the other side the prospect of lower standards of living and a drop in the birth rate leave us with no choice but to act."

Ribbentrop's "Nerves"

As the trial entered its second week, another case of shattered nerves developed among the once-powerful "supermen" who stood behind Hitler. Former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's "memory has suffered," his defense

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counsel declared, asking that two former German diplomats be subpoenaed to assist in defending the man who guided the Reich's foreign policy.

Laying plans to seize Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, Hitler declared his confidence in 1937 that "England and perhaps also France have already silently written off Czecho-Slovakia." He was so confident that England and France would not fight that he declared that "Austria and Czecho-Slovakia can be acquired by phone"—a prediction that was practically true in the case of Austria. Records include the transcript of telephone conversations by which Goering directed the anschluss of Austria.

Another prediction in Hitler's "will"—that he would "solve the German space problem no later than 1943-45"—also was fulfilled, although not in the way he had intended. His henchmen found their leader probably dead and Germany partitioned by occupation armies.

"What the actual position would be in the years 1943-45 no one knows today," Hitler declared. "It is certain, however, that we can wait no longer. On one side, large armed forces with the necessity of securing the upkeep and aging of the Nazi movement and of its leaders and on the other side the prospect of lower standards of living and a drop in the birth rate leaves us with no choice but to act. If the Fuehrer is still living then, it will be his irrevocable decision to solve the German space problem no later than 1943-45."

Ribbentrop appeared ill and haggard. He has been taking "sleeping drops," his counsel said. No plea was made to excuse him from the trial, but Fritz Sauter, his counsel, said he needed to refresh his client's memory with testimony from Friedrich Gauss and Franz von Rintelen, former German diplomats.

Sauter said that Allied prosecutors had previously "partially" denied the request and also declined to make available German "white books"—official Reich reports on foreign policy and actions.

"Brutal, Ruthless" Plan

The "Case Green" plan for the invasion of Czechoslovakia as read by Alderman said the conquest must be "brutal and ruthless" and both Hitler and Keitel expressed the hope that "division of the spoils" would prevent other nations from coming to the aid of the Czechs.

The plan offered two ways to wipe out the Czech state: "Action after a diplomatic crisis, or "lightning action after an incident, for example the assassination of the German Ambassador in Prague during an anti-German demonstration."

As history actually worked out, Hitler took the first course with his entrance into Czechoslovakia after the Munich conference at which British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and French Premier Edouard Daladier acquiesced to the occupation of the Sudetenland.

"Why" Of Hitler's Acts

With other documents, Alderman answered the questions of many military and political experts as to why Hitler did not delay his actual outbreak of war and continue his plan for gradual acquisition of territory.

German records reveal, Alderman said, that Hitler wanted to strike while he was still comparatively young and physically fit to guide the war effort. Germany was almost fully armed by 1937, Alderman said, and Hitler was afraid that further delay would "outdate equipment" and give other nations an opportunity to "catch up" in the arms race.

Three months before he opened World War II, Hitler was quoted in the minutes of another meeting kept by his adjutant that conflict with England would be a "life-and-death struggle." Nevertheless, he proceeded at the meeting with plans to attack Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

"Cat Out Of Bag"

Alderman said Hitler's statement at a secret meeting May 23, 1939, with Goering, Raeder and Keitel "lets the cat out of the bag."

"The Polish problem is insoluble from conflict with the west (France and England)," he declared, according to minutes of the meeting with his commanders of the air, sea and army forces. "We are left with the decision to attack Poland at the first opportunity."

That attack on Poland came three months and nine days later.

Reading from another speech of Hitler's on August 22, 1939, nine days before Poland was attacked, Alderman quoted the Führer as saying "we determined from the beginning to fight the Western powers . . . The opposite camp has the weaker people."

Newsman's Discovery

Alderman said that two documents quoting Hitler in his August 22, 1939, speech to highest military leaders at Obersalzburg were uncovered by the report of an American newspaper m[illegible] who smuggled an account of the Polish war plans out of Germany.

The newspaper man was Louis Lochner, veteran Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, who secretly brought the account of Hitler's plans for war on Poland when he was released from internment and repatriated after the United States entered the war.

Otto Stahmer, Goering's counsel, protested the introduction of the minutes of the Obersalzburg meeting, asserting that they were not signed and contained a number of factual mistakes.

No Intention To Call Lindbergh

Commenting during an intermission on an Exchange Telegraph Agency report that German defense counsel might call Col. Charles E. Lindbergh to testify, Goering's lawyer said that he currently had no intention of requesting Lindbergh's presence because he didn't know of anything the United States flyer could add to the defense case.

Alderman told the court that two more days would be spent detailing the record of German aggressive war and that he would follow with evidence on other counts of the indictment. Additional United States evidence will be entered in conjunction with British representation of the case next week, he said.

Rearming Law

A secret law promulgated May 21, 1935, to rearm Germany was denounced by Alderman, who said, "There can be no doubt that this law of 1935 was the cornerstone of war preparation by the conspirators."

Hess, who ignored the opening of the court session as he continued to read a novel, giggling over it at times, was later led from the courtroom, apparently in great pain from stomach cramps. He reappeared a short time later.

FIGHT CRIME IN REICH

Frankfurt, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—The American Army moved tonight to check the movement of displaced persons in Germany in an effort to quell a growing crime wave. It was announced that guards would be placed around camps and the pass system inaugurated.

Widespread looting, rape and murder of Germans by displaced persons—most of them former Polish slave laborers—were called by an Army spokesman the most serious safety problem facing the occupation forces at present.

Transfer Of Families Of Soldiers Uncertain

Frankfurt, Nov. 26 (AP)—American troops in Germany were cautioned today against being overly optimistic about getting their wives and families to Europe in the near future.

Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, deputy chief of staff who is chairman of the Special Occupational Planning Board, said they would be brought over as soon as possible, but warned it is impossible to set a date now.

Asserting that preliminary surveys for establishment of "communities" for soldiers' families are already under way, Bull said that even the size of the occupational force has not yet been "firmly established."

'Sweatbox' Aides Plead Innocent

Wuppertal, Germany, Nov. 26 (AP). Col. Erich Killinger, commandant of the infamous "sweatbox camp" at Oberusel, and four officers of his staff today pleaded innocent to charges of torturing captured Allied airmen.

Facing the British military court, set up in the Ruhr's largest zoo, near cages containing several scrawny lions, are Killinger, Major Heinz Junge, chief interrogation officer; Major Otto Boehringer, in charge of the camp's organization, and two interrogating officers, Lieuts. Heinrich Eberhardt and Bauer-Schlichtergroll.

Ex-Luftwaffe Members

Former members of the *Luftwaffe*, the accused are specifically charged with ill treatment of Allied airmen in an effort to make them reveal information.

The prosecutor, Major G. I. Draper, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, said evidence would be presented to prove that the accused used these five methods to try to gain information:

1. Heating asbestos-lined cells almost beyond human endurance.
2. Threatening delivery of prisoners to the Gestapo for shooting as saboteurs.
3. Refusing necessary medical attention.
4. Prolonged solitary confinement.
5. Beatings.

I'NARNEY ARRIVES AT POST

Eisenhower Is Not Expected to Return for Farewell to Troops

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Nov. 26 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney arrived today from Washington to assume command as chief of United States occupation forces, succeeding Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Miller White, who may become his Chief of Staff.

It is understood that General Eisenhower will not return, as originally expected, to say farewell to his troops.

Poison Liquor Kills 100 Berlin Civilians

Berlin, Nov. 26 (AP)—More than 100 Berlin civilians died and "many more" were blinded during the past few months by poison liquor obtained in the black market, a police report published in the American-licensed *Tagesspiegel* said.

Rightist Chief Seems Slated To Be Chancellor Of Austria

Vienna, Nov. 26 (AP)—Leopold Figl, 43-year-old chairman of the rightist Volkspartei, appeared slated tonight to become Chancellor of Austria as a result of Sunday's National Assembly elections.

Figl said his party won the election by 51 per cent in defeating the Socialist party of Chancellor Karl Renner, which trailed a second, and the Communists, who trailed a poor third. The Volkspartei, like the Socialist, is strongly Catholic.

Help Of Allies Sought

Figl said tonight that "hunger and cold drive people to extremes and we want to avoid that; for this reason we must ask help of the Allies." He also appealed for withdrawal of occupation troops from this "free and independent nation."

"We must not only orientate ourselves eastward but westward—we want to be the bridge between the West and the East," he declared. "The Volkspartei is not going to take over the Government alone. Every party is morally obliged to co-operate and to share responsibility."

It was expected that Figl would form a coalition cabinet with all three parties represented. His Volkspartei is made up of elements opposed to state socialization.

Communists Far Behind

He is expected to head the national assembly to be convened not later than December 12.

Returns from 89 provinces gave the Volkspartie 1,500,467 votes, the Socialists 1,353,047, and the Communists 168,856.

Under the Austrian system of proportional representation, this indicated the Volkspartie would get between 86 and 88 of the National Assembly's 165 seats and the Socialists would win between 74 and 77, depending on whether the Communists win three or five seats.

Strength In Provinces

With four districts undecided and tweve unreported, the Volkspartie already had won 76 seats, the Socialists 70 and the Communists 3. Most of the unreported districts were expected to be carried by the Volkspartie.

As expected, the Volkspartie showed the greatest strength in the provinces. In Russian-occupied lower Austria the Socialists polled 328,814 against the Communist party's 43,074 and the Volkspartie's 42,564.

Socialists Lead In Vienna

Traditionally Socialist Vienna gave the Socialists 57 per cent of the votes, the Volkspartie 34 per cent and the Communists 9 per cent. This percentage was the highest polled by the Communists anywhere except in Carinthia, where the Slovene vote, almost solidly Communist as a demonstration for Marshal Tito, of Yugoslavia, raised the figure to about 18 per cent.

The Volkspartie in Vienna set a precedent by winning a majority for the first time in history.

People's Party Wins In Austria

Vienna, Nov. 26 (AP)—The conservative Austrian People's party scored a narrow victory over the Socialists in yesterday's general election, nearly complete unofficial returns indicated today. The Communists ran a poor third.

The vote as computed here gave the People's party between 86 and 88 seats in the 165-member National Assembly, with the Socialists winning 74 to 77 seats and the Communists three to five seats.

Full Voting Freedom

The elections were the first in which Austrians were given full voting freedom since 1930.

The announced returns from 89 provinces gave the People's party 1,500,467 votes, the Socialists 1,353,047 and the Communists 168,856.

As a result of the election 43-year-old Leopold Figl may replace Socialist Karl Ranner as head of the Government under provisions of the Austrian constitution, but a coalition government embracing all three parties will continue.

Mussert Trial Tomorrow

Amsterdam, the Netherlands Nov. 26 (AP)—Anton Mussert, plump Dutch Nazi leader, will go on trial tomorrow before a special tribunal at The Hague on charges of being a traitor to the Netherlands.

In a court that once was the ballroom of Princess Juliana's palace, the 51-year-old founder of the Dutch Nazi party will hear read against him seven charges, including one that he took an oath of allegiance "until death" to Hitler.

The public prosecutor was expected to demand the death sentence.

Two Divisions To Leave Czechoslovakia Today

Prague, Nov. 26 (AP)—Two American divisions plus some troops of the 22d Corps will evacuate Czechoslovakia tomorrow. The troops were in western Bohemia when the war ended and have remained in occupation until the reconstructed Czechoslovakia Army could take over.

More than 100 Americans found brides in the republic. During the occupation, United States troops helped restore transportation, helped with the harvest, delivered coal and preserved order while an estimated 100,000 Czechoslovak settlers from other regions moved into the district.

LEFTISTS QUIT ORLANDO CAMP

World War I Leader Expected To Be Italian Premier

Rome, Nov. 26 (AP)—Leftwing political groups withdrew their support from Vittorio Emanuel Orlando tonight after it had been virtually assured that the 85-year-old Italian World War I leader would be Italy's next Premier.

Earlier, five of the six parties making up the National Committee of Liberation were reported to have agreed to enter a Government headed by Orlando, but tonight it was announced that the Communist and Socialist parties had joined with the Action party against Orlando.

Situation Far From Quiet

The switch of the leftwingers, reportedly, was on the grounds any government headed by Orlando would swing to the right.

However, leaders of all six parties are to meet again tomorrow in an effort to solve the governmental crisis resulting from the resignation of Premier Ferrucio Parri after rightest groups had withdrawn their support of his government.

There were indications in general that Italy's political situation was far from quiet.

Demonstrations For Parri

Posters plastered on the walls of the Eternal City called for formation of a war veterans' party, and asserted the Government had not faced the problem of dealing with veterans, thousands of whom are returning to Italy daily.

Dispatches from many Italian towns told of Left Wing demonstrations for Parri.

At Vicenza, Socialists and Communists deplored "the reactionary forces which have provoked the present crisis." Other Leftists in Bologna and Rovigo protested similarly. Workers at Milan, Naples and Pavoda struck briefly to indicate their displeasure over the Government crisis.

cide for or against Orlando late in the day. Parri lost power last week when Rightist parties withdrew their support.

Party Leaders Confer

Leaders of the six parties conferred at the office of Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi. Vice Premier Pietro Nenni told newspaper reporters, "We are near a solution."

Crown Prince Umberto conferred with Vice Premier Francesco Nitti, and former Premiers Ivanoe Bonomi and Pietro Badoglio as posters appeared on streetcars calling Orlando, Bonomi and Badoglio "the three musketeers of the monarchy."

Conferred With Umberto

Orlando, colleague of Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau in the writing of the peace after World War I, conferred yesterday with Crown Prince Umberto.

Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti also conferred with Umberto.

Right Wing Revolt

A highly placed monarchist said last night that Umberto hoped to resolve the crisis which resulted from a right-wing revolt in the Committee of National Liberation, which had placed Parri at the head of the six-party coalition government last June.

Parri's resignation, meanwhile, brought rumblings of discontent in northern Italy, where he led the Italian resistance. There were reports of a threatened general strike there as a gesture of support for Parri.

Ship Sunk at Trieste Wrongly Identified

Rome, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Allied Military Government at Trieste said today that the ship that struck a mine and sank there on November 12 was the Liberty ship William Hume, and not the Liberty ship Abbott Mills as was previously reported by the Associated Pess. The erroneous information came from an informant who usually is accurate.

The William Hume was a 7,176-ton freighter owned by the United States War Shipping Administration and operated by the Weyerhauser Steamship Company of Portland, Ore. She was built at Portland in 1943 and sailed for Trieste from Baltimore on October 21.

Myron C. Taylor Expected in Rome

Rome, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—A spokesman of the American representation at the Holy See said today that Myron C. Taylor, President Truman's special representative at the Vatican, is expected to return here in January. He has been absent for several months.

TO STAY AS REGENT

Athens, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Archbishop Damaskinos withdrew his resignation as Regent of Greece last night after both the United States and British ambassadors urgently requested him to remain in office. It was reported also that he had received a message from exiled King George II, urging him to reconsider.

Damaskinos tendered his resignation Thursday after a sustained cabinet crisis which was resolved when a new cabinet was formed under Premier Themistokles Sophoulis.

Swiss Find $1,750,000 In Axis Funds

Berne, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government announced today that Axis funds thus far found in Switzerland amounted to 7,052,000 Swiss francs, or about $1,750,000. Additional accounts amounting to about $54,650,000 remain under examination, a Government statement said.

5 Of 6 Italian Parties Agree To Back Orlando

Rome, Nov. 26 (AP)—The aged Vittorio Emanuel Orlando, Italian Premier during World War I, appeared certain today of forming a new Government to succeed that of resigned Premier Ferruccio Parri.

Five of the six Italian parties were reported to have agreed to enter a Government of 85-year-old Orlando. Parri's Action party was the lone holdout, and it was to de-

British Fire On Jews in Tel Aviv Area

Withdraw Troops After Hunt for Suspects in Coast Station Attacks

7 Killed, 75 Injured In Jews' Resistance

Half-Hour Strike Called for Today; Walkout at Haifa Goes Off Quietly

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26.—British troops withdrew tonight from the troubled area north of Tel Aviv after day-long disturbances which unofficial reports said left seven Jews dead and about seventy-five injured. Tank-supported British troops armed with mortars and machine guns entered six Jewish villages in search of persons responsible for attacks on coast guard stations.

An official communique said troops fired on Jewish settlers who attacked police trying to remove 137 suspects from the villages of Givath Haim and Hogla and said an "unknown" number had been killed and wounded.

Haifa Jews Stage Strike

The cordon was lifted tonight from around all villages in the affected area and tension subsided somewhat. The Jewish National Council said there would be a 30-minute work stoppage tomorrow when today's dead are buried.

Haifa Jews staged a one-hour strike today protesting police and military search of settlements, but no incidents were reported.

Dispatches said thousands of Jews, shouting "all Jews to the rescue," were streaming tonight from the Petah Tiqvah area toward near-by Shefayim, where British troops and police battled today against barricaded settlers for two hours.

British Rush Troops To Zone

Roads running northward from Tel Aviv were reported jammed with cars and trucks loaded with Jews headed for the villages, around which the British have thrown a cordon. The Jews were said to be singing the Jewish anthem and other Hebrew songs.

Additional British troops, including the 3d Paratroop Brigade of the 6th Airborne Division were rushed into the troubled coastal area near Tel Aviv as tension mounted to a pitch where women and even children attempted to break through the British cordon.

Villages entered by police and troops included Rishbon, Enhahoresh, Kfar Koglah, Givath Haim, Kfar Haroeth and Shefayim—all north of Tel Aviv and near the coast.

250 Held For Questioning

Reports said there had been considerable property damage, and that about 250 persons had been held for questioning. Authorities carried out house-to-house searches, seeking also for illegal immigrants and for stores of weapons and ammunition.

Bitterest fighting apparently took place this morning at Shefayim, where British authorities found large crowds manning the barricades. The crowds refused to disperse and police and troops forced their way in, using staves and tear gas.

Reports said troops and police followed the same procedure at each of the villages—all of which were apparently barricaded, but receiving support from crowds outside. All captive Jewish men were herded into barbed-wire cages for search and indentification.

Tension Is Increasing

By late afternoon the wounded had been removed to hospitals in Petah Tiqvah and Tel Aviv. Newspapers urged citizens to be calm, but there was increasing tension.

Demonstrations broke out after the villages were blocked off for the search, and presumably were in retaliation for British seizure of a Greek ship carrying illegal immigrants.

Explaining British action in forcing a search, an official military communiqué said today that police and British troops had trailed members of the gang which attacked the coast-guard stations to the villages of Givath Haim and Shefayim.

The attackers had used automatic weapons in an assault on the stations at Bgivat Olga and Sidna on Saturday night, wounding fourteen Palestinian policemen.

British Smash Into 6 Areas In Palestine

Jerusalem, Nov. 26 (AP)—British troops armed with tanks, mortars and machine guns penetrated six Jewish villages today in search for persons responsible for attacks on coast guard stations, and unofficial reports said four Jews were killed and about 50 wounded.

Hand-to-hand fighting erupted frequently.

Considerable property damage was reported.

About 250 persons were detained for questioning.

Fight For Two Hours

Troops of the famous 6th Airborne Division and settlers fought for two hours at the village of Shefayim near Tel Aviv, and dispatches said "thousands" of Jews, shouting "all Jews to the rescue," were streaming toward Shefayim from near-by settlements.

Additional British troops, including the 3d Paratroop Brigade of the 6th Airborne Division poured into the trouble area on the Palestine coast near Tel Aviv.

Villages entered by police and troops include Rishbon, Enhahoresh, Kfar Koglah, Kfar Haroeth, Givath Haim and Shefayim.

Weapons Sought

All are north of Tel Aviv and near the coast. Authorities were looking for arms and ammunition and the coast-guard station attackers.

Troops and Civilians Clash.

In the coastal region of Palestine, men, women and children tried to storm areas cordoned off by the police and military authorities in their search for the gangs which on Saturday night attacked the Coast Guard stations with arms and explosives and wounded fourteen policemen.

The attacks on the stations were believed to have resulted from interception by the authorities of a ship which had brought 200 illegal Jewish immigrants to the Palestine coast.

Troops and civilians clashed for two hours in Shefayim; one of three Jewish settlements cordoned off. Windows and furniture were smashed and shots were fired into the air before the inhabitants were forced indoors. The police then began a house-to-house search for arms. Resistance to this search continued even after four truckloads of resisters had been carried off by the police.

Trailed to Villages.

A curfew law prevailed along a large section of the Palestine coast where the British were attempting to stop illegal immigration, and the British Sixth Airborne Division had cordoned off Shefayim, Givath Haim and Rishbon. Large crowds manned the barricades at Shefayim. The police ordered them to disperse, and attacked when they refused.

The curfew, effective from 5:30 P. M. to 5:30 A. M., applied to that section of the coast extending from the northern boundary of Palestine to a point twelve miles south of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. It was not operative in the immediate area of towns and villages.

A British communique said that the police and troops had trailed the attackers of the Coast Guard stations to the Jewish settlements which were surrounded. "Action in pursuit of those responsible for the outrages against the Coast Guard stations continues," it added.

The police entered the Givath Haim colony late yesterday afternoon and requested the village leader to arrange a parade for identification. Crowds, armed with sticks, met in the center of the colony and the police withdrew, the British statement said. A troop cordon was maintained.

"Attempts were made by the Jews to break the cordon and force their way through," the communique said. "In one case it became necessary to open fire to stop them. One Jew was wounded.

"At Shefayim and Rishbon, similar obstruction was offered by large crowds of Jews who poured into the colonies from the surrounding country. The area was cordoned off by the police and British troops."

An earlier communique said that a party of armed Jews attacked the Coast Guard stations at Givat Olga and Sidna on Saturday night and added that both stations were wrecked. An unexploded bomb was found in the Sidna building after the raid, it was stated. Six of the wounded policemen were Britons and eight were Palestinians. There were indications that the Jewish attackers suffered heavy casualties. Bloodstained bandages were found.

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Egyptian Minister Resigns

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Minister of Justice, Hafez Ramadan Pasha, resigned from the Government today. He was the leader of the Nationalist party, which is demanding the evacuation of all British troops from the Nile Valley.

BENNETT CASE HANGS ON TIME

Whether Australian General Was Prisoner At Issue

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 26 (AP)—A key point to be determined in the public inquiry into the escape of Lieut. Gen. H. Gordon Bennett from Japanese-occupied Singapore in February, 1942, is whether he ever was actually a prisoner of war, it was indicated today.

Wilfred Dovey, assistant to Commissioner Justice George Ligertwood, who is presiding at the hearing, made a considerable point of the time element involved in the Australian general's departure and said there would be a large amount of "evidence to the effect that at no time was Bennett a prisoner of war."

Called Duty To Escape

On the other hand, Bennett's attorney, Brian Clancy, asserted that once Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Percival, the Allied commander in chief in Malaya, surrendered unconditionally, Bennett was a prisoner of war.

"By reason of the provisions of the army act," Clancy said, "it was Bennett's bounden duty to escape if he could."

Clancy maintained that the surrender was effective at 8.03 P.M., February 15, and that from that time Bennett was at his former headquarters preparing his escape.

Concealed From Superiors

Dovey said he also would attempt to prove that Bennett's escape plans were "deliberately concealed" from senior officers.

He said Bennett and certain other officers were discussing the escape plans when Col. J. H. Thyer, general staff officer of Bennett's 8th Division, entered the room and "Bennett at once closed up a book of maps and ended the conversation."

"Although Brigadier C. A. Callaghan (commander of an Australian division of artillery) and Thyer were in almost daily touch with Bennett, evidence will show that at the time the escape plot was deliberately concealed from both," Dovey said:

"Evidence will be that of all unit commanders in Malaya, Lieutenant General Bennett was the only one who did not remain with his men until they were taken away from them by the Japs."

GET RIDE WITH R. A. F.

Sydney, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Announcement that two Sydney girls have obtained passage to the United States aboard British R. A. F. transport command planes today brought scores of inquiries regarding similar transportation from Australia's 6,000 war brides and fiancees of American service men.

Mrs. Phil Brady, widow of a R. A. A. F. lieutenant, left yesterday with her 3-year-old son to join her fiance, Maj. George Rath of New York, an Air Forces officer. She is a former model.

Mrs. Joan Anderson, wife of Capt. Wayne Anderson, is booked to leave Sunday to join her husband at San Diego, Cal. Anderson formerly sang with Freddie Martin's band.

An R. A. F. transport command official said priority for such flights must be obtained through the Civil Aviation Department.

Mrs. Brady, who paid $1,500 fare for the Sydney-to-Washington flight for her son and herself, said before leaving that she had only two days' notice, "but I managed to fit in a facial, manicure and hairset."

400 Japs Held For Crimes

Melbourne, Nov. 26 (AP)—Four hundred Japanese have been listed as war criminals in the 1st Australian Army area in the Rabaul and Wewak areas and on Bougainville, 1st Army headquarters announced today. The trials will begin soon.

CHIANG PLEDGES TO WHIP ENEMY INTO ORDERLY LINE

CHUNGKING, Nov. 26—(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek promised today to go all out to whip the Chinese Communists into orderly line as part of the new long-range program to unify and reconstruct China under his Nationalist regime.

Announcing creation of a supreme council to cope with China's manifold economic woes, Chiang did not mention the Communists by name, but his exhortation concerning them was with these words:

"Some people in China have placed their partisan and personal interests above national interests and have gone so far as to interfere violently with the government's efforts to establish order in liberated areas. The government is acting to correct this condition. We shall spare no effort to bring internal order and security to the nation."

Troops Near Mukden

Support for his statement came quickly in a Nationalist army dispatch announcing that government troops had marched into the Manchurian railroad city of Chinhsien, 100 miles beyond the Great Wall, and were now less than 125 miles southwest of the vital city of Mukden.

It was at Chinhsien that the Communists last week predicted "the first great battle" for Manchuria, but the government report said nothing about opposition encountered by the 52nd army, which originally made a seaborne landing at Chinwangtao. On Saturday the communists altered their forecast, saying Mukden would be the scene of critical fighting.

Communist forces control numerous areas of North China, but Manchuria is the chief prize for which they are contending with Chiang's government.

Communists and Nationalists originated conflicting and unconfirmed reports about the attitude of the Russians, whose troops are occupying the wealthy territory.

The Communists alleged that the Russians were holding on until Nationalist troops could take charge, while Nationalist papers said the Russians had made new demands for special privileges in Manchuria.

Chiang's lengthy announcement of his economic program conceded that "the nation is passing through a period of alarms and uncertain-

the inevitable aftermath of [illegible] but promised, "as the work of the supreme economic council begins to yield results, the people will become aware that they are at last on their way to a higher standard of living; moreover, they have the knowledge that China's prestige among the nations of the earth is steadily rising.

"Given internal peace, which I shall strive with all my power to preserve, the economic achievements of the council can open the way to the greatest age in China's long history."

Premier T. V. Soong was named chairman of the new council and Vice-Premier Wong Wen-Hao, vice-chairman, but Chiang said he himself would "assume personal direction of China's economic reconstruction and development."

Better Travel Facilities

Chiang directed the new council to make nationwide transportation improvement its first work; next to develop an intensive program to strengthen agriculture; then to aid industry and trade, improve health standards and work out economic projects to be carried out over the next five years. Harnessing of China's mighty but rampant rivers was one of his first suggestions in this connection.

Blaming "the ravages of war" for what he called "this crisis in China's history," Chiang said that there still were more than 3,000,000 Japanese prisoners in China and that while awaiting gradual repatriation they woud be put to work rebuilding roads and railroads to "help in some degree to offset the great damage Japan inflicted on China."

Chiang warned that China's problems could not be solved by aid from other nations, saying: "We must help ourselves. What we seek from friends abroad is primarily economic cooperation on a sound business basis."

Edwin A. Locke, President Truman's personal representative, said Chiang's announcement was "very encouraging" and that the new council should provide "an increasingly sound and practical basis" for Chinese-American cooperation.

Locke, who has made an extensive tour of China for two months and has discussed economics with Chiang, is scheduled to leave by air for Washington tonight.

New Deal For China Proposed By Chiang

Chungking, Nov. 26 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek proposed a new deal for China today, created a Supreme Economic Council to tackle it and promised to "spare no effor' to bring internal order and security."

"We must not allow internal disturbances to make us lose sight of the basic need of the Chinese people for a far higher standard of living," he said in a statement announcing appointment of the council.

Seeks To End Fighting

While his troops drove more than 100 miles into Manchuria—about half way to the great city of Mukden where Chinese Communists were reported massing—he asserted that his Government was "acting to correct" those disturbances.

Premier T. V. Soong was made chairman of the new council, which was told to seek at once economic projects considered of prime importance to be carried out in the next five years.

Wong Vice Chairman

Vice Premier Wong Wen-hao was made vice chairman of the council, but the Generalissimo said he himself would retain full responsibility.

"It is my intention," his statement said, "to assume personally the direction of China's economic reconstruction and development.

"In approaching our work we must come to grips with some hard and unpleasant truths about China's present economic position."

Farmers To Be Helped

Chiang said farmers would be among the first beneficiaries of a "new deal" program that would improve their livelihood, but did not go into detail.

The generalissimo proposed that the council first set up a program to improve transportation, badly disrupted by the war.

The council also was told to study methods for helping China's industry, for expanding foreign trade and for improving health standards.

For "Strong, United Nation"

In what had been heralded as an important policy announcement, Chiang erected the council to assure "a united, democratic, strong and prosperous nation and a substantial rise in mass living standards of its people."

[Chinese Communists bid for popular support by distributing land to peasants in their areas of occupation to ease the sufferings born of years of war with Japan.]

The council was empowered to use China's resources to the utmost to achieve the economic gains, to lay down broad plans to fulfill them and to co-ordinate the economic activities of the various governmental departments.

Nationalist press reports, meanwhile, said Chiang's troops had captured without resistance the railway city of Chinhsien, 100 miles inside Manchuria beyond their jumping-off point, November 23.

Russ Oppose U.S. Action

A Nationalist report said the Russians again had insisted that no Americans may be allowed to put Nationalist troops into Manchuria by plane.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, told interviewers at Shanghai he had passed on to Washington the request of the Chungking Government for the use of United States ships to move Nationalist troops into Manchuria.

Would Use Hulutao

Such a seaborne movement presumably would be through Hulutao, to reinforce Nationalist forces moving overland toward Mukden.

It was to Hulutao that Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, then commander of the United States 7th Fleet, recently took Chinese Nationalist troops, only to back away from the port when it became evident that the landing would involve Americans in conflict between the Nationalists and Chinese Communists holding the port.

Wedemeyer declared that no Americans have entered Manchuria, adding that "under present orders none will."

He said that instructions from Washington did not contemplate the immediate removal of the total of more than 50,000 United States Marines in North China.

Report Port Arthur Clash

Shanghai, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Daily patrols of American planes over the Yellow Sea as far as Port Arthur and the Kwantung Peninsula have been discontinued, Vice-Admiral Daniel S. Barbey announced today.

Authoritative but unofficial informants said an American Navy patrol bomber was fired upon and chased away from Port Arthur on November 15 by a Russian Stormovik fighter.

Barbey said merely that the reason for cancellation of the patrol and reconnaissance flights was to cut American forces in China and permit planes to be used for other duties or to be returned to the United States.

LAYS BOMBING TO WEDEMEYER

Congressman Says General Attacked Chinese.

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Representative Delacy (D.-Wash.) said today that Lieut.-Gen. Elbert C. Wedemeyer authorized air attacks on a tiny Chinese Village and threatened to make of it "another Lidice" because some rifle shots were fired at a train carrying an officer of the United States Marines. In a speech inserted in the Congressional Record Delacy said he had asked the State Department to inquire under what authority or policy the general was acting.

"In China, United States Marines, United States transports, United States military supplies are being used to supprress the aspirations of millions for a new democracy," Delacy said, and the United States is making a large-scale civil war in China possible by providing equipment to the troops of Chiang Kai-shek in an area "where he has so little support among the people that he must keep the Japs and their puppet troops armed as part of his war against his own northern countrymen."

Delacy accompanied his speech

with a resolution calling on President Truman to recall American troops and supplies from China. Joining Delacy with identical resolutions were Representatives Coffee (D.-Wash), Savage (D.-Wash), Douglas (D.-Cal.), Healy (D.-Cal.) and Patterson (D.-Cal.).

Gates To Propose Policy For China

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 26 (AP)—Under Secretary of the Navy, Artemus Gates, said today that he would make specific recommendations in Washington which may affect American policy in strife-torn China.

Gates at a press conference declined to amplify this statement, saying he did not wish to discuss policy matters until he returned to Washington and laid his findings before James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

"All I can say is that I will make specific recommendations which may affect United States policy in China," declared Gates, who has just made a tour of China.

He plans to leave here tonight by plane for San Francisco.

RAF STRAFES INDONESIANS

Planes Thrown Into Battle For Isolated Java Town

Batavia, Java, Nov. 26 (AP)—British planes today entered the battle of Ambarawa, now in its third day, as British and Indonesian forces continued to fight in Soerabaja and Batavia, where half of a band of 100 Indonesians attacking a company of Indian troops were killed.

Three RAF Mosquito bombers, using machine guns and cannon, strafed Indonesian troop concentrations at Ambarawa and attacked transport columns, road blocks and warehouses.

Seven British Dakota transport planes dropped food and other supplies to Allied personnel in and near the central Java town. They were accompanied by two American-made Thunderbolt fighters, but no ground fire was reported.

Rebels Leave Soerabaja

At Soerabaja, Indonesian forces were seen moving southward from the only remaining portion of the city they held. Earlier they had attacked a British Indian unit in force with armored cars, a tank and a 47 mm. gun. It was believed they had largely abandoned Soerabaja.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian national committee, meeting in Batavia, adopted a resolution asking "all the peoples of the earth who believe in justice to give all moral and material support to the people of Indonesia in their fight for independence, so that the British may be restrained from converting Indonesia into another Manchuria for the benefit of the Dutch."

British political advisers were watching the conference closely to see whether the unrecognized government of Premier Sutan Sjahrir would win the support of the 140 delegates from all parts of Java.

Would Improve Parley Chances

If the Premier wins the approval of the committee, it was believed the chances of resuming Dutch-Indonesian peace talks would be good.

"The conflict between the British forces and Indonesian extremists has nothing to do with the Indonesian independence movement," said M. E. Denning, British Foreign Office observer, before his departure for Singapore tonight. "The British forces are simply putting down terrorism as would be done in any country in the world."

Denning is scheduled to return to Java after he reports to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

[In the British House of Commons, S. S. Silverman, Laborite, and Willie Gallacher, Communist, criticized the British command in Java for allegedly burning native villages in reprisal for mistreatment of captured British troops.

[Silverman said "that kind of punitive measure has been under a cloud since Lidice" and Gallacher declared that the British people "have never believed that the proper way to prevent acts of terrorism is to have indiscriminate reprisals."]

M. P.s Assail British Reprisals

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—British field commanders in Java were criticized in the House of Commons today for tolerating "indiscriminate reprisals" against insurgent Indonesians.

S. S. Silverman, a Labor M. P., asked Minister of State P. J. Noel-Baker if he was aware that a number of native villages had been burned and to "bear in mind that that kind of punitive measure has been under a cloud since Lidice."

Noel-Baker said he had not seen reports of British reprisals but that he knew a number of acts of terrorism had been committed by the Indonesians and that it was important to prevent such terrorism from spreading.

William Gallacher, a Communist M. P., was ignored by Noel-Baker when he asked if it were true "that lives of British lads are being risked in the interest of rubber men," but the Minister of State assured a Laborite member that there was no connection between the existence of British-owned plantations in Java and the presence there now of British troops.

Rebels Quitting Soerabaja Section

Batavia, Java, Nov. 26 (AP)—Long lines of Indonesians were observed retreating southward out of battered Soerabaja today, the British said, as fighting flared anew in Batavia.

The British stated the movement of the Indonesians toward Malang, 55 miles away, indicated that the native Nationalists were abandoning their last foothold in the southern section of Soreabaja.

Inside the big Java naval base city itself, however, an Indonesian force backed by a tank, a 47-millimeter gun and armored cars was dispersed yesterday after it attacked a British Indian unit. Two Indians were killed and one was wounded. Five Indonesians were killed and several were wounded in a second engagement.

Radio Stations Bombed

In Batavia, the capital of Java, the British said one of their Punjab companies killed at least half of a force of approximately 100 attacking Indonesians.

British authorities sent rocket-firing Mosquito bombers into action for the first time yesterday. The planes scored thirteen direct rocket hits on the Nationalist radio station at Jogjakarta and nine on the radio station at Soerakarta. The pilots attacked an hour after Allied planes had dropped warning leaflets.

A British spokesman said the Indonesians had used the broadcasting stations in the two interior cities to pour out "vicious propaganda," inviting the people to war.

"Cause Stands Strong"

A national committee of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic met in Batavia and heard Premier Sutan Sjahrir, counseling quiet among the people, declare:

"I can see from your attitude that you are often close to despair. Whatever the difficulties, our cause stands strong amid the typhoons and storms which endanger our countrymen. We cannot be forced to follow a road we do not wish to take."

The Nationalists are seeking freedom from the Netherlands.

Censorship Slated

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin, hearing that the British had complained of anti-British propaganda published in the Indonesian newspaper *Mederka* (*Freedom*) said that beginning today the Indonesian republic would take full responsibility for all stories published in the paper. He announced he would place an official in the office of the paper to review its contents.

Meanwhile, Theodore de Winter a Dutch Army captain, said Admiral Conrad Helfrich, commander of Dutch forces in Java, had informed the British that Amboinese troops in the Dutch Army would remain in Batavia.

[Forces of About 2,000

He quoted Helfrich as saying he was willing to move the Amboinese from troubled areas to other sectors of the capital.

The Dutch force in the Batavia sector consists of about 2,000 native troops from the islands of Amboina and Celebes and a number of pro-Dutch Javanese.

The British announced officially last week that Amboinese soldiers and their families would be withdrawn from Batavia. The British also disclosed officially what they described as instances of brutality by both the Indonesians and by Dutch and Amboinese forces.

Reasons Given

Helfrich could not be reached for comment, but a Dutch naval intelligence officer said he believed the British now had acceded to the Dutch viewpoint.

Declaring that the Amboinese troops would refuse to leave, De Winter said: "If we tried to force them many would desert, form a guerrilla army and start killing the Indonesians on their own.

"Most of them are Christians. They are our most loyal troops, and we are unwilling to lose them."

HIROHITO URGES HARMONY IN DIET

Session To Act On Election Reforms Is Convened

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Nov. 27 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito personally and formally opened the Diet's second extraordinary session under a conqueror's close scrutiny today by reading a rescript instructing the members to "conduct harmonious deliberations in conformance with our wish."

The text of the rescript:

"We hereby convene the Imperial Diet and call ye members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives:

Reform Measures Planned

"We have commanded the ministers of state to submit to the Imperial Diet urgent legislative measures concerning the revision of the House of Representatives election law and other matters. Ye are instructed to conduct harmonious deliberations of the same in conformance with Our wish and thereby fulfill your duty of assistance and co-operation."

Reform measures were prominent on the Diet's agenda as American officials and Japanese liberals pondered the advisability of postponing elections to avoid hasty balloting by a politically untutored people.

Under existing electoral provisions, this Diet would set the final date for new elections. That date would be some time in April under the present law calling for convocation of a new Diet within five months after dissolution of its predecessor.

Might Be Handicap

There is growing belief in American official circles, however, that such relatively hasty balloting might handicap rather than help the advancement of democracy in Japan.

These circles suggest the Japanese people obviously are unprepared now for anything approaching intelligent selection of candidates. Moreover, urgent food problems make promises of better living conditions a most effective campaign method—and the old-line political machines are well greased.

Such a situation, it is feared, would permit legally elected old-line politicians, working in connection with influential bureaucrats, to establish themselves more firmly in control.

Instructions Required

It would require specific instructions from Supreme Allied Headquarters to waive the constitutional provision governing the election date, or at least instructions to prevent the anticipated dissolution of the Diet at the end of the current session.

The Government, meanwhile, on an order by General MacArthur, supplied a list of all legislation to be submitted to the present Diet. It included measures to "liberalize" the Government, to aid occupation forces, to repeal wartime restrictive measures, and to dissolve jingoistic associations already forbidden by the Supreme Commander's orders.

Fight Expected On Some Jap Reform Bills

Tokyo, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Diet opened a second extraordinary session of the occupation today with an agenda of several reform measures, but there were immediate indications that some proposed legislation would be attacked.

Tomorrow's plenary session will be highlighted by Emperor Hirohito's reading of an imperial rescript outlining the scope of the session and ordering the Diet to abolish repressive laws. Today's meeting was limited to selection of working committees by the Houses of peers and representatives.

Plea For Unity Expected

Premier Kijuro Shidehara is expected to emphasize "close relationship between the Emperor and the people" as a plea for unity on important domestic measures when he addresses the Diet Wednesday.

The Japanese Government, on an order by General MacArthur, furnished him a list of all legislation to be submitted.

The list included measures to "liberalize" the Government, to aid occupation forces, to repeal wartime restrictive measures and to dissolve jingoistic associations already forbidden by MacArthur's orders.

To Attack Land Bill

Social Democrats said they would attack the Government land reformation bill because the expropriation measure, as amended, is "too mild." It would take much of Japan's agricultural lands from the wealthy and redistribute them among small farmers, with repayment to be made by long-time installments.

Other Japanese sources said it was doubtful if the Commerce and Industry Ministry could complete its anti-trust legislation in time for presentation at this session, scheduled for eighteen days.

Shidehara's address, covering the full range of Government problems, is expected to deal at length with new directives from General MacArthur abolishing war pensions and ordering a heavy tax on wartime profits.

Plans for improving the people's livelihood also are to be presented by the Premier.

Interpolaters will include 75-year-old Takao Saito, veteran parliamentarian who was expelled from the old Minseito party in 1940 after he vigorously questioned army policies in China. Saito represents the so-called Progressive party of oldline politicians, which claims dominance of the House of Representatives with 300 seats.

Cabinet Doomed

Shidehara's pleas for unity were not expected to inject new life into his Cabinet, which undoubtedly will fall after the Diet adjourns. Sharp criticism is certain on the troublesome food and housing problems, and sharp questioning may follow as a result of the reported coal shortage.

Meanwhile, during a discussion at Allied headquarters over abolition of the military pensions, it was disclosed a social security program for aged Japanese may evolve from the American revamping of Nippon's economic structure.

Kramer Backs Plan

Col. Raymond C. Kramer, head of the Army's economic and scientific section in Japan, said "we believe it would be highly desirable for the Government to take a proper view of its obligations" to the aged and those in need through no fault of their own.

If the Government moves to provide social security "we'll do everything" to approve and help develop plans, he added.

Kramer said United States tax experts are coming to Japan to help draft legislation to recapture war profits, fix capital and gain taxes. Japan's new *zaibatsu* (business combines) will be reduced "to size," it was indicated, by regaining money piled up by new war-inspired financial groups.

White Man's Foe Surrenders in Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 26 (A. P.)—Toshio Shiratori, the 1939-40 Ambas-

sador to Italy, who declared in 1941 that Japan's true aim was to drive the white man out of Asia, surrendered at Sugamo Prison today.

Shiratori—considered the most rabid of all the militarists in Gen. MacArthur's arrest order—was taken into custody by Sgt. Charles W. Kline of Gary, Ind., to await trial as a war criminal.

Japanese 'Mosquito' Newspaper

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Japan's first "mosquito" newspaper, the evening "Min-Po" or "People's Daily," of four pages half the size of a tabloid, will begin publication Dec. 1, Kyodo News Agency said today. It said two of the tabloid's editors have been closely connected with Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Jap Television Test Set

Tokyo, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Japan Broadcasting Company has made preparations for a television test early in January, the Imperial Board of Communications said today.

Open Cable Service To Troops in Japan

Yokohama, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—American forces in Japan may now send and receive messages from home by wire, it was announced today.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Newton, Eighth Army postal officer, told the troops that messages from home should carry name, rank, serial number, unit or organization and APO number to facilitate delivery. Any three of several hundred fixed texts can be wired to the United States at a cost of about 60 cents, he added.

Midget Subs Buried

Kure, Japan, *Tuesday*, Nov. 27 (AP)—Approximately 100 Japanese midget submarines are being buried by the United States 41st Division. They were piled in the bottom of a giant drydock and are being covered with other waste material and scrap.

Japs' Poison Gas Dumped At Sea

Kyoto, Nov. 26 (AP)—Sixth Army troops racing against cold weather are destroying more than 3,500 tons of poison gas—enough to drench New York city—discovered on the small island of Okuna, 35 miles from Kure naval base.

Lieut. Col. Julian Newlander, of Washington, D.C., chemical officer of the 41st Division, estimated the task would require at least two months. The lethal chemicals are being dumped in the ocean five miles from the nearest land.

Danger Of Freezing

Troops are trying to finish the job by December when cold weather will freeze some of the gasses—similar to mustard gas of World War I—making it impossible to clean up the two-square-mile island before next summer.

Lieut. Duncan Black, of Morganville, N.J., said a check revealed the Japanese Lewisite type to be as potent as the American version but their mustard-type gas was inferior.

Containers ranging from 40-gallon drums to 90-ton vats hold the gasses.

The Japanese did not use any of it against Americans in the Pacific war.

PRISON CAMP FOOD AMPLE, JAPS SAY

Two Witnesses Testify At Trial Of Yamashita

Manila, Nov. 26 (AP)—Two Japanese defense witnesses testified today at the war crimes trial of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that there was ample food at Cabanatuan internment camp and Bilibid prison, which prosecution witnesses have pictured as places of slow starvation.

American military investigators have described Cabanatuan as a place of famine, but the defense witnesses said the inmates were fed a diet of "meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables."

There was "sufficient amount of food" at Bilibid prison in Manila, the Japanese testified. Survivors, previously related stories of barbarous torture and of being driven by hunger to eat cats, dogs and Japanese garbage.

Call Ship Comfortable

The Japanese prison ship Oroyku Maru, the same defense witnesses said, was "well and comfortably equipped." It was in the suffocating holds of that vessel that many of 1,300 captured Americans went insane or died.

The military commission trying Yamashita was so impresed by such statements from Lieut. Gen. Shiyoku Koh, one of the defense witnesses, that it ordered a special investigation of Koh's administration of prisoner-of-war and internee camps in Yamashita's 14th Army Group area.

John Shizuo Ohashi, a Japanese civilian formerly belonging to the Santo Tomas internment camp staff, assured the commission that not only did Japanese guards eat the same rations as civilian internees, but that the guards sometimes were beaten for mistreating prisoners.

Two Lines Of Defense

Col. Harry E. Clarke, of Altoona, Pa., heading the defense staff, has developed a two-line attack to establish Yamashita's innocence. The defense contends, first, that Yamashita has not been directly connected with any atrocity in the evidence offered by the prosecution, and, second, that the commission has no proper jurisdiction and is trying the case illegally.

In line with the second contention, the defense concurrently has a motion before the Supreme Court of the Philippines seeking a writ of habeas corpus which would take Yamashita out of the military commission's hands.

Jap Calls 'Hell-Hole' A Comfortable Ship

Manila, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Japanese defense witness for Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita asserted today that the Oroyku Maru—the "hell-hole" prison ship on which many of 1,300 captured Americans went mad—was well and comfortably equipped.

The witness, Lieut. Gen. Shiyoku Koh, was in charge of the prisoners were forced to walk to the ship last December 13 when it was loaded with Americans bound for Japan.

"Yes, most of them were marched to the ship, but some weaker ones were taken in trucks," Koh answered. He testified he sent along 40 guards and a Japanese lieutenant.

Another Version

Survivors have described horribly jammed conditions in the holds which drove many to madness before the vessel was bombed and sunk by American planes. [The voyage was the subject of a recent series of articles in *The Evening Sun* by George Weller.]

The United States military commission trying Yamashita on war charges ordered an investigation of Koh's administration of prisoner of war and internee camps after hearing his testimony that Cabanatuan camp inmates were "getting meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables."

American military investigators have reported they had established that prisoners were slowly starving to death.

Denies Protests

Koh denied receiving any protest on conditions from the prisoners.

Asked if he knew that four Americans were taken from Santo Tomas and executed, Koh said he knew only that Carroll C. Grinnell, New York and Manila businessman who was chairman of the internee committee, and three others were taken away for questioning because they were suspected of communicating with American forces.

Asked about Bilibid Prison, where witnesses have testified the internees ate cats and dogs, Koh claimed sufficient amounts of food were sent there.

Koh testified that neither he nor other prison camp commanders had authority to execute prisoners and that if any were slain it was after they "apeared before a military court."

Previous testimony has detailed instances of summary executions of prisoners by the Japanese.

Claims Guards Were Beaten

John Shizuo Ohashi, a civilian previously described by internees as one member of the Santo Tomas prison staff who had attempted to improve their recreation and living facilities, testified several guards were beaten in the commandant's office for mistreating Santo Tomas inmates.

Ohashi acknowledged food was a constant problem, but said guards ate the same rations as internees. He said children had a special kitchen and were given eggs, which were difficult to obtain, and that Koh obtained extra gasoline to send trucks out for rice.

He denied Yamashita ever visited the prison, as previous witness had said.

No Legal Rules Are Pursued in Yamashita Case

Acceptance of all Hearsay Evidence Is Challenged by Aggressive Defense

MANILA, Nov. 26 (AP).—From the standpoint of the establishment of a body of law to guide the trial of future war criminals, Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita's hearing here is something less than an unqualified success, as judged by the concensus of courtroom observers.

After three weeks of testimony the defense counsel is still waging a brilliant but so war fruitless battle against the military commission, which has fixed no rules of evidence but has accepted everything offered by the prosecution virtually without reservation.

The commission repeatedly has ruled that testimony protested as irrelevant by the defense would be "accepted for such probative value as the commissions deems it possesses." Rules of evidence obtaining in courts of the United States have had no bearing on the evidence the commission rules it will accept, including third-hand hearsay.

British and Australian newsmen covering the trial have been highly critical of the procedure in their reports. They assert the loose interpretation of evidence by the commission is shocking to those reared on the precise concepts of British justice. American reporters likewise are bewildered by the failure of the commission to follow any known guide.

The Yamashita commission has been placed in an embarrassing position by the ruling of another military commission in an unrelated case in a near-by courtroom. Brigadier General Arthur Trudeau, law member of a commisison trying seven Japanese for the alleged murder of two American aviators and five Filipino civilians, ruled the court would not receive hearsay evidence or depositions, on the ground that it would be contrary to the rules of evidence in military court commission procedure.

Trudeau later qualified his ruling to the extent that hearsay and depositions would be provisionally received, "pending decision of higher authority." However, the fact that the other court originally threw out evidence which is the cornerstone of the Yamashita presentation is a major point on which the Japanese general's defense can rely in any appeal of an adverse verdict.

The Yamashita commission categorically rules that hearsay and depositions are acceptable in the case, although the defense pointed out a specific War Department regulation against a military commission accepting such evidence in a capital case such as the Yamashita trial.

Despite the adverse rulings on objections—the court record shows that virtually every defense objection has been thrown out—the defense staff, headed by Colonel Harry E. Clarke, of Altoona, Pa., has been making a brilliant fight for the accused Japanese general.

Clarke directs like a quarterback. Captain Milton Sanberg, soft-spoken Columbia University law graduate, and sardonic Captain Adolf F. Reel, Harvard graduate and Boston attorney, are Clarke's chief ball carriers.

The defense has developed a two-line attack to establish Yamashita's innocence. It contends, first, that Yamashita has not been connected directly with any atrocity in evidence offered by the prosecution, and second, that the commission has no proper jurisdiction and is trying the case illegally.

In line with the second thesis the defense now has a motion before the Supreme Court of the Philippines seeking a writ of habeas corpus for Yamashita.

U. S. Asks Radio Links Over Cables Kept Direct

Seeks to Avoid Return to Use of British Empire Circuits

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 26 (AP).—American delegates to the Anglo-American Telecommunications Conference submitted proposals today to continue direct radio-telegraph circuits connecting the United States with Australia, Bermuda, Egypt, India and New Zealand.

Unless the governments agree to their continuance, these circuits will be terminated in six months and traffic to the United States will resume movement over the British Empire system through London and Canada.

The Americans also proposed establishment of new direct circuits between the United States and Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Jamaica, Palestine and South Africa. They agreed to discontinuance of the circuits connecting the United States with Gambia, on the Gold Coast of Africa, and British Guiana.

The British took the proposals under advisement.

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G-M Rejects Request Of Auto Workers To Reopen Wage Parley

MODIFY DEMANDS FIRST, COMPANY TELLS STRIKERS

Nothing Can Be Gained by Talks at This Time Union Told.

FORD TO LAYOFF

40,000 Employes Face Idleness Due to Shortage of Parts.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—(AP) General Motors Corporation tonight refused to re-enter discussions with the United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) on wage issues that have idled 225,000 GM employes.

"Unless you are now prepared to modify your unreasonable wage demands x x x we do not think that anything can be gained by further discussions x x x with your union at this time," the company declared.

GM's curt reply came less than 24 hours after Walter Reuther, U. A. W. vice president, asked GM to resume negotiations on the 30 per cent wage rate increase issue. Reuther also asked that press and radio men be admitted to the proposed session.

Charges NLR Violation

The U.A.W., in a statement signed by Reuther, tonight accused GM of "further violations of the National Labor Relations act" and expressed ignorance of any "illegal picketing."

The union declared that it was "still prepared to negotiate a settlement of this issue any time and at any place."

General Motors statement assailed what it termed union refusal to permit many salaried employes to enter its plants throughout the country. "When your union uses force and threats of force to interfere with free entrance at our plants x x x you are creating a situation of lawlessness."

The company estimated today that 50,000 salaried employes are being kept out of plants throughout the country.

The corporation contended that collective bargaining negotiations were broken off Nov. 20 by the strike call.

Anderson declared:

"We engaged in collective bargaining with your union in meetings covering a period of weeks. It was clear to us from the very beginning that you were determined to have a strike in General Motors.

"You now have that strike (your so-called labor blockade) which you planned for many months."

The company claimed that it offered "appropriate" wage increases in a final effort to avert a strike. This was an apparent reference to its 10 per cent "cost-of-living" raise proposal.

GM's statement came as the number of idle in the strike of the United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) against the corporation rose to 225,000 as adidtional salaried employes were kept from their jobs.

The figures were contained in a company estimate as the work stoppage in 51 cities stemming from a 30 per cent wage increase demand, ended its sixth day.

Ford Orders Layoffs

Meanwhile, another 40,000 workers employed by the Ford Motor company in the Detroit area faced temporary layoffs this week occasioned, the company said, by shortages of parts for automobiles and trucks.

M. L. Bricker, Ford vice-president in charge of manufacturing, said the GM dispute was in no way responsible for the shortages, that strikes in plants of 15 Ford suppliers and lack of manpower in others had prevented parts output from reaching required levels.

Some operations of the company's Rouge plant and several hydro plants will close Tuesday night and other Wednesday night, Bricker said, with all departments scheduled to reopen next Monday. He said assembly line operations and Lincoln units would not be affected.

Reinforced picket lines appeared at most of the struck General Motors plants today, and GM spokesmen estimated about 50,000 of the 73,000 salaried employes were prevented from entering the offices.

In Detroit, pickets ringed the GM research garage where many corporation executives park their cars, and some officials turned away to other parking areas. Among those permitted to enter, however, were C. E. Wilson, GM president, and Harry W. Anderson, vice president in charge of personnel.

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State Department Made Broad Offers to Keep Peace, Probers Told.

CLASH IN SENATE

Ferguson, Brewster Fire Back at Tunnell after Attacking 'Sneak Attack.'

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — (AP) Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told congressional investigators today that the State department, in its efforts to maintain peace in 1941, offered the Japanese "everything they ostensibly were fighting for."

"I don't say everything they were fighting for but everything they ostensibly were fighting for," he emphasized.

Prepared For War

Grew depicted Japan of late 1941 as under control of a military government which had prepared it militarily and psychologically for war and was unwilling to listen to reason.

It was much the same view the Pearl Harbor committee had received earlier from former Secretary of State Hull who summed up by saying "the trouble" was that Japan was "hell-bent" on conquest.

Grew took a stand alongside Hull, too, in contending that the American proposals of Nov. 26, 1941, which the Japanese later called an "ultimatum", were nothing of the kind.

Furthermore, he denied that he had ever said, as an Army inquiry board quoted him, that the Nov. 26 note "touched the button that started the war."

Japan's leaders, with their controlled press and easily molded public opinion, could have accepted the American position, Grew declared, and turned it into a "great diplomatic victory" for home consumption—if they had wanted peace.

As the committee went on with its hearings, there was another round of exchanges on the Senate floor over the conduct of the inquiry.

Senators Ferguson (R-Mich) and Brewster (R-Me) fired back at Senator Tunnell (D-Del) who had referred last week to Republicans on the committee as "apologists for Japan—gentlemen in borrowed kimonos."

Brewster suggested that Tunnell's blast, without prior warning, was a "speak attack" and Ferguson expressed regret that anyone should seek to make "partisan politics" of the inquiry.

Tunnell, in reply, declared he had only called attention to "a concerted movement to insinuate that the Army or Navy or President Roosevelt was responsible for the war."

Fleet Held Deterrent

Both Grew and Hull gave it as their opinions that:

1. Keeping the fleet in Pearl Harbor in 1941 was a deterrent to Japanese aggression elsewhere in the Pacific. Grew said Japanese officials had even suggested to him that the fleet be removed to the Atlantic.

2. If a modus vivendi—a temporary sort of agreement — had been presented to Japan in an effort to keep peace conversations going it likely would have had no actual effect on the developments.

Grew related that Japanese officials held up for 10 hours the delivery to him of President Roosevelt's last-minute peace appeal to Emperor Hirohito. He did not know, he said, whether the Emperor ever actually saw it.

He also declared that the American note which Nipponese leaders later described as an "ultimatum" was kept secret from the Japanese people.

In an hour in the witness chair, the aged and ailing Hull upheld in pungent language the course and actions he and President Roosevelt took in the critical months before the sneak raid Dec. 7, 1941, plunged this country into war.

With irritation in his voice, he declared that this 10-point note of Nov. 26, presenting counter-proposals to Japan's demands, was not an "ultimatum" and had been subjected to "misrepresentation" and "ignorant interpretation."

"There was nothing in there that any peaceful nation would not have been delighted to accept," he declared.

"The only trouble was that the Japanese were bent—if I did not see ladies present, Mr. Chairman, I would say hell bent—on their military policy. They had their guns drawn."

Hull Stays Hour

Hull spoke with vigor and frequent gestures. Although it had been agreed that he should not be questioned for longer than 45 minutes at a time because of recent ill health, he insisted on continuing for an hour and left the witness chair in apparent reluctance, applauded by the crowd packing the hearing room.

Grew took up the story with a brief recital of his 10 years in Tokyo, from June 6, 1932, to June 25, 1942, when he left in a diplomatic exchange ship.

He said he had perceived the desire for conquest and "psychological preparation" for it as far back as the early 1930's, and repeatedly had advised Washington.

Relating the last hours of peace, he said he was listening to the San Francisco radio the evening of Dec. 7, 1941 (Dec. 6, United States Time) when he heard the President had sent a message to the Emperor.

He got in touch with aides and finally, at 10:30 p.m., they received a coded message from the Japanese post office department which handles cables and radio.

"They had held it up throughout the day," he said, adding that the stamping showed it was received at noon.

Decoding the message consumed some time and it was shortly after midnight when he saw Foreign Minister Togo and told him he wished to deliver the message personally to the Emperor.

Togo haggled a bit but finally said he would present the request to the throne.

Awakened In Morning

Grew said he went back home and to bed and was awakened at 7 a.m. by the telephone bell at his bedside.

It was Kase, secretary to Togo, calling.

"He said he had been trying to get me since 5 a.m. I said that was funny because the telephone was by my bed and I had not heard it ring."

Kase advised that Togo wished to see him and Grew reached the foreign office at 7:30.

"Togo walked in. He had a document in his hand, slapped it on the table and said this is the Emperor's reply."

Grew said he protested that he had asked to see the Emperor, but to no avail.

Togo pointed to the last paragraph, he related, which said the diplomatic conversations were being called off, then made him a little speech, but said nothing of war.

Since the conversations had been called off before, then resumed, he did not feel unduly alarmed, Grew added.

He went on back to the embassy and later heard newsboys calling "extra." They had papers telling of the attack and that was how he learned of it. It had occurred at

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JAPS UNWILLING TO GIVE UP WAR PLANS, SAYS GREW

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3:30 a.m., Japanese Time.

"An hour later the police came in and locked us up," he concluded.

Grew denied he had told an Army board investigating Pearl Harbor that Hull's note of Nov. 26, 1941 "touched the button that started the war."

He asserted the note was "in no respect an ultimatum, either in tone or substance."

Grew followed Cordell Hull to the witness chair after the former Secretary of State had asserted that the Japanese were "hell-bent" for war in November, 1941, and hence had rejected the ten-point note which any peace seeking nation would have been "delighted to accept."

'In No Respect Ultimatum.'

ply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal was not given to him until four hours after the sneak attack on Hawaii.

He said he was summoned by telephone to the Japanese Foreign Office at 7 A. M., on December 8, Japanese time. When he got there, Grew said, Foreign Minister Togo walked into the

GREW DENIES HULL'S NOTE STARTED WAR WITH JAPAN

Denies He Made Statement Attributed to Him by Army Board.

HULL DEFENDS HIS MESSAGE

Declares Tokyo Was Hell-bent for War and He Wanted Fleet in Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew denied today that he had said—as an Army inquiry board quoted him as saying—that Secretary of State Hull's note of November 26, 1941, "touched the button that started the war" with Japan.

Grew told the Senate-House Pearl Harbor investigating committee that he had testified before the Army board that the "button was touched" about the time the Hull note was delivered, but that he never regarded the ten-point American statement as having been the cause of the Japanese military move.

Referring to this United States note, Grew asserted firmly, "It was in no respect an ultimatum either in tone or substance."

Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) said he thought the Army Inquiry Board, consisting of Lieut.-Gen. George Grunert, Major-Gen. Henry D. Russell and Major-Gen. Walter H. Frank, had put a "strained" construction on Grew's testimony.

"And it's difficult for me to understand why the Army Board said nothing about the ultimatum issued by the Japanese," Lucas added.

In its report, the Army Board had said that the Hull note was "the document that touched the button that started the war, as Ambassador Grew so aptly said."

Grew told the committee he couldn't understand how the Army Board had reached that conclusion, for he had never had it himself.

He said the Japanese militarists and the civilian officials who were influenced by them had characterized the note at the time as an ultimatum, but he had testified in the Army inquiry it was his personal opinion the Japanese attitude was "totally unsound."

In this view, Grew echoed the opinion of Hull, who earlier, had testified that he considered the note in question had been "ignorantly misrepresented."

Got Reply After Attack.

Reverting to events at the time of Pearl Harbor, Grew testified that the Japanese Emperor's reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal was not given to him until four hours after the sneak attack on Hawaii.

He said he was summoned by telephone to the Japanese Foreign Office at 7 A. M., on December 8, Japanese time. When he got there, Grew said, Foreign Minister Togo walked into the room, slapped a document down on the table, and said it contained the Emperor's answer to the President.

Togo called attention to the last paragraph, which said that the diplomatic conversations in Washington would be called off because they had made no progress, Grew said. The conversations had been called off before and then resumed, so the former ambassador said he was not unduly alarmed.

He went back to the embassy and an hour later heard newsboys crying an "extra."

"That was the way I learned about the attack on Pearl Harbor," he said. "It had occurred at 3:00 A. M., Japanese time. I never understood why Togo didn't tell me about it. Perhaps he did not have the courage to do it. Perhaps it was not diplomatic protocol, I don't know."

While he was on the stand, Hull, insisting that his ten-point note had been misinterpreted testified:

"There has been more misinformation and more ignorant misrepresentation—unintentional, no doubt—about the significance of this last proposal of ours than of any move we made. There was nothing in there that any peaceful nation would not have been delighted to accept."

Repeated Principles.

Hull said the ten-point note merely brought together the general principles on which the United States had been insisting since diplomatic talks began with the Japanese six months earlier. He added that five of the ten points offered direct benefits to Japan.

"The only trouble with this note was that the Japanese were bent—if I hadn't noticed the presence of ladies here I'd say hell bent—on carrying ahead their military policy," the former Cabinet member said grimly."

The November 26 note, Hull continued, was drafted and delivered after it was decided not to offer the Japanese a "modus vivendi," or temporary agreement. Hull said that the State Department didn't want to say "'no' and stop right there" when the Japanese presented on November 20, 1941, what he described as the most extreme demands they had made in six months of diplomatic discussions.

"Our policy was not to say 'no'—it was not to remain silent," he said. "It was to grab at every straw to give time for preparation to our Army and Navy and to our prospective allies."

He said the form of a proposed temporary agreement was given consideration under which the American plan of peaceful cooperation would be discussed further. He said the Japanese were to be offered "a little chickenfeed" in this temporary agreement.

The propsal was not offered, he said, largely because of Chinese and British opposition. The Chinese, he added, made a "terrific attack" on the proposal and Prime Minister Churchill "went the whole disance" in contending that acceptance of the proposal by the Japanese would cause the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek Government in China.

The hopes that the Japanese would accept the temporary agreement were small, in any event, Hull testified. He said that the Japanese war lords had whipped their people up to a war fever while this country "unforunately was divided" in its views.

Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) asked Hull if he had talked with the late President Roosevelt about keeping the fleet in Pearl Harbor late in 1941. Hull replied that Mr. Roosevelt had asked him about the psychological effects and he, Hull, had urged that the fleet remain in Hawaiian waters. At that time, he said, Japan was working closely with Germany and Italy and this country's officials did not know what secret relations existed between the Axis nations.

"Any indications we were observing even a fairly firm policy would find an echo in Berlin," he said.

Uses Homely Metaphor.

The man who came from the mountains of Tennessee resorted to homely language in demonstrating what he called the value of keeping the fleet at Hawaii. He said: "If you happened to have a double-barreled shotgun in the house, and were talking to a desperado, I'd feel a little better and he'd feel a little worse if he saw the psychological outline of that weapon."

Admiral J. O. Richardson, former Pacific Fleet commander, testified last week that he left Washington after a 1940 visit with the impression that there was an opinion here that Japan could be bluffed. On that point, Hull said: "The whole truth was that we were in our own waters, our own territory, on our side of the Pacific, pursuing a perfectly peaceful course."

Representative Cooper (D. Tenn.) asked about pre-war United States policy in China. Hull said he recalled only too vividly how, "after American citizens were shot or outrageously injured, or their property seized," and United States protests were made to Japan, "a few in our country would cry out, 'what are you doing over there, trying to start a war?'"

He said one lecturer went all over the country "saying 'get the hell out of China.'" That slogan did appear to sound plausible to some, he added.

Would Have Shared Spoils.

Hull told Cooper that a Japanese note of November 20 definitely was an ultimatum, but contended that the United States reply six days later could not have been so considered. He pictured the Japanese warlords as savages allied with a German savage—Hitler—and said that, had their November 20 proposals been accepted, both Japan and Germany would have shared the spoils.

Questioned by Gerhard Gessell committee counsel, Hull said that he believed the State Department was "thoroughly justified in wanting the fleet kept at Pearl Harbor in the critical days of late, saying:

"We felt that it would be more or less useful, especially after the fleet was based at Pearl Harbor, that it remain there during the critical state of relations with certain other nations—Japan especially.

"We were dealing with one of the worst international desperadoes within the memory of man. He was at large, on a rampage, dangerous, treacherous and undependable in every way. It was a little more wholesome in the many matters under discussion for our Navy to be standing there."

Did Not Hear Warning.

Hull said that "from all tangible and intanglible reactions" he had received he was convinced that the State Department was thoroughly justified in that point of view.

Gesell reminded the witness that Admiral Richardson had testified earlier in the investigation that he warned Washington officials the security of the fleet was endangered by its remaining in Hawaiian waters. Had Hull ever been advised of Richardson's view, Gesell asked.

"I don't remember at any time that any person suggested the idea that the fleet couldn't protect itself," Hull replied firmly.

Hull said a projected message on the Pacific crisis from President Roosevelt to Congress on November 29, 1941, was not delivered because it was felt that this would only play in the hands of the Japanese war lords. The message, a copy of which is in committee files, would have stressed the dangers of Japanese attack.

Hull said another reason for holding it back was that "public opinion in the country was split wide open on the question of nationalism, as some people called it, and a broader international viewpoint." As evidence of this condition, he cited the fact that Congress had approved extension of the draft act only by a one-vote margin only a few weeks before.

Cites Reaction to Draft.

"We didn't nave much doubt . . . that to send a message to Congress stating that we were threatened with danger . . . would do little more in exploiting the situation than to play into the hands on the Japanese military," he testified.

Asked by Gesell whether this meant that he and the President feared it would be seized on as "provocation in Japan," Hull said. "They did that precise thing when we passed the conscription act a year before."

He stressed that "there was an honest difference of opinion" here between internationally minded people and "an extremely nationalistic" group and "we would have got nowhere with affirmative legislation in the first place."

Roosevelt sent a personal message to the Emperor of Japan on December 6, 1941, asking for the withdrawal of troops from Indo-China as a demonstration of peaceful intent by the Japanese.

Military Ruled Emperor.

Gesell brought out that other drafts of a proposed message had been prepared at least as early as October 17. He asked why a message to the Emperor had not been sent sooner than December 6.

Hull replied that "the primary reason was that the military in Japan was in supreme arbitrary control" and the Emperor appeared to "go along with them, and under their domination."

"They were so powerful they could touch the Emperor on the shoulder and say 'You sign up in blank a declaration of war,'" he added.

Hull continued that "we felt satisfied that if the military saw the President going over their heads, it would only react against the whole situation and the military group would merely tighten up."

Grew was called to the stand as Hull was excused after an hour's questioning.

As Hull left, he shook hands with Grew and said: "Good luck." Grew replied: "I'll do the best I can."

ASSAIL TUNNELL FOR HIS ATTACK

Ferguson and Brewster Speak on Pearl Harbor.

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Republican members of the Senate-House Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee told the Senate today that they intend to bare all facts of the 1941 disaster and fix the responsibility.

Rising in reply to a speech in which Senator Tunnell (D.-Del.) referred last week to "apologists for Japan—gentlemen in borrowed kimonos," Senators Brewster (R.-Me.) and Ferguson (R.-Mich.) disputed the Democrat's suggestions. Ferguson said he regretted that any one would try to drag the inquiry "through the muck and mire of bitter partisan politics."

Brewster suggested that Tunnell, by making his critical speech without prior notice, had indulged in "a sneak attack."

Ferguson declared: "I felt, and I still feel, that whatever mistakes were made which resulted in the Pearl Harbor defeat must be brought to light. With so much knowledge available as to what the Japs were doing, it is hard for any fair-minded person to understand how this catastrophe could happen—how our fleet and our air bases were left helplessly exposed to attack. It is the committee's job to find this answer. I do not intend to be distracted by personal attacks by those who do not desire to have all facts disclosed."

PRESIDENT PINS ANOTHER MEDAL ON GEN. MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP) President Truman pinned another decoration on erect 64-year-old George C. Marshall today and 20,000 cheered this tribute to the retired chief of staff for his war achievements.

Mr. Truman, outspoken admirer of the general's military ability, called it "the most important such ceremony in which I have had the privilege to participate." It was held in the inner courtyard of the vast Pentagon, War department headquarters.

Marshall has been chief of staff since Sept. 1, 1939. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been nominated to succeed him.

The award was the oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation credited Marshall with giving his country victory—also:

1. "The vision that brought into being the greatest military force in history."

2. "Greater influence than any other man on the strategy of victory" because he could make the Allies understand this country's true potentiality in personnel and materiel.

3. Being the first to recognize that victory would depend on our capacity to ring the earth with supply lines, to arm willing Allies, and overcome the enemy with superior fire power.

4. Being the first "to see the technological cunning and consequent greater danger of the Nazi enemy."

5. Being the "master proponent of a ground assault across the English channel into the plains of western Europe directed by a single supreme Allied commander."

6. Preventing the Japanese from becoming entrenched in their stolen empire "and enabling our timely advances across the Pacific" by insisting on unremitting pressure against them.

7. Obtaining from Congress the big sums that made possible the atomic bomb," well knowing that failure would be his sole responsibility."

And in conclusion—

"He takes his place at the head of the great commanders of history."

Tobin Predicts Labor-Parley Failure

Indianapolis, Nov. 26 (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forecasts failure of the labor-management conference now being held in Washington.

Tobin, in an article in the current issue of the union's magazine, the *Teamster*, says:

"I have no foolish optimism about any great accomplishments by the labor-management conference now meeting in Washington and of which I am a member.

"I cannot see how it is possible for labor and management to reach any kind of understanding. The two interests are distinctly opposite in most of the agenda.

Have No Power

"Under the rules, it takes almost unanimous consent to approve even a declaration of principle. The employers have no power from their constitutents to put anything into effect, even if a declaration, let us say, in favor of a general increase in wages, were adopted."

Mentioning labor's representatives to the conference, Tobin said:

"While there has been no disagreement so far among the labor leaders, there are policies and practices regarding which their opinions and their training are distinctly opposite. There is not much hope, in my opinion, that we will get anywhere."

Ten Newspapers Hit By Strikes

[By the Associated Press]

A shutdown of three Seattle newspapers entered its second week today, with no agreement in sight upon the wage dispute between the publishers and the striking AFL Typographical Union.

Seattle's three newspapers of general circulation — the *Post-Intelligencer*, *Times* and *Star*—have not published since last Monday, when 250 compositors walked out in support of their demand for a daily wage increase of $2.95. Management offered a $1.65 daily raise. The present scale is $10.35 for a seven-hour day.

350 Out At Reading

AFL printers were also involved in newspaper strikes at Reading, Pa., St. Petersburg, Fla., Yankton, S.D., Quincy, Mass., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

The Yankton *Press and Dakotan* has been publishing a tabloid-size newspaper with the aid of non-union employés since the AFL typographers went on strike last Wednesday in support of a closed-shop demand. The management said the South Dakota Legislature passed a law at the last session prohibiting closed-shop agreements in the State. As a result, the management added, it has proposed a substitute clause in its contract on which the union has not yet acted.

About 350 employés of the Reading *Times* and the Reading *Eagle* are idle as a result of a strike begun by 73 typographers September 8. The company charges the union with breach of contract. The union has demanded pay increases and incorporation of International Typographical Union laws in a new contract.

Other Wage Demands

St. Petersburg's two dailies—the *Independent* and *Times*— are affected by a walkout of compositors seeking $1.47 an hour for day work and $1.62 for night work, The present scale is $1.19 and $1.31 and the publishers have offered increases to $1.40 and $1.53. The strike began November 20.

Publication of the Portsmouth *Times* was halted Saturday when the printers struck in support of an hourly wage of $1.43, which would bring their weekly earnings to $53.63.

The Quincy *Patriot-Ledger* suspended publication September 27, a day after 43 composing room employés struck in a dispute over inclusion of the International Typographical Union rules in a contract.

Labor Warned To 'Pull In Horns'

Chicago, Nov. 26 (AP)—John C. Folger, retiring president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, told the organization's annual convention today that "labor must pull in its horns on wages and get some goods on the shelves or the take-home pay won't buy a thimble full."

"Inflation is here and has been for some time," Folger asserted. Its cure, he added, is a responsibility of both business and labor, with labor otherwise standing to lose "just like everyone else."

"If we can eliminate work stoppages and get our plants into full operation the inflation problem will be solved," he added.

Folger said the "average banker is afraid to mention labor for fear he will get his ears pinned back," but urged that "now is the time for every man to speak his piece because we all stand to win or lose."

Business men, too, should not forget that higher executive salaries "don't set well with reduced wages," Folger said.

Labor-Management Conference Still Enmeshed in Disagreements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP) Still heavily enmeshed in disagreements, President Truman's labor-management conference received today a management proposal for public fact-finding and a 50-day "cooling off" period prior to strikes or lockouts.

The conference, entering what its leaders hoped would be its final week, is aiming for a general session by Thursday, at the latest—the first such meeting since it actually got down to work. However, Secretary George W. Taylor told a news conference the schedule depended on whether the various subcommittees could pry loose their reports.

One Report Ready

So, far, only one subcommittee, that on collective agreements, has a report ready for submission. Sharp differences exist in three others, including one on jurisdictional disputes which now is planning to file two sets of conflicting recommendations. This committee, Taylor said, made no progress today.

The fact-finding proposal was given to the conference executive committee by management representatives and M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, offered an "amplification" which apparently raised a number of questions within the committee. After what Taylor described as "inquistive" rather than "hostile" questioning from labor committeemen, the proposal was referred to the steering committee for study.

Under its terms parties to a labor dispute would, if unable to reach an agreement through collective bargaining, voluntarily give the governor of the state in which the dispute was pending 10 days notice to any strike or lockout.

Then, if the governor involved felt a strike or lockout would "constitute a public emergency or endanger the health or safety of the public," he would be empowered to "arrange for the appointment of a fact-finding commission."

Taylor told reporters he did not know who would "empower" this action.

President Could Act

In event of a national emergency or a dispute endangering health or safety, the President would initiate the fact-finding commission.

In either case, the panel would hear both sides of the dispute and, within 30 days, publish the facts without recommendations. For at least another 10 days, the disputants would be required to maintain the status quo unless a settlement was reached meanwhile.

In his "amplification," Clement indicated that the fact-finding procedure would apply primarily to public utilities and emphasized that its use would be entiredly voluntary.

He said that any attempt" to extend the principle of 'fact-finding' beyond those institutions where a work stoppage involved such a substantial public interest that it deprives the people of the essentials" would probably lead to destroying the effectiveness of the principle.

He added:

"If the affairs of employes and management of any great segment of American industry are so important that their disputes become matters of national magnitude and adversely affect a substantial public interest, the employes and management in that industry might well come to some mutually agreed upon plan."

This plan would provide for a type of fact-finding setup which would fit the particular controversy, he said.

WARD BRANCHES KEEP DOORS OPEN DESPITE PICKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—(AP) Montgomery Ward's C.I.O. workers left their jobs today in a planned week-long demonstration stoppage, but the company reported all branches open for business despite picket lines.

Samuel Wolchok, president of the United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employes union, reported in New York that the walkout was 85 to 90 per cent effective in four cities, and that similar stoppages were planned later in the week for Detroit and Jamaica, N. Y., "for strategy reasons."

Other cities involved are Chicago, Albany, N. Y., Denver, and Kansas City.

In a statement the company asserted picket lines had been established at "four of Ward's nine mail order houses, six of Ward's 631 retail stores, two of Ward's 75 farm stores, and one of Ward's 216 order offices.

"All branches remain open for business despite the picket lines. More than 92 per cent of Ward's 75,000 employes are at work."

Wolchok said the walkout was called "to show the public and Ward's that the union is determined to obtain collective bargaining for its members."

Earlier he offered to drop demands for a closed shop and a checkoff of union dues, and submit wage demands to arbitration. Sewell Avery, Ward board chairman, rejected this proposal, and Wolchok branded Avery's reply as "double talk."

The union proposal asked Avery to designate President Truman, either the Secretary of Labor or of Commerce, the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, or the American Arbitration association to name an arbitrator, or if none of these were satisfactory, to select his own agent.

Avery, in rejecting the early arbitration plan, said it might deprive the company "of the general management of its business."

One case of violence was reported. John Waters, 49, a Negro porter ,complained to police he was struck on the head when he entered the Chicago plant. Police arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct Irving Abramson, 40, Paterson, N. J., a union director, and Robert E. Morgan, 24, of Chicago. Both were released on $25 bond.

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Brief Shutdown At Ford Laid To Supply Lack

Detroit, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced today that most of its productior operations at the River Rouge plant near here and in several of its hydro plants will be halted tomorrow and Wednesday, because of a shortage of parts for automobile and truck production.

The curtailment of production, a statement said, will affect approximately 40,000 employés in the Detroit area. All the departments, the company said, will reopen next Monday.

Not Related To G.M. Strike

M. L. Bricker, company vice president in charge of manufacturing, said the strike against General Motors Corporation is in no way responsible for the Ford situation.

Bricker said many of the production operations at the Rouge plant will close Tuesday and the others by Wednesday night. They will remain closed, he said, for the remainder of the week.

Bricker said there were strikes in the plants of fifteen Ford suppliers and that others reported they do not have sufficient employés to keep output at necessary levels.

Union Ponders G.M. Tool-Die Ban

Detroit, Nov. 26 (AP)—General Motors officials studied a new union proposal for negotiations in their wage dispute today as increased picketing activity enforced idleness in G.M.'s extensive automotive operations.

Spokesmen for the company and for the CIO United Automobile Workers said at noon that they had not yet received formal word from Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, who had announced plans to call officials of both sides to Washington for a conference.

Union Urges Public Move

The union's new proposal, urging public negotiations before Federal conciliators, was made by telegraph last night.

While awaiting the corporation's reply, the union's international executive board opened a two-day meeting here.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice-president, said the request for further negotiations had been withheld pending the company's formal rejection of an arbitration proposal that came Friday.

Tool-And-Die Ban Possible

One of the problems facing the UAW executive board was to determine how nonstriking union members could best serve the strikers' cause.

In that connection the board planned to discuss a proposal that tool and die workers remain on the job but refuse to work on materials intended for General Motors.

Such action, to be brought up at a mass meeting of the tool and die workers tomorrow night, might affect 175 shops and would further delay General Motor's return to production of five lines of cars and numerous other products.

G.M. Garage Picketed

Pickets today ringed the company garage where most General Motors executives park their cars, and union officials said many company men had to find other space.

The pickets, however, made no attempt to stop Vice President Anderson when he drove in and parked in the usual place.

Frank Pierce, another G.M. vice president, reported that when he arrived a picket told him, "Go along, buddy, your check will be mailed to you."

COMMITTEE HITS STRIKE ELECTIONS

House Group Recommends Funds for Purpose Be Cancelled Immediately

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — (AP) Moving to call an immediate halt to government-supervised strike elections, the House Appropriations committee today recommended that all funds for this activity be cancelled at once.

The recommendation, subject to approval of both the House and the Senate, was made in a $1,131,552,312 appropriation bill to meet deficiencies in funds previously appropriated for several score federal agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

Strike elections have been conducted by the National Labor Relations board under provisions of the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act. Separate legislation repealing the strike-vote requirement and imposing stiff curbs on labor unions is pending in the House but will not be acted on until the supply bill approved today by the appropriations committee is disposed of, probably Wednesday.

$2,400,000 Cost Seen

The committee estimated at $2,400,000 the cost of conducting strike elections during the next seven months.

Noting that the strike-vote provision was a wartime proposal, the committee said the need for it has passed. It added that the regular work of the NLRB, which has requested repeal of the strike-vote requirement, is being held up by the elections.

In addition to denying new funds for any such elections, the committee recommended that money already appropriated for that purpose be returned to the treasury.

The $1,131,552,312 recommended for the various agencies supplied by the bill was a reduction of $576,142,136 from budget estimates, representing one of the biggest percentage slashes ever proposed by the committee.

However, more than half of the reduction was made "without prejudice" to reconsideration later.

Among the "without prejudice" cuts were $24,500,000 for temporary housing for veterans, $158,320,000 for hospital and domiciliary facilities for veterans, and $128,475,000 for river and harbor and flood control projects. All these items, the committee said, should be reviewed later by committee dealing exclusively with them.

Of money actually approved, $928,000,000 was for national service life insurance handled by the Veterans' Administration. The new money, augmenting $900,000,000 previously approved by Congress, is necessary, the committee said, because of deaths of members of the armed forces who carried the reduced-rate national service insurance.

In cutting almost every item it considered, the committee cautioned that further slashes must be made in federal spending.

"It is rare to meet with witnesses who evidence a conception of the need to contract governmental spending," the committee commented. "A spending psychology has grown up in government which must be dissipated."

RFC is Criticized

In cutting $95,000,000 from a $107,500,000 request of the Federal Works Agency for advance public works planning, the committee criticized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for action it said "borders on counteracting" a previous congressional mandate.

The $50,000,000 cash and $57,500,000 contractual authority the FWA sought, and which the committee cut to a total of $12,500,000 cash, contemplated stimulating interest in an annual construction program estimated at $3,500,000,000.

"It appears now that in order to get construction underway the Reconstruction Finance corporation will make loans or cooperate with private leaders," the committee said, "The law with respect to advance planning program expressly provides that the making of loans or advances in pursuance thereof 'shall not in any way commit the congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned.' "

Since the government is responsible for RFC loans, the committee said, the action of that agency conflicts with existing law.

To curb the RFC, the committee wrote into the bill a proviso prohibiting loans by any federal agency to build projects for which plans have been financed through the advance-planning program, unless congress specifically authorizes the loan.

NAVY CONTROL OF VICE SCORED

Probe Demanded Of Charge Of Sponsoring Jap Brothel

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Representative Cole (R., N.Y.) today demanded an investigation of a report that the Navy had set up a prophylaxis station for enlisted men in a Japanese house of prostitution.

The New Yorker's request for the investigation was made in a letter to Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee.

He based his request on a letter which a navy chaplain, Lawrence L. Lacour, wrote from Tokyo and which was published in several newspapers.

Described As Sponsor

"While the regulation of sexual problems is inevitably difficult," Cole said in his letter to Vinson, "it is my view that the policy of the Navy Department to sponsor officially a house of assignation is neither in keeping with the traditional practices nor with American sense of moral standards and conduct."

The situation was discussed on the House floor last week when several members demanded that the Navy Department take action.

At that time Representative O'Hara (R., Minn.) inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from Lacour as published November 14 in the Minneapolis *Star-Journal*.

Letter Quoted

It read, in part:

"As a policy of venereal disease control, the Navy is permitting unrestricted access, by all men on liberty in the Yokosuka area, to houses of prostitution where the venereal incidence is considered 100 per cent. The control is the prophylaxis administered by naval corpsmen on duty in the houses.

"At a meeting of the fleet medical officers, on September 26, it was proposed that one large 'house' be opened, that it be operated with the understanding that all the women were diseased, and that a voluntary system of prophylaxis be available by placing a navy-operated treatment station within the house.

Protests Ignored

"Although some medical officers and two chaplains in attendance protested, it was stated by the senior medical officer that this was to be the policy.

"Subsequently, the chaplains of the fleet met and submitted to the flag a memorandum that represented the unanimous opinion of the group. The action of the chaplains was ignored, and Sunday, October 7, the Yosuura House was opened to enlisted men, with geisha houses permitted to accept the patronage of chiefs and officers.

"Although, the number of men on liberty next day was considerably under normal because of rain, I observed, in company with four chaplains and the officer of the day of the military police, a line of enlisted men four abreast almost a block long, waiting their turn at the Yosuura House.

MP'S Control Line

"MP's kept the lines orderly, and permitted only as many as could be served to enter at a time. As men were admitted into the lobby, they would select a prostitute (113 on duty that day, according to one of the Japanese attendants), pay the 10 yen to the Japanese operator, and then go with the girl to her room. We inspected several of these rooms and found them reasonably clean.

"When the men returned they were registered and administered prophylaxis by navy corpsmen. Although approximately twenty men could be treated at a time, there was a line waiting.

"The prostitutes were dirty, highly painted, clothed in gaudy rayon pajamas, some of them with open sores on their faces and feet."

British Take Plane Lead

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The British aircraft industry now employs more than six times as many persons as the United States industry and its present orders for military planes are double those projected in the American Army-Navy procurement programs running into mid-1948.

Information on the United Kingdom program was received today from the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. Data on the American military aircraft program is from various industry sources.

The SBAC reported 900,000 workers in the British aircraft industry, which compares with 146,000 employed in the basic aircraft industry in this country during October and an estimate of 122,000 such jobs during December.

Peak Was 2,000,000 Employes

The basic American airplane industry had a peak wartime employment of more than 1,000,000. Aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturing by automobile companies and subcontractors brought the wartime aircraft peak to more than 2,000,000 employés.

The SBAC said British industry had orders for more than 10,000 military planes and that "manufacture of these military types is still going on apace."

This is the first indication here of the scope of British production plans. United Kingdom representatives here previously had said they could not give figures, but commented that the current production rate was a larger percentage of the wartime schedule than was true in the United States.

Purchases In U.S.

In this country the Navy's aircraft purchasing program calls for 1,988 planes by July, 1947, while the Army Air Forces have projected a procurement schedule calling for 3,120 new planes by July, 1948. Together they bought 96,369 airplanes in 1944, but some of those went to lend-lease countries.

Industry officials here believe that the British rate of production probably will be considerably more than double that of the United States because the SBAC reference was to "orders" for aircraft and not merely a procurement schedule.

During the war, the United States produced 274,941 airplanes, or slightly more than three times as many as England.

British output of commercial airplanes has not yet hit its stride. SBAC estimated a total output of 50 civil aircraft in December and an increase to more than 70 a month by next June.

UNRRA Funds Okayed By 2 Committees

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Senate and House committees acted today to speed new funds into the diminishing treasury of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Striking out all restrictive amendments, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $550,000,000 fund for UNRRA. This represents the final installment on the original United States commitment of $1,350,000,000.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved legislation to authorize a second contribution of $1,350,000,000.

Restrictions Rejected

Restrictive amendments rejected by the Senate Appropriations Committee included:

A requirement that nations receiving aid admit representatives of press and radio without restrictions upon news reports of UNRRA activities.

A motion by Acting Chairman McKellar (D., Tenn.) that all UNRRA supplies bought with the $550,000,000 be given away.

An amendment offered by Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) to require payment of parity prices to United States farmers for agricultural products.

An amendment offered by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) to require any nation receiving UNRRA aid to admit UNRRA accredited agents and officials for full investigations.

Follows "Ike's" Plea

The committee's action followed an urgent plea last week by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who praised the work of UNRRA in liberated Europe.

The legislation does not appropriate any additional funds, but a separate bill carrying an appropriation is under consideration by the House Appropriations Committee.

Another Bill Before Senate

The United States already has contributed $800,000,000 as its share of the UNRRA fund. Legislation appropriating an additional $550,000,000 has been passed by the House and is pending in the Senate.

Speaker Rayburn told reporters the new authorizing bill would be called up for House action before the Christmas recess, scheduled to start about December 20.

"Now that we have won back much of our safety and peace it is the determination of Congress to recapture those powers as speedily as may be wise for the people so that they may be again exercised in accordance with the slower but more desirable processes of democracy."

The statements were contained in a report which the committee has approved but not yet released officially.

Although urging the abolition soon of most war powers, the report said that continuation of some, such as rationing and priority controls, was needed "to assure an orderly liquidation of our wartime economy and a speedy reconversion."

Control over critical materials must be maintained in some instances to break bottlenecks in production, the committee asserted.

It mentioned specifically that "an extremely serious shortage" of tin was expected to continue.

The report said also that Title Five of the act must remain intact to assure continued speed in return of overseas veterans. This section waives navigation and inspection requirements regarding the number of persons on board a ship.

The committee said that Liberty ships, for instance, now carry 784 to 1,943 passengers, while under permanent law they would be limited to sixty-eight.

"The wolrd now must know with equal conviction that, much as we hate war, we are ready to wage swift and effective war against any nation which tries to overthrow rule by law and justice, replacing it with rule by force," he added.

If the United States returns "to the comfortable complacency which for twenty years practically extended an invitation to Mussolini, Hitler and the Japanese war lords to run the world if they chose to," he delcared, "we scarcely deserve to survive as a nation."

Sees No Conflict

Forrestal said he believed the men who fought the recent war for the United States "would be preponderantly in favor of universal military training," because they do not want another war for themselves or for their children.

Nor would the training program conflict with the United Nations Organization, he asserted, but, on the contrary, would demonstrate this country's willingness "to accept her responsibilities in underwriting the peace."

3 Senators Propose U. S. Join World Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP)—Expressing fear that the United Nations Organization may not be strong enough to prevent an atomic war, three youthful senators proposed today that the United States go a step further and join a world government or state.

The suggestion was made on the Senate floor by Senators Ball (R-Minn.), Fulbright (D-Ark.) and Taylor (D-Idaho).

It met a quick bipartisan rebuff from Senators Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, and Vandenberg (R-Mich.), ranking Republican on that committee.

Opposed By Connally

"I don't want world government ever," Connally said.

Vandenberg said the UNO should be tried "before we try any further steps. The premature perfectionists may unwittingly be dangerous."

Both Connally and Vandenberg said the gloomy condition of international relations now is a powerful argument for speedy approval of the legislation before the Senate. That measure, Connally said, implements active U. S. participation in the UNO through presidential appointment to representatives.

Connally described the United Nations charter as the "only bright spot in a clouded sky.'

"In my opinion the American people want this action now," Vandenberg said. "The worsening of international relations since San Francisco is not reason for scutting this. On the contrary it is a multiplying reason for putting these healing processes in force as soon as possible."

Connally in opening debate declared the United States must meet its international obligations "or let the world tumble about us."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) who has prepared a lengthy and sharp criticism of the UNO legislation, broke in several times to question Connally about its provisions, especially on presidential authority to use U. S. troops to enforce peace.

The tall Texan declared this country must not "hamper" action of the UNO Security Council by restricting authority of President Truman on troops.

Senator Taylor, 41, interrupted to say that he thought the time had come when the United States should participate in world government of some kind to outlaw wars.

Connally said that there were some 300 million persons in India, 400 millions in China, and 175 millions in Russia who would outnumber the United States in any world state.

"I'd rather be outvoted than struck by an atomic bomb," Taylor replied.

Favors Realistic Action

Senator Ball, 40, broke in to say he thought the atomic bomb requires more realistic world action to outlaw war. He asked how many more wars this world could stand.

Connally replied that he too hopes to outlaw war. He said UNO is a concrete attempt and added that Ball was "running off after some butterfly of world government."

Ball, saying he favored the UNO bill as a first step, told Connally that the foreign relations chairman will not win support "by sneering at us."

Senator Fulbright next asked Connally's opinion on a world organization that would be limited to control of the atomic bomb and all other armaments.

"We are not ready for a world state where our institutions would be submerged in the conglomerated institutions of other nations," Connally shouted with feeling. "America must remain American."

GOODS BEING HELD, SNYDER INFORMED

Reconversion Head Addresses Marketing Forum

New York, Nov. 26 (AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, said tonight the Government is receiving "increasing reports" that some manufacturers are holding up delivery of consumer goods.

"One explanation given is that by doing this, these firms will escape a portion of the excess-profits-tax levies on their new production, since the . . . tax goes off the first of January," Snyder said in a speech prepared for delivery before the first national Marketing Forum.

Snyder, head of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, declared that it is "natural and to be expected" that "in our competitive system each business man will, within our legal framework, operate to his own interest."

Off Christmas Market

"But," he continued, "damming up the flow of goods is increasing the pressure against the controls that protect us from the threat of inflation, which is to no one's interest.

"It would keep the goods from you distributors for the Christmas trade—the period when distributors normally reach the year's peak of sales and activity."

Snyder added that more than a million veterans being demobilized every month want clothing and the other things of civilian life.

"Those veterans who cannot buy what they need because a few manufacturers may be holding up goods to reap profits when the tax is removed will be justly critical," Snyder said.

Encouraging Signs

However, Snyder reported that there are "signs of increasing production—signs that goods will be in your hands before long."

Among the signs, he said, are an upward trend in steel ingot production, increased freight-car loadings and electric power production, as well as reports that manufacturing activity in the metal-working trades is moving forward rapidly.

Referring to a reconversion survey by the Civilian Production Administration, Snyder said that by next June shipments by firms producing automobiles, refrigerators, stoves, radios and many other metal products "are expected to be two and one half times the 1939 rate."

No Mention Of Strikes

He made no mention of the possible effect of current labor disputes on reconversion, nor did he refer to CPA's statement that its survey was based "on the assumption that there will be a substantial measure of industrial peace and continuous sustained production during the months ahead."

Snyder said "production—plenty of production—is the real solution to many of our major problems."

Greater production eventually will wipe out the threat of inflation, "but that point is not yet reached," Snyder declared, adding that in the meantime "we must continue to hold the price line."

AGREES TO EXTEND WAR POWERS' LIFE

But House Judiciary Body Warns Truman That He Must Relinquish Them Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Truman received a reminder today that Congress wants to rescind soon the broad powers it granted the White House as a wartime necessity.

The reminder came from the House Judiciary Committee even as it agreed to a six months' extension of the Second War Powers Act, now scheduled to expire Dec. 31.

"During our preparation for an adequate national defense and while the shooting part of the war was on the Congress of necessity had to grant extraordinary powers," the committee said.

Navy Secretary Backs Military Training Plan

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal told the House Military Committee today the United States must be prepared "to fight any international ruffian who attempts to impose his will on the world by force."

The Secretary said he did not believe discovery of the atomic bomb has lessened the need for universal training.

Supporting President Truman's request for one year of compulsory peacetime military training, Forrestall said proponents of the plan "frequently are asked whom we are preparing to fight."

Hits "Comfortable Complacency"

That we are prepared to fight any would-be aggressor, he said, "we should make clear, by deeds as well as by words, to any dreamer anywhere who may be scheming for world domination."

No Blondes to Gather Secrets

Acheson Tells of Plans for Setting Up State Department's Intelligence Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary, has assured Congress that the State Department does not propose "to employ beautiful blondes who can worm secrets out of foreign officials."

Appearing before a House Appropriations sub-committee to support a request for funds for intelligence work for the remainder of the fiscal year, Acheson added in testimony made public today:

"We are not proposing to employ people who put on false whiskers and crawl out from under the bed. None of that is involved in this."

What the department is doing, he said, is modernizing its methods of collecting and digesting information. "Up to the beginning of the war," he told the committee, the department's "technique of gathering information differed only by reason of the typewriter and the telegraph from the techniques which John Quincy Adams was using in St. Petersburg and Benjamin Franklin was using in Paris."

The money requested was for the operation of the Interim Research and Intelligence Service (IRIS), set up by President Truman last September 20 in an executive order terminating the Office of Strategic Services.

"Purely a War Bureau."

Asserting that IRIS is "purely a war activity," Chairman Cannon (D.-Mo.), told a department representative, "You should reduce it so as to live within your means."

The representative, Col. Alfred McCormack, recently transferred from OSS to IRIS, called upon Under-Secretary Acheson to explain the department's plans for IRIS.

Acheson said the service gathers information from reports of Government representatives abroad, from telegrams, newspaper clippings, books, technical and scholarly publications, reports of business and labor organizations, reports of public meetings and radio broadcasts.

"A thousand items of information are gathered in that way," Acheson said, "which when put together and analyzed by a man who knows what he is looking for brings out material which is most informative, sometimes quite startling in its results."

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POUND INDICTED FOR AIDING ENEMY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — (AP) A district of Columbia federal grand jury today charged Ezra Pound, 60-year-old American poet, with treason in connection with radio broadcasts from Italy during the war.

Announcing the indictment, Attorney General Tom C. Clark said Pound was charged with making recordings in Rome radio studios for later broadcasts over the Rome radio. The indictment said these broadcasts were of a treasonable nature. He also is charged with receiving money from Italy for his services.

Pound was a fugitive until shortly after the fall of Rome. He was flown from Italy to Washington two weeks ago. He first was indicted for treason on July 26, 1943. The maximum penalty is death.

Seven Italians formerly employed by the Rome and Milan radio stations were brought here recently to testify against Pound. The law requires testimony by at least two witnesses to each overt treason act. The Italians claimed to have seen Pound make anti-Allied broadcasts for the Fascist government.

A native of Hailey, Idaho, Pound has not lived in the United States for 35 years.

Seven other Americans were indicted in 1943 on charges of broadcasting propaganda for the Axis. They are Frederick Kaltenbach, Robert H. Best, Douglas Chandler, Edward Delaney, Constance Drexel, Jane Anderson and Max Koischwitz.

Trip Protest To Be Studied

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Truman's press secretary told reporters today that their request for advance notice of presidential trips will be taken "under advisement."

The secretary, Charles G. Ross, gave this response when informed by Joseph A. Fox, president of the White House Correspondents Association, that it "does seem that when the President sets off on a trip the people should be advised."

Refers To Missouri Trip

Fox was commenting on Mr. Truman's suddenly arranged flight to Grandview, Mo., yesterday to visit his mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, on her ninety-third birthday. The President was en route back to Washington before any announcement of the trip was made.

"The very thing the President wanted to avoid was an assemblage at Grandview," Ross asserted.

Queried On Cost

Another inquiry on how much the trip cost and who paid for it brought a reply from Ross that he was checking up on that.

"I don't know the exact cost," Ross said. "Ultimately it comes out of or could come out of the travel allowance of the President."

CONNALLY PLEADS FOR UNO MEASURE

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) declared today that the United States must tackle its international responsibilities with vigor and determination or "let the world tumble about us." The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged prompt approval of legislation under which president Truman would negotiate with the World Security Council for the allocation of American forces to help preserve world peace.

Under the bill as drawn, the President would not be required to obtain congressional approval before making the allocated troops available for the council's use. Defending this provision, Connally told his colleagues in a prepared address that this country can not afford to "hamper" the action of the council by restricting this authority of the President.

"The security council must have both the power and the authority to act promptly in time of crisis or it will fail in its all-important task," he declared.

WAR BRIDE WINS 30-DAY PAROLE

BOSTON, Nov. 26—(AP) The English wife and baby of an American GI, who arrived here yesterday as stowaways on a troop ship, late today were paroled for 30 days by special permission of the U. S. Immigration Service.

Ralph J. Maresco, 25, of Corona, N. Y., immediately took his wife, Marion M., 24, on a shopping expedition and said they would return to his home with their son, Joseph Ralph, tomorrow.

Ralph has been discharged since his return two weeks ago from Europe where he served as a private with the Eighth and Ninth Air forces.

Much surprised at word of his family's arrival yesterday aboard the New Zealand Victory, Maresco hastened here to greet them and plead with immigration officials for their release. The parole was obtained by special permission of immigration headquarters at Philadelphia.

The couple met in England at a Women's Land Army party to which Mrs. Maresco belonged. She is a native of Birkenhead.

She told officials and newsmen that her brother, a soldier in the British army, smuggled her aboard the New Zealand Victory in Liverpool and that she hid, with her baby, in an emergency generator room for nearly two days until forced out by hunger.

HOURLY PAY RATES DECLINE IN NATION

Washington, Nov. 26 (A. P.).—Disappearance of extra shift and overtime pay in heavy industry has dropped the gross average hourly pay in all manufacturing below $1 for the first time since December, 1943, the Department of Labor reported today. The report, covering September, set the average of 99 cents and declared that the figure reflected a drop of 4 cents an hour between August and September for workers in the heavy industries.

Preliminary estimates for October indicated a further drop in hourly pay in the durable goods industries, but a slight gain for workers in light industries, the report added.

September average weekly earnings for manufacturing as a whole dropped from $41.73 in August to $40.88. Workers in durable goods industries earned $2 less a week in September than in August, and $6.75 less than in July. However, pay in the nondurable goods industries was up $1 compared with August and was only 75 cents less than July figures.

The department said the average work week in all manufacturing was 41.4 hours in September—only slightly higher than in August. Preliminary estimates for October showed a further increase to slightly under 42 hours a week.

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Minister Boosts Atom Commission

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Rev. E. A. Conway, S.J., of Washington, said tonight the atomic commission, proposed by the United States, Canada and Britain, should be the "principal organ" of the United Nations Organization.

Making the commission the principal unit, he said in an address prepared for the Harrisburg Catholic Forum, should be done by an assembly expanded to include all the qualified nations of the world.

"This step," Father Conway said, "would be in line with the tri-power statement on atomic energy which declares that the responsibility for its control 'rests not in our nation alone, but upon the whole civilized world.'"

Senate Confirms 'Ike' And Nimitz

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Senate confirmed without a dissenting voice the nomination of Dwight D Eisenhower, as army chief of staff, and Chester W. Nimitz, as chief of naval operations.

General of the Army Eisenhower succeeds General of the Army George C. Marshall as chief of staff. Nimitz succeeds Admiral Ernest J. King.

White House Denies Hurley Has Resigned

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The White House said in response to inquiries about the status of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley today that "the President has received no resignation from him."

When Hurley returned from his United States Ambassador's post at Chungking recently the White House said he had not resigned and would return to China after a rest.

At Hurley's Washington office, Commander Lacey Reynolds, the General's aide, told reporters no resignation had been offered but stressed that he was speaking as of today only.

Kinkaid To Command Eastern Sea Frontier

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Navy announced today Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, formerly commander of the 7th Fleet, has been ordered to command of the Eastern Sea Frontier, succeeding Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary.

Admiral Leary has maintained headquarters in New York.

The announcement was a change in previously published orders sending Admiral Kinkaid to command the Western Sea Frontier, succeeding Admiral Royal Ingersoll. The Navy said today Admiral Ingersoll will continue in that assignment.

There was no announcement of Vice Admiral Leary's new assignment.

SAYS 9 U. S. FLYERS DIE IN CHINA CRASH

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—In a broadcast from Shanghai today, NBC said that at least nine American flyers lost their lives when at least twelve planes were lost out of a flight of twenty-two Mustangs which encountered bad weather on a routine flight to Shanghai.

The crews of only two planes had been rescued and a wide search was on for the missing planes, which were forced far off their course and crashed or landed at inland points last Thursday, NBC declared, adding that American officials refused to reveal details. The planes were reported on a flight from a former United States air base in China.

NAVY PLANS SURVEY ON YOUTH TRAINING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — (AP) The Navy got congressional encouragement today to poll its sailors on what they think of peace time compulsory military training.

Secretary Forrestal told the House Military committee he had wanted to conduct such a poll but feared somebody would get the idea the answers were obtained under duress.

Chairman May (D-Ky) told the secretary to go ahead, Representative Harness (R-Ind) said he thought it was a good idea and Forrestal indicated he would get on it right away.

The secretary said he had made a sort of one-man poll and he believed the men "preponderantly" are in favor of such training.

100,000 GI's Wed Abroad, U.S. Believes

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—As many as 100,000 GI's may have married girls in foreign lands.

This top estimate was disclosed today, but no officials wanted to guess how many of the brides would eventually come to this country to live.

So far, however, 22,000 have applied for permission.

Starting in January, from 6,000 to 8,000 GI brides are scheduled to enter the United States each month. Space on America-bound ships has been and will be a major limiting factor.

War Department officials said the Army had asked the State Department's passport visa section to estimate the total number of GI brides.

The State Department estimated—and emphasized that it was purely an estimate—that 60,000 GIs may have married English girls, that 5,000 to 15,000 soldiers took brides on the European Continent, and from 20,000 to 25,000 married Australian or New Zealand girls.

U.S. Ambulance Driver Calcutta Riot Victim

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The War Department tonight identified the American soldier who was killed last week in Calcutta as Tech. Sergt. James H. Stewart, of Evanston, Ill.

The department said it was advised that Stewart was the driver of an ambulance which was overturned and burned. It had no further details of his death.

The soldier is survived by his mother, Mrs. Carrie Stewart, of Evanston.

17 Billions In Aircraft Slated To Be Surplus

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Aircraft and aircraft parts which originally cost the Government $17,500,000,000 will account for half of the total properties expected to be surplus by June, 1946.

In a report to Congress, the Surplus Property Administration today outlined a disposal program for this surplus aircraft and parts which the agency said practically was useless in civil aviation and was of scrap value today.

The plan already is in operation, OPA said, and sales of the small-type planes already have amounted to $31,000,000.

FDIC, Export-Import Chairmen Nominated

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Truman today designated new chairmen for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank.

To head the corporation, which guarantees the public's deposits in banks, he nominated Maple T. Harl, of Denver, Col., State banking commissioner.

As chairman of the bank, which makes loans to other countries, the President designated William McChesney Martin, former president of the New York Stock Exchange. Martin recently was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as a board member of the bank.

Leo T. Crowley formerly held both posts.

20,000 Civilians Needed In Separation Centers

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Twenty thousand civilians are urgently needed to replace discharged eligible military personnel working in army separation centers, the War Department announced today.

The principal need is for clerical and stenographic help, laborers, automobile mechanics, cooks' and bakers' helpers. Key personnel likewise are needed to replace officers and high-grade noncommissioned officers in administrative and supply positions. Veterans, including WACS, are especially qualified for these positions.

It was explained that need for additional help is acute with troops arriving in greater numbers from overseas for discharge.

Separation Fields Cut to 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Brigadier General Charles P. Born,

of the Continental Air Forces, announced yesterday that the number of Army Air Forces separation bases, including the base at the Newark, N. J., Army Air Field, would be reduced from thirty-five to twenty by Dec. 5. General Born said separation personnel would be transferred to the remaining twenty bases so the A. A. F. could continue to maintain its capacity of 10,000 daily discharges.

Court-Martial Probe Proposed In Senate

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Senate investigation of army and navy court-martial systems, which he said were "unbelievably harsh and unjust," was proposed today by Senator Morse (R., Ore.).

His resolution said that "injustice is rampant" in court-martial procedures, and Congress should correct it.

He proposed that a committee of three senators each from the Military, Naval and Judiciary committees study the service courts and prisons.

Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) said soldiers and sailors still draw wartime penalties, and suggested the committee look into this.

British Girl Stowaway Is Found On Transport

New York, Nov. 26 (AP)—A 20-year-old British girl, who said she was engaged to "an army man" and wanted to come to the United States to marry him, stowed away on the former German liner Europa on its trip from Southhampton as a transport, the 3d Naval District said today.

The Navy identified the girl as Miss Kathleen Moody, of Bristol, England. It said she climbed a hawser to the stern of the ship as it was getting ready to sail and was not discovered until the vessel was 150 miles at sea.

The Navy said Miss Moody was confined to a stateroom under Marine guard after her discovery. She has been turned over to immigration officials at Ellis Island.

Two Millionth G. I. Is Returning

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The 2,000,000th service man returned from the European theater arrived today on the United States Army transport General Breckenridge. He was Corporal Charles W. Hudgins, of Norfolk, Va., who served with the 591st Combat Engineers Group. Wounded at Anzio, where his unit was attached to the 45th Infantry Division, Corporal Hudgins wears the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge and E. T. O. Theater Ribbon with three battle stars.

QUEEN MARY DUE TO DOCK TODAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—(AP) The Navy transport Mormacport arrived here today with 2,053 military passengers and nine Indian students on the 23-day trip from Karachi, India.

The British liner Queen Mary is scheduled to arrive in New York tomorrow morning with 11,360 veterans of the European war.

Other arrivals in New York today were the Frederick Victory, 1,970; Westbrook Victory, 1,948; William Patterson, 118; George Handley, 539; Eufala Victory, 1,969; Cape Blanco, 42; Henry Baldwin, 546; Solomon Juneau, 539; Sea Tiger, 2,255, and Williams Victory, 1,769.

Arriving at Newport News were the J. H. Nicholson, 559; Wheaton Victory, 1,915; Exceller, 508; Lake Champlain, 5,039; C. Ford, 23, and Rufus Choate, 31; H.M.S. Shah, 529 and Robert Toombs, 20.

Boston arrivals were the Laconia Victory, 1,955; Gen. Breckinridge, 5,188, and Benjamin Huntington, 551.

39,200 Veterans Returning

[By the Associated Press]

Twenty-two ships with more than 30,600 troops from several theaters of war are scheduled to arrive at three east coast ports today and 21 ships are bringing 8,600 in at five west coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Waterbury Victory, from Le Havre: 1,969 troops, including 237th Engineering C Battalion; 476th Engineer Maintenance Company; 635th Engineer Camouflage Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 182d and 202d Field Artillery Groups; 417th, 421st and 425th Military Police Escort Guard Companies; 3,938th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company and 208th Signal Depot Company.

Frederick Victory, from Le Havre: 1,970 troops, including 76th and 91st Field Artillery Battalions; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 174th Field Artillery Group; 217th General Hospital, and 457th Engineer Depot Company.

Westbrook Victory, from Marseille: 1,948 troops, including 510th, 518th and 541st Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Companies; 256th and 277th Ordnance Medium Maintenance companies; 93d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, and 153d Field Artillery Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Mormacport, from Karachi: 2,053.

William Patterson, originally due yesterday: 118.

George Handley, originally due yesterday: 539.

Eufala Victory: 1,969.

Cape Blanco: 42.

Henry Baldwin: 546.

Solomon Juneau: 539.

Sea Tiger: 2,255.

Williams Victory: 1,769.

Newport News List

At Newport News: J. H. Nicholson, originally due yesterday: 559 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters detachment, 179th Medical Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters detachment, 173d Medical Battalion; 196th Field Artillery Battalion.

Wheaton Victory, originally due yesterday: 1,915 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 75th Infantry Division; 2d Battalion of 289th Infantry, 3d Battalion of 289th Infantry, and miscellaneous troops.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Exceller: 508.

Lake Champlain: 5,039.

C. Ford 23.

Rufus Choate, originally due yesterday: 31.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston: Miscellaneous troops on following:

Laconia Victory, from Le Havre: 1,955.

General Breckinridge, from Marseille: 5,188.

Benjamin Huntington, from London: 551.

West Coast Arrivals

At Portland, Ore.—Suffolk. 123 miscellaneous navy personnel.

At Seattle — Miscellaneous troops on following:

John W. Weeks, from Attu: 1,085.

U.S.S. Tyrell, from Nagota: 266.

At San Diego—A total of 1,015 service personnel on following: Light cruiser Oakland; net layers Lancewood, Mastie, Canotia; destroyer escort Booth; destroyer Saterlee; destroyer tender Denebola, originally due yesterday.

At San Francisco—A total of 2,077 aboard the following: La Salle, Kittson, Cecil Sellers, David E. Hughes, Brazos, Housitanic.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

General Weaver: 1,002 army.

General Olds: 507 army.

General Duncan: 3 army.

U.S.S. Cercus: 400 navy.

Afouneria: 1,733 n[illegible].

NOV 27 1945

WITH WASHINGTON-IRAN

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT RECOGNIZE [illegible]-PROCLAIMED SEPARATIST CONGRESS OF AZERBAIJAN IM NORTHERN IRAN.

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THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE SEPARATISTS HAD DELIVERED A NOTE TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT TEHRAN BUT IT WAS NOT ACKNOWLEDGED. TEHRAN DISPATCHES YESTERDAY SAID THE NOTE ADVISED OF THE ACTION OF THE CONGRESS IN DEMANDING AUTONOMY WITHIN THE IRAN STATE.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE WITHHELD COMMENT ON A REPORTED NOTE FROM WASHINGTON TO MOSCOW. IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS SAID TO HAVE INQUIRED ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF THE RED ARMY IN AZERBAIJAN. THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO STATE WHETHER GREAT BRITAIN INTENDED TO SEND A SIMILAR NOTE.

MT1101AES

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAD SENT A NOTE TO TURKEY SUGGESTING AN EARLY REVISION OF THE MONTREUX CONVENTION WHICH FIXES CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES.

THE BRITISH MEMORANDUM FOLLOWED BY TWO WEEKS A COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM ATHENS SAID IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT ANKARA HAD APPROACHED THE GREEK AMBASSADOR THERE WITH INQUIRIES AS TO GREEK VIEWS.

IRAN

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT THAT SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, HAD HANDED A NOTE TO FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV URGING HIM TO INSTRUCT THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN IRAN NOT TO IMPEDE MOVEMENTS OF IRANIAN TROOPS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE NOTE SUGGESTED THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MISUNDERSTANDING ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN IRAN WHEN HE TURNED BACK TWO BATTALIONS OF IRANIAN TROOPS HEADED TOWARD THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN, WHERE AN ARMED CONFLICT HAD BEEN REPORTED.

THE BRITISH COMMUNICATION RECALLED TERMS OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET-

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IRANIAN TREATY OF 1942 AND THE TEHRAN DECLARATION OF 1943 ASSURING IRAN OF HER INDEPENDENCE.

J242PES

LONDON, NOV.26-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR TONIGHT ACCUSED BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF BREAKING A PROMISE IN USING TROOPS "TO CRUSH A LOCAL MOVEMENT OF LIBERATION" IN ONDONESIA.

PETER ORLOV, IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD DECLARED THEIR OBJECTI WAS TO DISARM AND EVACUATE JAPANESE TROOPS AND NOT TO INTERFERE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

BUT "THEY ARE NOW FIGHTING BATTLES" AND "NETHERLANDS AUTHORIT ARE BANKING ON RESTORING THEIR PREWAR DOMINATION," ORLOV SAID.

THE COLONIAL PEOPLES ACTED "ON THE PRINCIPLES PROCLAIMED AT TEHRAN, YALTA, AND SAN FRANCISCO" IN RISING "TO SECURE THEIR NATION LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE," HE ADDED.

EVENTS IN INDONESIA AND INDOCHINA, HE CONTINUED, "HAVE FAR MORE THAN LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE. THEY SHOW THAT PEOPLES OF COLONIAL COUNTRI MEAN TO FIGHT AGAINST RESTORATION OF THE STATUS QUO."

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FIRST LEAD UNITED NATIONS

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITE NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION MIGHT RECONSIDER A RECOMMENDATION BY ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO LOCATE THE PERMANENT SEAT OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE SPOKESMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION, SAID A A FOREIGN OFFICE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THERE APPEARED TO BE "QUITE A WIDESPREAD" MOVEMENT TO REOPEN THE QUESTION OF THE SITE OF THE HEADQUARTERS.

DELEGATE FROM MIDDLE EASTERN AND SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES --ESPECIALLY BRAZIL AND URUGUAY--HAVE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE HEADQUARTERS SHOULD BE NEARER TO EUROPE, HE SAID, AND BRUSSELS, LUXEMBOURG, COPENHAGEN AND NICE HAVE BEEN MENTIONED INFORMALLY AS POSSIBLE SITES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD VOTED 9 TO 3 FOR THE HEADQUARTERS TO BE IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE COMMISSION TODAY UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED DR.EDUARDO ZUELETA, COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO PERU, AS ITS CHAIRMAN, AND DR.D.F. MANILUKSI, UKRAINIAN DELEGATE, AND PAUL HENRI SPAAK, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AS VICE CHAIRMEN.

HIS NOMINATION WAS PROPOSED BY DR. A.A. PELT, DELEGATE OF THE NETHERLANDS, AND SECONDED BY IVAN KERNO OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

KERNO SAID HE WAS "HAPPY TO SUPPORT THE NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHICH HAVE SHOWN SO MUCH ENTHUSIASM FOR ORGANIZING THE NEW WORLD PEACE AGENCY."

THE NEW CHAIRMAN WILL GUIDE DELEGATES OF THE 47 COUNTRIES THROUGH THE TASK OF PREPARING FOR THE FIRST WORLD ASSEMBLY IN JANUARY.

JR 706AES

NIGHT LEAD UNITED NATIONS

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LONDON, NOV. 26--(AP)--A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY

HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION

WAS PUSHING HARD FOR A DETAILED REVIEW OF A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE

PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE ORGANIZ TION BE SET UP IN NORTH AMERICA.

OTHER DELEGATES, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID

THE BRITISH WERE INFORMALLY CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN AMONG REPRESENTATIVES

OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE THEM THAT THE WORLD

PEACE CAPITAL SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE.

THE COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD APPROVED BY A

9 TO 3 VOTE THE SETTING UP OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AMERICA,

AND THE UNITED STATES WAS BELIEVED THE FAVORED CHOICE.

WHILE THESE MANEUVERS WERE GOING ON BEHIND THE SCENES THE COMMISSION SWEPT THROUGH ITS FIRST WORKING SESSION ON DOUBLE-QUICK SCHEDULE, ELECTING EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, COLOMBIAN AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, AS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN.

DIMITRI Z. MANUILSKY OF THE UKRAINE AND PAUL HENRI SPAAK, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WERE CHOSEN VICE CHAIRMAN. ZUELTA BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND THE VICE CHAIRMEN MEMBERS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION THIS AFTERNOON, AND ONE OF ITS FIRST ACTIONS WAS TO DELEGATE TO A COMMITTEE THE TASK OF DISCUSSING A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE ORGANIZATION.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED THE CHAIRMANSHIP AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTE WERE NOT DECIDED UPON. WHEN THIS IS DONE THE COMMITTEE WILL GO OVER BOOKLETS SENT IN BY VARIOUS CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAVE INVITED THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO MAKE THEIR

INCLUDE SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, DENVER AND THE BLACK HILLS REGION OF SOUTH DAKOTA. HEARINGS WILL PROBABLY BE GIVEN TO DELEGATIONS FROM THOSE CITIES IN LONDON.

THE FIRST VOTE, HOWEVER, WILL BE ON WHETHER THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE. IF NEITHER GETS A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY, FURTHER VOTING WILL BE NECESSARY.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATE THAT ABOUT THREE MORE WEEKS WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE A VOTE CAN BE TAKEN ON THE PRECISE SPOT.

MEANWHILE AN INFORMAL SURVEY OF COMMISSION DELEGATES INDICATED FEW NEW PROPOSALS WOLL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE CONFERENCE. THE GENERAL VIEW APPEARS TO BE THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD CONFINE ITSELF TO DISCUSSING THE REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS PREPARED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND SPEEDING ITS WORK SO THAT THE PEACE ASSEMBLY CAN BE SET UP AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

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NIGHT LEAD COMMONS

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BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, NOV. 26 -- (AP) -- LABORITE AND COMMUNIST [redacted] DEMANDED ASSURANCE TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN DOES NOT CONDONE REPORTED "ACTS OF TERRORISM AND INDISCRIMINATE [redacted] REPRISALS" BY BRITISH TROOPS AGAINST REVOLTING [redacted].

NOV 27 1945 INDONESIANS IN JAVA

JAVA ENTERED THE COMMONS DEBATE WHEN LABORITE S. S. SILVERMAN ASKED MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER WHETHER HE HAD SEEN REPORTS THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD BURNED INDONESIAN [redacted] VILLAGES AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF BODIES ALLEGEDLY MUTILATED.

Communist WILLIE GALLACHER SUPPORTED SILVERMAN WITH THE QUESTION: "IS IT NOT THE CASE THAT THE LIVES OF [redacted]ISH LADS ARE BEING RISKED IN THE INTERESTS OF RUBBER MEN?"

NOEL-BAKER REPLIED THAT HE COULD "SAY WITHOUT [redacted]" THAT THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN JAVA HAD "NO [redacted] WITH THE FACT THAT SOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS ARE [redacted]ISH-OWNED.

HE SAID HE HAD SEEN NO REPORTS OF BRITISH TERRORISM, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED ACTS OF TERRORISM BY INDONESIANS, AND SAID IT WAS [redacted] VITAL "TO PREVENT" SUCH ACTS FROM SPREADING.

CONSERVATIVE ANTHONY EDEN SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON JAVA, ASSERTING THAT BRITISH COMMANDERS IN THE DUTCH COLONIES "DESERVE OUR FULL SUPPORT, AND NOT [redacted] INSINUATIONS ABOUT OUR (BRITISH) MOTIVES." EDEN CALLED JAVA DUTY A "THANKLESS TASK".

COMMONS ALSO DEBATED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S $800,000,000 TEMPORARY HOUSING PROGRAM TODAY. IT WOULD PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 165,000 PREFRABRICATED HOMES IN BOMB-DAMAGED AREAS.

CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO THE HOUSING BILL DESCRIBED IT AS "VAGUE," AND DECLARED IT WOULD GIVE "AN UNLIMITED MANDATE TO THE GOVERNMENT TO PRODUCE, PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTE

BUILDING MATERIALS."

BUT LABORITES DEFENDED THE [illegible] -- WHICH CALLS FOR FOR ALUMINUM HOMES TO COST $5,460 EACH -- AS THE FIRST EFFECTIVE PROGRAM IN "FIVE CENTURIES OF NEGLECTED HOUSING."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDINGS [illegible] WOULD BE DONE BY THE WARTIME AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, IN AN EFFORT TO [illegible] HELP IT BRIDGE THE GULF OF RECONVERSION. #

LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS ASKED TODAY TO UNDERWRITE GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS WHERE NECESSARY TO SPEED THE REBUILDING OF BOMBED AREAS.

MINISTER OF WORKS GEORGE TOMLINSON, IN SUPPORTING A GOVERNMENT BILL SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE BACKED WITH A FUND OF $500,000,000--AN INCREASE OF 33 PER CENT OVER PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING.

THE BILL, TOMLINSON EXPLAINED, WOULD PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE BULK PURCHASES OF HEAVY MATERIAL, PLACE CONTRACTS FOR ERECTION OF HOUSES ON BEHALF OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND FINANCE CONSTRUCTION IN AREAS WHERE HEAVY BOMB DAMAGE HAS STRAINED LOCAL MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

"IT IS THE INTENTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO GO INTO BUSINESS BOTH IN THE MANUFACTURE AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS IN A BIG WAY," HE DECLARED.

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LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT BUILT SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IS UP FOR A POLICY DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON, DONALD D.KENNEDY, CHIEF OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

KENNEDY DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS BUT EMPHASIZED THEY HAD BEEN BUILT WITH ABOUT $700,000,000 OF UNITED STATES FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE DURING THE WAR WHEN JAP OCCUPATION CUT OFF NATURAL RUBBER SUPPLIES.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS CALLED TO ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS OF A RUBBER STUDY GROUP COMPRISED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

THE STUDY GROUP DID NOT DISCUSS ANY PRICE AGREEMENT OR MEANS OF CONTROLLING PRODUCTION.

GEORGE ARCHER, A BRITISH DELEGATE, SAID THE GROUP DID NOT FORMULATE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS.

ASKED IF IT WERE LIKELY A "WIDE OPEN" PRICE WAR WOULD DEVELOP BETWEEN NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCERS, ARCHER REPLIED: "I DON'T THINK IT IS QUITE TRUE TO SAY A WAR IS CONTEMPLATED BUT THERE LIKELY WILL BE A PERIOD DURING WHICH WE WILL HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF EACH."

KENNEDY ASSERTED THE UNITED STATES HAD NO PLANS FOR STIMULATING SOUTH AMERICAN NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCTION BUT AT THE MOMENT IS OBLIGATED TO BUY ALL ITS EXPORTABLE SURPLUS, MOST OF WHICH IS SUPPLIED BY BRAZIL.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCTION IS NOT LARGE, KENNEDY ASSERTED, BUT DURING THE WAR IT WAS "A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION."

W145PES

NIGHT LEAD COMMUNISTS

LONDON, NOV. 26--(AP)--THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS TODAY DEMANDED THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND MAKE MORE MACHINERY AVAILABLE IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY--ONE OF THE INDUSTRIES SLATED FOR NATIONALIZATION IN THE LABOR PARTY PROGRAM.

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IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS THE COMMUNISTS ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO SPEED SUPPLIESOF BELTING, MACHINERY, AND SPARE PARTS, GIVE AN IMMEDIATE PLEDGE OF A FIVE-DAY WEEK WITH A TWO WEEK PAID VACATION, EXTEND MEDIAL SERVICES AND PROVIDE MORE TRAINING FACILITIES.

[illegible] ARTHUR HORNER, SOUTH WALES MINER, TOLD THE CONGRESSTHAT "IF THE MINERS FAIL TO CONTINUE THE PRODUCTION OF COAL

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OVER A PERIOD OF THREE WEEKS NO TRAIN WOULD RUN, NO ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINT
COULD BE CARRIED ON, AND NO FACTORY COULD WORK,"

APR THRU SEC 1210 MB/205P

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LONDON, NOV. 26--(AP)--THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S 18TH CONVENTION HAS DEMANDED THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN A RESOLUTION CRITICIZING THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD GREECE, SPAIN, THE SOVIET UNION, THE "NEW PEOPLES' GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE" AND COLONIAL PEOPLES.

THE RESOLUTION, ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY YESTERDAY, DECLARED THAT BEVIN HAD CONTINUED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT AND said THAT HE HAD "ENDANGERED PEACE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION." W. RUST, A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DECLARED:

"OUR PURPOSE MUST BE A CLEAR ONE--TO STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND NOT TO DISCREDIT IT. THE QUESTION WE HAVE TO RAISE IS A CHANGE IN ITS COMPOSITION--THE BRINGING FORWARD OF NEW PEOPLE AND THE REMOVAL OF SOME PEOPLE WHO HAVE PROVED THEIR WORTHLESSNESS.

"NUMBER ONE IS THE REMOVAL OF ERNEST BEVIN FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE."

COMMUNIST PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY HARRY POLLITT CAUTIONED THE DELEGATES AGAINST ENCOURAGING THE IDEA OF MASS STRIKES.

"WE CAN GET A STRIKE IN THE COAL FIELDS TOMORROW," HE SAID. "BUT WILL IT ADVANCE THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT?"

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE TWO MEMBERS OF THEIR PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, NOV. 26--(AP)--THE EUROPEAN HEALTH SITUATION IS NOT SO DISASTROUS AS AT A COMPARABLE PERIOD AFTER WORLD WAR I, DR. STUART, HEAD OF THE EPIDEMIC CONTROL BRANCH OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY.

HOWEVER, PRESENT CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT THEY FAVOR THE "ONSET AND SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN THE WINTER MONTHS," DR. STUART AND THREE OTHER TOP RANKING UNRRA MEDICAL AUTHORITIES WARNED.

"AT PRESENT," DR. STUART SAID, "THE INCIDENCE OF NO

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IS SUCH AS TO CONSTITUTE A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL HEALTH.

"HOWEVER IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST WHETHER ONE OR OTHER OF THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES WILL OR WILL NOT ASSUME EPIDEMIC FORM IN THE COMING WINTER."

STUART AND OTHER UNRRA EXPERTS SAID THE SYPHILIS RATE AMONG GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD INCREASED 24 PERCENT SINCE BEFORE THE WAR,

TYPHOID FEVER, THE MOST SERIOUS EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN EUROPE, HAS JUMPED TO 30 TIMES THE NORMAL RATE IN GERMANY AND IS GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND FINLAND.

LONDON, NOV. 26 - (AP) - PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE DECLARED TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT ENDURE THE SUGGESTION THAT SHE WAS "OLD, EFFECTE AND DONE."

HE ASSERTED INSTEAD THAT THE REBUILDING OF BRITISH TRADE AND INSUSTRY SHOULD PARALLEL THE REBUILDING OF LONDON ITSELF.

THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD THE BAKERS' COMPANY DINNER "TO REMEMBER THAT WE ARE LIVING IN A NEW AGE AND IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERYONE OF US NOT TO BE HARKENING BACK TO THE PAST BUT LOOKING FORWARD TO THE FUTURE."

LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE DIPLOMATIC OBSERVER OF THE SOVIET NAVY NEWSPAPER RED FLEET SAID TODAY "THERE ARE A NUMBER OF INDICATIONS SHOWING THAT THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN JAPAN ARE NOT TAKING DECISIVE MEASURES TO LIQUIDATE THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC BASES OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION."

HE SAID THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT "IS SABOTAGING BY EVERY MEANS" GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S ORDER DISSOLVING THE FOUR BIGGEST INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

"INSTEAD OF THE LIQUIDATION OF JAPANESE CONCERNS CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE WAR INDUSTRY, THE QUESTION IS NOT DISCUSSED WHETHER THEY ARE GUILTY OF SUPPORTING THE WAR," THE ARTICLE SAID. "UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS ONE CANNOT COUNT ON IT THAT THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TERMS WILL BE ENFORCED. SUCH CONDITIONS GIVE RISE TO THE MENACE OF THE REGENERATION OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC POWER, AND VIOLATE THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE FAR EAST."

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THE WRITER SAID THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS "SABOTAGING BY

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EVERY MEANS@ GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S ORDER DISSOLVING THE FOUR BIGGEST INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS."

LONDON, Nov. 26 -- (AP) -- THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT IN WHICH IT SAID IT IS OPPOSED TO "VAGUE INTERNATIONALISM THAT IGNORES PATRIOTIC FEELINGS AND NATIONAL INTERESTS."

THE STATEMENT PUT THE CONSERVATIVES ON RECORD AS INSISTING THAT BRITAIN "WHATEVER IT COSTS -- MUST MAINTAIN ARMED FORCES CAPABLE OF DEFENDING HER SHORES AND CARRYING OUT ANY COMMITMENTS SHE UNDERTAKES ABROAD."

THE PARTY, CRITICISED LAST WEEK BY SOME RANK AND FILE MEMBERS AS LAX ON LEADERSHIP, PLEDGED ITSELF TO "STAND AND FIGHT UNCOMPROMISINGLY" FOR PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCARCY AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

LONDON, 26 NOV -- (AP) -- AN ELABORATELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPH CONTAINING INVITATIONS FROM GOVERNOR WALTER EDGE OF NEW JERSEY AND M

JOSEPH ALTMAN OF ATLANTIC CITY ARRIVED HERE TODAY ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH ITS HEADQUARTERS IN THE "CONVENTION CITY".

THE PAMPHLET, HOWEVER, ARGUED FOR ATLANTIC CITY ON THE BASIS OF ITS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, HOTELS, CLIMATE, RECREATION FACILITIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"THE PRESENT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE WORLD INDICATES CLEARLY THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF HAVING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION OPERATE EFFECTIVELY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE," THE LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAYOR READ.

"WE ARE PROUD TO SAY ATLANTIC CITY MEETS THIS CHALLENGE FOR PROMPT ACTION. IN THE MEANTIME FACILITIES SUFFICIENT TO MEET YOUR NEEDS PRIOR TO AN ULTIMATE COMPLETION OF A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY IN ATLANTIC CITY," CONTINUED THE INVITATION.

THE LETTER OFFERED TO TAKE ANY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO WANT TO VISIT ATLANTIC CITY ON A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR OF ITS FACILITIES.

"LONG KNOWN FOR ITS HOSPITALITY," IT CONTINUED, "ATLANTIC CITY
REGULARLY.
TODAY STANDS OUT AS THE GREATEST YEAR-ROUND HEALTH RESORT IN THE UNITED
STATES.....WE SINCERELY ASK YOUR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION AND INVESTIGAT
OF THESE CLAIMS TO THE END THAT THE GREATEST DISTINCTION
ND HONOR OF BECOMING THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIO
LD BE ACCORDED THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND THE CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY.

LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)- LT. GEN. SIR OLIVER LEESE WAS APPOINTED COM-
MANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EASTEN COMMAND, SUCCEEDING LT. GEN. SIR
ALAN CUNNINGHAM, NEWLY APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, IT WA
ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)-- A THREE-MEMBER GROUP OF FROM THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS IS TO GO TO GREECE SHORTLY TO INQUIRE INTO METHODS OF TRIAL AN
CHARGES OF UNFAIRNESS AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GREE
JUSTICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LONDON, NOV. 26-(AP)-ABOUT 200 POLISH CIVILIANS WILL LEAVE F
TOMORROW ABOARD THE SWEDISH SHIP RAGNE. THE GROUP WILL BE THE LARGEST
REPATRIATED FROM ENGLAND. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE SIMILAR GROUPS TO LEAVE

(NY) LONDON-FIRST ADD LINDBERGH. FOLLOW UNDER DASH.
(With Nuernberg Trial)
--DASH--

AT HIS HOME IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., COL.LINDBERGH ISSUED THE
FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"I HAVE RECEIVED NO SUCH REQUEST.

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"MY CONTACTS WITH GOERING WERE ARRANGED BY OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN
EMBASSY, ONE OF THEM AT THE PERSONAL REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN
AMBASSADOR. THE INFORMATION I OBTAINED ON MY TRIPS THROUGH GERMANY IS
IN WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

"IF I WERE ASKED TO TESTIFY AT NUERNBERG, I WOULD BE GUIDED NOW,
AS I WAS GUIDED BEFORE, BY THE ADVICE OF APPROPRIATE OFFICERS OF MY
GOVERNMENT."

BZ712PES

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND
ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GEN. EISENHOWER HAS ACCEPTED A GIFT OF PART OF
HISTORIC CULZEAN CASTLE IN AYRSHIRE FOR USE AS A RESIDENCE DURING HIS
VISITS.

FOR VETERANS

A NUMBER OF HOUSES WILL BE PROVIDED ON THE 2,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING
PRESERVES, WITH TENANTS TO BE SELECTED BY EISENHOWER.

THE CASTLE IS THE RESIDENCE OF LORD AILSA AND HIS FAMILY, WHO WILL

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CONTINUE TO OCCUPY A NEW WING OF THE BUILDING. IT HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE TRUST UNDER THE "COUNTRY HOUSE SCHEME" BY WHICH TITLE IS SURRENDERED TO AVOID HEAVY INHERITANCE TAXES.

AN ACCEPTANCE CEREMONY HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR TODAY, BUT ILLNESS PREVENTED EISENHOWER FROM MAKING THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

PARIS, NOV. 26-(AP)- THE INTERALLIED REPARATIONS CONFERENCE WAS REPORTED SNAGGED TODAY OVER THE QUESTION OF HOW MUCH GERMANY SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PRODUCE FOR REPARATIONS BEYOND HER OWN NEEDS. WITH DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE [redacted] CONSULTING THEIR [redacted] GOVERNMENTS FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

SOME COUNTRIES HELD THAT GIVING GERMANS PERMISSION TO PRODUCE BEYOND HER NEEDS WOULD PERMIT THEM TO GET X TOE-HOLDS IN WORLD MARKETS FOR A POSSIBLE FUTURE TRADE WAR. OTHER COUNTRIES MAINTAINED THAT AS LONG AS PRODUCTION FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE IN GERMANY FOR ALLIED USE, IT WOULD BE A WASTE OF WEALTH NOT TO USE THEM.

STILL ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW, SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADVANCED BY THE FRENCH, WAS THAT THE QUESTION COULD NOT BE DECIDED UNTIL IT WAS KNOWN WHETHER THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL AREA WOULD BE OPERATED UNDER GERMAN OR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THE RUHR HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF [redacted] REPARATIONS.

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PARIS, NOV. 26-(AP)- MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ROME NOW IN WASHINGTON FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE GERMAN QUESTION, WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICY OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY.

WB/720P NEVINS 01955

PARIS, NOV. 26 - (AP) - FEMININE LEADERS FROM TWO SCORE NATIONS MET HERE TODAY, OPENING THE INTERNATIONAL WOMENS' CONGRESS AS GUESTS OF THE "UNION OF FRENCH WOMEN."

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IN A FIVE DAY SESSION, THE WOMEN WILL DISCUSS MEANS OF PROMOTING EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN IN ALL COUNTRIES AND WAYS OF OBTAINING BETTER CARE FOR CHILDREN, MOTHERS AND AGED PERSONS.

AN AMERICAN DELEGATION HEADED BY MRS. FREDRIC MARCH, WIFE OF THE MOVIE STAR, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW.

WITH WAR CRIMES (380)

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, NOV 26-(AP)-U.S. SOLDIERS ON DUTY IN THE COURTROOM WHERE TOP-RANKING NAZIS ARE BEING TRIED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL, ARE READY AND WILLING TO PASS UP CHRISTMAS AT HOME RATHER THAN MISS PARTICIPATION IN THE CASE OF HUMANITY VS. HERMANN GOERING ET AL.

STAFF SGT. RALPH A.WILSON, JR., OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., STANDS JUST INSIDE THE COURTROOM DOOR AND CHECKS ALL PASSES.

"I COULD REACH OVER AND TAP (FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM) VON RIBBENTROP ON THE HEAD," HE SAID. "HE'S THAT CLOSE. I NEVER DREAMED ANYTHING LIKE THIS WOULD HAPPEN TO ME, BUT THERE'S GOING TO BE SOME HELL RAISED IF I'M NOT IN THOSE NEWSREELS."

"YOU GRIN EVERY TIME SOMETHING STARTS TO CLICK," CHIDED PFC. MENDEL C.JEANES OF COLUMBIA, S.C. JEANES STANDS DIRECTLY BEHIND FORMER PRODUCTION MINISTER ALBERT SPEER.

"THEY HAD HIM SWEATING A LITTLE TODAY," JEANES SAID. "HE DIDN'T LIKE IT."

AT ONE POINT IN THE PROCEEDINGS JEW-BAITER JULIUS STREICHER HALF ROSE TO MAKE A PROTEST.

"THEY'RE ALWAYS COMPLAINING, BUT WHAT HAVE THEY GOT TO WORRY ABOUT," SAID LT. HERBERT C.DRUKEE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PFC. NEVIN R.GARRETT OF ROME, GA., SAID: "LOTS OF GI'S WOULD GIVE ANYTHING TO TRADE PLACES WITH ME, BUT THEY WON'T GET A CHANCE IF I HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT. I WAS THINKING ABOUT IT WHILE I SHAVED THIS MORNING, AND ALL I COULD THINK WAS HOW PROUD I AM."

T/SGT. OSCAR B.HICKMAN OF AVALON, TEXAS, SAID: "THIS TRIAL IS COSTING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, BUT IT'S CHEAP AT THE PRICE IF IT CURES WAR. I KEEP LOOKING AT JODL (COL.GEN. ALFRED JODL). HE NEVER MOVES A MUSCLE. JUST SITS THERE, DULL AND SCARED AND GRAY."

"CHRISTMAS IN YORKTOWN, IND., WOULD BE SWEET, BUT I COULDN'T MISS A CHANCE LIKE THIS," AGREED STAFF SGT. WARREN J.WILLER. "EVERYY MORNING I HELP ESCORT THESE NAZIS FROM THE JAIL TO THE COURTROOM AND EVERY NIGHT I TAKE THEM BACK. THEY GET PRETTY COCKY AFTER A NIGHT'S SLEEP, BUT BY THE TIME THE PROSECUTION GETS THROUGH WITH THEM THEY ARE PRETTY DEPRESSED. THEY THINK THEY ARE GETTING A FAIR DEAL, THOUGH."

STAFF SGT. EDWIN HILL OF ZEPHYR HILLS, FLA., ESCORTS GOERING FROM THE JAIL AND STANDS NEAR HIM WHILE COURT IS IN SESSION.

"I LIKE TO SEE THE WAY THEY SHAKE HANDS. AS SOON AS THEY GET IN COURT THEY GREET EACH OTHER AS IF THEY HADN'T MET IN YEARS, AND GOSSIP AND WHISPER UNTIL THE JUDGES FILE IN."

HILL SAID HE OFTEN HAD WONDERED WHAT THE TRIALS WOULD BE LIKE, NEVER DREAMING HE WOULD BE CHOSEN FOR GUARD DUTY AT THE LAST MOMENT.

"IT'S EXACTLY AS I IMAGINED IT," HE ADDED.

ME740AES

NUERNBERG, NOV 26-(AP)-BRIG.GEN. LEROY H.WATSON OF ST.LOUIS, MO., WAS NAMED TODAY COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE "INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL COMMAND (PROVISIONAL) AND THE NUERNBERG-FUERTH ENCLAVE."

WATSON IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT INVOLVED IN UNITED STATES COMMITMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL. HE ALSO IS CHARGED WITH GENERAL SECURITY IN THE AREA, INCLUDING THE SECURITY OF THE DEFENDANTS AND WITNESSES IN THE NUERNBERG JAIL. OTHER DUTIES INCLUDE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESS, MESSING AND BILLETING.

WATSON SERVED WITH THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE THIRD ARMORED DIVISION DURING COMBAT OPERATIONS. HIS AIDE IS FIRST LT. PETER R. DURLAND OF NORFOLK, NEB.

ME731AES

20.24-3197

HOKAS ALDERMAN QUOTED THIS GIGANTIC DEATH SENTENCE EVEN CLOWNISH HERMANN GOERING SEEMED IMPRESSED. FORMER DEPUTY FUEHRER RUDOLF HESS, WHO HAS PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS AND WHOSE ATTORNEY CONTENDS HE IS MENTALLY UNFIT FOR TRIAL, STOPPED READING A LIGHT GERMAN NOVEL. NUERNBERG (Trial NL-DeLuce)

A THIRD VERSION WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN TO ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LOUIS P.LOCHNER AT THE RISK OF A GERMAN'S LIFE WHEN LOCHNER WAS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN BUREAU WAS NOT PUT INTO THE RECORD, BUT ALDERMAN MENTIONED THAT IT HAD BEEN A TIP WHICH ALERTED THE ALLIED INVESTIGATORS TO FIND THE OTHER REPORTS IN THE OFFICIAL GERMAN FILES.

GOERING RANTED TO HIS ATTORNEY THAT THE THIRD VERSION WHICH WAS RELEASED TO THE PRESS LAST FRIDAY AND WHICH HE READ IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" WAS "A SWINDLE" BECAUSE IT PICTURED HIM AS DANCING ON A TABLE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FUEHRER'S BLOOD-THIRSTY ADDRESS.

FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, APPARENTLY UNAWARE OF THE REPORTED DEATH OF ADMIRAL CANARIS AFTER THE GESTAPO ARRESTED HIM IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1944 BOMB PLOT, REQUESTED THAT CANARIS BE SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY THAT "MEASURES TAKEN FOR SECURITY PURPOSES COULD NOT BE AVOIDED."

GOERING, MEANWHILE, DENIED REPORTS THAT HE WOULD ASK FOR COL. CHARLES S.LINDBERGH AS A WITNESS IN HIS BEHALF.

MAJ.DOUGLAS M.KELLEY, CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY GUARD, SAID FOUR OF THE NAZI PRISONERS ALREADY HAVE RENOUNCED HITLER AND THAT A FIFTH IS WAVERING. THOSE WHO HAVE MADE REMARKS DEROGATORY TO THE FUEHRER, KELLEY SAID, WERE BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FRANK AND SCHACHT.

GOERING AND FRANZ VON PAPEN HAVE ADOPTED A SEMI-OBJECTIVE NEUTRAT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FUEHRER AND KEITEL, FORMERLY STAUNCHLY PRO-HITLER, WAS SAID BY KELLEY TO BE WAVERING.

LYON, NOV. 26 - (AP) - EDOUARD HERRIOT, MAYOR OF LYON TODAY CABLED NEW YORK'S MAYOR LA GUARDIA HIS REGRETS THAT HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE CONGRES OF AMERICAN MAYORS OPENING DEC. 14 IN MANHATTAN.

HERRIOT, WHO HAD BEEN INVITED TO REPRESENT THE FRENCH MAYORS,

DACHAU

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 26------(AP)-----STATEMENTS OF THREE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN THE DACHAU WAR CRIMES TRIALS READ TO THE COURT TODAY TOLD HOW HEINRICH HIMMLER WATCHED WHILE TWO PRISONERS, ONE IN A FLYING SUIT AND THE OTHER NAKED, WERE IMMERSED IN ICE COVERED WATER UNTIL UNCONSCIOUS WHILE THEIR TEMPERATURS, HEARTBETAS AND PULSES WERE TAKEN. FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES, THE STATEMENTS SAID WHEN TAKEN OUT, ONE OF THE VICTIMS WAS IMMERSED IN HOT WATER AND THE OTHER WAS PLACED NAKED IN A BED BETWEEN TWO NAKED WOMEN.

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THE STATEMENT OF MARTIN WEISS, CAMP COMMANDANT, WHO ALSO HELD OFFICE IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AT LUBLIN, HAMBURG AND GRANIENBURG, ALSO SAID THAT ALL ORDERS FOR EXECUTIONS, WHETHER BY SHOOTING OR HANGING, CAME DIRECTLY FROM BERLIN. WEISS SAID HE HAD SEEN MANY TRAINS ENTERING DACHAU WITH PRISONERS SICK, DEAD OR DYING BECAUSE THEY HAD NOT BEEN FED DURING JOURNEY.

BRUSSELS, NOV. 26-(AP)-THREE GERMANS WEARING AMERICAN UNIFORMS AND RIDING IN AN AMERICAN JEEP WERE ARRESTED BY U.S. MILITARY POLICE TODAY NEAR LIEGE. ON THEM WERE FOUND 50 DOCUMENTS WHICH POLICE SAID INDICATED THEY MAY HAVE BEEN SECRET AGENTS OF THE FORMER NAZI GOVERNMENT.

STOCKHOLM, NOV 26-(AP)-GEN.HELGE JUNG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH ARMY, DECLARED TODAY THAT FORCE MIGHT BE REQUIRED AND LOSSES SUSTAINED IF DEPORTATION OF 2,700 GERMAN AND BALT DESERTERS IN SWEDISH INTERNMENT CAMPS TO THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF GERMANY WERE CARRIED OUT.

GEN.JUNG ASKED THE GOVERNMENT FOR WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS RUSSIA HAS DEMANDED EXTRADITION OF THE DESERTERS.

FIVE OF THE 167 ESTONIANS, LITHUANIANS AND LATVIANS WHO LAST THURSDAY STARTED A HUNGER STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION WERE TAKEN TO THE CAMP HOSPITAL IN A WEAKENED CONDITION. THEY WERE JOINED IN THEIR STRIKE YESTERDAY BY MORE THAN 1,000 OF THE GERMANS. THE STRIKERS HAVE THREATENED TO BURN THEIR CLOTHES OR COMMIT SUICIDE.

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SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS ASSEMBLED OUTSIDE THE ROYAL PALACE IN STOCKHOLM YESTERDAY IN PROTEST AND A DEPUTATION PRESENTED AN APPEAL TO CROWN PRINCE GUSTAV ADOLF ON BEHALF OF THE BALTS.

MT1023AES

BY JOSEPH ROSAPEPE

a Vatican City report said today

ROME, NOV. 26--(AP)--IT WAS REPORTED TODAY IN VATICAN CITY THAT THE TWENTIETH ECUMENICAL COUNCIL CONSISTING OF ALL BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, WHICH WAS PROROGUED INDEFINITELY IN 1870 AFTER TROOPS OF THE ITALIAN UNIFICATION MOVEMENT HAD CAPTURED ROME AND IMPRISONED THE POPE, PROBABLY WILL BE RECONVENED "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE".

THE DISCLOSURE CAME AS THE VATICAN, TACKLING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND DOCTRINAL PROBLEMS OF THE POSTWAR ERA, WAS PREPARING ALSO FOR THE CONSISTORY, EXPECTED NEXT SPRING TO FILL THIRTY-TWO VACANCIES IN THE COLLEGE OF SEVENTY CARDINALS.

ECUMENICALS

THE LAST ECUMICAL COUNCIL OPENED IN ROME DEC. 8, 1869, 300 YEARS AFTER THE COUNCIL OF TRENT AND, WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH ACTIVE AMONG THE 700 PRESENT, IT TACKLED THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING CHURCH DOCUMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS.

A PAPAL BULL OF OCT. 20, 1870, INDEFINITELY PROROGUED THE COUNCIL, AND THOUGH POPE PIUS XI IN HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL IN 1922 EXPRESSED THE HOPE IT COULD BE RECONVENED, THAT HAS NOT (REPEAT NOT) YET BEEN DONE.

THE REV. LUIGI FILOGRASSI, PROFESSOR OF DOGMATIC THEOLOGY AT THE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY, SAYS THE CHURCH FEELS THE NECESSITY OF CALLING THE COUNCIL INTO SESSION AFTER THE THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY RECESS BECAUSE "IT MUST CLARIFY ITS DOCTRINAL POSITION REGARDING RECENT ERRORS IN HUMAN THINKING, SUCH AS UNDUE WORSHIP OF STATE AND PHILOSOPHICAL THEORIES OF MODERNISM AND IMMANETISM.

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"IT MUST ALSO CLARIFY ITS POSITION REGARDING MODERN STATES AND RECENT HISTORIC EVENTS, BESIDES PROMOTING SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES," HE SAID.

30.24—Z1921

APRA136 LDN 26 APS 136

NOT USED See J.C. re this.

ASSOCIATEDS 01800 ATHENS 26/11 TEN ADDITIONAL MEMBERS GREEK CABINET SCHEDULED BE SWORN IN TONIGHT IT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE: EUSTACE MALAMIDAS, LIBERAL, MINISTER HYGIENE.

GEORGE BOURDARAS, PROGRESSIVE, POSTS AND TELEGRAPH.

PETER EVRIPAIOS, PROGRESSIVE, AVIATION.

HERCULES PETMEZAS, NONPARTY, PRESS.

JOHN PELTEKIS, NONPARTY, MERCHANT MARINE.

NICOLAS KAZANDZAKIS, SOCIALIST, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

GEORGE PAPPAS, NONPARTY, UNDERSECRETARY SUPPLIES.

DEMETRIUS MARCELLOS, LIBERAL, PUBLIC WELFARE.

NICOLAS CRASSADAKIS, LIBERAL, REPATRIATION.

GEORGE MAVROS, NONPARTY, UNDERSECRETARY TO PREMIER.

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MOSCOW,NOV.26-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.W.S.KEY, U.S.REPRESENTATTIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR HUNGARY, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR BUDAPEST AFTER A SHORT STAY IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. KEY'S HOME IS OKLAHOMACITY, OKLA.

RH1103AES NM

WARSAW, NOV 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WLADYSLAW GOMOLKA, POLISH VICE-PREMIER TOLD THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS TODAY THAT "ALL KEY BRANCHES OF POLISH INDUSTRY ARE CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR ARE ON THE EVE OF NATIONALIZATION."

GOMOLKA TOLD LABOR DELEGATES FROM NINE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES THAT "NEW AND DEMOCRATIC POLAND WANTS TO WORK FOR ITSELF AND NOT FOR PARASITES AND CONCERN SHARKS. ALL BIG AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL WORKS MUST THEREFORE BE NATIONALIZED."

LEO KRZYCKI, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CIO, IN A SPEECH TO THE CONVENTION TRACED THE ADVANCE OF LABOR UNIONS IN AMERICA AND SAID UNRRA WAS SENDING AID TO POLAND "TO PAY PART OF WHAT AMERICA OWES TO POLAND FOR HAVING GIVEN HER KOSCIUSZKO AND PULAKSI."

J403PES

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WARSAW, NOV. 22 (DELAYED)-----(AP)-----THE WARSAW MINISTRY OF FOOD AND TRADE BANNED SALE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS AND ALL OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF GOODS DONATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

THE MINISTRY HAS BEEN SEVERELY CRITICIZED BY THE POLISH PRESS FOR PERMITTING PUBLIC SALE OF GOODS "WHICH WERE INTENDED BY UNRRA AS A GIFT TO THE NEEDY POLISH PEOPLE.

THE MINISTRY DEFENDED SALES ON THE GROUNDS THAT MUCH OF THE FOODSTUFFS SUPPLIED BY UNRRA WERE "LUXURY ITEMS" WHICH WERE NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORKERS, [redacted] CLAIMED THAT FUNDS THUS DERIVED WERE USED TO BUY STAPLE FOODS SUCH AS BEANS PEAS AND POTATOES FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE NEEDY.

UNRRA OFFICIALS [redacted] PROTESTED AGAINST THE SALE OF THE FOODSTUFFS AND SUPPLIES IN PUBLIC PLACES, AND THE MINISTRY PROMISED TO DISCONTINUE SELLING THE GOODS. LATELY THERE HAS BEEN

INCREASING EVIDENCE OF UNRRA GOODS ON SALE IN MARKET PLACES OF POLAND AND WIDESPREAD COMPLAINTS THAT THE PRICES ARE OUT OF REACH OF THE AVERAGE POLE.

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NEW YORK, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY POLPRESS REPORTED FROM WARSAW TODAY THAT THE BODIES OF 30,000 FRENCH, ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FOUND IN A MASS GRAVE IN THE SUBURBS OF SIEDLCE, EAST OF WARSAW. MANY HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD. MORE THAN 1,000 WERE ITALIAN OFFICERS POLPRESS SAID.

HELSINKI, NOV.26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PAASIKIVI, IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN AFTERNOON PAPERS TODAY, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD DECLINED TO ACCEPT A RUSSIAN OFFER OF A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE WITH FINLAND.

ONLY WHEN FINLAND HAS CONCLUDED A FINAL PEACE WITH RUSSIA COULD SUCH A PROPOSAL BE ACTED UPON, THE PREMIER SAID.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING FINLAND HAD ASKED THE UNITED STATES FOR A LONG TERM LOAN OF $150,000,000 FOR REHABILITATION.

PS1121PES

ANKARA, 26 NOV -- (AP) -- GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE CONGRESS COMMEMORATING HIS VISIT AS CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE FIRST CONGRESS IN 1932.

XXXXXX THE CONGRESS MEETS TRI-ANNUALLY TO REVISE AND IMPROVE THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.

BUCHAREST, NOV. 26-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO THE BALKANS, SET OUT TODAY ON A TWO-DAY TOUR OF ROMANIAN PROVINCES.

THE LOUISVILLE, KY., PUBLISHER IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE ROMANIA THURSDAY FOR BULGARIA.

RW1086AES

CAIRO, EGYPT , NOV. 26--(AP)--MINISTER OF JUSTICE HAFEZ RAMADAN PASHA RESIGNED FROM THE GOVERNMENT TODAY. THE MINISTER WAS THE LEADER OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY WHICH IS DEMANDING EVACUATION OF ALL BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE NILE VALLEY.

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WITH WASHINGTON (140)

TEHRAN, IRAN, NOV 26-(AP)-THE SELF-STYLED "NATIONAL CONGRESS" OF THE NORTHERN IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN HAS DEMANDED AUTONOMY FROM THE CENTRAL IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BUT HAS DISCLAIMED ANY INTENTION OF SPLITTING IRAN OR ALTERING PRESENT BOUNDARIES.

ASSERTING THAT AZERBAIJANS HAD "THE RIGHT TO PLAN" THEIR OWN DESTINY AND ACQUIRE AUTONOMY, THE CONGRESS SAID YESTERDAY IT INTENDED TO ATTAIN ITS GOALS PEACEFULLY, BUT WOULD FIGHT FOR THEM IF NECESSARY.

WHILE EXPRESSING WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN A DEMOCRATIC IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, THE CONGRESS SAID THAT A REGIONAL PARLIAMENT WOULD BE CREATED TO GOVERN AZERBAIJAN AFFAIRS. THE CONGRESS WAS ORGANIZED LAST WEEK IN TABRIZ.

RUSSIAN TROOPS OCCUPY IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN, THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF WHICH ADJOINS THE SOVIET UNION.

30-24 — 3/923

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, REFERRING TO RECENT DISORDERS IN THE PROVINCE, HAVE CHARGED THAT THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT THERE HAS BEEN GIVEN ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE OUTSIDE.

MK648AES

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DELHI, INDIA, NOV 26-(AP)-INDIAN STUDENTS, PROTESTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE DURING LAST WEEK'S ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN CALCUTTA, HELD A MASS MEETING TODAY WITHIN A MILE OF THE COURT-ROOM IN THE RED FORT WHERE THE TRIAL OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PERSONNEL IS BEING HELD.

THE TRIAL OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY MEMBERS TOUCHED OFF THE DISORDERS IN CALCUTTA AND OTHER PLACES IN INDIA IN WHICH AT LEAST 37 PERSONS, INCLUDING ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER, WERE KILLED. THE NATIONAL ARMY WAS ORGANIZED IN BURMA DURING THE WAR TO FIGHT AGAINST THE ALLIES.

CALCUTTA WAS RETURNING TO NORMAL. THE STRIKE OF 20,000 MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES THERE ENDED LAST NIGHT, RELIEVING A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

MT938AES

LAHORE, INDIA, NOV. 26--(AP)--"JAI HIND" (VICTORY FOR INDIA), THE SLOGAN COINED BY FOLLOWERS OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN THE OUTLAWED INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY IN BURMA, HAS BECOME A RALLYING CRY OF INDIAN NATIONALISTS IN THE PUNJAB. COLLEGE STUDENTS USE IT AT ROLLCALL. FRIENDS USE IT AS A GREETING. IT IS PRINTED ON WEDDING INVITATIONS. IT WAS SHOU[TED] BY DEMONSTRATORS IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARM[Y] TRIALS.

CALCUTTA, NOV 26-(AP)-COMPLETE MEDICAL FACILITIES AT CAMP KANCHRAPARA HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER BY THE U.S.ARMY FOR THE TREATMENT OF INDIAN COOLIES INJURED IN THE EXPLOSION OF SIX TRUCK-LOADS OF SMOKELESS POWDER AT THE CAMP AMMUNITION DUMP AREA LAST FRIDAY.

PENICILLIN, BLOOD PLASMA AND MORPHINE ARE BEING ADMINISTERED TO BADLY BURNED VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER WHICH TOOK THE LIVES OF SEVEN AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN AND 52 CIVILIANS.

THE HOSPITAL IS COMMANDED BY COL.PHILIP DAVIS, OF HIGH POINT, N.C., AND THE MEDICAL STAFF IS DIRECTED BY MAJ.GEORGE RAFFERTY, OF 124 STOUGHTON ST., BOSTON, WHO AS A CIVILIAN TREATED THE VICTIMS OF THE DISASTROUS COCONUT GROVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

ASSISTING MAJ.RAFFERY ARE LTS.GRACE LIEBIG, HEAD NURSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; GRACE CAEZZAA, 81 MITCHELL ST., NORWICH, N.Y., AND MATHILDA HOWARD, FELSELTHAL, ARK.; MAJ.THEODORE MILLER, RIDGEWOOD, N.J.; CAPTS.MAX FEINBERG, MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.; THOMAS DUNHAM, SALEM, ORE., AND ROGER VANATTA, OTTAWA, ILL.; T/4 CORNELIUS KOOIMAN, 334 PALM AVE., BELLFLOWER, CAL., T/5S THERMAN POSTLETHWAITE, 376 PARK ST., NILES, OHIO, AND WILLIAM NORAVEC, STAR ROUTE, SARGENT, NEB., AND PFCS LOWELL PERRY (NO ADDRESS LISTED) AND THOMAS WRIGHT, 1705 DEMPSTER ST., EVANSTON, ILL.

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J102PES

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, NOV 26-(AP)-THREE PUBLIC OFFICIALS HOLDING A PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE ESCAPE OF LT.GM.H.GORDON BENNETT FROM SINGAPORE IN 1942 WHEN THE JAPANESE OVERRAN THAT BRITISH NAVAL BASTION WERE TOLD TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL'S ESCAPE PLANS WERE "DELIBERATELY CONCEALED" FROM SENIOR OFFICERS.

BENNETT HIMSELF REQUESTED THAT THE OPEN HEARING BE HELD.

WILFRED DOVEY, ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER JUSTICE GEORGE LIGERT-WOOD, WHO IS PRESIDING AT THE HEARING, DECLARED THAT PLANS "TO GET THE OLD MAN OUT" WERE BEING DISCUSSED AMONG CERTAIN OFFICERS WHEN BENNETT HIMSELF ENTERED THE ROOM. DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED UNTIL COL.

J.H.THYER, GENERAL STAFF OFFICER OF BENNETT'S EIGHTH DIVISION, WALKED IN, DOVEY SAID, "AND BENNETT AT ONCE CLOSED UP A BOOK OF MAPS AND ENDED THE CONVERSATION."

"ALTHOUGH BRIG.C.A.CALLAGHAN (COMMANDER OF AN AUSTRALIAN DIVISION OF ARTILLERY) AND THYER WERE IN ALMOST DAILY TOUCH WITH BENNETT, EVIDENCE WILL SHOW THAT AT THE TIME THE ESCAPE PLOT WAS DELIBERATELY CONCEALED FROM BOTH," SAID DOVEY.

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"EVIDENCE WILL BE THAT OF ALL UNIT COMMANDERS IN MALAYA LIEUTENANT GENERAL BENNETT WAS THE ONLY ONE WHO DID NOT REMAIN WITH HIS MEN UNTIL THEY WERE TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM BY THE JAPS IN AUGUST, 1942," DOVEY SAID.

AT THE OPENING OF THE INQUIRY BENNETT'S COUNSEL, BRIAN CLANCY, ASSERTED THAT ONCE LT.GN.SIR ARTHUR PERCIVAL, THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MALAYA, SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY, BENNETT WAS A PRISONER OF WAR.

"BY REASON OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARMY ACT," CLANCY SAID, "IT WAS BENNETT'S BOUNDEN DUTY TO ESCAPE IF HE COULD."

REFERRING TO THAT PRISONER OF WAR CONTENTION, DOVEY ASSERTED IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT THAT THERE WOULD BE "A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF EVIDENCE TO THE EFFECT THAT AT NO TIME WAS BENNETT A PRISONER OF WAR.

J112PES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, TUESDAY, NOV 26-(AP)-NATIONALIST TROOPS STRIKING ALONG THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD, ADVANCED ABOUT 40 MILES FROM CHINHSIEN TODAY TO REACH KOWPANGTZE AND COME WITHIN 90 MILES OF MUKDEN, PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED.

AT THE SAME TIME, AN UNCONFIRMED CHINESE PRESS REPORT SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD AGREED TO TURN OVER THEIR GARRISON DUTIES IN MANCHURIA TO CHINESE NATIONALISTS. IT ASSERTED THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM MANCHURIA WOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL JANUARY. THE WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR DEC. 3.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE GUARANTEED THE SAFETY OF ANY NATIONALIST TROOPS FLOWN TO CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, AND TO MUKDEN, IN BOTH OF WHICH CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE.

THIS AGREEMENT WAS REPORTED AS A RESULT OF A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS STATE THAT RUSSIA HAS EXPRESSED HER READINESS TO ABIDE BY THE SPIRIT OF THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE.

A119FX

CHINESE REPORTS FURTHER ASSERTED THAT A NUMBER OF JUNIOR NATIONALIST OFFICIALS RETURNED TO CHANGCHUN FROM CHINA PROPER AND WOULD BE FOLLOWED SOON BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ELDER SON, CHIANG CHING-KUO, WHO WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR THE PROJECTED LANDINGS OF AIRBORNE NATIONALIST TROOPS.

CHIANG'S SON, A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA, WAS AMONG SENIOR NATIONALIST OFFICIALS WHO RECENTLY FLED FROM CHANGCHUN TO AVOID THE RISK OF CAPTURE BY COMMUNISTS.

IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT GEN.HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, DIRECTOR OF THE GENERALISSIMO'S BRANCH HEADQUARTERS AT CHANGCHUN, WOULD RETURN WITH HIM.

THE GENERALISSIMO PROMISED YESTERDAY TO GO ALL OUT TO WHIP THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS INTO OBEDIENCE AS PART OF A NEW LONG RANGE PROGRAM TO UNIFY AND RECONSTRUCT CHINA UNDER HIS NATIONALIST REGIME.

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ANNOUNCING CREATION, ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MM924PPST NM

PRECEDE CHUNGKING DAY

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.26-(AP)-EDWIN A.LOCKE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL ENVOY TO CHINA, WILL REPORT ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON THAT HIS THREE-FOLD MISSION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED SUCCESSFULLY, THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY OF CHINA SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST.

THE AGENCY SAID LOCKE TOLD CHINESE REPORTERS HE HAD SURVEYED CHINA'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, DISCUSSED WITH CHINESE OFFICIALS POSSIBLE U.S.-CHINESE COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC FIELDS, AND CONCLUDED AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION FORMERLY ATTACHED TO THE CHINA WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

EW1051PCS

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV 26-(DELAYED BY CHINESE CENSOR)-(AP)-AT A COST IN AMERICAN LIVES, VIRTUALLY EVERY FLYABLE U.S. AIRPLANE IN INDIA AND BURMA IS BEING FLOWN OVER THE HUMP TO CHINA, PRESUMABLY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNED TODAY.

SOME 700 FIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS ARE INVOLVED IN ONE OF THE GREATEST MASS FLIGHTS OF THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER--IN SUCH MISERABLE WEATHER THAT ALREADY SEVERAL OF THE AIRCRAFT HAVE CRASHED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

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ON ONE FLIGHT FROM KUNMING TO THE SHANGHAI AREA, 22 P-51S ENCOUNTERED A TERRIFIC WEATHER FRONT AND THERE WERE ELEVEN CRASHES. THAT WAS LAST THURSDAY DURING THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE OPERATION. OTHER MISHAPS MAY HAVE OCCURRED SINCE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF AIR FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, DECLINED TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT OR THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS "BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION AT THIS TIME."

30.24—3/192,5

HOWEVER, IT WAS LEARNED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES IN A POSITION TO KNOW THE FULL DETAILS THAT THE FLIGHT WAS ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE 14TH AND 10TH AIR FORCES. THE 14TH IS FLYING FIGHTERS AND THE 10TH IS BRINGING TRANSPORTS.

THE ONLY ORDERS RECEIVED BY THE CHINA THEATER HAVE BEEN TO BRING THE PLANES TO THREE AIRDROMES IN THE GREATER SHANGHAI AREA, WHICH INCLUDES NANKING. NO INSTRUCTIONS YET HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS TO THEIR ULTIMATE DISPOSITION, BUT EVEN TOP AIR OFFICERS HERE SAY WITH A WINK THAT THE AIRCRAFT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE GIVEN TO CHINESE NATIONALISTS.

THE CHINESE PRESS SAID A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT AMERICA HAD DECIDED TO HAND OVER 1,300 AIRCRAFT TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT COUNTERED THAT NO SUCH NUMBER HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON.

U.S. LEND-LEASE OFFICIALS HERE HAVE INDICATED STRONGLY THAT ALL FLYABLE PLANES IN CHINA WOULD BE FLOWN TO THE STATES UPON TERMINATION OF LEND-LEASE.

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LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES IN SUCH A POSTWAR OPERATION CLEARLY IS HARD ON THE TEMPERS OF YANKS WHO ARE WEARY OF WALKING THE CHINESE (CIVIL WAR) TIGHT ROPE AND ARE DEBATING ANGRILY WHETHER THEY OUGHT TO BE RISKING THEIR LIVES THREE MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

THE ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS OF THE AIR FORCE IS THAT OF SINCERE REGRE THAT SOME AMERICANS HAD TO LOSE THEIR LIVES ON THE OPERATION, BUT IT I VITAL THAT THE UNITED STATES PROTECT ALLIED GAINS IN CHINA.

MM954PPST NM

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KOREA, NOV. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MANY KOREAN NEWSPAPERMEN APPEALED TODAY TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION, SAYING THEY HAD BEEN THREATENED AS AN AFTERMATH TO LAST WEEK'S DISTURBANCES DURING THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC ORGANIZATION.

EDITORS OF NEARLY ALL NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED THE DISTURBANCES AS THE WORK OF "TERRORISTS." SUBSEQUENTLY, THEY SAID, CERTAIN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS DEMANDED RETRACTION OF THE "TERRORIST" APPELLATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE REPUBLIC ORGANIZATION CHARGED A RIVAL CONSERVATIVE FACTION HIRED MOBS TO BREAK UP THE MEETING. NEITHER THE SPOKESMAN NOR THE EDITORS, HOWEVER, WERE WILLING TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS OR PARTY AFFILIATION OF THOSE THEY SAID WERE RESPONSIBLE.

THE EDITORS COMPLAINED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH LT.GEN. JOHN R.HODGE INTRODUCED KIM KOO, PRESIDENT OF THE LONG EXILED PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT. KOO SAID HIS RECENT RETURN WAS IN THE CAPACITY OF A PRIVATE CITIZEN ASSISTING THE AMG REHABILITATE THE NATION. HE PLANS TO CONFER SOON WITH LEADERS OF ALL FACTIONS.

HW708APS

TOKYO, NOV.26-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WHO WERE TOLD THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK WAS A "BRILLIANT STROKE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD," NOW ARE SEEING ALMOST NO NEWS OF THE PEARL HARBOR INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON.

FOR DAYS AFTER THE DEC.7, 1941, STRIKE WHICH TOUCHED OFF THE PACIFIC WAR, THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS PRINTED EVERY WORD THEY COULD GET FROM FOREIGN SOURCES.

NOW THE JAPANESE PAPERS, REDUCED ALMOST TO HANDBILL SIZE AND CONCERNED WITH FOOD SHORTAGES, ALLIED OCCUPATION AND THE OPENING OF THE DIET, GIVE LITTLE SPACE TO THE PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

FILES OF THE JAPAN ADVERTISER IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ATTACK

ON PEARL HARBOR SHOW IT WAS CONSIDERED "A BRILLIANT STROKE, UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD NAVAL BATTLES."

"WE CANNOT KEEP BACK THE TEARS FROM WELLING UP IN OUR EYES WHEN WE THINK OF THE LOYALTY AND BRAVERY OF ALL THOSE WHO ENGAGED IN THESE DARE DEVIL ACTIONS," ONE MILITARIST TOLD THE ADVERTISER.

FOR WEEKS THERE WAS REFERENCE TO THE ATTACK, INCLUDING PUBLICATION OF MESSAGES OF SATISFACTION FROM HIGH ITALIAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS. ON DEC. 19 THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED "THE PACIFIC FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN HAWAII WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED."

IT WAS AT THAT TIME THAT PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, DECLARED BEFORE THE DIET:

"THESE GREAT MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS BECOME THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, ENHANCING OUR EMPIRE'S PRESTIGE BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD. THIS IS ENTIRELY DUE TO THE AUGUST VIRTUE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR: A SOURCE OF MY PROFOUND INSPIRATION."

EW1045PCS

TOKYO, NOV 26 (AP)-JAPAN'S COMMUNIST PARTYCADVOCATED ABOLVTION OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND PROPOSED TO TAKE AWAY VOTING RIGHTS OF WAR CRIMINALS IN AN ELECTION PROGRAM MADE PUBLIC TODAY, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

A SIMILAR PROPOSAL THAT ALL POLITICAL LEADERS DURING THE WAR BE DEPRIVED OF CIVIL RIGHTS WAS VOICED AT A MEETING OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS OF THE DIET.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA

MANILA, TUESDAY, NOV.27-(AP)-INTRICACIES IN THE CHAIN OF COMMAND FOR 350,000 TRAPPED JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES AFTER JANUARY, 1945, WERE DISCUSSED BY LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA'S CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.AKIRA MUTO, AT TODAY'S SESSION OF YAMASHITA'S WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

MUTO SAID THE TYPE OF JAPANESE ARMY COMMAND IN EFFECT AT THE TIME DID NOT CONTROL THE TRAINING, DISCIPLINE OR PERSONNEL OF JAPANESE NAVAL TROOPS IN MANILA.

HE MOPPED HIS BROW FREQUENTLY AS HE STOOD BEFORE AN ELABORATE CHART SHOWING THE CHAIN OF COMMAND. HE WAS CALLED BY THE DEFENSE TO TESTIFY THAT YAMASHITA WAS NOT PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MASS ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, AS CHARGED.

"I'M TIRED OF THIS WITNESSES SQUIRMING OUT OF TESTIMONY!" EXCLAIMED THE PROSECUTOR, MAJ.ROBERT M.KERR, EXASPERATED AFTER A LONG SERIES OF CONTRADICTORY ANSWERS TO HIS QUERIES.

YESTERDAY, TWO JAPANESE DEFENSE WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THERE WAS AMPLE FOOD AT CABANTUAN INTERNMENT CAMP AND BILIBID PRISON, WHICH PROSECUTION WITNESSES HAD PICTURED A PLACES OF STARVATION.

AMERICAN MILITARY ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD (A81KX)

EW1112PCS

MANILA, NOV.26-(AP)-A MILLION DOLLAR U.S. ARMY LABORATORY WAS OPENED TODAY TO PROCESS WHOLE BLOOD FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC THEATRE AND TO STUDY TROPICAL DISEASES.

SOLDIERS BY THE HUNDREDS TROOPED IN TO RECEIVE $10, A SHOT OF STATESIDE WHISKEY, RED CROSS COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS FOR BLOOD WHICH WILL BE REFRIGERATED AND KEPT READY TO BE FLOWN TO ANY UNIT WEST OF THE

MARIANA ISLANDS.

PRIME USES OF WHOLE BLOOD SINCE THE WAR'S END HAVE BEEN IN CONNECTION WITH ACCIDENTS, OPERATIONS AND TREATMENT OF MALARIA AND YELLOW JAUNDICE. IT ALSO HAS HELPED SCORES OF LIBERATED PRISONERS OF WAR SUFFERING FROM EXTREME MALNUTRITION.

THE LABORATORY IS PART OF THE MANDALUYONG HOSPITAL CENTER, WHICH INCLUDES SEVEN GENERAL HOSPITALS BUILT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA FOR THE THEN EXPECTED FLOW OF WOUNDED FROM THE INVASION OF JAPAN.

UM456APS

MANILA, NOV. 26-(AP)-TEOFILO SISON, FIRST MEMBER OF JOSE LAUREL'S PUPPET CABINET TO FACE THE PHILIPPINES PEOPLE'S COURT, WENT ON TRIAL TODAY AND HEARD A WITNESS QUOTE HIM AS SAYING THAT THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR MARKED "THE DEATH OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

THE PROSECUTION WITNESS SAID WHEN THE JAPANESE BROKE THE LAST-DITCH AMERICAN STAND ON THE FORTIFIED ISLAND IN MANILA BAY THE FORMER PUPPET MINISTER OF JUSTICE DECLARED:

"WE ARE NOT CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF THOSE WHO FELL SO USELESSLY ON BATAAN, BUT CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

BEFORE THE WITNESS TOOK THE STAND, DEFENSE COUNSEL TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO REMOVE ONE OF THE PEOPLE'S COURT JUDGES ON THE GROUND HE WAS A FORMER GUERRILLA AND WOULD BE PREJUDICED AGAINST SISON.

UM519APS

MANILA, NOV. 26-(AP)-THE 322ND TROOP CARRIER WING REPORTED TODAY THAT A C-47 COURIER PLANE WAS MORE THAN 24 HOURS OVERDUE ON A ROUTINE FLIGHT FROM THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE ISLAND OF MINDORO TO MANILA.

SEARCH PLANES HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED. THE MINDORO FLIGHT NORMALLY IS LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR LONG. THE NUMBER ABOARD THE PLANE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

UM445APS

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.26-(AP)-REAR ADM.DEWITT CLINTON RAMSEY OF WASHINGTON,D.C., AND AVON BY THE SEA,N.J., TODAY TOOK OVER HIS NEW POST AS DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, SUCCEEDING VICE-ADM.JOHN H.NEWTON OF CARBONDALE, PA.

AT THE TIME OF JAPAN'S SURRENDER RAMSEY WAS CHIEF-OF-STAFF TO ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET WHO AT THAT TIME WAS COMMANDING THE FIFTH FLEET.

NEWTON REACHES THE STATUTORY RETIREMENT AGE OF DEC.13 AND IS RETIRING WITH THE PERMANENT RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

EW904PCS

PEARL HARBOR, NOV.26-(AP)-THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY IS THE NEW FLAGSHIP OF ADM.RAYMOND ASPRUANCE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET.

THE 45,000-TON NEW JERSEY SUCCEEDS HER SISTER SHIP MISSOURI ABOARD WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND ADMIRAL NIMITZ ACCEPTED THE JAPANESE SURRENDER. THE NEW JERSEY, IN TOKYO BAY THAT EVENTUFUL DAY, HOLDS 11 BATTLE STARS.

EW1029PCS

HODON NOV. 18 GATES TOLD AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN TSINGTAO, CHINA, THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WAS GENERALLY "NOT AWARE OF THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN CHINA AND THE POSSIBILITY OF INVOLVEMENT OF UNITED STATES FORCES." Pearl Harbor - Gates xxx for San Fran.

GATES SAID THEN THAT "WASHINGTON--AT LEAST THE STATE, NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS--ARE AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS" OF THE AMERICAN POSITION IN CHINA, BUT "THE PUBLIC TENDS TO MINIMIZE THE DIFFICULTIES."

AT THAT TIME HE ADDED THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN MADE ON POSSIBLE FUTURE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. MARINES WHO NOW ARE IN NORTH CHINA.

EW538PCS NM

KWAJALEIN, MARSHALL ISLANDS, NOV.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION RESTED ITS CASE TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF 10 JAPANESE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH BEHEADING FIVE AMERICAN FLIERS ON MILI ATOLL IN FEBRUARY, 1944. AND WAITED TO SEE IF THE ACCUSED WOULD TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE.

THE PROSECUTION READ INTO THE RECORD CONFESSIONS FROM SIX OF THE ACCUSED, ADMITTING COMPLICITY IN THE SLAYINGS. THERE WAS NOTICEABLE TENSION AMONG THE DEFENDANTS, WHO WIPED PERSPIRATION FROM THEIR BROWS AND NERVOUSLY TWISTED HANDKERCHIEFS.

A STATEMENT BY MAJ.CHOJIRO TAKARADAN, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE THIRD INFANTRY BATTALION, SAID THAT WHILE HE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE EXECUTION OF ONE FLIER HE HAD BEEN PREPARED TO KILL THE AVIATOR PERSONALLY.

MAJ.OTOKITO NAKAO, COMMANDING A MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY BATTALION, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT AN AMERICAN YOUTH RELEASED TO HIS UNIT FOR EXECUTION WAS NOT BOUND OR BLINDFOLDED BEFORE A SAMURAI SWORD LOPPED OFF HIS HEAD.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE PRESENTED THAT COL.CHISWO OISSI, SENIOR OFFICER ON MILI, WAS PRESENT AT THE EXECUTIONS OR ORDERED THEM, STATEMENTS BY THE ACCUSED CHARGED HE HAD FOREKNOWLEDGE THE FLIERS WERE TO BE KILLED.

EW1101PCS

(120)

WASHINGTON, NOV 26-(AP)-RUSSIA HAS ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIVING THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN DECLARATION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB, THE STATE DEPARTMENT FORMALLY SAID TODAY, BUT HAS EXPRESSED NO VIEWS ON IT.

CHINA HAS NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES THAT IT APPROVES ENTIRELY OF THE DECLARATION.

30.24—3/927

NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ANY KIND HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM FRANCE, THE OTHER PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TELEGRAPHED TEXTS OF THE DECLARATION TO CHINA, RUSSIA AND FRANCE ON THE DAY IT WAS MADE PUBLIC AT THE WHITE HOUSE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF BRITAIN AN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA. LATER BYRNES SENT COPIES TO ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

GG1242AES NM

B57WX (CALCUTTA KILLING--ASKED)

WASHINGTON,NOV.26-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TONIGHT IDENTIFIED THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS KILLED LAST WEEK IN CALCUTTA AS TECHNICAL SGT. JAMES H.STEWART OF EVANSTON,ILL.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS ADVISED THAT STEWART WAS THE DRIVER OF AN AMBULANCE WHICH WAS OVERTURNED AND BURNED. IT HAD NO FURTHER DETAILS OF HIS DEATH.

THE SOLDIER IS SURVIVED BY HIS MOTHER, MRS. CARRIE STEWART, OF 1310 FOSTER STREET, EVANSTON.

REPORTS FROM CALCUTTA SAID THE SOLDIER HAD LEFT CAMP HOWRAH FOR CALCUTTA THURSDAY NIGHT IN THE AMBULANCE. THE BURNED AMBULANCE AND HIS BODY WERE FOUND NEAR AN INTERSECTION WHERE SOME OF THE WORST RIOTING OCCURRED.

LH935PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS TUESDAY, NOV 27)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, NOV 26-(AP)-A COMPARISON OF VETERANS BENEFITS IN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FOUR COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SHOWS MUSTERING-OUT PAY LOWEST HERE BUT OTHER PROVISIONS GENERALLY MORE LIBERAL.

THE STUDY WAS MADE BY BERNARD M. BARUCH. IT WAS MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT BY SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) AS CHAIRMAN OF A VETERANS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE. NEITHER BARUCH NOR JOHNSON MADE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS WITH IT.

THE COMPARISON SHOWED THAT THE OTHER COUNTRIES--GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA--BASED DISCHARGE PAY ON LENGTH OF SERVICE AND RANK RATHER THAN THE FLAT AMOUNT PAID BY THE U.S.

FOR A PRIVATE WITH THREE YEARS' SERVICE, TWO OF WHICH WERE OVERSEAS, THE MUSTERING OUT PAY WOULD BE:

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COUNTRY	IF SINGLE	IF MARRIED AND ONE CHILD
CANADA	$611	$711
NEW ZELAND	586	640
GREAT BIRTAIN	383	472
AUSTRALIA	375	395
SOUTH AFRICA	336	336
UNITED STATES	300	300

IN COMPARING THIS AND OTHER ITEMS, MONETARY BENEFITS WERE TRANSLATED INTO DOLLARS AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE'S RATE FOR OCTOBER BUT NOW ALLOWANCE WAS MADE FOR DIFFERENCES IN LIVING COSTS AND HURCHASING POWER AMONG THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

IN ADDITION TO THE MUSTERING-OUT PAY, AUSTRALIA GRANTS A BONUS PAYABLE FIVE AND A HALF YEARS LATER WHICH IS BASED ON LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE CASE OF THE PRIVATE USED AS AN EXAMPLE IT WOULD BE $330.

"THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES THE MOST LIBERAL PROGRAM OF HOSPITALIZATION AND PENSIONS FOR DISABLED VETERANS," THE STUDY CONTINUED. FOR 100 PER CENT DISABILITY THE PENSIONS ARE:

COUNTRY	$115 MONTHLY	IF MARRIED $115 MONTHLY
CANADA	68.25 MONTHLY	$104.65 MONTHLY
AUSTRLIA	8-11 WEEKLY	13 WEEKLY
NEW ZEALAND	9.70 WEEKLY	14.75 WEEKLY
BRITAIN	8 WEEKLY	11.50 WEEKLY

SOUTH AFRICA PAYS PENSIONS ONLY TO VETERANS OVER 60, OR TO THOSE UNDER 60 UNABLE TO TAKE "REGULAR WORK." IT ALSO GIVES MEDICAL CARE TO FAMILIES OF DISABLED VETERANS. AUSTRALIA PROVIDES FURNITURE TO DISABLED VETERANS AND EDUCATES THEIR CHILDREN.

HOUSTON, TEX., NOV.26-(AP)-MAJOR WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, 33-YEAR-OLD SON OF JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER JR., RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ARMY DUTY IN THE PACIFIC, PLANS TO STUDY VETERANS PROBLEMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY "AND THEN SEE IF SOMETHING DEFINITE CAN BE DONE," HE SAID HERE TODAY.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER IS VISITING HERE ON CONVALESCENT LEAVE AFTER HE CONTRACTED JAUNDICE IN THE PACIFIC.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER SAID HE HAS MORE THAN ENOUGH POINTS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY. HE ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE ALMOST FIVE YEARS AGO.

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EW905PCS

OAK RIDGE, TENN., NOV 26-(AP)-A GROUP OF SCIENTISTS AT THIS HOME OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WERE PRESSING TODAY FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE CYCLOTRONS UNDER ORDERS OF U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS.

IN A STATEMENT RELEASED YESTERDAY, THE ASSOCIATION OF OAK RIDGE SCIENTISTS DECLARED THAT "OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT (WRECKING

OF THE CYCLOTRONS) MUST BE CALLED FOR THIS ACT OF PILLAGE."

THE SCIENTISTS, EMPLOYED AT CLINTON LABORATORIES, SAID THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EQUIPMENT REPORTED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TOKYO HEADQUARTERS WAS "WANTON AND STUPID TO THE POINT OF CONSTITUTING A CRIME AGAINST MANKIND."

DR.CHARLES D.CORYELL, ONE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB SCIENTIST, SAID A COPY OF THE STATEMENT HAD BEEN SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN THE HOPES THAT AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BE INSTIGATED.

"THE CYCLOTRON IS A SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT USED TO DISCOVER FUNDAMENTAL FACTS OF NATURE." THE SCIENTISTS EXPLAINED, ADDING THAT INFINITE PAINS AND VALUABLE MATERIALS WERE REQUIRED TO BUILD EVEN ONE UNIT. THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE COMPLETED FOUR OF THEM.

THE STATEMENT WAS RELEASED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION, HEADED BY PAUL S.HENSHAW, CHAIRMAN.

JJ952AES

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Bleak

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Hurley Resigns China Post, Denounce U.S. Policy as Paving Way to Third Wa
Gen. Marshall Quickly Named as Envo

Former Secretary of War in Denunciation of Career Diplomats.

CAPITAL STUNNED

Gen. Marshall's Assignment to Trouble Spot to Be Temporary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — (AP) General of the Army George C. Marshall was appointed special envoy to China late today after the U. S. Ambassador, Major Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, had resigned with a bitter denunciation of career diplomats and a warning that a third World War was "in the making."

The two events, coming in rapid-fire order, stunned the capital.

First the dashing Hurley, who was secretary of war under Herbert Hoover and global trouble-shooter for Franklin D. Roosevelt, released a scathing 1,800 word statement virtually unprecedented in recent diplomatic history.

It charged unnamed professional diplomats with wrecking U. S. foreign policy. Instead of backing democracy and unity in China, he said, they "sided with the Communist armed party and the imperialistic bloc of nations whose policy it was to keep China divided against itself."

Secretary of State Byrnes went into a quick huddle with President Truman and other officials. Then White House press secretary Charles G. Ross called reporters into his office.

After announcing that the President had accepted the Hurley resignation, he disclosed that Mr. Truman had named Marshall as his special envoy with the rank of ambassador. The assignment will be temporary.

As Ross related it, the President telephoned the five-star general, who only last week retired as United States Chief of Staff, and asked:

"Will you go, General Marshall?"

"I will, Mr. President," Marshall replied.

Ross explained that Marshall's assignment "is to do a particular job that needs to be done in China."

Hurley's statement charged that American diplomats serving in Chungking had thwarted the realization of policies announced by the top level leadership of the United States.

When he had these men sent back to Washington from Chungking, he said, some of them were given posts as his supervisors in the state department and some were sent as advisors to the supreme commander in Asia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

"In such positions," he said, "most of them have continued to side with the Communist armed party and at times with the imperialistic bloc against American policy."

The United States, he said, should avoid lining up with any "predatory idealogy." He said it should support revision of the United Nations charter to "make it democratic."

As other remedial steps, he urged that the light of "factual publicity" be thrown on the "secrecy" surrounding the state department, and that the government reorganize its "policy-making machinery beginning at the lowest official levels."

Surprise to White House

The White House indicated that Hurley's resignation and statement came as a surprise to it. Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, remarked to newsmen:

"The first intimation the President had of the resignation was when I handed him the news when it came in on the White House ticker."

The state department said it was surprised at Hurley's resignation. Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to the Secretary of State, told reporters that Hurley had sought to resign yesterday, but that Secretary Byrnes urged him to change his mind and go back to China, and he agreed to do so.

Secretary of State Byrnes called on President Truman this afternoon, and the State-War-Navy coordinating committee which largely determines U. S. policy in the Far East, also met.

Most members of Congress who were approached for reaction said they wanted to study the statement further. Some legislators noted that at one point Hurley charged the professional diplomats with supporting Chinese Communists and at another asserted that "we are permitting ourselves to be sucked into a power bloc on the side of colonial imperialism against Communist imperialism." They said they would like further elaboration of those statements before commenting.

However, Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.), who has been critical of American Foreign policy recently, interpreted Hurley's statement as meaning "there is a conflict within the State department. There is lack of discipline and they don't follow the leader."

"The President and Secretary of State announce a policy, as I read the Hurley statement, and it is not carried out by others. I assume Hurley was instructed to support Chiang Kai-shek, and others in the department are advising the Communists in China not to get along with Chiang."

Fulbright asserted "our foreign policy has been ineffective and this may very well be one of the reasons."

"The only solution," he added, "is a strong United Nations Organization. I agree with Hurley on that."

The Arkansas senator observed that there have been two attempts to reorganize the State department in recent months "with no real improvements."

Hurley's action was the latest episode in a drama-studded career. In the span of his 62 years he has been cowboy, mule-driver, soldier, lawyer, banker, oil operator, cabinet member and finally roving envoy during the second World war.

After several secret missions—in one of which he flew to Australia with his pockets full of gold to hire blockade runners for the relief of Bataan—President Roosevelt made him Ambassador to China in November, 1944. His task was to prevent the collapse of the Chinese war effort and to establish harmony between Chinese officials and American representatives.

At the outset of today's statement, he praised the support President Roosevelt gave him, and endorsed the announced foreign policy of President Truman. But he said there has been an "astonishing" discrepancy between declared policies and the actual conduct of international relations.

"For instance," he said, "we began the war with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and democracy as our goal.

"Our associates in the war at that time gave eloquent lip service to the principles of democracy.

"We finished the war in the Far East furnishing lend-lease supplies and using all our reputation to undermine democracy and bolster imperialism and communism."

He declared that he was opposed to both 'isms, that he favored "democracy and free enterprise."

"The hydra-headed direction and confusion of our foreign policy in Washington during the late war is chargeable," he said, "to the weakness of our foreign service.

"If our foreign service had been capable of understanding and sympathetic effectuation of our announced war aims it would not have failed so completely to couple our logistical strength with our foreign policy to obtain commitments to the principles for which we claimed to be fighting from the nations to which we gave the strength of our productivity and manpower."

Later the White House made public a letter in which the President accepted Hurley's resignation. It follows:

"Dear Mr. Ambassador:

"I have your letter of Nov. 26 tendering your resignation as Ambassador to China, which you forwarded to me through the Secretary of State.

"I am grateful to you for the service you have rendered in this important and difficult post.

"I regret that you feel unable to continue and therefore, in accordance with your desires, accept your resignation.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Harry S. Truman."

Rep. De Lacy (D-Wash) and five other Pacific coast congressmen yesterday had introduced a resolution calling on President Truman to recall American troops and supplies from China. When De Lacy heard of Hurley's resignation he issued a statement saying in part:

"Hurley's actions in China, more than anything else, created the conditions for civil war in that nation. He reversed the policies of the late President Roosevelt, former Ambassador Gauss and General Joseph Stilwell. He, more than anyone, is responsible for the use of our troops, supplies and transports to support the reactionary Chungking regime in suppressing the rights of self-government in China.

"His resignation is both an opportunity and a challenge to the State department. With greater ease, Secretary Byrnes can now return to the policy of peace and democracy in the Far East charted by President Roosevelt."

Rep. Case (R-S.D.) disputed Delacy on the House floor. Case said Hurley had done all in his power to bring the two Chinese political elements together, once using his own plane to transport the Communist leader to a conference with Chiang.

Marshall is familiar with Chinese affairs. He participated in several of the three-power conferences attended by Chiang. He had several tours of duty in the Far East, including service in China.

Tonight a reporter asked Hurley about the assertion by McDermott, aide to the Secretary of State, that Hurley had agreed only yesterday not to resign. He said he believed McDermott had "overstated it a bit."

Hurley told the reporter he would like to follow up his earlier statement with two proposals:

1. That the State department issue a statement of policy toward China.

2. That the United States issue a "positive statement" that it intended to "stabilize China until the United Nations organization can take that responsibility."

generally in the southwest Pacific, in Egypt, Palestine, the Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Russia, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon, Burma and China. Of all of the assignments China was the most intricate and the most difficult. It is a source of gratification to me that in all my missions I had the support of President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Secretary Stettinius, President Truman and Secretary Byrnes.

"In the higher echelon of our policy-making officials American objectives were nearly always clearly defined. The astonishing feature of our foreign policy is the wide discrepancy between our announced policies and our conduct of international relations. For instance, we began the war with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and democracy as our goal.

Reasons for Failure

"Our associates in the war at that time gave eloquent lip service to the principles of democracy. We finished the war in the Far East furnishing lend-lease supplies and using all our reputation to undermine democracy and bolster imperialism and Communism. Inasmuch as I am in agreement with the President and the Secretary of State on our foreign policy I think I

Text of Gen. Hurley's Resignation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — (AP) Major Gen. Patrick J. Hurley issued the following statement today in announcing his resignation as ambassador to China:

In tendering his resignation as Ambassador to China, General Patrick J. Hurley today attributed failure of American foreign policy in Asia to the weakness and opposition of the United States foreign service.

Hurley issued a statement endorsing President Truman's outline of American foreign policy as contained in his recent Navy Day address, but charging that professional diplomats in the lower echelons were frustrating attainment of announced policy aims.

The statement follows:

"I am grateful to both the President and the Secretary of State for the support they have given me and for their kind offer in requesting me to return to China as ambassador.

"In one capacity or another I have been on the permieter of America's influence since the beginning of the war.

"During the war I have served in Java, Australia, New Zealand, and

owe it to them as well as to the country to point out the reasons for the failure of the American foreign policy in reaching the objectives for which we said we were fighting the war.

"I will confine my remarks in this statement to Asia, although I wish to assure both the President and the Secretary of State that I will be at their service in discussing frankly other phases of our international relations.

"I was assigned to China at a time when statesmen were openly predicting the collapse of the National government of the Republic of China and the disintegration of the Chinese army.

"I was directed by President Roosevelt to prevent the collapse of the government and to keep the Chinese army in the war. From both a strategical and diplomatic viewpoint the foregoing constituted our chief objective. The next in importance was the directive to harmonize the relations between the Chinese and American military establishments and between the American Embassy in Chungking and the Chinese government.

"It will readily appear that the former objective could not be accomplished without the accomplishment of the secondary objective as a condition precedent. Both of

these objectives were accomplished. While these objectives had the support of the President and the Secretary of State it is no secret that the American policy in China did not have the support of all the career men in the State department.

Gave Aid to Communists

"The professional foreign service men sided with the Chinese Communist armed party and the imperialist bloc of nations whose policy it was to keep China divided against herself. Our professional diplomats continuously advised the Communists that my effort in preventing the collapse of the national government did not represent the policy of the United States.

"These same professionals openly advised the Communist army party to decline unification of the Chinese Communist army with the National army unless the Chinese Communists were given control.

"Despite these handicaps we did make progress toward unification of the armed forces of China. We did prevent civil war between the rival factions, at least until after I had left China. We did bring the leaders of the rival parties together for peaceful discussions. Throughout this period the chief opposition to the accomplishment of our mission came from the American career diplomats in the Embassy at Chungking and in the Chinese and Far Eastern divisions of the State department.

"I requested the relief of the career men who were opposing the American policy in the Chinese theater of war. These professional diplomats were returned to Washington and placed in the Chinese and Far Eastern divisions of the State department as my supervisors. Some of these same career men whom I relieved have been assigned as advisors to the Supreme Commander in Asia. In such positions most of them have continued to side with the Communist armed party and at times with the imperialist bloc against American policy. This is an outline of one of the reasons why American foreign policy announced by the highest authority is rendered ineffective by another section of diplomatic officials.

"The weakness of American foreign policy has backed us into two World Wars. We had no part in shaping the conditions that brought about these two wars. There is a third World War in the making. In diplomacy today we are permitting ourselves to be sucked into a power bloc on the side of colonial imperialism against Communist imperialism. I am opposed to both. I still favor democracy and free enterprise.

"Our announced policy in the first World War was to make the world safe for democracy. That slogan was elaborated for the second World War by a definite statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter and the Iran declaration. We won both wars but in both instances we failed to establish the principles for which we alleged we were fighting. America's foreign policy officials have always been divided against themselves. Consequently, we have always been a prey to the nations that give lip service to our ideals and principles in order to obtain our material support. The war that is now in the making is not even intended to defend or establish democratic ideals. Instead of putting our weight behind the charter of the United Nations we have been definitely supporting the imperialism. At the same time a considerable section of our state department is endeavoring to support Communism generally as well as specifically in China.

"The hydra-headed direction and confusion of our foreign policy in Washington during the late war is chargeable to the weakness of our foreign service. If our foreign service had been capable of understanding and sympathetic effectuation of our announced war aims it would not have failed to completely to couple our logistical strength with our foreign policy to obtain commitments to the principles for which we claimed to be fighting from the nations to which we gave the strength of our productivity and manpower.

"A democracy must live on its intelligence and its integrity and its courage. The people of the democracy should be given all the facts to enable them to form correct opinions. The discrepancy between American foreign policy as announced in the Atlantic Charter and the Iran Declaration and in the President's recent Navy Day address and as carried into effect may be attributed in large measure to the secrecy which has shrouded the actions of the State Department. All too frequently information concerning the conduct in distorted, garbled, or partial form. The result is that the American people have too little basic information to judge the extent to which their state department correctly interprets and administers the foreign policies of the nation.

"During the war we had to maintain secrecy to prevent giving aid to the enemy. I grant that sometimes during the war we had to expedient. Now we should endeavor to be right. I raise this issue because I am firmly convinced that at this particular juncture in our history an informed public opinion would do much to give intelligent direction and implementation to our international objectives.

"With special reference to China and the other nations where I have served in the last four years, the blessings of factual publicity would be manifold. Now that the war is over I am willing that all my reports be made public, together with the reports made by those officials in the foreign service who have differed with the promulgated American policy.

"Our true position in China is misunderstood abroad because of this confusion of policy within our own government. This situation suggests the need for a complete reorganization of our policy-making machinery beginning at the lower official levels. No international policy can succeed without loyal and intelligent implementation. Because of the confusion in our own international policy America has been excluded economically from every part of the world controlled by colonial imperialism and Communist imperialism. America's economic strength has been used all over the world to defeat American policies and interests. This is chargeable to a weak American foreign service.

"I wish to absolve from this general indictment some of our career men. Some of them are very admirable and well-equipped public servants who have fought in the State department and in other countries against overwhelming odds to advance American ideals and interests.

"America's economic and diplomatic policies should be coordinated. America's strength should not be allied with any predatory ideology.

"America should support the amendment or revision of the San Francisco United Nations charter to make it democratic. Our strength should be used to uphold the decisions of the United Nations rather than to support conflicting ideologies or warmaking power blocs."

U.S. AIRCRAFT SENT TO CHINA

Movement From Burma And India Raises Policy Question

Chungking, Nov. 27 (AP)—A reported mass movement of United States planes into North China from Burma and India brought into sharp focus today the fateful question of United States policy in this country's undeclared civil war.

In Shanghai meanwhile, Richard Cushing, Associated Press correspondent, found American Air Force pilots "debating angrily" their postwar assignment to the perilous job of flying planes wholesale over "the hump" from India and Burma for delivery to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

Costs American Lives

Ranking officers told Cushing that virtually every flyable plane in India and Burma was being sent to China in an operation which already has cost several American lives. About 500 aircraft were being flown to airfields in the greater Shanghai area, he was told, with the 10th Air Force bringing transports and the 14th Air Force fighters.

Just how Generalissimo Chiang planned to use the planes in his announced all-out campaign to restore order and unity in China remains to be seen. His ground forces were pushing ahead vigorously into Manchuria, scheduled under the terms of the Sino-Russian agreement to be evacuated soon by the Soviet troops.

Chungking newspapers said Nationalist forces had advanced 40 miles along the Peiping-Mukden railroad to Kowpangtze, 90 miles from Mukden. No opposition by Chinese Communists was reported.

Says Communists Withdraw

The influential daily *Ta Kung Pao* added that the Communists had withdrawn from Changchun, the Manchurian capital from which Chinese Central Government officials recently fled.

It was the arrival of strong Chinese Communist forces in that area some weeks ago which inspired the flight of officials—including Chiang Kai-shek's son—to avoid the danger of falling into Communist hands after Russian troops were withdrawn.

Today it was insistently, but unofficially reported that the fugitive officials were on the point of returning to Changchun. According to one report, some of them already were en route.

This was in line with Chinese press reports that the Russians had agreed to permit Nationalist forces to garrison Manchuria, and had even pledged the safety of any Nationalist troops which might be flown into Changchun or Mukden.

May Postpone Withdrawal

Russia will adhere to the spirit of the Sino-Soviet friendship and alliance pact, these reports asserted, but will postpone withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria until January. The original withdrawal date was December 3.

According to these sources Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, will discuss with the Russians in Changchun the details of the entry of Nationalist airborne troops.

Against a background of such reports there was much talk in Chungking today of an improvement in Sino-Russian relations, dampened somewhat by skeptical estimates of the price Chungking might have to pay for such improvement.

Alleged Russian demands, previously reported without confirmation in Chinese newspapers, involved concessions amounting practically to a Russo-Chinese condominium in Manchuria.

U. S. TRANSFERS ALL CBI PLANES TO CHINA AREA

700 Fighters and Troop Carriers Flown Over Hump to Shanghai.

AT GREAT RISK OF LIVES

Nationalists Now 90 Miles From Mukden, Vital Rail Town in Manchurian Battle.

Shanghai, Nov. 26 (Delayed by Chinese Censor) (A. P.).—At a cost in American lives, virtually every flyable United States airplane in India and Burma is being flown over the hump to China, presumably for distribution to the Chinese Government, the Associated Press learned today.

Some 700 fighter and transports are involved in one of the greatest mass flights of the China-Burma-India Theater—in such miserable weather that already several of the aircraft have crashed with loss of life.

On one hop from Kunming to the Shanghai area twenty-two P-51s encountered a terrific weather front and there were eleven crashes. That was last Thursday during the initial stage of the operation. Other mishaps may have occurred since.

Withholds Details.

Lieut.-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general of Air Forces in the China theater, declined to discuss details of the flight or the number of accidents "because they are under investigation at this time." However, it was learned from different sources in a position to know the full details that the flight was ordered by the War Department and is being carried out by the Fourteenth and Tenth Air forces. The Fourteenth is flying fighters and the Tenth is bringing transports.

[At Washington, War Department officials said there was no comment.]

The only orders received by the China theater have been to bring the planes to three airdromes in the Greater Shanghai area, which includes Nanking. No instructions yet have been received as to their ultimate disposition, but even top air officers here say with a wink that the aircraft undoubtedly will be given to Chinese Nationalists.

Loss of American lives in such a post-war operation clearly is hard on the tempers of Yanks who are weary of walking the Chinese (civil war) tight rope and are debating angrily whether they ought to be risking their lives three months after the end of the war.

The attitude of officials of the Air Forces is that of sincere regret that some Americans had to lose their lives on the operation, but it is vital that the United States protect Allied gains in China.

Nationalists Advance.

Chungking, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Chungking newspapers reported today that Nationlist forces had advanced forty miles along the Peiping-Mukden railroad to Kowpangtze, ninety miles from Mukden, vital rail center in the battle for Manchuria. There was no report of opposition.

Simultaneously, unconfirmed press reports indicated the Russians will permit the Nationalists to garrison Manchuria. They asserted a number of Chiang Kai-shek's officials had returned to Changchun, Manchurian capital. The Russians also were said to have pledged the safety of Nationalist troops flown into Changchun or Mukden.

Russia will adhere to the spirit of the Sino-Soviet Friendship and Alliance Pact, these reports declared, but will postpone withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria until January. The original withdrawal date was December 3.

CHURCHILL OPENS PARTY ATTACK ON ATTLEE'S POLICIES

Jack Smith

LONDON, Nov. 27.—(AP) Winston Churchill tonight launched the conservative party's first major offensive against Britain's Labor government with a demand that Commons censure the cabinet for "neglecting" major national problems in favor of socialist projects.

Churchill submitted to the House a broadly-phrased censure motion accusing Prime Minister Attlee and his government of failing to deal effectively with reconversion, demobilization and housing because of a "pre-occupation" with long-term plans to nationalize industries.

The motion—if it approved, could lead to the resignation of the Labor government — was almost certainly foredoomed because of labor's overwhelming voting majority. It will serve, however, to provoke a full-dress debate on the whole range of Britain's postwar plans.

Churchill, in the role of leaders of "his majesty's loyal opposition," offered the motion without comment. He was expected to open an oral assault on the Attlee regime tomorrow in a speech before the Central Council of Conservative Associations, the Conservative party organization.

The government, laborite sources said, will set aside parliamentary time next week for debate on the motion of censure, which was so broadly worded as to constitute a denunciation of the government's entire post-war program.

"This House regrets that his Ma-

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jesty's government are neglecting their first duty," the motion said, "namely to concentrate with full energy upon the most urgent and essential tasks of the reconversion of our industries from wartime production to that of peace, the provision of houses, the speedy release of men and women from the forces to industry, and the drastic curtailment of our swollen national expenditures."

The house "deplores," the document added, "the pre-occupation of his majesty's ministers, impelled by socialist theory, with the formulation of long-term schemes for nationalization, creating uncertainty over the whole field of industrial and economic activity, in direct opposition to the best interests of the nation which demands food, work and homes."

CHURCHILL URGES VOTE OF CENSURE

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill asked the House of Commons tonight to censure the Laborite Government, charging that it was neglecting major national problems in favor of Socialist projects.

The former prime minister launched the Conservative opposition's first major offensive against the regime of Prime Minister Attlee. He charged that the Cabinet had failed to deal effectively with reconversion, demobilization and housing because of its preoccupation with long-term plans to nationalize industries.

The motion was almost certainly doomed to failure because of the Labor party's overwhelming voting majority, but it will serve to develop a full-dress debate on the range of Britain's postwar accomplishments and plans.

COMPROMISE IN UNO LIKELY

Flora Lewis

Russians Expected To Recede On Colony Trusteeship

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—An informed, non-Russian source said tonight that the Russian delegation to the United Nations preparatory commission may agree to a compromise on the issue of trusteeship of colonies.

Trusteeship is one of the few issues on which the executive committee of the preparatory commission was unable to reach an agreement. Britain and the United States recommended establishment of a temporary committee until new mandates could be parceled out, but Russia objected strongly.

The Soviet Union has asked for a mandate over Tripolitania, in North Africa, and at the London Foreign Ministers' Conference the Russians made it clear that they wanted to participate in international supervision of other former colonies and league mandates.

Given New Instructions

Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko has just returned from Moscow with fresh instructions which are said to advise that "Russia is extremely anxious to reach agreement" with the other major powers on the trusteeship issue.

The preparatory commission today elected Guillermo Belt, Cuban Ambassador to Washington and chief Cuban delegate, chairman of the trusteeship committee, with K. Kiselev, head of the White Russian delegation, as vice chairman.

R. E. McEachen, of Uruguay, was chosen head of the committee responsible for the selection of permanent headquarters for the United Nations Organization. This committee will organize hearings tomorrow for delegates from various American cities.

POLE TO HEAD UNO SECURITY GROUP

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization today unanimously elected Zygmund Modzelewski, Polish Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to be chairman of the Security Council Committee which will establish basic machinery for preserving peace. Erik Colban, Norwegian Ambassador to Great Britain, was elected chairman of the Committee on the General Assembly. The General Assembly is to meet in January.

Modzelewski was proposed by Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. He was elected with cheers by delegates of the forty-seven participating nations. Heaton Nicholas, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, was elected vice-chairman of the Security Council Committee.

Colban was proposed by Adlai Stevenson, chief American delegate, and was seconded by Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia.

ASKS REDS TO END PRESS CENSORSHIP

Jack Smith

LONDON, Nov. 27—(AP) A new call to Russia to abandon news censorship in order to remove international "suspicion" and help preserve the peace was made in Britain's House of Lords today by Viscount Cranborne, leader of the conservative opposition.

Opening the day's debate on foreign affairs, the veteran statesman joined with Laborites, Liberal and Conservative peers in asserting that they support United States control of the atom bomb until Russia emerges from behind her "impenetrable curtain."

Agreeing that atom secrets cannot be kept forever, Cranborne nevertheless declared that so long as any nation withheld knowledge in the United Nations organization, "it is better to leave the bomb in the hands of the United States, in whose specific intentions we can have absolute trust."

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons last week that western "suspicion" of Russia would decline if she would give freedom to foreign journalists in Russia, and in territories occupied by the Russians.

Cranborne said "contacts between the Russian and western spheres in Europe are almost daily fewer," and asked: "On such a basis, how can a world organization suceed?"

Cranborne said there would be an "immediate deceleration" of international tension if the Russians would "throw open the frontiers and give facilities for journalists and trained observers, or anyone, to go through."

He said visitors from both sides could find things they would not approve, but that "gradually the lines of division would soften out."

"We should begin to understand each other," the Conservative leader added. "By that method alone can the middle line-the modus vivendi—be found."

As the lords debated the veto clause, a Moscow broadcast declared that veto powers were "vital" to the cause of peace. "Proposals to remove the powers," it said "are only calculated to weaken the world security organization."

CRANBOURNE SEES SPLIT IN EUROPE

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Lord Cranbourne, opposition leader, told the House of Lords today that the demarkation boundary between the Western Powers and the Russian-dominated part of Europe "has become like a dividing line between two civilizations."

"Contacts between those two spheres are almost daily fewer," Cranbourne said at the opening of a two-day debate on foreign policy. "On such a basis, how can the world organization succeed?"

Cranbourne suggested that Russia open the frontiers "and give facilities for journalists, trained observers and for any one who can to go through." He said this would ease tension immediately.

"It might be that those who went through would not approve all they saw — just as visitors from Russia may not approve all they see here—but gradually the lines of division would soften out," Cranbourne said. "We should begin to understand each other, By that method alone can the middle line, the modus vivendi, be found."

STATUE OF HITLER IS SOLD FOR $2,000

LONDON, Nov. 27—(AP) A massive bust of Hitler—described by an auctioneer as "this piece of granite" —was bought today for $2,000 by Captain Gordon Canning, whom the British detained under defense regulations for two years during the war.

The bust was among souvenirs of fallen Nazidom offered at the second day's sale of former German embassy goods.

Canning outbid a resort showman who wanted to display the bust with New York sculptor Epstein's "Lucifer."

Among bidders was an unidentified woman who said she wanted the bust "for sentimental reasons."

800,000 Britons Built Aircraft In September

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The number of Britons employed in the aircraft industry dropped to nearly 800,000 in September and still is decreasing rapidly, the Ministry of Aircraft Production said tonight.

The ministry said "a much smaller number" than 10,000 planes of all types remained on order.

[It is estimated 146,000 workers were employed on basic jobs of the aircraft industry in the United States during October and 122,000 were expected to retain their jobs in December.]

Commenting on the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' statistics that 10,300 planes were on order and that 993,000 workers were employed in the British aircraft industry, the ministry said the figures referred to the British position of last August.

"Since that time, many of these aircraft have been delivered and therefore a very much smaller number now remains on order," the ministry said. "Similarly the number of employés in the industry is being rapidly reduced and was near to 800,000 in September. The reduction still continues."

Italy Plot To Rip Allied Fleet Bared

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—Italy drew plans as early as 1935 to use an underwater brigade of 2,000 divers in an attempt to wreck the British and French fleets by sneak attacks, the Admiralty disclosed tonight.

Italian use of the diver tactics was limited to attacks on the British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Valiant, at Alexandria, Egypt, the Admiralty said in a review of its own extensive experiments on diving equipment for human torpedoes, "frogmen" and midget submarine personnel.

The Admiralty had announced previously that the battleships were damaged when Italians, using midget subs, attached explosives to their hulls. Neither ship was sunk.

The British used naked bathers to test the effect of underwater explosions on the human body.

Soviet Envoy for Greece

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Moscow raido said tonight that the Soviet government has decided to appoint an envoy to Greece. Russia has had no diplomatic representation in Greece since the war.

Influenza Spreads in Berlin

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Frankfurt radio said tonight that influenza patients filled Berlin hospitals as a heavy snowstorm brought temperatures to the freezing point.

DISTURBANCE IN ALBANIA

LONDON, Nov. 27 — (AP) The Vatican radio said tonight that advices reeived in Rome reported "bloody disturbances" occurred in Albania on Nov. 15 during the expulsion of all Italian Roman Catholic clergymen from that country.

Chinese Canadian Force Ends Guerrilla Service

Witley, Surrey, England, Nov. 27 (AP)—A special force of Chinese Canadians—the existence of which was cloaked by security until recently—now is on its way home to the Dominion after service in Southeast Asia.

Trained in Canada and India for guerrilla fighting behind Japanese lines, the force consists of 120 men of Chinese descent, most of them born in Canada. Sixty now are in England awaiting movement home.

The group of repatriates is led by youthful Lieut. J. J. Harding, of Oakland, Cal., who paid his first visit to Canada in 1942 and stayed to join the Canadian Army.

French Condemn Noted Editor

Paris, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Robert de Beauplan, political editor of L'Illustration, the former illustrated weekly, was condemned to death by a special Paris court today for intelligence with the enemy.

GERMANS LIED ABOUT FLEET

Gallagher

Bismarck Really 56,000 Tons, War Crime Court Told

Nuernberg, Germany, Nov. 27 (AP)—A secret German document showing that in 1938 the Nazis were preparing to fight "two thirds of the whole world" to establish the Reich as a leading power was disclosed today by the American prosecution in the international war-crimes trial.

This was one of the many documents placed in evidence, in whole or in part, against the twenty Nazi leaders on trial for their lives before the international tribunal. The portion quoted above was not read in court and is, therefore, not yet a part of the evidence.

The document, taken from navy files, said Hitler's aims to make Germany a world power probably could not be "achieved by peaceful means" and that Germany was forced to make "preparations for war" against England, France, Russia and "in fact, one half to two thirds of the whole world."

Treaty-Breaking Charged

For hour after hour, a United States assistant prosecutor, Sidney S. Alderman, showed in scores of documents that German military and naval leaders started rearming secretly shortly after World War I and that they had deliberately violated the treaties of Versailles and Locarno.

Major disclosures of the week were:

1. Even before the Nazis took power, German submarines were being built secretly in Holland, Spain and Finland and the Germans were deliberately falsifying the tonnage of warships in figures given to England and the rest of the world.

2. As early as October, 1932, the Germans were secretly building up a military air force in civilian guise by organizing and training airline pilots for combat.

3. On January 31, 1933, the day after Hitler came to power, the Nazis secretly issued plans to build a great armament industry.

Many of the documents presented by Alderman were signed or initialed by Admiral Erich Raeder, who furiously scribbled notes in the prisoners' dock as the prosecutor built up his case to prove cold-blooded and deliberate aggression.

Plans Revealed By Jodl

Other parts of Nazi documents, which were made public but were not read into the record, disclosed that the German Army had greatly overestimated the number of Allied divisions in England in November, 1943, that the Allies had underestimated the German strength in the west, and that the Germans had underestimated Russian strength.

In one of these documents, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, a defendant, disclosed that the Nazis planned three campaigns which never were carried out—an invasion of England, the capture of Gibraltar and seizure of Iceland and the Azores.

Jodl said the lack of Ger. of nsportation and the strength

the RAF caused the German high command to abandon its plans to attempt a cross-Channel attack on England.

Scharnhorst 31,300 Tons

Jodl also confessed that in November, 1943, six months before the Normandy landing, the Germans did not know where the Allies would strike the Continent—in the Mediterranean, Norway or France.

A navy document, disclosing the falsification of figures on warship displacement, showed that "the true displacement of the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau exceeds by twenty per cent in both cases the displacement reported to the British."

The Scharnhorst's tonnage actually was 31,300 instead of 26,000, as the Germans told the world, while other figures in the document indicated that the Bismarck had a tonnage of 56,200, making it the largest battleship in the world before it was sunk by the British.

Covering Violations

A touch of grim humor was injected when Alderman started reading from a three-columned navy document, issued September 9, 1939.

One column gave the progress of German re-arming, the second column what was being done to implement it, and third gave advice to naval officers and diplomats on how to cover treaty violations, if questioned.

In explaining coastal batteries of a larger caliber than allowed by the Versailles Treaty, Nazi officials were advised to plead "that though the caliber was larger, the number of guns was smaller."

If anyone questioned them for exceeding the number of machine guns permitted, diplomats were advised to "make light of it." Opposite the column on the construction of U-boat parts was this advice: "Difficult to detect. If necessary, it can be denied."

Goering, Raeder Grin

While this was being read, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Raeder exchanged grins, causing Alderman to comment, "I can well understand this section's giving the defendants some amusement."

Meanwhile, it was indicated that the flood of documents with which the tribunal has been inundated during the last few days probably would be varied tomorrow by the calling of the first witnesses.

NAZI WAR PLOTS IN 1933 REVEALED

Secret Documents Bared at Nuernberg Tell of Secret U-Boat and Naval Bases -- Britain Target

By NOLAND NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, Nov. 27 (AP)—Secret German activity to violate the Versailles peace treaty by the undercover construction of a navy and air force was disclosed today by American prosecutors at the war crimes trial of 20 Nazi leaders. Documents were laid before the four-power tribunal as evidence that, from his earliest days of power, Hitler falsified public reports of battleship tonnages, built submarines and trained U-boat crews in isolated hideouts in Spain, Finland and Holland, and rebuilt the German air force under the guise of a commercial aviation program.

The German naval command, official documents revealed, foresaw as early as September, 1938, the Reich's rise to power would finally result in war against half or more of the world.

The portions of the Admiralty files forecasting another world war were made public by American prosecutors, but were not read in court and as a result will not form part of the evidence.

See War Against World

Declaring preparation must be made for war, one official German navy document declared: "War against England means at the same time war against the empire, against France, probably against Russia as well, and a large number of countries overseas, in fact against one-half to two-thirds of the whole world."

Documents were laid before the four-Power tribunal as evidence that, from his earliest days of power, Hitler falsified public reports of battleship tonnages, built submarines and trained U-boat crews in isolated hideouts in Spain, Finland and Holland and rebuilt the German Air Force under the guise of a commercial aviation program.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder grinned broadly at one point as Assistant Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman read from a list of instructions to Nazi diplomats on ways to parry questions of other countries about the Reich's rearmament program.

The instructions "apparently cause the defendants considerable amusement," Alderman commented to the court.

Finance Arms Industry

Charging German scheming to violate the Versailles Treaty started "soon after World War I," Alderman submitted documents which he said proved that in the very month Hitler came into power, the German Navy proposed building a great arms industry by secret munitions to other nations.

The proposal was made in a recommendation signed by Raeder in 1933, he said. The German admiral listened attentively as Alderman read off another memorandum, dated in 1934, in Raeder's handwriting which said:

"The commander in chief of the Navy expresses the opinion that later on the fleet must anyhow be developed to oppose England.

"The Fuehrer demands to keep construction of U-boats completely secret also, in consideration of the Saar plebiscite."

Alderman also presented a secret document detailing early plans to re-occupy the Rhineland in violation of the Versailles Treaty—an act which Hitler carried out without opposition in 1936.

Listing step by step German plans for Reich domination of Europe, Alderman said the early schemes were of "modest origin and fantastic nature," but developed into a real threat with the rise of Hitler.

German war preparation, Alderman asserted, "could have been interrupted at several points."

Seven distinct phases of aggression listed by Alderman were: 1, period of preparation from 1933-36; 2, absorption of Austria; 3, grabbing of Czechoslovakia; 4, invasion of Poland and beginning of actual war; 5, expansion of war to Scandinavia and the Low Countries; 6, attack on Russia; and 7, collaboration with Japan and Italy in aggression against the United States.

A new phase of the trial—under the count of the indictment which charges the Nazi leaders with crimes of murder and abuse of civilians—will be opened tomorrow when the court and the defendants will see films of Nazi horror camps

To See Ghastly Films

What they will see is undoubtedly the most sickening record of human depravity ever recorded on film—bodies stacked like cordwood awaiting huge cremation furnaces after firing squads, gas chambers, disease and starvation had taken their toll.

The enforced absence of Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British prosecutor, this week brought about the decision to interrupt the presentation of evidence supporting the indictment's first count—that the defendants conspired with Hitler and other Nazi leaders to wage aggressive war. This presentation will stop temporarily at the end of today's session.

During the remainder of the week it is likely evidence will be devoted to war crimes. The hearing on the conspiracy count will be resumed Monday, with Shawcross, who will have returned by then from London, giving the opening statement of the British case. Members of the British staff will present evidence on the conspiracy for aggression against Poland, the Low Countries and Norway.

Winter's first storm left Nuernberg mantled in snow as the sixth day of the historic trial opened.

First Unrest Noted

The Nazis took cognizance of unrest among the Germans themselves in 1943, it was revealed by quotations from a speech by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, chief of the German general staff and one of the defendants. He was quoted as saying:

"Up and down the country the devil of subversion strides. All cowards are seeking a way out. They say we must negotiate. In this war there can only be a fight to the end. Capitulation is the end of Germany."

"The national socialist struggle for internal power was the preparatory stage for release from the bonds of Versailles and to reawaken the fighting spirit of the German people," Jodl was quoted as saying.

Another document produced by Alderman was described as a memorandum in 1935 from Hjalmar Schacht, one of the defendants, in which the former economics minister is quoted as saying "that accomplishment of the armament program in regard to speed and extent is the task of German policy and that therefore everything must be subordinated to this aim."

To Accept Documents

As the mass of documents—many of them signed by the defendants themselves—piled up, it became evident most of the accused leaders would make little effort to discredit the authenticity of the evidence but would base their defenses on the claim that they were unwilling servants of Hitler.

Jodl's speech before the Gauleiters Nov. 7, 1943, disclosed an official German admission that the Germand High Command underestimated the strength of the Russians and dared not embark on an amphibious operation against England because the Royal Air Force could not be beaten.

"If today, in view of the repeated and prolonged setbacks of the year 1943, the question comes up again whether we had not thoroughly underestimated the strength of the Bolshevik opponent, the answer to this question . . . may certainly be said to be 'yes'," Jodl declared at the time.

Regarding England, he said: "The landing in England, prepared for down to the smallest detail but with improvised transport resources only, could not be dared while the British air arm had not been completely beaten. And this we were not able to do, just as we have not been able completely to shatter Soviet armed might."

Rearming Secrets Barred

The prosecutor traced in detail activities of the Nazis in secretly rearming Germany, before Hitler denounced in 1935 the armament ban included in the Versailles Treaty. One letter addressed to Nazi Philosopher Alfred Rosenberg, one of the defendants, disclosed in 1932 a plot for recreating a military air force in civilian guise.

Possibility that American prosecutors may also offer witnesses to bolster their evidence of German aggression was seen with the arrival of Gerhart H. Seeger, former social democratic member of the German Reichstag in the pre-Hitler era and later editor of the anti-Nazi New York Neue Volkszeitung.

Seeger, who was arrested following the Reichstag fire in 1933, escaped from Oranienburg concentration camp and made his way to the United States and became a U. S. citizen.

Alderman read from an affffidavit made by Raeder that Germany acted to "comply with the letter" of the Versailles Treaty by building submarines and training crews outside the Reich.

For an hour, Alderman described how the German navy camouflaged its strength as early as 1933 by constructing cruisers and disguising them as merchant ships and falsely reporting on the tonnage of warships built openly. He cited as an example the German report the battleship Scharnhorst was of 26,000 tons, whereas it was actually 31,000.

Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs and state prosecutor in the 1933 Russian treason trials, attended the court session for the first time today, sitting near the Soviet prosecutors' table.

Quotes Hitler Speech

The court adjourned for the day at 4.30 p.m.. Earlier, Goering nodded vigorously when Alderman quoted the former German air chief as telling a London Daily Mail correspondent the German air force was purely defensive. The prosecutor said he would prove later Nazi leaders "had other intentions."

The prosecutor also announced as a violation of the Versailles Treaty the public promulgation, March 16, 1935, of a universal military training law. Telling of Hitler's speech defending occupation of the Rhineland in 1936, Alderman then quoted Hitler's famous phrase, "Germany has no territorial demands to make."

Col. Robert G. Storey, an assistant U. S. prosecutor, said movies to be offered tomorrow as evidence of aggression would be shown tonight to defense counsel.

Molotoff Will Not Testify

NUREMBERG, Nov. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Roman A. Rudenko, chief Russian prosecutor, said today that there was no possibility that Foreign Commisar V. M. Molotoff would testify. He also denied published reports that the Red Army had obtained confessions of guilt from Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Raeder and Hans Fritzsche.

BROOKLYN SOLDIER KEEPS G. I.'S POSTED

Nuernberg, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—From the sprawling ruins of Berlin to the palmed atolls of the Pacific, American G. I.'s are listening to the Nuernberg war crimes trial through the United States Army radio.

Two enlisted men formerly with the combat outfits are interpreting and reporting the epic legal case for millions still in service. In fifteen-minute daily programs American guards, psychiatrists, lawyers and chaplains have been interviewed for the AFN (American Forces Network). Officiating is Cpl. Sy Bernard, 1615 Avenue I, Brooklyn, who has a Ph. D. from New York University, and who published a front line newspaper for Sixty-third Division artillerymen. He formerly taught in Brooklyn high schools.

M'NARNEY STATES EUROPE IS FACING 'LONG, HARD PULL'

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 27.—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney today predicted a 10-year minimum occupation of Germany, and declared the German people "must be made to realize that the war was their responsibility and their debt."

Formally taking over command of the American zone from Gen. Eisenhower, McNarney declared "I have not forgotten who started this war, and that the German people as a whole supported it wholeheartedly."

He said the occupation of Germany would last at least 10 years and undoubtedly even longer.

He foresaw "a long, hard pull" in the rehabilitation of Europe, but predicted that the continent's living standards could be raised above pre-war levels—"if we have time."

This goal can be achieved "if the nations involved work together long enough," the general said, but he added that his biggest foreseen difficulty would be "getting the four nations to agree on a single, coordinated policy," for Germany.

The whole American army policy, he said, would be directed at turning over the military government to a civilian administration as soon as possible.

McNarney asserted "there is no reason why the United States should support the German people," and said American policy would allow them a minimum means to support themselves.

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In carrying out the denazification program, the general said his command would give Nazi party members, "whether active or not," a "last priority" in everything.

Saying there would be no censorship, he told correspondents to "feel perfectly free to find out news and print it," and remarked that "criticism and freedom of the news are things that made our country great."

Concerning his own staff, McNarney announced that Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff in the European theater, would be released to take a new post in Washington, and would be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Harold R. Bull, who was also on Eisenhower's staff here.

eventually if the nations involved work together long enough," he continued. "The biggest problem is getting four different nations to agree on a single co-ordinated policy."

Pledges No Censorship.

He emphasized there would be no censorship.

"My policy as far as news is concerned is that the was is over and you are entitled to print anything that is true," he declared, and went on to tell the correspondents to "feel perfectly free to find out the news and print it." He added: "I don't mind criticism, either, as long as it is founded on fact. Criticism and freedom of news are things that made our country great."

McNarney said that Eisenhower had canceled plans for an immediate visit to Europe to bid his command farewell, but that he would undoubtedly return, if possible, at a later date.

He said he hoped to inaugurate a gradual policy whereby officers with long overseas service would be able to get home as soon as replacements were found for them. He expressed hope that the families of occupation troops could be brought to Europe as soon as possible, but said he doubted whether they could be moved here this winter.

Gen. McNarney Predicts Ten-ye ar Stay in Reich

Eisenhower Successor Says U. S. Occupation of Germany May Be Even Longer.

Frankfurt, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney predicted today that Germany would be occupied at least ten years and probably longer. He spoke at a press conference as he assumed command of American troops in the European theater from Gen. Eisenhower, new Army Chief of Staff.

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McNarney said the whole Army policy would be directed toward turning the military government to a civilian administration as soon as possible. He said the civilian who would direct the program had not yet been chosen.

Major-General Harold R. Bull will become chief of staff in the European theater, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith. McNarney said Eisenhower had requested that Smith be released within three weeks to assume a new position in Washington.

Blames German People.

Speaking of his policy for Germany, McNarney said:

"I haven't forgotten who started this war and that the German people as a whole supported it wholeheartedly. They must be made to realize it was their responsibility and is their debt."

The new commander said he would be happy to see every member of the Nazi party reduced to a common day laborer.

He predicted that the rehabilitation of Europe would take a long time. He said he thought the standard of living could be raised above pre-war levels "if we have time."

"This goal can be achieved

mer said that he protested against their mistreatment. He added, however, that, "to be truthful, I don't like Jews," and he admitted beating Jewish prisoners.

Kramer accused a fellow defendant, Vincenz Schoettl, of forcing several hundred woman to stand all day between electrified barbed wires as punishment for the "impertinence" of one woman prisoner.

Dr. Klaus Schilling, 74 years old, told in a statement of inoculating nearly 1,000 prisoners in malarial experiments but said that he treatment was given for their own protection. Schilling said that forty-nine of the prisoners died.

Army Post Sales Limit Placed On Some Items

Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 27 (AP). The United States Army announced today that luxury items such as fountain pens and cigarette lighters in army post exchanges would be reserved for American military personnel only.

The new ruling was necessary, the Army said, because nonmilitary purchasers were buying up to 58 per cent of the fountain pens, 41 per cent of the lighters and 33 per cent of the alarm clocks.

Allies Order Demolition Of Airports In Germany

Berlin, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Allied Co-ordinating Committee today ordered blown up all German airports not being used by the Allies. All buildings, facilities and equipment, including even approaching roads and rail lines, will be destroyed.

Also to be demolished—in a program that must be completed by April, 1948, and which presumably will leave Germany without an airfield at the end of occupation—are all elements of German anti-aircraft defenses, firing and bombing ranges and fuel dumps and fuel supply lines for military installations

DACHAU DEFENDANT TELLS OF SHOOTING

Dachau, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Alfred Kramer, one of the defendants at the Dachau atrocity trial, told the Military Tribunal in a statement today that he once commanded a convoy of 4,000 Jews who were forced to march for four days without food or water and then were machine-gunned by SS guards when they tried to drink from a river. Kra-

Umberto Calls Parley Over Political Crisis

Rome, Nov. 27 (AP)—Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, invited leaders of the six main parties to new conferences this afternoon on the Italian political crisis, still unresolved after the Leftists rejected 85-year-old Vittorio Emanuele Orlando as premier.

Political leaders met this morning without result.

A royal communique said Orlando—former premier and colleague of Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau in writing the peace which ended World War I—reported to Umberto today that his efforts to form a unified government had produced "no concrete results" after he had sounded out party leaders yesterday.

The communique said Umberto had invited Orlando to attempt to form a government of "unity and harmony" with "a precise program."

Reds Free 3 Polish Agents

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—Three of a group of Polish underground leaders who were sentenced to varying prison terms in Moscow last June on charges of subversion against the Red Army were released Oct. 28, Soviet officials said today. They were Kazimierz Puzak, Alexander Zwierzynski and Kazimierz Beaginski.

Greek Vote in Abeyance

Premier to Set Election Date Only When Order Is Restored

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (AP).—Premier Themistokles Souphoulis said today that the date for Greek elections will be set "when order is restored and regardless of the findings of foreign observers." He declared his new government is under no obligation to conduct elections by March 1, 1946, as has been suggested by the British Foreign Office.

Spain Drops Mason Cases

160 Accused of Freemasonry Prove Their Innocence

MADRID, Nov. 27 (AP).—An official announcement said today that charges against 160 men accused of Freemasonry have been dismissed and that their rights and liberties have been restored. Although the announcement did not go into details, it was assumed that these men, who were among hundreds accused before a special court established by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime to suppress Masonry and Communism, have proved that they were not Masons.

Norse Official's Home Bombed

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 27 (AP)—An explosion shook the residence of Attorney General Sven Arntzen outside Oslo last night and police officials quickly atttributed it to traitor terrorists. Mr. Arntzen escaped uninjured as he sat reading beside a window. L. Abbee-Lung, chief of the criminal police, regarded the explosion as a political move by followers of the executed occupation premier.

Hungarian Actor Sentenced

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 27 (AP)—Ferenc Kiss, Hungary's foremost actor and theatrical manager was sentenced to eight years forced labor by a people's court today on war-crimes charges. He was convicted of sponsoring measures against Jewish actors and issuing Axis radio propaganda while director of the National Theatre Actors' Guild during the regime of Premier Ferenc Szalasi.

Tehran Reports Rebels Heading For the Capital

Iran Government Orders It Defended at All Costs; Soviet Note Is in Making

New York, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Paris radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS today that the Soviet Foreign Commissar, V. M. Molotov, had told Iran's Ambassador to Moscow that the Soviet Union "will respect the rights of Iran and will not oppose the legitimate movement of Iranian troops." Negotiations between the two nations in Moscow were reported "about over."

Tehran, Iran, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Iranian Government officially announced tonight that an insurgent military force from Azerbaijan province in northern Iran was marching toward the Iranian capital city of Tehran.

Authorities ordered the capital defended at all costs.

The Government said also that Azerbaijan forces, who are seeking autonomy, had occupied Zenjan, a rail station 170 miles northwest of the capital.

Iran Tanks Wait At Kazoin

The announcement said the main force was marching along the rail line southward toward Tehran. At the same time, another force occupied Takistan, a small railway station 9 miles southwest of Kazvin, 85 miles northwest of Tehran.

The advance force at Takistan was expected to reach Kazvin tonight.

Observers in Tehran believed it was questionable whether the Azerbaijan forces would continue to march on Tehran in view of the presence of armed Iranian troops and tanks at Sharifabad, 4 miles east of Kazvin.

But Tehran authorities were taking no chances and ordered the city strongly defended. Iranian reinforcements were ordered up.

56-Mile Advance

The occupation of Zenjan represents an advance of 56 miles from Mianeh, which the Government reported last week had been occupied by the insurgents. All Government buildings in Zenjan, capital of Khamseh province, were reported in the hands of the Azerbaijans. Telegraph lines were cut.

Government circles believe the Azerbaijans will stop at Kazvin and the arrival of the insurgentts there might be a signal for sympathizers and "armed strangers" to start a rebellion in the capital.

Previously the Government had charged that the insurgents were operating with weapons distributed by "unknown people."

The Government announcement said that the Caspian seaport of Astara, 230 miles northwest of Tehran on the Iranian-Soviet border, also was completely occupied.

Delegation Planned

The Iranian parliament voted to appoint an emergency delegation of sixteen reputies to act as a liaison between parliament and the Government during the crisis.

Premier Hakimi met the Soviet charge d'affaires but nothing regarding their talks was made public. Azerbaijan province borders Russia and Soviet troops occupied it during the war and are still there.

Following American and British notes to Moscow demanding information on the disturbances in northern Iran, there was a feeling of mixed relief and apprehension here.

Patriots Appeal To Shah

The general feeling, however, in high Government circles was that only direct Soviet-Iranian negotiations would be successful.

In Tehran, youthful patriots appealed to the shah for authorization to form a national guard to fight the insurgents. Other groups, protesting "subversive rebel activities," offered to fight to preserve the unity of the nation.

IRANIAN RAIL CITY REPORTED IN REBEL HANDS

Separatist Forces Said to Have Taken Capital of Khamseh Province.

ONLY 174 MILES FROM TEHRAN

Moscow Hears Soviet Reply to U. S. and Britain Will Be Flat Refusal to Withdraw Troops.

Tehran, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—A traveler from northern Iran reported today that forces of Azerbaijan Province separatists have occupied Zenjan, 174 miles northwest of Tehran, in military operations thrusting south along the main railway. All government buildings in Zenjan, the capital of Khamseh Province, were in the separatists' hands and all telegraph lines were cut, he added.

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There was no official confirmation of these assertions. The Iranian Government has acknowledged, however, that the separatists were operating in Khamseh, armed with weapons distributed among them by "unknown people." Iranian troops dispatched last week to quell the disturbances in Azerbaijan were halted by the Soviet Russian authorities at Kazvin and have not been allowed to move northward. Russian troops occupy the northern zone.

Patriots Beg to Fight.

In Tehran, youthful patriots appealed to the Shah for authorization to form a National Guard to fight in Azerbaijan. Other patriotic groups protested against subversive rebel activities and offered to fight to preserve the unity of the nation.

The separatists have announced in a declaration drawn up at a meeting in Tabriz, capital of

Azerbaijan, that they were demanding autonomy within the Iranian State, and have denounced reports that they were demanding complete separation from Iran.

There was no comment here on the reported notes to Moscow from the United States and Britain. The United States is understood here to have urged the immediate withdrawal of all Allied forces, thus leaving the Iranian troops free to act.

Reds Won't Get Out.

Moscow, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen here said today that they believed the Soviet Union is preparing an answer to the American and British notes on the situation in Azerbaijan, where Separatist elements have demanded autonomy within the Iranian State. One thing is certain, however, these informants said; the Soviet Union is not likely to order any withdrawals of Russian troops from Azerbaijan because of pressure applied by Britain or America

What Britain Said.

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The British Government said today that the note handed by Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to Foreign Commissar V. N. Molotov yesterday notified Moscow that this Government was disturbed to learn that the Soviet military authorities had prevented the Iranian forces from quelling the insurgent disturbances in Azerbaijan, and that Britain presumed that Russia's action was due to some misunderstanding, and that Moscow might feel able to instruct the Red Army commander not to obstruct the Iranian forces in the future.

JEWS STRIKE IN PALESTINE

Stage Half-Hour Stoppage After Clashes With British

Jerusalem, Nov. 27 (AP)—Palestine Jews today staged a half-hour work stoppage throughout the country in sympathy with nine Jews killed and 75 wounded in clashes with British troops yesterday. Tension remained high, but no incidents were reported.

British authorities lifted the curfew which they imposed Sunday on a 47-mile strip of Palestinian coast north of Tel Aviv. They already had withdrawn troops and police from the troubled area where the clashes occurred.

Jewish Statement Denied

A British communiqué denied Jewish statements that soldiers had fired "without due cause" into a crowd surging toward the settlement of Hogla, which had been surrounded by the British. The communiqué said the Jews had fired on the troops.

Jewish speakers said the Palestinians used no guns, although they said Palestine Jews were armed for defense.

The disturbances grew out of the British capture of the Greek motor schooner Demetrois, which was illegally landing 200 Jewish immigrants on the Palestinian coast, and subsequent attacks on two Coast Guard stations by what the British described as "parties of armed Jews."

Truman To Announce Palestine Group Soon

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The White House said today that President Truman's appointment of American representatives on the Anglo-American Palestine Committee will be announced "very soon."

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, was asked at a news conference if there had been an agreement on a time limit for the committee's consideration of Jewish immigration into Palestine and other problems, and replied:

"I take it there must have been or we wouldn't be on the verge of making appointments, possibly today, but more likely tomorrow."

Ross said he had no information on a Paris report that Russia had proposed that the Arab-Jewish problem of Palestine be submitted to a conference of American, British, Russian, Chinese and French representatives.

Pan-Arab League Meets

Cairo, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Pan-Arab League met in a secret session tonight to discuss and prepare a statement to be presented to Britain in response to Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's recent statement on the Palestine Jewish national homeland.

British Report Six Jews Killed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (AP)—A British communique today said six Jews were killed and "a number wounded" in a gun battle yesterday between British troops and armed Jews at Kfar Hogla after residents had attacked police who were searching the Jewish settlement.

Unofficial reports placed the toll of yesterday's disturbances in the Jewish area of Palestine at nine killed and at least 75 wounded.

Palestine appeared calm today. The Jewish National Council called a half-hour work stoppage as a "token of mourning" for the dead.

The General Federation of Jewish Labor cabled a strongly worded protest to the British Labor Party and British and United States labor organizations.

Tension subsided gradually as British troops withdrew from the trouble zone north of Tel Aviv. The British had thrown a cordon around six Jewish villages yesterday, and, armed with mortars and machineguns and supported by tanks, had entered the villages in search of persons responsible for attacks on Coast Guard stations. The cordon was lifted last night.

The sudden outbreak of demonstrations after the villages were blocked off for the search was laid to retaliation against the British seizure recently of a Greek ship which was carrying illegal immigrants.

The Jewish labor organization's protest, sent to the British Labor party, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said: "It should be clearly understood that not a single man or woman gathered in the settlements carried or used arms of any kind. Their opposition to the search was fully in harmony with the declared policy of Yishuv (Palestine Jewry) to resist the seizure of Jews who have sought a refuge in the Jewish homeland. . . ."

Two Villages Fired On.

The Jewish National Council called upon all shops and factories to close in today's token stoppage, and for all traffic to halt in the entire Jewish sector of Palestine. The time of the stoppage was not publicly announced.

An official British communique said last night that the British troops fired on Jewish settlers in the villages of Givath Haim and Kfar Koglah after the settlers had attacked the police, who were trying to remove 137 suspects from the villages. Troops also penetrated the villages of Rishbob, Enhahoresh, Kfar Kogla, Givath Haim, Kfar Haroeth and Shefayim, all north of Tel Aviv and near the coast. The bitterest fighting of the day was at Shefayim. The British explanation of the search was that the police and troops had trailed to Givath Haim and Shefayim members of the gangs which attacked the Coast Guard stations.

PLANE IS MISSING, HAD 40 SOLDIERS

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 27—(AP) Headquarters of the India-Burma theater said today that an airplane carrying 40 homebound American soldiers had been missing in India for three weeks.

An intensive search has failed to uncover any trace of the plane or its passengers. The plane left Chabau in northeast India, Nov. 11, for the Indian port of Karachi.

The failure to find any clue in any of the thousands of square miles along the route led some air headquarters to believe that the plane had flown off its course to the northward to give the passengers a look at Mt. Everest.

Some officers considered it possible that the plane crashed in the snowy Himalayas and that it would be weeks or months before it was found. Much of the territory is uninhabited and unexplored.

Relatives of missing persons have been informed.

The four-engined C-54 plane was piloted by Capt. Warren A. Roth of Minneapolis.

PAN-ARAB LEAGUE MEETS

CAIRO, Nov. 27 — (AP) The Pan-Arab league met in a secret session tonight to discuss and prepare a statement to be presented to Britain in response to Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's recent statement on the Palestine Jewish national homeland.

Chiang Order Protects UNRRA Trucks In China

Shanghai, Nov. 27 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has ordered his military commanders not to molest trucks carrying UNRRA supplies into Communist areas, T. F. C. Tsiang, head of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today.

Tsiang said he had talked with Gen. Chou Oen-lai, Communist leader in Chungking, and had been promised the fullest co-operation in getting medical and other supplies to all parts of China.

INDONESIANS BACK PREMIER

National Committee Votes Confidence In Sjahrir

Batavia, Java, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Indonesian national committee voted confidence in Premier Sutan Sjahrir's Government today as British ground, sea and air weapons lashed at Indonesian forces and fighting intensified around the civilian internment center at Ambarawa, in central Java.

Four British Thunderbolt fighters strafed Indonesian vehicles and columns at Ambarawa after reinforced Nationalists attacked a camp quartering 10,000 former internees, including women and children, the Dutch news agency, Aneta, said. The assault forced back Allied and Japanese troops defending the camp, it added.

Destroyer Shells Town

Guns of a British destroyer standing off Semarang shelled the town of Oenganan, midway between Semarang and Ambarawa. Hundreds of British sailors were landed from H.M.S. Sussex to patrol in Semarang.

Indonesian reinforcements were reported marching toward Ambarawa, and toward Soerabaja, where Nationalists in an attack led by a small tank of Japanese make forced British Indian troops to withdraw in one forward sector of the naval base city.

British officers said they were mopping up in Darmo, last unoccupied residential suburb of Soerabaja, and that other objectives had been taken, some with little opposition.

Planes Pound Radio Station

Four RAF planes bearing rockets and 500-pound bombs attacked the Indonesian Nationalist radio station at Jogjakarta, which was ordering Indonesians to concentrate at various points, Aneta said.

Sjahrir's Government received a vote of confidence at the end of a three-day Indonesian Nationalist conference. Eighty-nine delegates voted for the Government; eleven abstained.

Vice President Mohamed Hatta told the Assembly that a "Fascist outlook should find no place in the national struggle," and criticized Indonesians who engaged in fighting. Hatta emphasized that the "republic" was willing to confer with the British, but not with the Dutch as long as Dutch "terrorism" continued.

[Aneta said the "national convention" closed with a resolution suggesting that Dutch, British and British Indian troops in Java be replaced by Australians, Americans, Russians and Chinese.]

Premier Optimistic

Sjahrir, reviewing the conference, said fighting was dying down, and that he was optimistic about getting the independence move into more effective channels.

He said he and members of his Cabinet would go into the interior within a week for conferences with local leaders in the trouble spots around Bandoeng and elsewhere.

ATTACK LAUNCHED BY INDONESIANS

Batavia, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Indonesians in Soerabaja launched a counterattack against British troops in that battered city today, and an official British report told of new attacks in Ambarawa and Bandoeng.

The coastal city of Semarang remained a trouble spot. The Dutch news agency Aneta said British destroyers shelled areas of the city where pockets of Indonesian resistance were holding out. British sailors mounted guard in cleared parts of the town.

In Batavia, prominent Dutch leaders and Red Cross workers asked in a petition to The Netherlands East Indies Government that 200,000 women, children and the aged and sick be evacuated from Java pending the return of normal times.

The Indonesian counterattack in Soerabaja was mounted by a force of fifty Indonesians with the aid of a small Japanese tank. A British Indian patrol near the hospital area was forced to withdraw. The Indonesians also attacked the released internees' camp and police station at Ambarawa, 30 miles south of Semarang, and forced Japanese troops guarding the camp and its 10,000 civilian inmates to retire within the camp area for the night.

LT. GEN. YAMASHITA ON WITNESS STAND

MANILA, Wednesday, Nov. 28—(AP) Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita took the stand in his own defense this morning in his war crimes trial and testified he never had been in supreme command in the Philippines, thus implying that he could not be blamed for atrocities committed in these islands.

Asserting he always was under orders of Field Marshal Count Hisachi Terauchi, supreme Japanese commander in southwest Pacific, Yamashita also declared he never had headquarters in Manila, and that Nipponese Air force, transport and 30,000 other troops in the Philippines were under other commanders.

The Japanese plan for defense of the Philippines called for the Navy and Air force to annihilate the American invaders, with the Army merely cooperating, he said.

Yamashita, conqueror of Malaya, said he came to the Philippines in October, 1944, to assume command of the 14th area army. Nine days after he took over that army, the Americans landed.

He found his forces in "unsatisfactory" condition, Yamashita declared, with his chief of staff ill in bed and only three staff officers familiar with the Philippines. He was short five divisions of troops, he went on, and lacking in supplies, particularly food and gasoline. There was considerable anti-Japanese feeling among the Filipinos, he admitted.

Staring at his interpreters Yamashita frequently shook his finger like a lecturing schoolmaster. He repeated remarks for the young Nisei interpreters, nodding benignly when they translated to his satisfaction. (Yamashita has insisted on using Japanese, although he apparently knows English.)

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Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was portrayed by a defense witness at his war crimes trial today as a member of a "pacifist" group who considered war with the United States "undesirable."

Yamashita's views made him so unpopular with Dictator-Premier Hideki Tojo that Yamashita was "exiled" to Manchuria, the witness, Keichoku Yoshida, a Tokyo attorney, testified.

Yoshida testified after the defense had established that no Japanese order directing a massacre of Manila civilians had ever been found.

Yamashita belonged to a "pacifist" group of former War Minister General Ugaki opposed to Toyo, Yoshida testified. This group, he added, advocated reduction of armaments.

Yamashita was sent by Tojo to Germany and Italy to inspect battlefronts in 1941, the witness said, and when he returned he was demoted from superintendent general of the army air force to military counselor and sent to Manchuria.

Yoshida asserted the Yamashita trial was not having the effect in Japan which the Americans intended. "The Japanese people knew Yamashita to be such a high character that the public is in sympathy with him."

Another defense witness, Lt. Gen. Akira Muto, Yamashita's chief of staff, testified Yamashita could not have had control over Japanese military forces which subjected Manila to terror. He said that under the intricate chain of command, Yamashita lacked authority over Japanese naval forces.

brought down Tojo's wrath by saying a war with the United States was "undesirable."

Yoshida claimed the wide publicizing of Yamashita's trial in Japan was having an effect opposite to that intended by the Americans because the Japanese people "knew Yamashita to be such a high character that the public is in sympathy with him."

Calls Yamashita Pacifist.

The attorney, one of a group brought here by Defense Attorney Major George Guy, asserted Yamashita was one of the "pacifist" group of former War Minister Gen. Ugaki opposed to Tojo and his henchmen.

Yoshida, a personal friend of the defendant, did not say what prompted Tojo to take Yamashita from Manchuria—where he had been assigned to watch the Russians—and send him south to the Philippines, where his military career met disaster.

Earlier, Lieut.-Gen. Akira Muto, Yamashita's chief of staff, testified that under an intricate chain of command stretching down from Tokyo, Yamashita could not have had control over Japanese military forces who put Manila to the sword.

Muto, sweating under cross-examination, said that under this system Yamashita had no authority over the Japanese naval forces, mainly accused of the atrocities in Manila during the battle of Luzon.

Once, exasperated by a long series of answers that appeared to be contradictory, Major Robert M. Kerr, chief prosecutor, exclaimed:

"I'm tired of this witness squirming out of testimony."

houses stood with bowed heads. There was not a word about the occupation, no reference to the situation that made necessary urgent action to revise the House of Representatives election law and other matters.

Ordered By Allies

The other matters included repeal of repressive laws, expropriation of landed estates and other changes ordered by Allied headquarters to make way for democracy.

Indications were that the Liberal party might not have the full cooperation of other elements of the Diet in its efforts to clarify responsibility for the war that wrecked the empire.

A spokesman for the Social Democrats said his party supported the resolution. A spokesman for the Progressives, however, said his group was undecided "because there are many technical difficulties."

The Progressives hold nearly 300 seats, a majority, in the House of Representatives.

Parties Not Contrite

The Liberals' resolution pointed out that the military clique, financial circles and the press "already have shown their attitude on war responsibility. But the political parties have not shown any contriteness."

The House of Representatives, it added, "should not be allowed to carry on without taking responsibility" for its war record. "Those who took a leading role in supporting the government during the war should act to clarify their responsibility."

The resolution failed to demand the resignations of legislators affected and thus seemingly provided an oriental method for Diet leaders to make a mild apology and still save face.

Meanwhile, the Diet prepared interpellations on Premier Shidehara's "state of the nation" speech scheduled to be delivered Wednesday forenoon.

Mikado Asks Election Reform

Imperial Rescript, Read to Diet, Insures Some Revision of Current Laws.

Tokyo, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito, in a colorful reading of an imperial rescript, today made election reform the number one function of the current Diet and insured some revision of current laws.

Standing before the Imperial throne the ornate House of Peers, the Emperor read the brief rescript in formal, heavy tones while members of both houses bowed deeply. The Japanese ruler was flanked on the right by princes of the blood and Imperial household officials and on the left by Premier Kijuro Shidehara's cabinet.

Specific mention of election reform in the rescript insured action thereupon and made this the principal Diet issue. Simultaneously the rescript statement limited to the House of Representatives such reform, indicating there probably will be no change in the current appointive status of the House of Peers despite considerable newspaper agitation.

Action on Labor Law.

The rescript also broadly solicited harmony in dealing with other matters, which include elimination of repressive laws and action on such unprecedented government legislation as expropriation of large landed estates and establishment of labor union law.

The Emperor wore his new official non-military uniform. Solemn-faced, he entered the hushed chamber and walked stiffly to a position fronting the throne on a dais above the rostrum utilized by the chamber president and peers. His formal impressive entry was at 10:59 A. M., after the other participants assembled and stood awaiting him for ten minutes. In an absolute hush after the emperor ascended the four steps to the throne, Premier Shidehara walked slowly toward him with the rescript, then backed away reverently while all bowed. The Emperor read the document held at arm's length. Then Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, repeated the same stiff-legged ascent to the Mikado and received the rescript.

Formulating Answer.

The principal business of both chambers for the balance of the day was formulation of an official answer to the rescript.

Every one was held within the building during the arrival and departure of the imperial cortege and all windows above the first floor were curtained to prevent any subject from gazing downward upon him.

TELLS OF EXILE OF YAMASHITA

Defense Witness Says Jap Was Disliked by Tojo.

Manila, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—A defense witness testified today that Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was so disliked by Dictator-Premier Hideki Tojo that he was "exiled" to Manchuria despite his victory at Singapore.

The witness, Keichoku Yoshida, a Tokyo attorney, declared at Yamashita's trial on war criminal charges that the defendant

Nippon Parties Called On To Clear Up War Records

Tokyo, Nov. 27 (AP)—A resolution urging wartime prominent legislators to "clarify their war responsibility" was introduced in the Diet today by the Liberal party after Emperor Hirohito stiffly opened the eighty-ninth extraordinary session with an injunction to reform the election laws.

The Emperor opened the session in traditional formality. He read his brief speech from a rescript in heavy tones. Members of both

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Jap Soldiers Stole Their Own Supplies

Tokyo, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Kyodo News Agency reported today that joint investigations by the United States Army and police authorities had disclosed that Japanese officers and men had embezzled 10,000,000 yen worth of Japanese military supplies.

Nippon Land Plan Assailed

Tokyo, Nov. 27 (AP)—Kyodo news agency said today the Japanese Government's ambitious five-year program for reclaiming more than 5,000,000 acres of land "so far has turned out to be an impractical paper plan." It reported only 350 of 4,700 Tokyo applicants for land had been accepted.

TRUMAN HAS LENGTHY TITLE

Okinawa, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—In these parts Harry Truman's full title is "President of the United States and benefactor to all Okinawans."

Guides, who show visitors points of local interest, never pass up the Mayor's office where hangs a portrait of the President, painted by Akira Tsukiyama, 45-year-old native artist, who copied it from a newspaper clipping.

New Jersey Flies Spruance Flag

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The battleship New Jersey is the new flagship of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander in chief of the United States Pacific fleet.

The 45,000-ton New Jersey succeeds her sister ship Missouri, aboard which Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz accepted the Japanese surrender! The New Jersey, in Tokyo Bay that eventful day, holds eleven battle stars.

SIX JAPS CONFESS KILLING OF YANKS

Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Nov. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The prosecution rested its case today at the trial of ten Japanese officers charged with beheading five American flyers on Mili Atoll in February, 1944, and waited to see whether any of the accused would testify in their own defense. There was noticeable tension among the defendants, who wiped perspiration from their brows and nervously twisted handkerchiefs.

The prosecution read into the record confessions from six of the ten, admitting complicity in the murders. A statement by Major Chojiro Takaradan, commander of the Japanese Third Infantry Battalion, said that while he was not present at the execution of one flyer he had been prepared to kill him personally. Major Otokito Nakao, commanding a battalion of mountain artillery, said in a statement that an American youth released to his unit for execution was not bound or blindfolded before a Samurai sword lopped off his head.

Brazil Takes Action To Defend Its Money

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 27 (AP)—President Jose today signed a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to use gold reserves and credit either at home or abroad for payment of legal expenses with the specific purpose of defending Brazilian money in foreign commercial exchange and purchasing power in the internal market.

The decree specified the Bank of Brazil as the intermediary.

FDR TURNED DOWN 'PEACE' MEETING PLEA OF KONOYE

Pearl Harbor Probers Told by Ex-Ambassador Grew of Secret Session.

FEARED MILITARISTS

Former Envoy Declares President Believed 'Head-on' Crash Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(AP) Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew testified today that Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told him Sept. 6, 1941, that the Japanese military would take over his country unless he could have a personal "peace" meeting with President Roosevelt.

Grew told a Senate House committee that Konoye, in dire fear of the military extremists, met him secretly at a friend's home to urge that such a meeting be arranged.

Official license plates were removed from their automobiles to preserve the secrecy of their three-hour rendezvous, he said.

The late President decided against the meeting although Grew said he messaged Sept. 29 that he believed failure to hold the conference would result in Konoye's downfall and "the formation of a military dictatorship lacking either the disposition or temperament to avoid colliding head-on with the United States."

In October came Konoye's downfall and the elevation of Tojo to the premiership, and, on Dec. 7, war.

Acted in Good Faith

The gray-haired former envoy told the committee investigating the Pearl Harbor attack that he believed Konoye advanced his proposal in good faith although he said the prince was "saddled with responsibility for some of the worst acts of banditry."

He believed, Grew said, that Konoye had then seen the handwriting on the wall and realized Japan was on "the edge of the abyss."

Grew told also of an exchange of letters he had with Mr. Roosevelt in the previous winter when, he said, they agreed that divergent American and Japanese policies were "bound eventually" to bring a "head on clash with Japan."

Under questioning from Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.), Grew said he interpreted the President's letter of Jan. 21, 1941, as supporting the ambassador's view that the United States must be prepared to go "all the way" in support of its diplomatic representations to Japan.

Grew had written the President that the United States must build up its army and navy because Japan would pay little attention to demands not backed by military force.

The former U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo told the committee, however, that what he had in mind was an economic conflict and not necessarily a "military clash."

Grew read to the committee, which is investigating the Pearl Harbor attack, a letter he said he wrote to the President on Dec. 14, 1940 expressing his fear of a "head-on clash with Japan."

The letter added that the question "is not whether we call a halt to the Japanese program but when."

Grew quoted Mr. Roosevelt as replying that he was "in decided agreement with your conclusions" but that the Japanese problem was only part of a "global problem."

"Our problem being one of defense, we cannot lay down hard and fast rules," he quoted the President as adding.

Three months earlier, Grew had dispatched to Washington what he termed his "green light message" which said, in effect, that the time had come to apply economic sanctions against the Japanese.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), who was questioning Grew when the message was first mentioned, remarked that it recommended a "get tough" policy but that little was done until the following summer.

Ferguson also commented to reporters during a recess that Grew, in his book "Ten Years in Japan", had described the message as perhaps the most important he sent during his first eight years in that country but that the state department had not considered it of sufficient importance to include in its volumes on Japanese-American relations.

Before Grew took up the story of his part in the diplomatic events prior to the Japanese attack, the committee heard former Secretary of State Hull:

1. Denounce as an "infamous charge" the assertion in an Army inquiry board's report that his note to the Japanese on Nov. 26, 1941, "touched the button" that started the war.

2. Express belief that Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, the Japanese "peace" envoys, must have been "morally certain" their government intended agression, although they may not have known of the plan to attack Pearl Harbor.

3. Relate that he had received only an "unverified report" from the White House of the attack when he conferred with the Japanese envoys at 1 p.m., Dec. 7, 1941.

The 74-year-old former cabinet officer bristled when Senator Lucas (D-Ill) brought up the Army Board's report.

"I sat under that infamous charge for months when every reasonable-minded person knew that the Japanese were attempting at that time to get complete control of the Pacific," he declared.

Hull went on to say that he was "gratuitously brought into the picture apparently on the theory that Tojo and the military elements moving abreast with Hitler in world conquest were not doing so and were not guilty of doing so but that this government of peaceful peoples—that this government was the cause—that is forced peace-minded Tojo—into war."

He paused to catch his breath and added in a milder tone:

"If I could express myself as I'd want to I'd want all you religious-minded people to retire."

In a rambling philosophical discourse at another point, Hull expressed the view that if "peace-loving nations,"—he mentioned Britain and the United States—had been strong militarily they could simply have told the aggressor nations to halt and those nations would have done so.

"When you are dealing with lawless nations," he said, "the diplomatic influence is not much stronger than the military establishment behind it."

When Lucas alluded to the 10-point note Hull gave the Japanese on Nov. 26, the former secretary said it amounted to little more than a restatement of principles for which the United States had stood for years.

"And that was regardless of which political party was in power?" Lucas asked.

"To be sure."

During questioning of Grew about the "Green Light Message," Ferguson asked:

"At that time did you think Japan would fight or did you think they were bluffing?"

"I never thought Japan was bluffing," Grew replied.

"You thought they would fight under certain circumstances?"

"Under certain circumstances."

Ferguson had Grew read certain correspondence between the witness and William D. Mitchell, the committee counsel, concerning a request from Senator Brewster (R-Maine) that Grew make his diaries available to the committee.

Brewster had suggested they would be helpful to the committee since Grew's book, based upon them, contained some information not made public by the state department.

Grew wrote refusing to submit the diaries which he said were "in no way" official documents.

Furthermore, Grew said, they contained "many inaccurate and misleading statements" as well as personal matters. He added that he had examined them and found nothing that would be of help to the committee.

Insists Japs Determined Upon Attack

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Ex-Secretary Says Only Way to Avoid War Was to Lay Down Like Cowards

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP) — Cordell Hull today branded as "an infamous charge" the inference in an Army inquiry board's report that the note he handed Japanese "peace" ambassadors Nov. 26, 1941 touched the button that started the Pacific war. The former Secretary of State, testifying before a Senate-House committee inquiring into the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, assailed in vigorous language the interpretations made by the Army Board.

"I sat under that infamous charge for months when every reasonable minded person knew the Japanese were attempting at that time to get complete control of the Pacific," Hull declared.

"Somebody who knows little about what was going on and who cares less, says 'Why didn't the United States make concessions and keep us out of war?'" he continued.

"Any reasonable person knows the Japanese were bent on attack and knows we could not have stopped them unless we had laid down like cowards."

Had Unverified Report

Hull earlier testified he had only an unverified report of the attack on Pearl Harbor when he conferred with the Japanese peace envoys at 1 p. m., Dec. 7, 1941.

Before Hull resumed his testimony, Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) said members of the Army Board probably will be called to explain later their interpretation of testimony by former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew that the Hull note "was the document that touched off the button that started the war." Grew has challenged the interpretation.

During his discussion of the Army Board report, Hull paused once to remark if he could express himself in the language he would like to use all "religious-minded" persons would have to leave the hearing room.

The former Secretary said in response to a question by Lucas that he had not been called to testify before the Army Board, but had furnished it with some documents.

He said he had been "gratuitiously brought in to the report, apparently on the theory Tojo and the military element moving absolutely with Hitler on world conquest were not doing so and were not guilty, and that this peaceful government with no two ocean navy, forced peace-minded Tojo and Hitler, that bunch of saboteurs, into war."

Restrained Axis Partners

Under questioning by Lucas, Hull said the presence of the U. S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor must have had some restraining influence on the Japanese and Germans.

Observing at another point that "diplomatic influence is not much stronger than the military strength behind it," the former cabinet offcial said that if the United States and Great Britain had been strong militarily in 1933 they could have prevented Hitler from expanding and the Japanese from entering China.

Hull also testified, in response to questioning, that he did his best to keep the War and Navy Departments advised of the crisis as December 7 approached.

Senator George (D-Ga) also drew from the former secretary affirmation of these statements:

1. That Hull told fellow cabinet members on Nov. 7 that an attack anywhere by Japan, "at any time" was threatened.

2. That on Nov. 25 he told a war council meeting the Japanese were "poised for attack" and the safety of the country rested with the Army and Navy.

3. That on Nov. 28 he reiterated the statement to another war council meeting, stressing the element of possible surprise.

Talked "Peace, Peace"

In telling of his final meeting with Japanese peace envoys on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack, Hull said the White House called him about noon that day with the report the Japanese had struck, but his informant was unable to confirm it definitely.

The question arose, Hull said, whether he should receive the Japanese at all or whether he should leave open the one chance in 10 that the reported attack had not taken place. Hull said he went into the meeting to find the Japanese delegates were talking "peace, peace, peace."

Because of the report he had received, Hull said he "felt like taking liberties in talking with them about their government that would have been a little undiplomatic in ordinary times."

Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) asked Hull for his estimate of Saburo Kurusu and Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese envoys.

The former Secretary said it was his belief both knew during the negotiations that "they were here primarily to prevail on us to abandon our doctrines and policies and yield entire control of the Pacific west of Hawaii, including India and the trade routes, to Japan."

"They were here to clear the way for Japan to go forward on her plan of conquest without fighting," Hull declared.

As Though in Earnest

"I think these two gentlemen must have been morally certain, if not absolutely so, that their government was going on—if they didn't clear the way they must have known the Japanese military forces were going on anyhow."

Hull said he didn't know whether Nomura and Kurushu knew definitely that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked. He added, however, that intercepted messages showed the Japanese envoys were instructed by Tokyo as early as Nov. 27, 1941, to "continue talking with us as though they were in earnest, though they were not."

Hull was applauded by the audience as he left the witness stand and made his way slowly to the door.

Former Ambassador Grew, resuming his testimony, was questioned by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) about correspondence the ambassador had with the late President Roosevelt in December, 1940.

Ferguson recalled Grew wrote Mr. Roosevelt the question "is not whether we call a halt to the Japanese program, but when."

Grew read from his reports that Mr. Roosevelt replied he was in "decided agreement with your conclusions" but that the whole problem was a global one for which "hard and fast plans" could not be laid down.

Sought To Prevent War

Ferguson asked whether Grew's letter meant he saw "in the near future a war between the United States and Japan."

The witness replied he was doing all he could to prevent war. He said the possibility then of a clash with Japan need not have been a military clash.

Grew said he "never thought Japan was bluffing" and so advised Washington.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARS INITIAL WITNESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — (AP) The Senate Atomic Energy committee heard today that the late President Roosevelt called for "action" in October, 1939 on the research which produced the atomic bomb.

The statement came from Alexander Sachs, first witness in a series of public hearings expected to lead to legislation for control of domestic development of nuclear energy.

Sachs, a New York economist, testified that he acted as a liaison man between a group of physicists —including Albert Einstein— and the White House. He said the scientists asked him to do so "because they had heard I was in a position to talk to the President." He explained that he had advised Mr. Roosevelt on electric power matters in 1936.

Eventually he said he came to advise the President on various other matters, including not only the atomic bomb but "strategy." He said he did his advising "without any label," and claimed no official position at the White House.

Sachs, a big, heavily muscled man with a fringe of curly hair around a bald crown, spoke rapidly and with hardly a moment's pause for nearly two hours. He brought two big black notebooks and flipped through them incessantly, citing a letter here, a memorandum there.

He said the President had told him he would have to serve as a kind of historian for the atomic project, as White House aides had too many other duties.

Sachs told the committee he formerly served as an economic consultant for Lehman Brothers, New York bankers, but withdrew from that position when his work with the scientists began to take most of his time.

His husky, high-pitched voice began to fade as he approached the end of his testimony, but he never took time out for a drink of water.

he "zig-zag" trail which led to the spending of more than $2,000,000,000 and the blasting of Hiroshima and Nagasaki passed through the White House October 11, 1939, Sachs told the senators. It was then, he said, that he informed Mr. Roosevelt of the work done by Drs. Leo Szilard and E. Fermi toward splitting the uranium atom.

Sachs said he told Mr. Roosevelt of German experimentation and

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that the Nazis had embargoed the export of uranium from Czechoslovakia after seizing that country.

After the conversation, Sachs said the President called in his Secretary, Gen. Edwin M. (Pa) Watson and told him: "This needs attention."

"Its potentialities were very much in the mind of the President," Sachs said. "He said 'don't let Alex go without seeing me again.'"

Sachs said he left the President a letter from Einstein describing developments to date and urging that research work be pressed.

In opening the hearing, Chairman Brien McMahon (D-Conn) predicted that atomic energy will affect every phase of life and declared that no time must be lost dealing with the problem of control.

Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the super secret Manhattan project, is due to testify tomorrow. He will be followed by Dr. Harold Urey and other scientists.

WHEELER OPPOSES UNO BILL, WANTS NEW CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — (AP) Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) told his colleagues today that if the United Nations already were organized to stop aggression "you would be compelled to go to war with Russia."

He opposed a bill outlining the terms of American participation in the United Nations organization and urged instead "a real peace conference" to bring about disarmament, abolition of conscription an international control of the atomic bomb.

It was the senate's second day of debate on the measure and it was Wheeler's day. He read a speech four hours long contending that hope for the UNO was dim, that the U. S. was "appeasing" Russia, and that present policies were leading to another war.

"We have so degraded the democracy for which we fought," he said, "that when brought to the bar of judgment, it will be found a harlot that has been whistled off the streets of chaos."

The debate was a contrast to those of pre-war days on the neutrality act, lend-lease and other international policies. The visitors' and press galleries were sparsely attended. Frequently no more than ten senators were on the floor.

Of those, Senator Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich), members of the U. S. delegation to the San Francisco conference. Provided most of the challenges to Wheeler's arguments.

Connally mimicked opposition complaints about the UNO:

"Oh, it ain't worth a damn, it can't ever succeed, it's all washed up, and so on and so on and so on."

"Let's do something about it," he shouted.

At this, Senator Wherry R-Neb) protested Connally's use of the word "damn" as unseemly and asked him to withdraw it. Connally said he was merely quoting others as using it, but he withdrew it anyway with a courtly compliment to "the distinguished senator from Nebraska."

Vandenberg, agreeing with Wheeler on his recital of wrongs allegedly done to smaller nations by Russia, declared that he saw "no hope on earth" of remedying them "except to implement the United Nations charter."

It was then that Wheeler remarked:

"If the United Nations Organization had a definition of agression today, and you were going to stop aggression, you would be compelled to go to war with Russia.

Wheeler said that "we promised liberty, freedom and democracy" to the nations of the world—"that's what we told our boys we were fighting for."

"And we are not going to get it," he continued, "by putting hundreds of millions into slavery.

"All we had to say to Russia was, 'you can't do it.' And Russia never would have had the nerve to do it. Instead we appeased, appeased, appeased.

"Our great peace-loving ally violates the Atlantic Charter and we stand by."

In reply to questions from Connally, however, Wheeler said he would not favor going to war with Russia. This evoked another bit of mimicry from Connally. He drew a word caricature of Wheeler saying to the Soviets:

"Don't do that—if you do that I ain't going to like it."

"Suppose Russia said they'd do it anyway?" Connally then said sharply. "What would you have done—fight, or not?"

Wheeler explained that all he wanted was that it be made clear to Russia that "you can't do that with our approval."

Quotes Atlantic Charter

Wheeler inquired whether the UNO was going to act to fulfill the principles of the Atlantic Charter and safeguard the rights of small nations, and Connally gave this answer:

"When it is organized, it ought to take the charter drawn up at San Francisco and live up to the obligations assumed by the delegates there. I assume when it is organized it will live up to the terms of the charter."

The bill under discussion would authorize the president to allocate U. S. forces for use by the UNO security council in keeping peace without further reference to congress, although congress in the first place would limit the size of these forces.

When Wheeler finished his speech, Senator Taft (R-Ohio) introduced two amendments, and these will be the business before the chamber tomorrow.

One would direct the U. S. representative on the security council to urge "immediate action looking to a limitation of armaments," and "the use of weapons such as the atomic bomb, rockets and poison gas."

The other would authorize the president to submit to the international court of justice "any dispute to which the United States is a party and which is justifiable in nature."

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Labor-Management Group Seeks White House Help

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — (AP) Leaders of President Truman's labor-management conference have made an eleventh-hour appeal to the White House to prevent the conference from ending in a virtual stalemate, officials said tonight.

The officials, who can not be quoted by name, told a reporter that a group, including Secretary of Commerce Wallace, Conference Secretary George W. Taylor, and Fred Smith, conference press officer, had supported the move.

At the same time, these sources said, the group was not optimistic, did not believe the President would step in—and was uncertain whether his intervention at this late hour would produce results.

Smith, questioned about the report, was non-committal. However, on the general subject of the conference, he declared:

"This (conference) is a wonderful opportunity to prove that democracy does work. It would be a bad time for democracy to fail apart."

The conference was called in an effort to establish machinery for minimizing industrial strife.

Committees Deadlocked

The disclosure of the appeal to the White House followed Taylor's announcement to a news conference that four of the six conference subcommittees still were deadlocked, that a general session of the delegates had been ordered for Thursday afternoon, and final adjournment still was sought this week-end.

Differences among the delegates, which leaders were seeking desperately to reconcile, were so well-defined that only two subcommittees were expected to submit unanimous recommendations to the executive committee, the other four bringing in split reports.

Taylor told the newsmen he felt that it would be "very difficult for the conference itself to agree on anything on which there has been a split in the subcommittee."

The group headed by Wallace was said to have prepared and submitted to top White House advisers an outline of a message, which they suggested the President send to the conference committee on arrangements. The committee is composed of William Green, AFL president; Philip Murray, CIO head; Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The message, officials said, requested that the conference make specific recommendations on arbitration machinery which would be binding, and on fact-finding machinery—points on which the delegates thus far have been completely unable to agree.

They added that it was prefaced by a restatement of the President's original contention that results of the conference would have a far-reaching effect on the nation's economic future.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, like Wallace a public member of the conference, did not favor White House intervention. Asked by reporters whether he would change his position, he replied such a move would be a "last resort".

G.M. DECLINES BID TO PARLEY SLATED TODAY

Officials Not To Attend Conference With U.S. Labor Conciliators

CIO official requests appointment with Sewell Avery in Ward trouble.....Page 9

Detroit, Nov. 27 (AP)—C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, said today that he would not attend a meeting scheduled tomorrow in Washington at which Federal labor conciliators are to take a hand in the week-old wage dispute that has made 225,000 G.M. employés idle.

"There is some mistake in regard to the reported statement of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach saying I had informed him I would be in Washington tomorrow and would take time out to talk to Mr. Warren (Chief Federal Labor Conciliator Edgar L. Warren)," Wilson declared.

"I have had no conversation with the Secretary and I informed Mr. Warren when I talked with him at 4 o'clock this afternoon that I . . . would be unable to attend the labor-management conference in Washington this week on account of the strike situation at G.M.," Wilson added.

None To Attend

A General Motors spokesman said no other G.M. officials would attend the Washington meeting tomorrow. Earlier today, Secretary Schwellenbach had announced that representatives of G.M. and the United Auto Workers (CIO) would confer separately with Warren.

Wilson, commenting on the Washington report, said, "I did not at any time give Mr. Warren any reason to think that I would see him in Washington on Wednesday or that I would definitely be in Washington this week or any other time."

In Washington, Mr. Warren said: "I certainly have no desire to engage in a dispute with Mr. Wilson concerning the meaning of our conversations. If Mr. Wilson is correct in stating that he never intimated he would come to my office to discuss the situation I certainly misunderstood him. I have talked to Mr. Wilson three times since the strike began.

Had Expected Him

"Up until this afternoon's conversation it was my belief that he would gladly talk with me in my office here. Secretary Schwellenbach and I were very anxious that I not attempt to force either party into conference. Therefore, I limited my efforts to informal conversations with Mr. Wilson and with representatives of the union."

Schwellenbach, in announcing the Government's intention of seeking a solution to the strike that hit G.M. last Wednesday, said the conference would be informal.

The preliminary meeting with the UAW delegation is scheduled for 3 P.M., but the Secretary said he would not necessarily participate in them.

Leaving For Capital

The UAW announced shortly after Wilson's statement was released that Walter Reuther, union vice president, would leave for Washington early tomorrow for the meeting.

Reuther, commenting on Wilson's announcement, asserted, "General Motors Corporation now is defying the Department of Labor." He repeated previous union charges that G.M. has refused arbitration, conciliation and public discussion of the strike issues.

A spokesman for the UAW-CIO, which has demanded a 30 per cent general wage increase within G.M.'s present price structure, said the invitation for tomorrow's meeting was extended by Warren in a telephone conversation with Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president.

Discussion Asked

"We have been asked to discuss the general situation and the facts in connection with the General Motors strike," he said.

Federal conciliators were present at the last two union-G.M. wage negotiation sessions here before the strike started.

In addition to Reuther, the union said it will be represented tomorrow by President R. J. Thomas, George Addes, Richard Frankensteen, Richard Leonard and Norman Matthews, and three members of its G.M. negotiating committee, Lou Adkins, Charles Oswald and Edward Crago.

A cold rain in parts of the Michigan automotive production area limited picket activity today.

Contentions Renewed

Renewed contentions that failure of General Motors to accept UAW negotiation proposals was "in flagrant violation" of the National Labor Relations Act were contained in a supplemental brief today in the union's complaint to the regional NLRB against the corporation.

H. W. Anderson, G.M. vice president in charge of personnel, said the union's new complaint "means in effect that every time an employer does not agree 100 per cent with the union, he will be accused of bad faith and failure to bargain collectively."

In its brief the UAW said the corporation's letter rejecting its negotiation proposal was "a statement that the corporation will not discuss the wage issue further unless and until the union stands ready to abandon its right to bargain."

With 225,000 persons already idle in the strike, General Motors said today resulting parts shortages had forced some curtailment of operations in McKinnon Industries, Ltd., G.M. subsidiary at St. Catherines, Ont., which employs 2,500 persons. Two other G.M. Canadian units, at Walkerville and Oshawa, were closed because of non-General Motors strikes at Windsor, Ont.

Nation-Wide Vote On Steel Strike Today

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27 (AP)—Steel-mill workers throughout the nation tomorrow will vote to decide whether a strike is favored to enforce demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The CIO-United Steel Workers of America estimated about 650,000 workers will be eligible to vote, but the union emphasized the balloting does not necessarily mean a strike will follow.

Tomorrow's poll will be the largest strike vote yet conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

A total of 766 plants are affected, including the mills of "Big Steel," "Little Steel," and scores of small independent factories. Also affected are large producers of aluminum, iron ore and related products.

20,000 In State Eligible To Vote

Nearly 20,000 Maryland workers will be eligible to vote today in the nation-wide steel strike ballot. In most cases, polls at Maryland

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plants will be open throughout the day, closing from between 5 and 6 P.M.

Plants in this State affected by tomorrow's voting and the approximate number of eligible voters include:

Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrows Point, 15,000; Rustless Iron and Steel, 1,700; American Can Company, 600; Federal Tin Company, 500; National Can Company, 500; Acrods Corporation, 80; Maryland Nut and Bolt Company, 175; Rheem Manufacturing Company, 375, and Continental Can Company, 700.

With the exception of the Bethlehem and the Rheem company, both at Sparrows Point, all of the concerns are located in Baltimore.

The ballot at one other Maryland company, Eastern Stainless Steel Company, will be taken December 21.

UNION SEEKS TALK WITH WARD HEAD

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—(AP) A CIO union official today telegraphed Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward and company board chairman, requesting an appointment to discuss matters involved in the company's labor walkout, and to name a mutually satisfactory arbitrator to attend the discussion.

Irving Abramson, national organizer for the united retail, wholesale and department store employes union suggested federal judge William L. Sullivan of Chicago for the post. Judge Sullivan several months ago denied legality of the government's seizure of Ward properties last December.

A Ward official said no reply to Abramson's wire would be available until morning.

Earlier, the union and the company disputed effectiveness of the stoppage, which now affects stores in 10 cities. The company promised to back its claims with a certified audit of employe attendance. Abramson asserted the walkout was 75 to 80 per cent effective in affected units.

The union said employes in Royal Oak and Dearborn, Mich., and in Anderson, Ind., walked off their jobs today. Earlier, the union said stores in Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Detroit, Trenton, N. J., Albany, N. Y., and Barre, Vt., were affected by the walkout.

1-Day NMU Strike Is Recommended

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, said tonight he had recommended a 24-hour work stoppage on December 3 by NMU members to protest what he described as the failure "to allocate enough ships to speed demobilization."

In a radio broadcast prepared for delivery, Curran said other marine units would take "joint action with the National Maritime Union on this issue" and that the stoppage would affect all shipping except "certified troopships and legitimate relief ships."

Participating Unions

Curran listed among the participating unions the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the Cio Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, the unaffiliated Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, and the CIO Inland Boatmen's Union. The NMU president contended that agencies responsible for demobilization "have been, and still are, trying to escape the justified anger of the GI's and the public over the shipping SNAFU."

Washington was "blaming delays on a shortage of ships, on strikes, stoppages, lack of seamen, and any other handy excuse," Curran said, adding: "No strikes have delayed the return of troops."

U. S. Assures Canada on Food

Truman Says End of Rationing Will Not Affect Supplies for Europe.

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—President Truman today informed the Canadian Government that American shipments of food supplies to Europe "will not be affected" by the termination of meat rationing in the United States.

The White House disclosed that the President sent a note today to Canadian Ambassador L. B. Pearson in reply to a recent communications from Prime Minister Mackenzie King bearing on the rationing program in the United States.

The end of meat rationing last Saturday virtually closed out the once elaborate United States control program. Only sugar now remains on the list of rationed foods.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said, also the President's note asked Pearson to inform the Prime Minister "that our shipments of food supplies (to Europe) will not be affected by this rationing program."

In his note the President stated, Ross said; "We expect to ship all we can possibly spare and you can assure him that the American people will not sit idly by with surplus foodstuffs when other countries are starving."

Announcement of the President's communication was made after an earlier disclosure that Mr. Truman had received a letter from the Canadian Prime Minister dealing with the United States rationing program. The contents of this letter were not made public when Ross quoted excerpts from Mr. Truman's assurances to the Canadian Ambassador.

Receipt of the letter was disclosed when Ross was asked by a reporter whether the Canadian Prime Minister had protested that the action last week had been taken without advance notice to Canada.

Ross declined to discuss the letten before King knew that the termination of most United States food ration controls would be ordered. Sugar is now the only food remaining on the ration books.

The King communication, Ross said, went into the food supply situation with respect to our shipments abroad, and he added it was up to King to give it out, not to the White House.

However, he promised to make public the President's reply.

A few hours after the end of all meat rationing was announced here, the Canadian Prime Minister told the House of Commons in Ottawa that Canada planned to continue meat rationing, which was reimposed there this fall. He said that continuation was necessary to insure the volume of exports to distressed areas in Europe.

U.S. Backs Uruguay

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Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The United States today backed a Uruguayan proposal for collective intervention in the internal affairs of any American republic violating human rights or its international obligations.

The Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, issued a statement expressing this nation's "unqualified adherence" and declaring that if the American republics are to preserve the peace they "cannot permit oppressive régimes to exist in their midst."

Held Aimed At Argentina

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Alberto Rodrigues Larretta, suggested the intervention policy as a hemispheric security measure, in a note sent to other American republics last week.

While the note made no mention of any nation, diplomats regarded it as being aimed at the military government in Argentina.

Byrnes said the Allies, at a "huge cost in lives, blood and treasure," had won a victory "which means that men everywhere may properly demand" respect for human rights and dignity as an essential condition to the maintenance of peace and security.

'Matter Of Common Concern'

"Violation of the elementary rights of man by a government of force and the non-fulfillment of obligations by such a government is a matter of common concern to all the republics," Byrnes said.

"As such, it justifies collective, multilateral action after full consultation among the republics, in accordance with established procedures.'"

In other words, under the Uruguayan proposal as indorsed by the United States, the American republics would talk the matter over among themselves and, if they decided that a nation was committing the offenses mentioned, they might take such collective action as they deemed fit.

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Early Accord On Peruvian Bonds Is Seen

Pawley Expects Talks on Debt to U. S. Holders to End in 3 or 4 Days

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—American Ambassador William Pawley expects an early agreement on a settlement of Peru's indebtedness to United States bondholders, he said today.

Mr. Pawley said discussions, started yesterday, should end in about three or four days. He made his comment at the White House after what he termed a personal call on President Truman.

A Peruvian government committee, headed by the Finance Minister, is here for conferences with representatives of the bondholders committee to work out terms for a settlement of what Mr. Pawley said was the total indebtedness, including interest, of about $140,000,000 represented by several bond issues. The conferences are being held at the State Department.

Once a preliminary agreement is reached, Mr. Pawley said, the Peruvian representatives will return home to present the proposals, which have to go before the Peruvian Congress. He said the State Department was simply lending its good offices in connection with the conferences since the government here is not involved. The Peruvians, he said, expect to return about Dec. 5 or 6. Mr. Pawley, who came back to the United States several days ago for consultations, said he would return to Peru in about two weeks.

CHILE STEEL PLANT GETS AID FROM U. S.

Export-Import Bank Loan Is for Purchases Here to Equip Factory to Be Built

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank announced today the signing of two loan agreements for $33,000,000 with the Fomento Corporation of Chile.

The first is for $28,000,000 to finance purchase of United States equipment, materials and services for an iron and steel plant near Concepcion, Chile, by a corporation to be known as the Compania de Acero del Pacifico. The second line of credit, $5,000,000, is an extension of an $8,000,000 loan in December, 1944.

The credit is guaranteed by the Republic of Chile. The $28,000,000 is to be available until Dec. 31, 1948. Advances are repayable in forty semiannual installments, the first of which will be due on June 15, 1949. They will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent on the unpaid principal balance.

The Fomento Corporation has undertaken to raise from Chilean sources the funds needed for all expenditures in Chile in connection with the construction and operation of the plant and for any expenditure in the United States in excess of the $28,000,000 provided by the Export-Import Bank for the new metals plant. It is estimated that the Chilean investment in the project will be about $25,000,000. The plant will produce pig iron, heavy and light structurals, steel rail, galvanized sheets, wire, pipe and other iron and steel products.

Of the second line of credit, $2,000,000 will be used to finance the acquisition of such facilities as may be necessary to furnish electric power to the new iron and steel plant.

The $5,000,000 credit is payable within five years in approximately [illegible] semiannual installments, the [illegible] to become due six months [illegible] the date of the advance, at 4 per cent.

PASSENGER TIRE OUTPUT CLIMBING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) The government's expressed hope that tire rationing can end early next year was bolstered today by an official report that tire output is up sharply.

The OPA announced that production has increased considerably during the past few weeks, and "barring work stoppages, is expected to attain the scheduled production goal of 11,000,000 (passenger) tires in this quarter."

Production in the July-September quarter was about 7,000,000 passenger tires.

John D. Small, head of the Civilian Production Administration, said at a news conference a few days ago that CPA hoped to end tire rationing "shortly after the first of the year or thereabouts."

Small said the big job remaining was to build up dealer inventories.

Meanwhile the number of tires available to the public may be augmented somewhat as a result of work stoppages in the automobile industry.

Here's the reason: CPA limits auto manufacturers to a 15-day inventory of new tires. Strikes or shutdowns in the industry have the effect of freezing manufacturers' inventories.

Thus tires which ordinarily would go to car manufacturing are diverted to tire dealers.

It was learned also that termination of truck tire rationing had been scheduled for Dec. 1, but that this plan has been revised in favor of ending all tire rationing at the same time.

VINSON FORECASTS BALANCED BUDGET

Indianapolis, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Vinson said here today the national budget may be nearly balanced in 1947. He also said in a press conference preceding a speech at a joint meeting of the Indiana Victory Loan Committee and the State Chamber of Commerce that the country is faced with "every element of inflation."

"I have no doubt that if there are no unprecedented conditions," he said, "we will be pretty close to a balanced budget in the fiscal year of 1947."

If national income is high, the debt will be decreased, he said, but if income is low the debt will be increased as a result of payments to the unemployed.

Vinson said the national debt is about $265,000,000,000 now and will be increased by about ten billions by next June.

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Captain Faces Court-Martial Over Sinking Of Indianapolis

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, commanding officer of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis lost in the Philippines Sea, will face a general court-martial here beginning Monday. The Indianapolis went down with heavy casualties in the closing days of the war.

The Navy said the court-martial was concerned only with Captain McVay's responsibilities in the loss of his ship, but withheld any details of charges and specifications involved. Navy regulations, officials explained, forbid making them public before they are formally read to the accused officer.

Hearing To Be Public

The court-martial will be convened at the Washington Navy Yard Monday, and will be public.

The Indianapolis, flagship of the 5th Fleet, sailed from San Francisco July 16, 1945, on a special high-speed run to Guam to carry atomic-bomb material. She delivered her cargo and was lost July 30 after leaving Guam.

The Navy announced her loss August 14, only a few minutes before President Truman's announcement of the Japanese acceptance of surrender terms. The loss was attributed to "enemy action."

The ship suffered 100 per cent casualties among her personnel of 1,196, including 5 dead, 875 missing and 316 wounded. Some survivors were in the water for several days before being rescued. Captain McVay, son of Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., lives in Washington. He assumed command of the Indianapolis November 18, 1944.

He was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Wilson in 1916, and attained rank of captain June 18, 1942. He was executive officer of the cruiser Cleveland from June 15, 1942, to April 2, 1943. During that service he won the Silver Star for action during the bombardment of Kolombangara.

The senior officer of the court-martial will be Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, until recently chief of staff of the 2d Carrier Task Force.

The court will be composed of the following:

Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, Commodores Paul S. Theiss and William S. Popham, and Capts. Homer L. Gorsskopf, Heman J. Redfield, John R. Sullivan and Charles B. Hunt. Capt. Thomas J. Ryan Jr. will serve as judge advocate.

Capt. McVay is the son of Admiral Charles B. McVay Jr., retired. He was born in Ephrata, Pa., August 31, 1898, and now makes his home in Washington, D. C. He assumed command of the Indianapolis, November 18, 1944.

CANNON URGES SPENDING CURB

Speaks In House On Deficiency Supply Bill

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Opposing a drive to restore millions in eliminated funds to a deficiency supply bill, Representative Cannon, (D., Mo.) today declared the Government has been "running on I.O.U's for fifteen years."

"There are men in this House who want to appropriate money we haven't even borrowed yet," the chairman of the Appropriations Committee told the House. "We've been running the Government on a deficit, and we are still trying to borrow more money."

Warns Of Disaster

Cannon said "disaster will overtake any nation that fails to pay it's way," and told his colleagues "we can't continue to spend money at the rate we did before the war."

Interest on the national debt now exceeds the normal national budget prior to 1932, he pointed out.

Cannon's remarks were made as debate opened on a $1,131,452,312 deficiency appropriation bill financing miscellaneous Government agencies up to next June 30.

Showdown Expected Today

The chairman was expected to head a drive to block attempts to reinstate $128,000,000 in flood-control and river and harbor funds stricken out by the Appropriations Committee.

A showdown was not expected before late tomorrow, today's session being set aside for general discussion.

Representative Taber, of New York, top-ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, joined Cannon in resisting any additions to the bill. The New Yorker referred to proposed amendments for river and harbor and flood-control projects as "pork barrel."

Taber told the House the nation "must begin to wake up" and "start doing without things we don't need."

6,480,000 FAMILIES ARE DOUBLING-UP

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—John B. Blandford Jr., National Housing Administrator, told Senators today that 6,480,000 families are forced to double up because of the critical lack of all types of housing in the United States.

As a solution to this situation, the NHA chief urged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to give prompt approval to an omnibus "general housing bill of 1945," sponsored by Senators Wagner (D.-N. Y.)., Ellender (D.-La.) and Taft (R.Ohio).

Blandford said that some 12,600,000 units of new construction are "needed in the next ten years" split into the following groups:

3,600,000 units or about 28 per cent, at monthly charges of less than $20.

4,800,000 or 34 per cent at between $20 and $40.

4,200,000 or 34 per cent at above $40 monthly.

The pending legislation, Blandford said, would set up a combination of Federal, State, local, public and private housing and construction expected to meet all these needs.

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GEN. MACNIDER'S SON DISCHARGED

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Nov. 27—(AP) Pvt. Jack MacNider, 18, son of Brig. Gen. Manford MacNider, was discharged from the Marine corps with 38 points today by a special order at the request of his father and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Young MacNider, a veteran of two years service on Iwo Jima and in other Pacific battles, was 12 points short of the 50 required for discharge in the normal manner.

General MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion and a campaigner in both World Wars, said at Mason City, Ia., that Jack had enlisted on his 17th birthday and "I asked permission to bring him back (from Japan) with me so he might continue his pre-medic studies."

In Washington, the Marine corps said young MacNider was "returned to the United States and discharged from the Marine corps in accordance with the radio request of Gen. MacArthur, Supreme commander in the Far East."

General MacNider said his son expects to enroll at Iowa State college, Ames, and eventually hopes to attend Johns Hopkins Medical school in Baltimore. He said he was "anxious to get him started as soon as possible because it takes eight or nine years to go through a complete medical course."

He added he had addressed his request for his son's discharge to the Marine corps headquarters, Washington.

The general has two other sons who enlisted in the armed forces on their 17th birthdays and who have since been discharged. Tom, 19, left the service as an Air Corps cadet when given the option and Angus, 17, received a medical discharge from the Navy.

CURLEY'S FRAUD TRIAL OPENS

Long-delayed Action Begins in Federal Court.

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Representative James M. Curley (D.-Mass.), Boston's Mayor-elect, and four other persons indicted on mail fraud charges went on trial today after almost two years of postponements.

As the trial got under way in Federal District Court before Judge James M. Proctor, the case of David E. Desmond of Boston, a sixth defendant, was severed by the court.

Curley, 71-year-old ex-Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston, was present, as were the four other defendants.

A motion for continuance of the trial was filed by James G. Laughlin, attorney for James G. Fuller, one defendant. In an affidavit in support of the motion, the attorney said that Desmond is now in jail and that he is a "vital, essential and necessary witness." Judge Proctor announced, however, after a twenty-minute conference with defense attorneys that the Desmond case had been severed and the trial proceeded.

Witnesses Announced.

William A. Paisley, special assistant to the Attorney-General and prosecutor in the case, outlined the charges in the indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury on January 3, 1944, for the jury panel of about thirty men and women. He then read the names of about eighty prospective government witnesses.

William E. Leahy, attorney for Curley, said he had approximately ten prospective defense witnesses, including Senator Green (D.-R. I.), Green's secretary, Edward Higgins, and former Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan. Laughlin said he would have eight possible defense witnesses, including former Attorney-General Francis Biddle, now in Germany, and Thurman Arnold, formerly on the Court of Appeals bench.

Among spectators in the crowded court room was House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts.

valued at nearly $300,000, but lived only three years. Miss Normand's only sister, Gladys, died a few years later.

The screen star's career was blasted by adverse publicity when she became involved in the investigation into the murder of William Desmond Taylor, director, on February 2, 1922.

The following year her chauffeur shot and injured Courtland S. Dines, a Denver millionaire, at a party to which Dines had escorted her.

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Help Of Bankers Asked By Snyder

Chicago, Nov. 27 (AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder said tonight the 'bankers of this country can do more than any other group of private citizens to assist the Government in getting out of business."

In a prepared address to the Investment Bankers of America, Snyder asserted "the policy of lifting wartime controls as rapidly as is prudent is guided by the belief that such a system is the one desired by the American people, and the one that they are determined to have."

A St. Louis banker himself, Snyder suggested that "investment banking may prove to be one of the major checks to inflation."

Purchase Of Securities

"If the tremendous savings in the hands of the people can be largely applied to the purchase of new securities," he added, "they will cease to present a threat to inflation. Investment bankers can siphon off a substantial part of the tremendous purchasing power in this country by offering sound securities of moderate yield to the public."

Unless a "repetition of 1929 and 1930" is prevented, Snyder said, "I fear that investment banking as we now know it, would cease to exist."

On the other hand, he asserted, the "opportunity that lies before the investment bankers today is the greatest in the history of our nation."

New Money Needed

"It is entirely possible that our corporate business structure will require as much new money in one postwar year as war put into capital assets in approximately five years before the war. . . . These vast sums will be needed for new plants, better machinery, new safety devices and many other 'musts' for modern business.'

"The need of industry for new corporate financing is accompanied by a need on the part of the public for sound investment opportunities. Liquid assets in the hands of individuals have more than tripled since the beginning of the war years, and now stand at nearly $150,000,000,000."

Snyder added that it "will be a primary obligation" of investment bankers to provide "new-venture capital."

KNUDSEN INDORSES ONE-YEAR DRAFT

Washington, Nav. 27 (A. P.).—William S. Knudsen, General Motors executive who directed the Army's production program, advocated one year of universal military training today as a boon to democracy and the nation's young manhood.

He had no views on the military value of peacetime conscription, he told the House Military Committee, because "I'm not a military man." He said, however, he believed young men should be given the technical and mechanical training needed in modern warfare.

One year of military life as proposed by President Truman, he said, would teach youths the fundamentals of handling themselves if they go into war.

Lacking that knowledge, he added, "God help them if war comes again."

HOUSE BODY STICKS TO OWN JOB BILL

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The House Expenditures Committee today rejected a proposal to resume consideration of the administration's full employment bill.

Instead, the committee voted 17 to 3 to continue study of a substitute version, setting as a Federal goal a high level of employment. The substitute was drafted by an expenditures subcommittee.

Representative Manasco (D. Ala.), chairman, said the committee would meet again tomorrow, but that he doubted whether an agreement would be reached on the legislation until late this week.

The original administration

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measure, by Representative Patman (D.-Texas) would have enunciated a Government policy of supplementing free enterprise, if necessary, to assure jobs for all able-bodied Americans who wanted them. The substitute version says that the Federal policy shall be to create maximum opportunities for employment and to maintain a high level of employment, production and purchasing power.

President Truman has criticized the expenditures group for what he termed damaging delay in handling of the legislation. He has requested its passage several times.

Shoe Factories Get Price Boost

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Manufacturers' ceiling prices for shoes will be increased 4½ per cent to cover rising production costs, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The order to effect this probably will be issued in December, the OPA statement informed the shoe manufacturers' industry advisory committee at a meeting here.

OPA said there probably would be no change in prices consumers will pay. However, no final decision on this will be announced until a study of distributors' costs and earnings is completed.

OPA said indications are that wholesalers and retailers can absorb the entire amount of the general increase in manufacturers' prices. The industry committee protested this idea.

In addition, the committee passed a resolution stating that it felt the increase in manufacturer's ceilings "is insufficient," but that the industry would accept it and ask issuance of the order "with all due haste."

OPA said that its action in raising ceiling prices at the manufacturers' level also will include additional price adjustments to encourage production of lower-price shoes.

Halsey Gives Trophies To Annapolis Museum

Japanese Flag and Silver Saddle Are Presented

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey returned to his alma mater, the United States Naval Academy, today to present to it four trophies of war and made clear that he still feels as he did about the Japanese.

In presenting the flag of the battleship Nagato, Admiral Halsey said "again if anybody wants to spit on it, he is perfectly welcome."

He added, "I'm under orders not to call them in public what they are. I still think in private what they are, and they are."

Among the other trophies presented by Admiral Halsey were a flag of the carrier Enterprise, the sword of Vice-Admiral Totuska, former commander of the Tokyo Naval District, a flag of the Yokosuka navy yard, a silver saddle given him by the Reno Chamber of Commerce, with a bridle from the Junior Chamber of Commerce and a saddle from Montrose, Col.

After his visit to the museum, which flew his personal four-star flag and a national flag and Union Jack from the battleship Missouri, Admiral Halsey addressed a noonday formation of midshipmen at Bancroft Hall.

1,500 TO LEAVE WLB

Their Jobs End Jan. 1—Rest of Staff Assigned to WSD Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—About 1,500 members of the War Labor Board staff will be notified Saturday that their wartime jobs will end on Jan. 1. The rest of the staff will remain with the Wage Stabilization Division, whose chief job, until the Stabilization Act expires on June 30, will be to head off wage cuts.

This task arises from a provision in the act requiring Government approval for any cut in basic pay below the level paid for the same job between January and September, 1942.

At one time WLB employed 2,500 persons in Washington and in its twelve regional areas. Since President Truman first announced that the board would be dissolved as promptly as possible, the staff has been job hunting—when it could find time from the task of liquidating the agency.

The Stabilization Division, which will carry on as a unit of the Labor Department, will be a streamlined version of the War Labor Board, with a six-man board instead of twelve.

MAYOR IS HOPEFUL OF COPS' DISCHARGE

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Mayor LaGuardia of New York said today he thought there was a good chance of getting the Army and Navy to release most of the 780 service men who were formerly members of the New York police force.

Emerging from a White House talk with President Truman, the Mayor told reporters with a smile that they talked about the weather.

However, he said he had seen the Secretaries of War and Navy yesterday about releasing New York policemen still in the armed forces. He said that he had made specific applications in each of the 780 cases for release on the ground that they are needed for enforcement work in New York. LaGuardia said he would testify before the Senate Banking Committee tomorrow on housing.

NAVY IS 25% DEMOBILIZED

Releases of Men Pass 750,000—Allied Services Let Out 277,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Navy reported today that its demobilization task was more than one-fourth done.

Including Saturday, slightly more than three months since the program got under way, releases passed the 750,000 mark. By comparison, Navy spokesmen noted that after the first World War, it required ten months to demobilize 390,000 naval personnel.

The Marine Corps, with a peak strength of about 485,000 at the end of August, had released 107,000 through Nov. 16, and the Coast Guard, with a peak strength of 170,000, had released 57,000 through Nov. 21.

Six Delegates Named To ILO Mining Parley

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Names of six United States delegates to a London meeting of the coal-mining committee of the International Labor Office were announced today by Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor.

The delegates, selected by President Truman, are:

Witt Bowden, of the Labor Department, and George A. Lamb, of the Interior Department, representing the Government; Robert T. Koenig, Indianapolis, for bituminous operators, and H. J. Connolly, Scranton, Pa., representing the anthracite producers; Thomas Kennedy and John T. Jones, of the United Mine Workers, representing miners.

The committee is one of a number created by the ILO to handle, on an international basis, labor and social problems in industries common to many countries.

3-Man Group Named To Study Oil Dispute

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach today created a three-man fact-finding commission to investigate the oil industry wage dispute.

The panel; first of its kind established to cope with postwar strikes, is composed of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and public member of the War Labor Board, as chairman; Paul Deliel, professor at Stanford University, and Otto Beyer, of Washington, a Government labor adviser.

The oil dispute arose over the CIO-oil workers' demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

After a futile attempt by Schwellenbach to settle the controversy, the Navy seized 53 refineries and pipelines on orders of President Truman October 4. The Navy still is operating most of these facilities.

Saratoga Earmarked For Experimental Use

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Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Navy said today the aircraft carrier Saratoga, oldest flattop of the fleet, was among the surplus ships of the Navy which have been tentatively earmarked for experimental purposes.

Officials emphasized that this did not mean the famous carrier was marked for use in any projected atomic-bomb tests. Neither the Saratoga nor any other ship has been selected for that purpose, they said.

There are many invaluable services, a navy spokesman explained, which can be rendered in experimental work by ships outmoded for combat duty.

The Saratoga is now engaged in transport duty bringing home veterans from the Pacific theater.

AUTHOR'S WEDDING TO MAJOR BALKED

New York Refuses License To Parted In Hongkong

New York, Nov. 27 (AP)—Emily Hahn, author, and Major Charles Boxer, whose romance blossomed in wartorn Hongkong, were denied permission to marry in New York State today. They said they'd try again in Connecticut.

The couple's application for a marriage license was turned down under a provision of New York's domestic relations law which says that divorce on grounds of adultery bars remarriage unless the final decree is three years old.

British Divorce Reported

Boxer, 41-year-old British officer, said on the application that a "divorce against myself" for adultery was made absolute in London last July, ending his marriage to Ursula Tulloh Boxer.

Boxer, named by Miss Hahn as the father of her 4-year-old daughter Carola, arrived in New York Thanksgiving Day, two years after he last saw the author and the child in a Hong Kong prison camp. Miss Hahn and Carola left Hong Kong in September, 1943, on the exchange liner Gripsholm.

NLRB In Move To Speed Election

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today streamlined procedure to speed election of bargaining agents in plants converting to peacetime production.

The board, after conferences with representatives of labor and management organizations, altered its regulations to permit its eighteen regional directors to order elections in simple cases without first getting an order from the national board, a prepared statement explained. This will save time, it was noted.

Chairman Paul M. Herzog, former naval officer and one-time chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, said the NLRB had before it now 2,100 bargaining election cases.

NOV 28 1945

Veterans' Official Named

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bardley, administrator of veterans' affairs, today appointed J. B. Cress, Palo Alto, Cal., as deputy administrator in charge of the branch office at Richmond, Va.

USS NORTH CAROLINA DOCKS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—(AP) The USS North Carolina, commissioned in 1941 in Brooklyn Navy yard, dropped anchor in her home port today after steaming 300,000 miles in war zones.

The 35,000 ton battleship wore the purple heart with one star for damage received in battle, and the Pacific and Philippines theater ribbons.

The ship arrived from Boston, where it took part in Navy day ceremonies under command of its captain, B. Hall Hanlon, USN, of San Francisco.

The only "plank owner"—Navy man in service with the ship since her commissioning—aboard was Cmdr. David A. Mooney, 33, of Dedham, Mass., engineer officer.

The commander told of the ship being torpedoed Sept. 15, 1942, when several men were killed or injured. The ship made her way to Tongatabu island in the Friendly group, and then to Pearl Harbor, for repair.

Commander Thomas H. Morton, 33, of Annapolis, Md., gunnery officer, said the Carolina was hit by a five inch shell, "presumably from another American craft," during fighting off Okinawa.

Commander Douglas T. Hammond, USN, of Stephens, Okla., said the battleship would remain in New York until after Christmas.

11,360 AND DOG ON QUEEN MARY

Frances Perkins Also On Liner At New York

New York, Nov. 27 (AP)—The superliner Queen Mary arrived in New York harbor today, carrying 11,360 cheering troops and one happily barking dog, Thunderbolt, who will be reunited with his master after two years.

Thunderbolt, one of the liner's most famous passengers, became a legend among 8th Air Force men because of his devotion to his master, Lieut. Robert A. Payne, of Holyoke, Mass., a bomber pilot.

He would always rush out on the field and watch Payne's bomber, Gremlin's Buggy, take off, and he was always waiting to greet the plane on its return.

Shot Down Over Germany

Then, November 29, 1943, Payne's ship was shot down over Germany. Payne was taken prisoner. Thunderbolt waited on the field until night and then ran to Lieutenant Payne's bunk where he lay for days, refusing all food and attempts at sympathy.

He finally broke his vigil, but whenever h eheard the roar of a returning Flying Fortress he ran onto the field.

When Lieutenant Payne was liberated and returned home he persuaded the Red Cross to have Thunderbolt, 82-pound black and brown mongrel, brought to America. Dr. James M. Fagan, former Ameican Red Cross field director at Nottingham, England, cared for the dog on the trip.

Francis Perkins Aboard

Payne, now on duty at Seabring, Fla., was not at hand when the Queen Mary docked, but his wife, Mrs. Rosamond B. Payne, was there.

She said the dog would be sent on the last lap of his journey to his master by express.

Dr. Eagan, one of 151 civilian passengers including former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, said he had established a school for British wives at Nottingham. Some 350 brides learned American customs in the sections of the United States where their husbands lived, and were taught American history and the English language as Americanized, he said.

Mrs. Perkins, who headed the American delegation to the International Labor Office Conference in Paris, sai dher official report to Washington would mark the end of her governmental duties.

Monticello Docks

"Then I'm going to see how much mail I have," she said, adding: "I have lots of plans, going to Maine being among them."

The Queen Mary was one of eleven transports arriving here today. The transport Marine Wolf arrived before the giant British liner with 2,503 officers and men.

Another arrival was the Monticello, 23,861-ton transport carrying 6,985 veterans of the European theater of operations. The ship debarked its troops for Camp Shanks, at Piermont, 20 miles up the Hudson River.

Others Arriving

Also arriving at New York were the Pierre Soule, with 580 troops; Waterbury Victory, 1,969; George Dern, 629; Lacrosse Victory, 1,969; Cape Plumas, 37.

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Arriving at Newport News were the Central Falls Victory, 1,952; Blomfontein, 2,241; Baton Rouge, 1; William Floyd, 587; James Moore, 574; Marshall, troop number unknown; C. Ford, 23; Frostburg Victory, 1,957.

Arriving at Boston were the Barbara Fritchie, 25, and Betty Zane, 586.

At San Francisco, 10,221 service men were aboard the following ships: Admiral Hugh Rodman, Crittendon, Braxton, Viloxi, Edward Hough, Notre Dame Victory, Ata 216, Naubic, Cuyama, Thomas F. Farrell, Jr., and Beecham.

More West Coast Arrivals

Docking at Los Angeles were the Admiral Eberle, 5,415, and Hospital Ship Koranda, 807.

At San Diego, 1,207 men were abord the escort carrier Munda, net layers corkwood, Wintersberry and Terebinth.

At Seattle, Wash., the Stokes was due with 154 troops. The Apling, 1,026, and the Joel Palmer, 28, were arriving at Portland, Ore.

SECURITY COUNCIL BE SCRAPPED MIGHT REVIVE THE ENTIRE QUESTION DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JANUARY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF 47 NATIONS MEETING IN HISTORIC CHURCH HOUSE HERE TO FORGE THE TECHNICAL MACHINERY FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL AGENCY DESIGNED TO PREVENT WAR CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ARGUMENTS OVER THE SUGGESTED REVISION OF THE WORLD CHARTER.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD UNO (ORIGINAL) X X X OF YUGOSLAVIA.
SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR OF INDIA WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL COMMITTEE. IN SECONDING THE NOMINATION, DR.PEDRO LOPEZ OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS DECLARED THAT IN "THIS ATOMIC ERA, THE EAST CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT THE WEST."
GUILLERMO BELT, CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COMMITTEE.
WE1133AES

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH SAID TODAY THE BRITISH CABINET REJECTED YESTERDAY UNITED STATES PROPOSALS ADVANCED IN FINANCIAL AID TALKS, AND SUBMITTED TO WASHINGTON BRITAIN'S "LAST WORD" COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

THE SKETCH SAID IF THE COUNTER-PROPOSALS WERE NOT ACCEPTABLE, NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE SUSPENDED AND LORD KEYNES, BRITISH NEGOTIATOR, WOULD BE RECALLED FROM WASHINGTON.

RW1133AES

UNITED NATIONS

BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-SOME DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE INDICATED BELIEF TODAY THAT FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S SUGGESTION THAT THE VETO POWERS VESTED IN THE FIVE MAJOR NATIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL BE SCRAPPED MIGHT REVIVE THE ENTIRE QUESTION DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JANUARY.

THE DELEGATES, WHO ARE WORKING TO ESTABLISH IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, INCLUDING THE SECURITY COUNCIL, TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL, FOUND THEIR TECHNICALLY ROUTINE WORK OVERSHADOWED BY RECENT EVENTS -- PARTICULARLY THE SHARP COMMENT OF U.S. SENATOR TOM CONNOLLY IN WASHINGTON ON EDEN'S SUGGESTION.

EDEN MADE HIS SUGGESTION IN COMMONS LAST WEEK. IT WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT ANY OF THOSE WHO HAS REPRESENTED THE BIG POWERS AT SAN FRANCISCO HAD REVISED THEIR VIEWS ON THE VETO CLAUSE, ONE OF THE HARDEST FOUGHT ISSUES OF THE CONFERENCE.

NOV 28 1945

... THE DELEGATES READ WITH INTEREST CONNOLLY'S ANSWER, IN WHICH HE SAID BRITAIN ANNOUNCED IN SAN FRANCISCO SHE WOULD NOT SIGN THE CHARTER UNLESSTHE VETO CLAUSE WAS INCLUDED.

THE SMALLER POWERS NEVER HAVE BEEN SATISFIED WITH THE VETO CLAUSE WHICH THEY HAVE CLAIMED REPEATEDLY GAVE THE MAJOR POWERS DOMINANT POSITIONS IN THE NEW WORLD PEACE AGENCY.

[redacted]

INTEREST ALSO WAS CENTERED IN THE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HOME. ALTHOUGH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION WAS PUSHING FOR A REVIEW OF THAT RECOMMENDATION. THE BRITISH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE CONDUCTING AN INFORMAL CAMPAIGN TO CONVINCE DELEGATES THE AGENCY SHOULD BE SET UP IN EUROPE.

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-GROUP CAPT. DOUGLAS BADER, LEGLESS ACE OF THE RAF, WAS AWARDED THE BAR TO HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND THE BAR TO HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY KING GEORGE TODAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

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LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-A TWO-MAN DELEGATION FROM THE [redacted] HERE TO URGE THAT ATLANTIC CITY BE MADE THE [redacted] CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THEIR ATLANTIC CITY WAS THE ONLY PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES "PREPARED TO HANDLE THE WORLD ORGANIZATION IMMEDIATELY."

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THE DELEGATION IS COMPOSED OF ADRIAN PHILLIPS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE JERSEY COMMITTEE SEEKING THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT SITE IN ATLANTIC CITY, AND CHARLES LEE HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF BRIGANTINE, N.J.

THEY SAID THEY WERE ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS TO GET THE TEMPORARY SITE IN ATLANTIC CITY, AND THAT THEY FELT THEIR JOB WAS "JUST TO BE AVAILABLE AND SERVE AS CONSULTANTS. WE ARE NOT GOING AROUND BUTTONHOLING ANYONE."

30.24 - 31943

THEY AD ED THAT THEY WOULD STAY IN LONDON AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO ANSWER ANY QU
TIONS, AND THAT THEY WOULD TESTIFY IF HEARINGS ARE HELD ON THE INVITATIONS FROM
VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES.

PHILLIPS, LISTING SOME OF ATLANTIC CITY'S ADVANTAGES AS A SITE FOR THE [redacted]
WORLD ORGANIZATION, SAID THE 3,500-acre ISLAND OF BRIGANTINE COULD BE TURNED
OVER [redacted] TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A PERMANENT HEA QUARTERS; THAT THE ORGANIZATION
COUL TAKE OVER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CHALFONTE HADDON HALL, WHICH HE SAID
IS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE; AND THAT [redacted]
NAVAL AIR BASE, WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE CITY, IS A TRANSATLANTIC AIRPORT PROVIDING
DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH [redacted] EUROPE.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS, LISTING THE ADVANTAGES, WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE
UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES. [redacted]

NOV 28 1945

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE REPORTED TONIGHT IT HAD TOLD FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN THAT AMERICAN-BRITISH RELATIONS "MIGHT BE AFFECTED" BY A PALESTINE POLICY WHICH DOES NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF EUROPEAN JEWS.

FORMER SEN. GUY M. GILLETTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION, SAID THE

TALKS WITH BEVIN WERE "VERY FRANK" AND THAT THE GROUP WAS RECEIVED "VERY
COURTEOUSLY." HE DECLINED TO SAY WHAT WAS BEVIN'S REACTION.

THE DELEGATION SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE AMERICANS "POINTED OUT
THAT AMERICAN FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE
AFFECTED SERIOUSLY BY A PALESTINE POLICY THAT DOES NOT TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE
NEEDS AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE."

THE DELEGATION ALSO CONTENDED THAT UNDER ARTICLE 106 OF THE
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, GREAT BRITAIN COULD INVOKE THE AID OF THE UNITED
STATES, RUSSIA, CHINA AND FRANCE "IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT" THAT FREE JEWISH
EMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE THREATENED "PEACE AND SECURITY."

THE DELEGATION EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT "THE ARAB LEAGUE HAS
NEITHER THE CONFIDENCE NOR THE SUPPORT OF THE ARAB MASSES" IN PALESTINE AND

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THAT ARABS IN PALESTINE WOULD ACCEPT "A JUST AND HUMANE PROGRAM" FOR THEIR COUNTRY. #

LONDON, NOV. 27 (AP)--THE VATICAN RADIO TONIGHT QUOTED POPE PIUS X11 AS SAYING HE HOPED "THE RULERS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC" WOULD ASSURE TO CATHOLICISM "THE CONDITIONS IT REQUIRES FOR ITS EXISTENCE AND ACTION."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE POPE'S STATEMENT WAS MADE TO DR. LOUIS CASTINREIRAS, NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, WHEN CASTINEIRAS PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS.

THE VATICAN RADIO SAID THE PONTIFF ALSO TOLD THE SOUTH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR THAT "THE FIRM ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRUE PEACE REQUIRES X X X MUTUAL TRUST."

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEED," THE POPE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "IS THE DELIBERATE RENUNCIATION OF ALL IMPULSES TO VENGENCE AND DESTRUCTION AND A DECISIVE RECURRENCE TO BROTHERHOOD.

"ONLY A GREAT MORAL FORCE CAN ACHIEVE THIS, AND THERE THE CHURCH HAS AN IMPORTANT PART TO PLAY. BUT ITS INFLUENCE IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE LIBERTY OF TEACHING.

"WE MAY THEREFORE EXPRESS OUR FIRM HOPE THAT WHATEVER THE CHANGES IN INTERNAL POLICY, THE RULERS OF THE ARGENTINE

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REPUBLIC WILL ASSURE TO THE RELIGION OF THEIR FATHERS AND TO ITS EDUCATIONAL MISSION THE CONDITIONS IT REQUIRES FOR THE EXISTENCE IN ACTION."

LONDON, NOV. 27 --(AP) HERBERT LEHMAN, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. L. W. ROOKS, OF WALLA WALLA, WASH., AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF UNRRA.

ROOKS FORMERLY SERVED AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

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THEY AD ED THAT THEY WOULD STAY IN LONDON AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO ANSWER ANY QU
TIONS, AND THAT THEY WOULD TESTIFY IF HEARINGS ARE HELD ON THE INVITATIONS FROM
VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES.

PHILLIPS, LISTING SOME OF ATLANTIC CITY'S ADVANTAGES AS A SITE FOR THE [redacted]
WORLD ORGANIZATION, SAID THE 3,500-acre ISLAND OF BRIGANTINE COULD BE TURNED
OVER [redacted] TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A PERMANENT HEA QUARTERS; THAT THE ORGANIZATION
COUL TAKE OVER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CHALFONTE HADDON HALL, WHICH HE SAID
IS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE; AND THAT [redacted]
NAVAL AIR BASE, WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE CITY, IS A TRANSATLANTIC AIRPORT PROVIDING
DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH [redacted] EUROPE.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS, LISTING THE ADVANTAGES, WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE
UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES. [redacted] 955pms/ ajw/ lewis' thru sound 1213

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LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE REPORTED TONIGHT IT HAD TOLD FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN THAT AMERICAN-BRITISH RELATIONS "MIGHT BE AFFECTED" BY A PALESTINE POLICY WHICH DOES NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF EUROPEAN JEWS.

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THE DELEGATION ALSO CONTENDED

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, GREAT BRITAIN CO

STATES, RUSSIA, CHINA AND FRANCE "IN THE

EMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE THREATENED "PE

THE DELEGATION EXPRESSED THE V

NEITHER THE CONFIDENCE NOR THE SUPPORT O

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30.24 - 31945

NOV 28 1945

LONDON, NOV. 27 (AP)--MINISTER OF LABOR GEORGE ISAACS SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S WARTIME "ESSENTIAL WORK ORDER" WHICH EMPOWERS THE GOVERNMENT TO TELL WORKERS AT WHAT JOBS THEY MUST WORK "IS STILL TOO VALUABLE TO BE ABANDONED."

ISAACS MADE THE STATEMENT IN COMMONS IN REPLY TO A QUERY BY MAJ.E.G.R. LLOYD, CONSERVATIVE, WHO SUGGESTED THAT THE ORDER IMPAIRED DISCIPLINE AMONG WORKERS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SHOPKEEPER, LARGE AND SMALL, IN CONTINUING TO SERVE THE PUBLIC DESPITE DESTRUCTION AND SHORTAGES WON THE PRAISE TODAY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, MAJOR BENJAMIN H.NAMM.

DISCUSSING HIS TWO MONTHS' VISIT AS ADVISER ON BUSINESS INSTRUCTION IN THE U.S.ARMY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM, MAJOR NAMM SAID BRITISH STORE OWNERS SHOWED PATIENT RESOURCEFULNESS "IN THE FACE OF RECONSTRUCTION OBSTACLES THAT WOULD BE THE DESPAIR OF A LESS STURDY PEOPLE."

IN TOWNS SUCH AS PLYMOUTH, HARD HIT BY AIR RAIDS, SHOPPING IS DONE ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM WHAT WERE FORMERLY PRIVATE HOUSES AND "THE DEPARTMENT STORES ARE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE OVER THE OUTLYING SUBURBS."

CLOTHING COUPONS HAVE BEEN CUT FROM 38 TO 41 A YEAR SINCE THE WAR ENDED, MAJOR NAMM SAID, AND A DELIVERY OF BRASSIERES STAYS ON A DEALER'S SHELVES LESS THAN A DAY.

THE STYLISH STOUT HAS BECOME THE SHABBY STOUT, BECAUSE MANUFACTURERS "IN ORDER TO GET THE GREATEST NUMBER OF GARMENTS OUT OF THE LIMITED CLOTH AVAILABLE ARE PRODUCING VERY FEW GARMENTS FOR THE LARGER WOMAN." THE MAN WITH THE OUT-SIZE FOOT FINDS THE SAME DIFFICULTY IN GETTING SHOD.

"ALTHOUGH SUCH PROBLEMS AS HOUSING ARE THE MOST URGENT," NAMM SAID, "BRITISH BUSINESS LEADERSHIP IN GENERAL IS THINKING IN TERMS OF LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR BRITISH BUSINESS."

NAMM SAID THE BRITISH "POSSESS THE COURAGE, STAMINA AND KNOW-HOW TO [illegible]E THROUGH" BUT "THEY NEED AND MUST HAVE OUR FULL SUPPORT."

WD355PES

S IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF
POINTS CAN EXPECT TO BE HOME BY

THAT ALL SOLDIERS WITH A CRITICAL
OF THE THEATER BY DEC. 1, AND THOSE
E SCHEDULED TO DEPART DURING THE
ITH SCORES FROM 55 TO 65 SHOULD BE
R. THE ARMY SAID.

D AS OF V-J DAY.
D FROM WASHINGTON ABOUT A FORTNIGHT
MEDICAL CORPS AND WACS, WHICH ARE

PARIS, NOV. 27-(AP)-U.S. TROOPS IN
OPERATIONS WHO HAVE 65 DISCHARGE PO
CHRISTMAS.

THE ARMY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT
SCORE OF 70 POINTS SHOULD BE OUT OF
WITH SCORES BETWEEN 65 AND 70 ARE SC
FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER. THOSE WITH
ON THEIR WAY HOME BY THE NEW YEAR.-T

THE POINT SCORES ARE COMPUTED AS
OFFICERS'. TOTALS, AS REPORTED FR
AGO, REMAIN AT 73 EXCEPTING THE MED
LESS.

WD121PES

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OVERESTIMATED
THS BEFORE THE INVASION OF NORMANDY
D THE REICH'S DEFENSIVE STRENGTH,
43 BY COL.GEN.ALFRED JODL

A MEETING OF NAZI GAULEITERS
CE AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL
EADERS. JODL WAS CHIEF OF THE

S ESTIMATE OF ALLIED STRENGTH WERE
E MADE PUBLIC BY AMERICAN

JODL SAID IN THE SPEECH,
LAND IN NOVEMBER, 1943--JUST BEFORE
COMMAND--AT A TOTAL OF 54 DIVISIONS

PROBABLY WERE LESS THAN HALF THIS

TED TO THE NAZI LEADERS THAT THE
FOR THE ALLIED ATTACK IN THE WEST.
TIMATED AT THAT TIME THEY WERE
DIVISIONS ACROSS THE CHANNEL.
AND NAVAL FORCES ON ALL FRONTS
ALED.

OVER. THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ALLIED
THAT AMERICAN AIRMEN'S MORALE WOULD

WITH WAR CRIMES
BY WES GALLAGHER
NUERNBERG, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE GER
ALLIED MILITARY STRENGTH SIX MONTHS
WHILE ALLIED LEADERS UNDERESTIMATED
ACCORDING TO A SECRET SPEECH IN
WHICH WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

PARTS OF THE SPEECH MADE BEFO
IN MUNICH, WERE INTRODUCED AS EVI
OF JODL AND 19 OTHER GERMAN WAR
GERMAN ARMY STAFF.

THE PARTS DEALING WITH JODL'S
NOT ENTERED AS EVIDENCE, BUT WERE M
PROSECUTORS.

GERMAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS, JO
ESTIMATED ALLIED STRENGTH IN ENGLAN
GEN.EISENHOWER ASSUMED SUPREME COMM
WITH ASSORTED BRIGADES.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THERE
NUMBER AT THE TIME.

AT THE SAME TIME, JODL REPORTED
GERMANS HAD 46 DIVISIONS WAITING FOR
ALLIED INTELLIGENCE IN LONDON ESTIM
FACED WITH FROM 24 TO 30 GERMAN DIV

AT THAT TIME GERMAN ARMY, AIR AN
TOTALED 9,860,000 MEN. JODL REVEALE
JODL'S SPEECH SHOWED CONCERN OVE
AIR RAIDS. BUT HE EXPRESSED HOPE TH

CRACK SOON, SAYING "AMERICANS ARE MAINLY MATERIALISTS."

JODL ALSO TOLD OF THREE PROJECTED GERMAN CAMPAIGNS THAT NEVER MATERIALIZED--INVASION OF ENGLAND, SEIZURE OF GIBRALTAR THROUGH SPAIN AND OCCUPATION OF ICELAND AND THE AZORES.

ALTHOUGH PLANS WERE SET "TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL" FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND, THEY HAD TO BE CANCELLED BECAUSE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FAILED TO ANNIHILATE THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE GEMERAL SAID.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INCORPORATED IN THE NUERNBERG-WAR CRIMES BUDGET IF DESIRED.)

WE23AES

ADD NUERNBERG - (NL Gallagher) xxx Witnesses

AMERICAN PROSECUTION OFFICIALS INDICATED THEY WOULD CALL GERHART H. SEEGER, FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG AND NOW AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND EDITOR OF THE ANTI-NAZI NEUE VOLKSZEITUNG IN NEW YORK. SEEGER ARRIVED HERE MONDAY AND WILL BE ASKED TO TESTIFY REGARDING THE CONSPIRACY LEADING TO AGGRESSIVE WAR

FILMS ALSO ARE SCHEDULED TO BE SHOWN AT TOMORROW'S SESSION PICTURING THE SCENES OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHERE THOUSANDS OF BODIES WERE STACKED LIKE CORDWOOD AWAITING CREMATION.

FD&W415PES

NUERNBERG, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE ROLE WHICH REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND THE I.G.FARBEN COMPANY PLAYED IN GERMANY'S PRE-WAR PRODUCTION OF POISON GAS AND MUNITIONS WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY IN A DOCUMENT MADE PUBLIC BY AMERICAN PROSECUTORS AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL HERE.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR SIDNEY S.ALDERMAN SAID THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY GERMAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICER THOMAS. ONLY PART OF THE MANUSCRIPT WAS READ INTO THE COURT RECORD.

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"FIELD MARSHAL GOERING ORDERED THE DRAFTING OF A PLAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES IN 1938 AND CHARGED GENERAL DIRECTOR KRUACH OF I.G.FARBEN WITH ITS EXECUTION," THE DOCUMENT SAID. "THIS PLAN, XXX THE SO-CALLED 'KARINHALL' PLAN, SCHEDULED THE CREATION OF A CAPACITY OF 12,000 TONS OF GUNPOWDER PER MONTH, 19,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND 4,000 TONS OF POISON GAS UNTIL OCT. 1, 1940.

"IN VIEW OF NUMEROUS DIFFICULTIES XXX THE SPEED OF PRODUCTION CONTEMPLATED BY DR. KRAUCH COULD NOT BE MAINTAINED."

GH404PES

ADD NUERNBERG (DeLuca) xxx high schools

WORKING WITH HIM IS CPL.HAROLD BURSON, 1701 SOUTH PARKWAY EAST, MEMPHIS, TENN., FORMERLY ON THE STAFF OF THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL AND EDITOR OF THE NEWS BULLETIN FOR THE U.S. 15TH ARMY.

THE TWO RADIO SPECIALISTS SAID THE MOST COMMON G.I. REACTION REPORTED BEFORE THE TRIALS BEGAN WAS: "WHY DON'T THEY JUST TAKE THOSE JERKS OUT AND SHOOT THEM.

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"IT'S BEEN OUR GOAL IN THE BROADCASTS FROM THE COURTROOM STUDIO TO GIVE AN EXPLANATION IN GI LANGUAGE AND SHOW THAT WE, AS VICTORS IN THE WAR, CANNOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO STOOP TO THE ILLEGAL TACTICS OF THE 20 MEN WHO ARE NOW BEING JUDGED BY THE FOUR POWERS."

BJ721AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THAT MORE THAN 141,000 NAZIS OR SYMPATHIZERS HAD BEEN OUSTED UNDER AN ORDER FORBIDDING THEM TO HOLD SUPERVISORY OR INFLUENTIAL POSITIONS.

SOME 642,955 PERSONS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED, OF WHICH LESS THAN ONE PER CENT COULD SUPPORT CLAIMS OF BEING ANTI-NAZI, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. AUTHORITIES SAID THE PERSONS QUESTIONED HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO "NAZI PRESSURE, SURVEILLANCE AND INFLUENCE" AND INCLUDED SUCH GROUPS AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS, TEACHERS, DOCTORS, AND KEY FIGURES IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

WE150PES

A101 (200)

NUERNBERG--THIRD ADD WAR CRIMES X X X ~~U.S. CITIZEN.~~ counsel

TURNING TO GERMAN NAVAL REARMAMENT, PROSECUTOR ALDERMAN SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS DESCRIBING SECRET BUILDING OF SUBMARINES IN HOLLAND, SPAIN AND FINLAND CONTRARY TO TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND QUOTING HITLER AS SAYING THE GERMAN NAVY WAS "GETTING READY FOR ENGLAND."

ONE CHAPTER FROM A GERMAN NAVY HISTORY, ENTITLED "FIRST EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENT THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND ITS EFFECT," DESCRIBED SECRET TRAINING OF U-BOAT CREWS IN SPAIN AND FINLAND.

AS THESE POINTS WERE READ, HERMANN GOERING GRINNED AND JOKED WITH ADM.ERICH RAEDER, FORMER GERMAN FLEET COMMANDER. AT ONE POINT, THE DOCUMENT READ: "IN 1934, HITLER INSTRUCTED RAEDER TO KEEP SECRET THE U-BOAT CONSTRUCTION."

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV.27-(AP)-THE 71ST INFANTRY DIVISION FOOTBALL TEAM, CHAMPIONS OF THE THIRD ARMY, TODAY DEFEATED THE PREVIOUSLY UNBEATEN THIRD INFANTRY ELEVEN REGIMENT COCKADES, SEVENTH ARMY CHAMPS, 20 TO 6.

IT WAS THE FINAL APPEARANCE OF TEXAS JACK MITCHELL, FORMERLY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, WHO WAS THE MAIN GROUND GAINER FOR THE COCKADES. JACK IS LEAVING SOON FOR HOM.

30.24 - 31947

FRANKFURT, GERMANY,NOV.27-(AP)-A SHOWING OF THE MOTION PICTURE "MALTESE FALCON" AT THE REOPENING OF THE PALACE CINEMA FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS IN KARLSRUHE DREW MILD CRITICISM TODAY IN A MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPORT WHICH OBJECTED IN VIEW OF WARTIME NAZI PROPAGANDA WHICH HAD PICTURED THE UNITED STATES AS A LAND OF GANGSTERS.

THE FILM, THE REPORT SAID, SHOWS THE LEADING CHARACTER FLAUNTING THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE.

THE PICTURE, WHICH STARRED HUMPHREY BOGART, WAS A FILM ADAPTATION OF THE MYSTERY NOVEL BY DASHIELL HAMMETT.

BJ723AES

WUPPERTAL,GERMANY, NOV. 27 (AP)--THE PROSECUTION CONCLUDED ITS CASE TODAY AGAINST COL.ERICH KILLINGER, 52-YEAR-OLD LUTWAFFE OFFICER, AND FOUR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF ON TRIAL BEFORE A BRITISH MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR TORTURING AMERICAN AND [redacted] RAF AIRMEN IN SUPERHEATED CELLS AT DULAG LUFT INTERROGATION CENTER NEAR [redacted] FRANKFURT.

KILLINGER WILL TAKE THE STAND TOMORROW IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

NIGHT LEAD DACHAU

DACHAU, NOV. 27 --(AP) THE PROSECUTION COMPLETED ITS CASE TODAY AGAINST [redacted] DEFENDANTS [redacted] ACCUSED OF [redacted] ATROCITIES AT THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP, BY READING A [redacted] STATEMENT SIGNED BY [redacted]

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[redacted], ONE OF THE [redacted] CAMP'S GUARDS ASSERTING THAT HUNGER WAS SO ACUTE AMONG THE [redacted], HE SAID HE SAW GROUPS OF [redacted] PRISONERS [redacted] IT DROVE THEM TO CANNIBALISM.

[redacted] FIRST [redacted] WITNESS.

[redacted] SPOKE OF "ORDERS FROM BERLIN" IN TRYING TO EXPLAIN THEIR ACTS AND SEVERAL TRIED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES IN STATEMENTS CONDEMNING [redacted] BEHAVIOR WITH ALLEGED GREATER BRUTALITY BY THEIR COLLEAGUES.

JOHANN KIRCH, [redacted] DESCRIBED HOW [redacted] GUARDS HANDED PRISONERS FOR CUTTING UP BLANKETS FOR SHOES. ANOTHER, JOSEF JAROLIN, ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 1,500 RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN EXECUTED AT DACHAU AND ADMITTED PARTICIPATING IN THE EXECUTIONS. BUT, HE INSISTED, HIS ROLE "WAS A GRIM BURDEN TO MY SOUL AND I HAD HEAVY DREAMS AT NIGHT."

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ANOTHER DEFENDANT, 74-YEAR-OLD DR. KLAUS SCHILLING, ADMITTED INOCULATING NEARLY 1,000 PRISONERS IN MALARIAL EXPERIMENTS, BUT CLAIMED THAT THE INOCULATIONS WERE "MOSTLY FOR THEIR OWN [redacted] PROTECTION." HE SAID THAT ONLY 49 DEATHS RESULTED FROM HIS EXPERIMENTS WHEREAS INMATES ESTIMATE THE DEATHS [redacted] RUN INTO THE HUNDREDS.

COPENHAGEN, NOV. 27 --(AP) GEN. GEORGE PATTON IN A BRIEF VISIT TO COPENHAGEN ENROUTE TO SWEDEN SAID TODAY THAT RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY WOULD TAKE MANY YEARS BECAUSE "ANYONE WHO HAS NOT BEEN IN GERMANY SINCE V-E DAY CAN IMAGINE WHAT AN EXCELLENT DESTRUCTIVE WORK THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED."

PATTON HAS BEEN INVITED TO STOCKHOLM FOR FOUR DAYS AS THE GUEST OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY TO MEET OLD COMRADES OF THE SWEDISH FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT, [redacted] HE WILL ALSO MEET SWEDISH MEMBERS OF THE FORMER OLYMPIC TEAM WITH WHICH HE ONCE COMPETED AS A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN TEAM. PATTON WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED BY KING GUSTAV.

NIGHT LEAD MUSSERT (120)

THE HAGUE, NOV. 27-(AP)-ANTON MUSSERT, FOUNDER OF THE DUTCH NAZI PARTY, ADMITTED AT THE OPENING SESSION OF HIS TRIAL TODAY BEFORE A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL THAT HE ONCE PROPOSED TO HITLER THE FORMATION OF A LEAGUE OF GERMANIC PEOPLES OF WHICH THE NETHERLANDS WOULD BE A PART.

HE INSISTED HE DID THIS ONLY IN THE HOPE OF SAFEGUARDING DUTCH INDEPENDENCE FROM GERMANY AND SAVING EUROPE FROM BOLSHEVISM.

MUSSERT PLEADED INNOCENT TO AN INDICTMENT CHARGING HIM WITH VARIOUS ACTS SAID TO BE INTENDED TO PLACE THE NETHERLANDS VIRTUALLY UNDER GERMAN RULE.

MUSSERT SAID HE HAD BEEN ASSURED THAT AFTER THE WAR HITLER WOULD RESIGN AS REICHSCHANCELLOR AND GERMAN FUEHRER AND WOULD BECOME FUEHRER OF THE GERMANIC PEOPLES. THE LEAGUE, IN ADDITION TO GERMANY AND HOLLAND, WOULD HAVE INCLUDED SWEDEN, DENMARK AND NORWAY, WITH A COMMON ARMED FORCE AND ECONOMIC PROGRAM, HE SAID.

BJ1150PES

VIENNA, NOV 27-(AP)-PEOPLD FIGL, 43-YEAR-OLD CHAIRMAN OF THE RIGHTIST PEOPLE'S PARTY, APPEARED SLATED TODAY TO BECOME CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA ON THE BASIS OF SUNDAY'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

FIGL IS EXPECTED TO FORM A COALITION GOVERNMENT WITH THE SOCIALISTS, WHO RAN SECOND IN THE ELECTIONS, AND THE COMMUNISTS, WHO FINISHED A POOR THIRD. HE INDICATED HE WOULD APPEAL FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS AND WOULD ASK HELP FROM THE ALLIES TO DISPEL COLD AND HUNGER IN AUSTRIA THIS WINTER.

2nd NL ITALIAN

ROME, NOV. 27 - (AP) - THE MEETING OF LEADERS OF THE SIX MAIN PARTIES CALLED BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, ENDED INCONCLUSIVELY AGAIN TONIGHT, LEAVING THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS STILL UNRESOLVED.

THE [redacted] CONFERENCE WAS CALLED AFTER THE LEFTISTS HAD REJECTED 85-YEAR-OLD VITTORIO EMMANUAL ORLANDO AS PREMIER.

PRINCE UMBERTO INTERVIEWED RIGHT WING LEADERS TONIGHT AND SCHEDULED A MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE LEFT WING TOMORROW.

POLITICAL LEADERS MET X-X-X

30.74 - 31949

ROME, NOV 27-(AP)-LEADERS OF ITALY'S SIX POLITICAL PARTIES ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THE GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS FOLLOWING LEFT-WING WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPORT FOR VITTORIO EMANUEL ORLANDO, WHO YESTERDAY HAD APPEARED CERTAIN TO BECOME PREMIER.

THE COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST PARTIES JOINED THE ACTION PARTY IN WITHDRAWING SUPPORT FROM ORLANDO ON THE GROUNDS THAT ANY GOVERNMENT HEADED BY THE 85-YEAR-OLD WORLD WAR I LEADER WOULD SWING TO THE RIGHT.

EARLIER FIVE OF THE SIX PARTIES MAKING UP THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED TO ENTER A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY ORLANDO.

THE CRISIS RESULTED FROM THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI FOLLOWING RIGHT-WING WITHDRAWAL LAST WEEK OF SUPPORT FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, PREPARED TO RESUME CONFERENCES TODAY WITH THE NATION'S LEADERS.

MEANWHILE THE LEFTIST PRESS GAVE PROMINENCE TO DISPATCHES FROM ALL OVER ITALY REPORTING STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED RIGHTIST MANEUVERS TO PROVOKE A CRISIS.

M728AES

WARSAW, NOV. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POLISH NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A DELEGATION WOULD COME TO WARSAW FROM DETROIT "TO LEARN THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT POLAND" WITH A VIEW TO AN "INFORMATION CAMPAIGN" IN THE UNITED STATES LATER.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID THE GROUP WOULD INCLUDE ANTONI KARCZMAREK, PRESIDENT OF THE KOSCIUSKO LEAGUE; WINCENTRY KLEIN, SENATOR STANLEY NOWAK AND JOURNALISTS.

IT WAS ALSO LEARNED HERE THAT LEO KRZYCKI OF MILWAUKEE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, PLANS TO GO TO RUSSIA THIS WEEK TO CONFER WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND LABOR LEADERS.

A MOSCOW ORGANIZATION WHICH PARALLELS THE AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS SENT KRZYCKI AN INVITATION TO VISIT THE SOVIET CAPITAL. THE REPORT SAID HE PLANNED TO SPEND A WEEK THERE BEFORE RETURNING TO WARSAW, AND WOULD VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA BEFORE GOING TO LONDON TO CONFER WITH BRITISH LABOR LEADERS.

BJ733AES

NOV 28 1945

SOFIA, NOV. 27---(AP)---THE AGRARIAN NEWSPAPER NARODNO ZEMEDELSKO PUBLISHED TODAY A STATEMENT BY THREE OPPOSITION LEADERS CHARGING THAT PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV'S FATHERLAND FRONT GOVERNMENT WON THE BULGARIAN ELECTION LAST WEEK BY TRICKERY AND INTIMIDATION.

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"THE BATTLE MUST CONTINUE," SAID THE STATEMENT, SIGNED BY NIKOLA PETKOV, KOSTA LULCHEV AND PETKO STOYANOV.

THE FATHERLAND FRONT CANDIDATES CLAIMED 81 PERCENT OF THE VOTES. THE STATEMENT SAID THE ATMOSPHERE BEFORE THE ELECTION DESTROYED FREEDOM AND THAT THE RESULTS WERE INCORRECTLY ANNOUNCED.

ALSO

THE STATEMENT WAS SCHEDULED TO BE PRINTED IN THE NEWSPAPER SVOBODEN NAROD, BUT THE PRINTERS REFUSED TO PUBLISH THAT PAPER BECAUSE OF IT.

ADD THE GOVERNMENT STILL WAS BLOCKED IN EFFORTS TO SEND TROOPS TO THE TROUBLE ZONE, OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN FORCES UNDER THE 1942 BRITISH-RUSSIAN-IRANIAN TREATY. IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS DISPATCHED NORTHWARD LAST WEEK WERE HALTED AT KAZVIN, 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZENJAN, BY A SOVIET COMMANDER. TEHERAN (NL) XXX of the nation

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT THE INSURGENTS HAD OCCUPIED ZENJAN, BUT THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD SAID THAT SEPARATISTS WERE OPERATING IN KHAMSEH PROMINCE, ARMED WITH WEAPONS DISTRIBUTED BY "UNKNOWN PEOPLE."

THE INSURGENTS, AFTER A MEETING IN TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN, LATE LAST WEEK, ISSUED A DECLARATION THAT THEY WANTED AUTONOMY WITHIN THE IRANIAN STATE, AND WERE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR IT, BUT DENIED THAT THEY WERE DEMANDING COMPLETE SEPARATION FROM IRAN.

THERE WAS NO COMMENT HERE ON NOTES TO MOSCOW FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

(THE UNITED STATES ASKED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ALLIED TROOPS FROM IRAN BY JAN.1, WHILE BRITAIN URGED THAT RUSSIA NOT INTERFERE WITH IRANIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.)

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO HAS SENT NOTES TO THE SOVIET UNION, PROTESTING THE HALTING OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT KAZVIN AND CHARGING THAT RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES HAD ENGAGED IN "CERTAIN ACTIVITIES" IN TEHRAN.

A185

(IN MOSCOW, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING AN ANSWER TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NOTES. THE RUSSIAN POSITION, IT WAS SAID, ALREADY HAS BEEN OUTLINED TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND ASSURANCES WERE GIVEN THAT RUSSIA WOULD CONTINUE TO RESPECT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF IRAN.

(THE IRANIAN SITUATION OCCUPIED THE MOST CONSPICUOUS POSITION ON THE FOREIGN PAGE OF IZVESTIA, THE MAIN ITEM BEING THE DECLARATION OF THE INSURGENTS IN TABRIZ, DEMANDING AUTONOMY WITHIN THE IRANIAN STATE. MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS HAVE NOT MENTIONED THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH NOTES.)

MEANWHILE, IN THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT, DEPUTY FARHUDI CHARGED THAT "SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE ACTING CONTRARY TO ARTICLE FOUR OF THE TRI-PARTITE TREATY, AS WELL AS TO CLAUSES OF THE TEHRAN DECLARATION" AND DECLARED: "FOLLOWING THE PREVENTION OF IRANIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS, INSECURITY REIGNS IN THE NORTH AND THE REBELS HAVE FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION."

FARHUDI CHARGED THAT 200 IRANIAN GENDARMES, WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED TO MAZANDARAN TO RESTORE ORDER, HAD BEEN STOPPED FOR THREE MONTHS AT THE VILLAGE OF FIRUZKUH, AND THAT SIX MONTHS EARLIER AN INFANTRY BATTALION WAS HINDERED WHEN IT WAS ORDERED TO PROCEED FROM SAGHEZ TO MAHABAD TO ESTABLISH A GARRISON.

B241PES

HDTHE BRITISH NOTE..HANDED IN BY AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR YESTERDAY FOLLOWED ONE FROM THE UNITED STATES THROUGH AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN SUNDAY. Moscow (Gilmore-IRAN-DAY) xxx or Ame

THE RUSSIAN POSITION, HOWEVER, ALREADY HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY OUTLINED IN CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE IRANIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, WHO ASSURED THE PERSIAN ENVOY THAT RUSSIA DOES AND WILL CONTINUE TO RESPECT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF IRAN IN AZERBAIJAN WHERE RED ARMY TROOPS ARE IN OCCUPATION.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ABROAD ARE THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM IRAN BY THE FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR. IT IS RECALLED HERE THAT THE AGREEMENT CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL BY MARCH 2, 1946.

AS LONG AS THERE IS TROUBLE IN AZERBAIJAN--ESPECIALLY IF THERE IS, AS REPORTED, PERSECUTION OF AZERBAIJANS WHO ARE BLOOD BROTHERS OF THE SOVIET AZERBAIJANS--THERE MAY BE SOME QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE RED ARMY WILL RETIRE, FOR THE TROUBLED AREA BORDERS THE SOVIET UNION. AT LEAST, THIS IS THE OPINION OF INFORMED OBSERVERS.

AZERBAIJAN TODAY OCCUPIED THE MOST CONSPICUOUS POSITION ON THE FOREIGN PAGE OF IZVESTIA, THE MAIN ITEM BEING THE DECLARATION OF AN "ALL PEOPLES" MEETING IN TABRIZ, DEMANDING AUTONOMY WITHIN THE PERSIAN STATE. NEITHER THE AMERICAN NOR BRITISH NOTES, NOR ANY MENTION OF THEM, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED.

M702AES

JERUSALEM, NOV 27-(AP)-THE PALESTINE POST, A ZIONIST DAILY, SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT ALL EDITORS OF PALESTINE HAVE "CRIMINAL CHARGES HANGING OVER THEM" AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT SEVEN-DAY SUSPENSION OF TWO HEBREW NEWSPAPERS.

THE PAPER SAID THAT HAMASHKIF WAS SUSPENDED FOR AN ARTICLE AND DAVAR FOR A CARTOON WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN PASSED BY CENSORSHIP.

M742AES

CALCUTTA, NOV. 27-(AP)-U.S. BASE SECTION HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CHARRED BODY OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER FOUND NEAR THE BURNED WRECKAGE OF HIS AMBULANCE DURING ANTI-BRITISH RIOTING HERE LAST WEEK HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS JAMES H.STEWART, 21, OF 1310 FOSTER ST., EVANSTON, ILL.

STEWART WAS A TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE IN THE HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF THE 47TH QUARTERMASTER BATTALION STATIONED AT CAMP HOWRAH. THE IDENTIFICATION WAS MADE THROUGH DENTAL WORK. STEWART'S AMBULANCE AND TWO BRITISH TRUCKS WERE WRECKED NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF THE HAZRA AND RUSSA ROADS.

THE ARMY SAID STEWART WAS "BRUTALLY SLAIN." HE WAS THE ONLY AMERICAN KILLED IN THE THREE DAYS OF VIOLENT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL 26 AMERICANS INJURED DURING THE DISTURBANCE WERE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITIONS AND RECOVERING. MOST HAD BEEN BRUISED BY STONES. THE NAMES OF THE INJURED WERE WITHHELD UNTIL RELATIVES COULD BE NOTIFIED.

EIGHT AMERICAN VEHICLES WERE BURNED, MORE THAN 50 WERE DAMAGED.

BASE HEADQUARTERS SAID ALSO THAT THE DEATH TOLL FROM THE EXPLOSION FRIDAY OF SMOKELESS POWDER AT CAMP KANCHRAPARA, 35 MILES NORTH OF CALCUTTA, HAD RISEN TO SEVEN AMERICAN TROOPS AND 82 INDIANS. FIVE AMERICANS WERE INJURED, TWO OF THEM CRITICALLY.

JJ854AES

NEW DELHI-FIRST ADD MISSING PLANE XXX MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW, BESIDES ROTH, AND ADDRESSES OF NEXT OF KIN:

FLIGHT OFFICER HOWARD F.HULSLANDER, RT. 1, CORTLAND, N.Y.

PFC ROBERT E.OSBORNE, BOX 242, GORHAM, ME.

S. SGT HERMAN E.BEYET, 406 N. OLIVE ST., ALHAMBRA, CALIF.

THE PASSENGER LIST, ALL AIR CORPS PERSONNEL:

FLIGHT OFFICER FRANCIS P.FISK, CONDON, ORE.

FLIGHT OFFICER CHARLES M.FULTON, QUANAH, TEX.
FLIGHT OFFICER PHILO A.GOODRICH, WHEATLAND, WYO.
FLIGHT OFFICER FREDERICK C.GRAINGER, 1345 BRIDGE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
FLIGHT OFFICER HARRY E.JONES, 523 THIRD ST., WEST ROUNDUP, MONT.
FLIGHT OFFICER THEODORE A.MARSHALL, 38 E. FOURTH ST., WYOMING, PA.
FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN S.OWNES, CALHOUN, KY.
FLIGHT OFFICER EUEL I.RATLIFF, 1140 S. QUAKER ST., TULSA, OKLA.
CPL. JAMES R.BELL, 627 WILLIAM WORTH S., STOCKTON,

CPL. JAMES R.BELL, 627 WILLIAM WORTH ST., STOCKTON, CALIF.
SGT. HAROLD T.BENJAMIN, RT. 2, HARRISVILLE, N.Y.
SGT. CHARLES H.BURKHARDT, 1232 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
SGT.ADRIEN D.CAMBRON, BOX 134 HARTFORD,KY.
SGT.ADAM T.DIAMONT, JR., 529 FERN ST., WEST PALM BEACH,FLA.
PFC. SAMUEL H.DOOLAN, 57 ELM ST., LANCASTER, N.H.
CORP. WILLIAM J.FISCHER, 1512 N. OAKLEY BLVD., CHICAGO.
SGT. RICHARD K.FRANCE, 4617 BURLINGTON RD., HYATTSVILLE, MD.
SGT. SPENCER R.GUNN, BLACKSTONE, VA.
SGT. ROBERT G.HARRIGAN, 142 SEDGWICK RD., HARTFORD, CONN.
PFC. GEORGE L.HASSELL, WINSTON SALEM,N.C.
SGT.HILARY E.HOWELL, SOUTH AVENUE, NASHVILLE, TENN.
SGT. JAMES F.HUFF, 423 OLMSTREAD AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND.
SGT.JOSEPH A.JENKINS, 515 PARADISE ST., CLARKESVILLE, TENN.
CORP. NATHAN KRAMER, 57454 HAZEL AVE., PHILADELPHIA.
PFC KEE N.G. JUI, 8 MOTT ST., NEW YORK.
CORP. IRADELLO LEE, BOX 247, SMITHVILLE, N.C.
SGT. RALPH J.LUCA, 1423 60TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
SGT. ROGER C.MALLARD, 1201 LOVERY ST., PALESTINE, TEXAS.

SGT.JAMES E.MCGEE, 52 PEARL ST., MARLBORO, MASS.
SGT.WILLIAM F.MILLER, 1229 SCOTT AVE., KANSAS CITY, KANS.
PFC. BEVERLY A.MCHENRY, 2932 W.MITCHELL ST., MILWAUKEE.
SGT.FRANK L.MOSER, 603 W.LAMM ST., BOZEMAN, MONT.
SGT.DANIEL F. O'CALLAGHAN, 11 LAUREL ST., LYNN, MASS.
SGT.WILLIAM OCCHIALINI, 33 GLENN ALLEN ST., WINCHENDON, MASS.
SGT.WILLIAM T.O'HARA, JR., 17206 N.MARSTEN ST., PHILADELPHIA.
PVT. JOSEPH N.PELOQUIN, 22 HAYWARD ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.
CORP. CHESTER E.ROSS, RT. 1, CARLISLE, ARK.
STAFF SGT. PAUL D.SELANDERS, 2026 BROOKLINE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO.
SGT.THOMAS C.SETZER, 2749 S.BARRINGTON AVE., LOS ANGELES.
SGT.ROBERT L.SMITH, 909 RUBBER ST., BIG SPRING, TEXAS.
SGT.WARREN L.FRANK, 123 PHILADELPHIA ST., YORK, PA.

NOV 28 1945

MJ202PES

NOV 28 1945

MELBOURN, NOV 27-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY CAPTAIN, FIRST WITNESS TO TESTIFY AT A PUBLIC HEARING INTO THE ESCAPE OF LT.GEN.H.GORDON BENNETT FROM SINGAPORE WHEN THE JAPANESE OVERRAN THAT CITY IN 1942, SAID TODAY NO SUGGESTION WAS EVER MADE THAT BENNETT SHOULD ESCAPE "BEFORE THE SHOW WAS OVER."

CAPT.ADRIAN CURLEWIS, ONE OF BENNETT'S STAFF OFFICERS, SAID PLANS FOR THE ESCAPE OF BENNETT, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN EIGHTH DIVISION, WERE CONTINGENT ON SURRENDER OR ARMISTICE, AND THAT BENNETT'S QUALITIES OF COURAGE WERE A "TRADITION AMONG THE TROOPS."

LT.COL.CHARLES J.A.MOSES, WHO ESCAPED BY SEA WITH BENNETT, DENIED CHARGES MADE YESTERDAY BY AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF JUSTICE, WILFRED BOVEY, THAT BENNETT'S PLANS WERE KEPT SECRET FROM GENERAL

STAFF OFFICERS.

MOSES SAID THAT COL.J.H.THYER, SENIOR STAFF OFFICER, "KNEW PERFECTLY WELL OF THE ESCAPE PLANS."

DOVEY SAID YESTERDAY THAT, "OF ALL THE UNIT COMMANDERS IN MALAYA, LT.GEN.BENNETT WAS THE ONLY ONE WHO DID NOT REMAIN WITH HIS MEN UNTIL THEY WERE TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM BY THE JAPS IN AUGUST, 1942."

MOSES SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN "A DAMNED SIGHT EASIER" TO REMAIN IN SINGAPORE THAN TO ESCAPE. AN OFFICER IN BENNETT'S HEADQUARTERS, HE SAID HE REGARDED IT AS A NATIONAL DUTY TO GET THE GENERAL BACK TO AUSTRALIA.

MOSES SAID HE HAD MADE UP HIS OWN MIND NEVER TO BE CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AND REGARDED THE ORDER TO CEASE FIRE AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN BY THE JAPANESE AND NOT BY THE BRITISH COMMAND.

NOV 28

MJ207PES

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PATRICK E.HURLEY'S RESIGNATION AS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHINA CAUSED DISAPPOINTMENT HERE TODAY. BUT WORD OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT AS HIS SUCCESSOR WAS TAKEN TO SIGNIFY THE IMMENSE INTEREST IN WASHINGTON OVER EVENTS NOW STIRRING IN THE ORIENT.

PARTICULARLY CRITICAL IN THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA AND MAN

PARTICULARLY CRITICAL IS THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA WHERE CHINESE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS ARE ENGAGED IN UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR FOR DOMINION.

IT WAS FELT HERE MARSHALL WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE AN ON THE SPOT DECISION AS TO WHETHER UNITED STATES MARINES WILL STAY IN NORTH CHINA, OR RETURN HOME.

MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT OCCASIONED A THUNDERBOLT-LIKE SURPRISE HERE. WHERE HIS NAME HAD NEVER CROPPED UP EVEN IN GOSSIP AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO HURLEY.

JQ838PCS

CHUNGKING,NOV.27-(AP)-ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS TODAY OF THE NEWLY CREATED SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL WAS TO ABOLISH THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND WAR TRANSPORT BOARD.

JW1033ACS NM

HDD CHNG (VAY) XX / Dec 3.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S ELDER SON, CHIANG CHING-KUO, A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA, WILL RETURN TO CHANG-CHUN TO DISCUSS WITH THE RUSSIANS DETAILS OF ENTRY OF NATIONALIST AIRBORNE TROOPS. CHIANG CHING-KUO AND OTHER NATIONALISTS RECENTLY FLED CHANGCHUN TO AVOID RISK OF CAPTURE BY COMMUNISTS.

EARLIER, CHIANG KAI-SHEK ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF A SUPREME COUNCIL TO DEAL WITH CHINA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. PREMIER T.V. SOONG WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN AND VICE-PREMIER WONG WEN-HAO VICE-CHAIRMAN.

SHANGHAI,NOV.27-(AP)-SEVENTEEN GORGEOUS GALS, FROM RUSSIA, CHINA, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TODAY ENTERED THE RICKSHA DERBY WHICH WILL PRECEDE SATURDAY'S ARMY-NAVY CHINA BOWL FOOTBALL GAME.

THE GIRLS PARADED FOR NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY WHILE THE UNNAMED AND UNSUNG COOLIES WHO WILL PULL THEM FROM THE WATERFRONT TO CANIDROME STATION SWEATED THROUGH STIFF WORKOUTS AT THE SHANGHAI RACECOURSE.

THE ONLY "STATESIDE" REPRESENTATIVE IS ANN GOODPASTURE OF OKLAHOMA CITY. SHE IS A CIVILIAN TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE ATTACHED TO ARMY LIAISON.

NOV 28 1945

LT.GEN.GEORGE STRATEMEYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF AIR FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, IS SPONSORING CANADIAN WAC CORPORAL BETTY SHANTZ OF VANCOUVER.B.C.

[illegible]E DECLARED THE UNRRA PROGRAM WAS DRAWN UP WITH THE IDEA OF SUPPLYING ALL QUALIFIED PEOPLE, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR POLITICAL RELIEF. SHANGHAI-(Cushing) xxx of CHINA

TSIANG EXPRESSED OPTIMISM AS TO THE AMOUNT OF UNRRA AID HE SAID WOULD BE FORTHCOMING. DECLARING HE COULD STATE WITHOUT QUALIFICATION THAT "WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR OR TWO THERE WILL BE NO SUCH THING AS FAMINE IN CHINA. AND WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS THERE WILL BE NO EPIDEMICS OR WIDESPREAD DISEASES."

EW945PCS

INDONESIAN

BATAVIA.NOV.27-(AP)-THE UNRECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR WON A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TODAY 89 TO 7 IN THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE. ELEVEN DELEGATES DID NOT VOTE.

IN AN INTERVIEW, SJAHRIR EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT HIS POLICIES AND THE PERSONNEL OF HIS CABINET HAD BEEN SO WELL SUPPORTED AND DECLARED THAT THE ROAD WAS NOW CLEARED FOR CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

DR.MOHAMED HATTA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY IT WAS VITAL TO GET AHEAD WITH ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION OF GENERAL SECURITY--TWO PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE SJAHRIR REGIME'S IMMEDIATE POLICY.

HATTA CRITICIZED FIGHTING INDONESIAN ELEMENTS, SAYING THAT "ACTIONS DONE BY INDIVIDUALS DAMAGE THE INDONESIAN CAUSE IN WORLD OPINION."

MJ1253PES

30.24 - 31953

ADD BATAVIA (DAY) xxx the night

THE PETITION CLAIMED THAT THE SAME PEOPLE WHO HAD SUFFERED UNDER THE JAPANESE WERE NOW BEING ATTACKED BY INDONESIANS AND DECLARED "THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE SUFFERED SO MUCH ALREADY CANNOT STAND THE STRAIN ANY LONGER."

THE BRITISH YESTERDAY SENT THREE RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS INTO THE BATTLE FOR AMBARAWA AND THE PLANES, USING MACHINEGUNS AND CANNON, STRAFED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND ATTACKED ROADBLOCKS, WAREHOUSES AND TRANSPORT COLUMNS.

IN BANDOENG A BRITISH COMPANY RETURNING FROM THE AIRFIELD AREA WAS OVERDUE AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HELD UP BY ROADBLOCKS.

ARON GUTWIRTH, LOCAL CHAIRMAN FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES RED CROSS, SAID WHEN THE MASS EVACUATION PETITION WAS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, THAT "PEOPLE ARE DISAPPEARING DAILY. WE NEVER HEAR OF THEM AGAIN. THE PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN TERROR. THESE PEOPLE WHO HAVE SUFFERED SO MUCH CANNOT STAND THE STRAIN ANY LONGER."

GUTWIRTH ALSO VOICED A SPECIAL APPEAL TO AMERICA FOR AID. "X X X WE APPEAL ESPECIALLY TO AMERICA, WHICH IS ONE OF THE FEW COUNTRIES THAT DIDN'T SUFFER FROM AN INVASION. WE APPEAL TO AMERICA TO SEND US SHIPS AND OTHER HELP IN GETTING THESE PEOPLE AWAY, AND TO ALL AMERICANS TO GRANT US HOSPITALITY UNTIL TIMES BECOME NORMAL HERE AGAIN."

MEANWHILE, THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, MEETING IN BATAVIA, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ASKING "ALL PEOPLES OF THE EARTH WHO BELIEVE IN JUSTICE TO GIVE ALL MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA IN THEIR FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE, SO THAT THE BRITISH MAY BE RESTRAINED FROM CONVERTING INDONESIA INTO ANOTHER MANCHURIA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DUTCH."

(IN MOSCOW LAST NIGHT A RADIO COMMENTATOR IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BRAODCAST ACCUSED THE BRITISH OF BREAKING A PROMISE IN USING TROOPS "TO CRUSH THE LOCAL MOVEMENT OF LIBERATION IN INDONESIA."

(THE COMMENTATOR SAID THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES DECLARED THEIR OBJECTIVE WAS TO DISARM AND EVACUATE JAPANESE TROOPS AND NOT TO INTERFERE WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS, "BUT THEY ARE NOW FIGHTING BATTLES" AND NETHERLANDS AUTHORITIES "ARE BANKING ON RESTORING THEIR PRE-WAR DOMINATION.")

ADD BATAVIA (WL Morton) xxx elsewhe AROUND BANDOENG AND ELSEWHERE.

AT BANDOENG, MILITARY CAPITAL OF JAVA, ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA, STRONG ALLIED PATROLS WERE ORDERED OUT TO DISPERSE INDONESIANS GATHERING IN THE CITY. MORE THAN 60,000 FORMER JAP INTERNEES ARE CROWDED INTO THE AREA.

A31

PROMINENT DUTCH LEADERS AND RED CROSS WORKERS APPEALED TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT FOR A MASS EVACUATION OF 200,000 DUTCH AND EURASIANS FROM JAVA TO SAFER PLACES.

W543PES

TOKYO, SDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-EDWIN PAULEY, AMERICAN REPARATION MISSIONER, SAID TODAY HE STILL WAS WAITING FOR RUSSIAN PERMISSION ENTER NORTHERN KOREA AND POSSIBLY MANCHURIA, AND THAT EITHER HE OR SOME MEMBER OF HIS COMMISSION WOULD STAY HERE UNTIL A RUSSIAN ANSWER WAS RECEIVED.

PAULEY SAID IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE JAPANESE HOLDINGS IN THOSE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS "AND I FEEL THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW THE AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF REPARATIONS THERE."

(THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ENFORCING THEIR OWN REPARATIONS PROTRAM BY REMOVING INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY TO THE SOVIET UNION FROM THEIR OCCUPATIOON ZONES.)

PAULEY SAID HIS REQUEST FOR ENTRY INTO NORTHERN KOREA HAD BEEN MADE NOV.16 THROUGH THE STWTE DEPARTMENT. HE WAS NOT PRESSING TO ENTER MANCHURIA, HE ADDED.

HE SAID THAT WHILE HE STILL WAS OF THE OPINION HE HAS EXPRESSED PREVIOUSLY THAT JAPAN COULD NOT PAY RECURRING REPARATIONS, HE WANTED TO CORRECT A MISAPPREHENSION ARISING FROM HIS STATEMENTS OF NOV.15 WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THERE WOULD BE NO REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN.

ACTUALLY, HE SAID, JAPANESE ASSETS WILL RUN INTO GREAT SUMS, AND THESE WILL BE TAKEN OVER. AFTER THIS INITIAL PAYMENT, HOWEVER, AND AFTER PAYMENT OF OCCUPATION COSTS AND PROVIDING FUNDS FOR NECESSARY MINIMUM IMPORTS TO SUSTAIN JAPAN, THERE WILL BE LITTLE CHANCE FOR RECURRING REPARATIONS, HE STATED.

FJ1137PCS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD DIET

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-PREMIER SHIDEHARA TOLD THE JAPANESE DIET BLUNTLY TODAY THA "THE GOVERNMENT IS CONFRONTED WITH A SITUATION UNPARALLELED IN ITS HISTORY" AND THAT THE MOST URGENT TASK FACING JAPAN IS "STABILIZATION OF THE PEOPLES' LIFE."

IN HIS POLICY SPEECH AT THE 89TH IMPERIAL DIET SESSION, THE SECOND CONVENED SINCE THE SURRENDER, SHIDEHARA DECLARED, "IN OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS WE ARE INCAPACITATED; WE DO NOT POSSESS THE POWER TO UPHOLD AND CARRY OUT OUR POLICIES WHICH WE OURSELVES MAY BELIEVE TO BE JUST AND EQUITABLE. SUCH IS THE INEVITABLE LOT OF A VANQUISHED NATION."

THE PREMIER SAID HE WAS ALARMED THAT "SOME OF OUR PEOPLE, OVERWHELMED BY THE WORST OF SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL ENVIRONMENTS, SEEM TO BE GIVING THEMSELVES UP TO DESPAIR. I AM EXCEEDINGLY ALARMED AT RECENT SIGNS OF MARKED DECLINE IN MORALS, PUBLIC ND PRIVATE, WHICH BODES ILL FOR THE FUTURE NATION."

THE DIET SESSION HAD BEEN OPENED BY EMPEROR HIROHITO'S READING OF A RESCRIPT ASKING REVISION OF ELECTION LAWS AND "OTHER MATTERS."

THE OTHER MATTERS X X X THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD

JQ1106PCS NM

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, DECLARING THAT A NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE ARTICLE CREATED THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS "CONSIDERING OFFERS FOR HIS MEMOIRS," STATED TODAY THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION HAS "DECLINED ALL OFFERS" BECAUSE HE IS "MAKING HISTORY, NOT WRITING IT."

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT HE "FEELS THAT CERTAINLY AS LONG AS HE IS ON ACTIVE SERVICE HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEMPT ANYTHING OF THE SORT."

JQ1127PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY ESTIMATED THE JAPANESE REMAINING IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC INCLUDED 1,700,000 IN MANCHURIA, 67,000 IN THE RYUKYUS, 93,000 IN THE CAROLINAS, 548,000 ON FORMOSA AND 51,000 IN NEW GUINEA.

THE FIRST BOATLOAD OF 2,479 ARRIVED OCT. 7 FROM MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS.

JQ1033PCS

WITH MANILA

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.27-(AP)-NBC CORRESPONDENT GUTHRIE JANSSEN REPORTED FROM MANILA TONIGHT LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA HAD TAKEN THE STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

JANSSEN SAID YAMASHITA, BEING TRIED AS A WAR CRIMINAL, WAS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THE LINE OF DEFENSE HIS ATTORNEYS HAVE FOLLOWED THE PAST FEW DAYS--THAT YAMASHITA ACTUALLY WAS A MEMBER OF A "PACIFIST GROUP" AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

A TOKYO ATTORNEY FLOWN TO MANILA AS A WITNESS EARLIER TESTIFIED THE FORMER "TIGER OF MALAYA"OPPOSED WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

EW941PCS

MANILA--FIRST ADD YAMASHITA XXX OF TESTIMONY.

ANOTHER CHARACTER WITNESS, COL.NOBUTAKE TAKAYAMA, WHO SAID HE WAS IN YAMASHITA'S ENTOURAGE ON A TRIP TO BERLIN IN 1941, PRESENTED ANOTHER VERSION OF WHY THE DEFENDANT SPLIT WITH TOJO.

TAKAYAMA SAID THAT YAMASHITA RETURNED FROM BERLIN AND TOLD TOJO THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY WAS NOT READY FOR WAR AND WAS INFERIOR TO THE GERMAN ARMY. HE ASSERTED THAT THIS ANGERED TOJO AND HE SENT YAMASHITA TO MANCHURIA A MONTH AFTER THE CONVERSATION.

THE DEFENSE ALSO INTRODUCED WHAT PURPORTED TO BE A HITHERTO SECRET U.S. ARMY DOCUMENT SAYING THE HUKBAHALAHAP OR "PEASANT ARMY" HAD NO FILIPINO ALLEGIANCE BUT WAS ALLIED WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO ESTABLISH A NEW REGIME BASED ON THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

THIS "PEASANT ARMY" RECENTLY WAS CRITICIZED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS THREATENING THE STABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT.

THE SUPPOSED REPORT SAID THEHUKBAHALAHAP, FORMED IN 1942 BY INTELLECTUALS, COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS, PLANNED TO "ALLOW THE AMERICANS TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES" BUT WOULD ATTACK U.S. FORCES UNLESS IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE WAS GRANTED.

THIS ACCOUNT CLAIMED THE GROUP REFUSED REPEATEDLY TO WORK WITH OTHER GUERRILLAS AND HAD HELD DOWNED AMERICAN PILOTS AS PRISONERS. IT ALSO ASSERTED THE PEASANT ARMY HAD ACCEPTED ARMS FROM THE JAPANESE.

HW525APS

MANILA,TUESDAY,NOV.27-(AP)-A CALIFORNIA NEWSMAN WILL LEARN THIS WEEK WHETHER HIS T/5 STRIPES AND HIS JOB AS EDITOR OF A REPLACEMENT DEPOT PAPER ARE TO BE TAKEN FROM HIM PERMANENTLY FOR ALLEGEDLY CRITICISING THE CONVERSION OF NINE SHIPS FOR CARRYING JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR HOME WHILE YANKS GOT ONE.

PVT.ROBERT W.YOUNG, PREWAR PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF THE LAVERNE (CALIF.) LEADER, WAS DEMOTED NOV.6 AFTER A HANDBILL WAS CIRCULATED GIVING DETAILS OF THE SHIP CONVERSION PROGRAM. YOUNG WROTE A STORY FOR THE PAPER, BUT OFFICERS ORDERED HIM TO REMOVE IT. HE CLAIMS HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE PRINTING OF THE ARTICLE AND HAS APPEALED TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

THE DAILY PACIFICAN, ARMY NEWSPAPER, SAID THE 28TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT COMMANDER, COL.ROBERT O.WRIGHT, DEEMED IT "A PERSONAL AFFRONT FOR ANYONE TO TAKE IT UPON HIMSELF TO INFLAME MEMBERS OF THE ARMY. I CAN'T LET PEOPLE STAND UP AND ROCK THE BOAT."

FJ402ACS

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 27 - (AP) - DR. OSWALDO ARANHA, WHO FOR SIX YEARS DIRECTED BRAZIL'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THAT THE NATION'S DECEMBER 2 ELECTIONS "WILL RE-ESTABLISH DEMOCRATIC LIFE IN BRAZIL."

IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE FORMER CHANCELLOR SAID THE ELECTIONS WOULD RESULT IN "ABETTING RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, WHICH THE PEOPLE CONSIDER THE BEST FRIEND OF BRAZIL."

ARANHA, WHO BROKE POLITICALLY WITH EX-PRESIDENT VARGAS A YEAR BEFORE THE LATTER'S OUSTER BY THE ARMED FORCES ON OCT. 29, HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF AVIATION GENERAL EDUARDO GOMES, THE ONLY CONTENDER WHO CONSISTENTLY ATTACKS THE OLD VARGAS REGIME.

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THE FORMER CHANCELLOR SAID THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS, DIRECTED BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES, WOULD PERMIT THE PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BRAZIL'S HISTORY.

"I AM CONVINCED THAT WE ARE ON THE WAY TO HONEST AND FREE ELECTIONS," HE SAID. "THE GREATEST EVIL OF OUR POLITICAL HISTORY

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HAS BEEN THAT OF GOVERNMENTS CREATING THEIR SUCCESSORS." THE

ASKED ABOUT RUMORS THAT GOMEZ AS A "NATIONALIST" WOULD CHANGE

THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ARANHA REPLIED, "THE NATIONALISM

OF GENERAL GOMEZ IS A POLITICAL EXPLORATION." HIS SPEECHES AND THE

CAMPAIN "SHOW THAT HE PLANS TO DESTROY ALL THE NAZI-NATIONALISTIC

LAWS, AND PROCESSES OF THE DICTATORIAL ERA."

HE ADDED THAT GOMEZ WILL BE A GUARDIAN OF THE BEST TRADITIONS

OF BRAZILIAN DIPLOMACY, "AMONG WHICH FIGURE PAN-AMERICANISM AND COLLABO

WITH THE WORLD FOR ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION."

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 27-(AP)-ARNALDO MASSONE, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ACCUSED THE PRESENT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINE

OF ATTEMPTING TO FOLLOW THE PATTERN OF ITALIAN FASCISM, IN A SPEECH TODAY

BEFORE THE CHAMBER'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HE SAID THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES IN THE COUNTRY HAD JUMPED FROM

128,000 IN 1933 TO 250,000 AT PRESENT, AND ADDED, "IT IS WELL TO POINT OUT THE

STRIKING ANALOGY BETWEEN THIS PHENOMENON AND THAT OF THE ITALIAN FASCIST REGIME

OF TRISTFUL MEMORY."

THE ORGANIZATION ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE LIFTING OF A STATE

OF SIEGE AND THE HOLDING OF FREE ELECTIONS, ASSERTING THAT "MEANWHILE ALL FREE

MEN OF THE XX COUNTRY WILL MAINTAIN WATCHFUL VIGILANCE IN DEFENSE OF THEIR

RIGHTS OF LIBERTY."

QUITO, ECUADOR, NOV. 27-(AP)-GALO PLAZA, ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD THE FOREIGN OFFICE BY TELEPHONE TODAY THAT UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE SALINAS AIR NAVAL BASE.

BUILDINGS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS CONSTRUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES IN SALINAS WILL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF ECUADOR UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES, PLAZA SAID. AMERICAN FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED THE SALINAS BASE SINCE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.

JJ1011AES

PANAMA, NOV. 27-(AP)-ARNULFO ARIAS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF PANAMA AND NATIONALIST LEADER WHO HAS BEEN WAGING AN AGGRESSIVE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SINCE HIS RETURN FROM EXILE SIX WEEKS AGO, WAS HELD IN A PANAMA POLICE STATION FOR LESS THAN AN HOUR AT ABOUT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT, CHARGED WITH ASSAULT UPON A POLICE LIEUTENANT. HE WAS RELEASED ON ORDER OF COL. JOSE REMON, DEPUTY POLICE COMMANDER, AFTER THE CHARGES HAD BEEN FILED.

THE COMPLAINING WITNESS, LT. ARISTIDES HASSAN, SAID HE WAS RIDING A MOTORCYCLE BEHIND THE ARIAS CAR WHEN THE CAR STOPPED, ARIAS JUMPED OUT AND DEMANDED WHY HE WAS BEING FOLLOWED. THE OFFICER SAID HE BECAME [redacted] THREATENING.[redacted]

IN A STATEMENT ARIAS SAID HE HAD BEEN "SHADOWED" ALL NIGHT, AND WAS ATTEMPTING TO FIND OUT WHO WAS FOLLOWING HIM. HE DENIED THE ASSAULT CHARG

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, NOV.27-(AP)-THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE AGREED TODAY TO RETAIN ONE DIRECT RADIO-TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

RCA AND MACKAY RADIO BOTH OPERATE CIRCUITS TO THESE COUNTRIES AT PRESENT. TO CONFORM WITH THE CONFERENCE DECISION, ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS WILL BE REQUIRED TO RELINQUISH A CIRCUIT IN EACH OF THE COUNTRIES NAMED, THUS ELIMINATING THE SECOND CHANNEL.

PRIOR TO THE WAR, TRAFFIC TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THESE COUNTRIES COULD MOVE ONLY OVER THE BRITISH EMPIRE SYSTEM THROUGH GATEWAYS IN LONDON OR CANADA, WHICH AMERICANS CONTENDED SERIOUSLY DELAYED DELIVERIES.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR DIRECT CIRCUITS WITH SOUTH AFRICA AND CEYLON WERE REJECTED BY THE BRITISH TODAY, WHILE SUGGESTIONS THAT SUCH CIRCUITS BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, BERMUDA, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG WERE REFERRED TO THE RESPECTIVE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS AGREEABLE TO THE SETTING UP OF CIRCUITS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, PALESTINE AND JAMAICA PROVIDED THE GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES APPROVED.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DELEGATES RECOMMENDED THAT THE CURRENT HALF-RATE CONCESSION FOR OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS BE TERMINATED, BUT UNITED STATES DELEGATES INDICATED THEY WOULD SUBMIT A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

BJ1102PES

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, NOV 27-(AP)-CHAIRMAN MCMAHON (D-CONN) SAID TODAY HIS SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE INTENDS TO PROCEED SLOWLY IN AN EFFORT TO INSURE "THAT ATOMIC ENERGY BECOMES A BLESSING TO MANKIND AND NOT A SCOURGE."

MCMAHON ISSUED THIS STATEMENT AT THE OPENING OF PUBLIC HEARINGS BY THE 11-MAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE, CHARGED WITH STUDYING ALL LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE WAR-FOUND POWER.

FIRST WITNESSES ON THE LIST WERE ALEXANDER SACHS, ECONOMIST IDENTIFIED BY COMMITTEE AIDES AS THE MAN WHO "SOLD THE IDEA" OF AN ATOMIC BOMB TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND MAJ. GEN. LESLIE GROVES, WHO HEADED THE $2,000,000,000 PROJECT THAT TURNED OUT THE WEAPON.

SAID MCMAHON:

"THE RELEASE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS CERTAIN TO AFFECT EVERY PHASE OF OUR LIFE. LIKE THE DISCOVERY OF STEAM AND OF ELECTRICITY, THIS MAY WELL HOLD THE PROMISE OF TREMENDOUS BENEFITS TO MANKIND. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WE EXERCISE THE BEST JUDGMENT WE ARE CAPABLE OF IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT ATOMIC ENERGY BECOMES A BLESSING TO MANKIND AND NOT A SCOURGE.

"ALL OF US, I AM SURE, ARE ANXIOUS THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB MAY NEVER BE USED AGAIN IN WARFARE. ALL OF US WANT ATOMIC ENERGY USED FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES, TO MAKE LIFE BETTER AND FULLER.

"WE ARE CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT NO TIME IS TO BE LOST IN DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM AND I CONFIDENTLY HOPE THAT OUR HEARINGS AND DELIBERATIONS WILL PROCEED EXPEDITIOUSLY. HOWEVER, WE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FEEL IMPELLED TO BRING OUT THE RELEVANT FACTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC MANNER. WHEN THESE FACTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED, THEN, AND NOT UNTIL THEN, WE WILL TURN TO SPECIFIC LEGISLATION. WE MUST HAVE THE BASIC DATA OF SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY. SO THAT IN WEIGHING ANY PROPOSED BILL FOR ITS CONTROL AND IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS WE WILL BE IN THE POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF OUR OWN COUNTRY AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

SACHS, THE FIRST WITNESS, WAS [illegible]ID TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST MAN TO TALK WITH MR. ROOSEVELT A[illegible]UT THE IDEA OF HARNESSING ATOMIC ENERGY IN AN EXPLOSIVE TO HASTEN [illegible] END OF THE WAR.

"WE'RE GOING X X X ETC., 3RD G[illegible] EARLY

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M[illegible] EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 27)

SU716AES

BOX WITH HURLEY

WASHINGTON,NOV. 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY SAID TONIGHT HE HAD SENT CONTRATULATIONS TO GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND ADDED THAT HE THOUGHT THE APPOINTMENT OF MARSHALL AS SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA WOULD BE "HELPFUL TO THE SITUATION."

HURLEY, WHO RESIGNED EARLIER IN THE DAY AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA AND DELIVERED A STINGING [illegible] AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY THERE, SAID HIS TELEGRAM TO MARSHALL HAD READ SIMPLY:

"HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS. BEST OF LUCK."

VX908PES

WASHINGTON,NOV. 27-(AP)-ON REQUEST, THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE AVAILABLE TO REPORTERS TODAY A LIST OF 11 U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS WHO RETURNED FROM CHUNGKING TO WASHINGTON DURING THE TENURE OF MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

INCLUDED ON THE LIST WERE GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., FORMER CHUNGKING EMBASSY COUNSELOR AND PRESENT POLITICAL ADVISER TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN TOKYO, AND EVERETT F.DRUMRIGHT, FORMER SECOND SECRETARY AND COUNSEL OF THE EMBASSY, AND NOW CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS THAT SOME OFFICERS ON THE

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LIST HAD COMPLETED NORMAL TOURS OF DUTY IN CHUNGKING PRIOR TO THEIR REASSIGNMENT.

THE OTHERS ON THE LIST WERE ARTHUR R.RINGWALT, HORACE SMITH, JOHN DAVIES, JR., JOHN S.SERVICE, RAYMOND P.LUDDEN, EDWARD E.RICE, PHILIP D.SPROUSE, AND FULTON FREEMAN, ALL SECOND SECRETARIES, AND HUNGERFORD B.HOWARD, THIRD SECRETARY.

SEVERAL OF THESE OFFICERS ARE NOW SERVING UNDER DRUMRIGHT IN THE DEPARTMENT'S CHINESE AFFAIRS DIVISION.

VX336PES

WASHINGTON.NOV.27-(AP)-EZRA POUND, AMERICAN POET, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO A CHARGE OF TREASON AND WAS ORDERED REMOVED TO AN INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL OBSERVATION.

DISTRICT COURT CHIEF JUSTICE BOLITHA J.LAWS ISSUED THE ORDER AFTER THE POET'S ATTORNEY, JULIAN CORNELL, TOLD THE COURT THAT THE 60-YEAR-OLD POET DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT JUDGEMENT TO ENTER HIS OWN PLEA TO THE CHARGE THAT HE BROADCAST PROPAGANDA FOR FASCIST ITALY DURING THE WAR. CORNELL SAID THAT IF POUND SPENT ANOTHER NIGHT IN JAIL HE PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO STAND TRIAL.

JUSTICE LAWS SAID HE WOULD DECIDE, AFTER RECEIVING A PSYCHIATRIST REPORT, IF THE COURT SHOULD GRANT A REQUEST THAT THE POET BE PLACED ON BOND.

CORNELL SAID POUND IS SUFFERING FROM CLAUSTROPHOBIA AND THAT HE MAY EVEN LOSE HIS LIFE IF HE IS NOT SENT TO A HOSPITAL.

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY EDWARD MATLACK, WHO OPPOSED THE REQUEST THAT POUND BE RELEASED ON BOND, AGREED TO HIS REMOVAL TO A HOSPITAL FOR OBSERVATION.

EG140PES NM

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.27-(AP)-THREE MONTHS AFTER THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN, 1,104,686 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, ALMOST ONE THIRD OF THE TOTAL OF SERVICEMEN WHO WERE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA ON SEPT. 2, HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

OF THE TOTAL RETURNED ABOARD SHIPS, 596,564 WERE NAVAL PERSONNEL BUT THIS FIGURE DOES NOT INCLUDE MORE THAN 165,000 MEMBERS OF SHIPS CREWS WHO RETURNED ABOARD THEIR OWN VESSELS FOR DISCHARGE OR REASSIGNMENT.

ON V-J DAY THERE LERE APPROXIMATELY 1,620,000 NAVY MEN ASSIGNED TO SHIPS AND SHORE BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

ON NOV. 25, THE NAVY SAID, 74,002 MEN OF THE 185,000 MEN ATTACHED TO THE FLEET MARINE FORCE HAD BEEN RETURNED.

OF THE 1,595,000 ARMY GROUND AND AIR FORCE MEN STATIONED IN THE PACIFIC AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR 410,800 HAD BEEN RETURNED ABOARD SHIP BY NOV. 25, IN ADDITION TO THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WHO CAME HOME BY AIR.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD 23,656 CIVILIAN INTERNEES AND CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS WERE RETURNED.

JQ1130PCS

NEW YORK.NOV.27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE H.KELLS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION, SAID TODAY THE PRACTICE OF PERMITTING VISITORS ON THE PIERS TO GREET RETURNING SERVICEMEN HAS BEEN TERMINATED.

THE GENERAL SAID DEMANDS FOR PIER PASSES WERE FAR IN EXCESS OF SUPPLY AND THAT THE PRESENCE OF VISITORS HAD HANDICAPPED SERIOUSLY DEBARKATION OF TROOPS.

MD1144PESA133

NEW YORK.NOV.27-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY H.H.ARNOLD SAID TONIGHT THE ONLY WAY THE UNITED STATES COULD ACHIEVE "A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SECURITY FOR EVERY 100 CENTS INVESTED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" WAS THROUGH UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES.

THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIRFORCES SAID AMERICAN TAXPAYERS WERE CONTINUING TO PAY FOR DELAY IN THIS UNIFICATION.

ADDRESSING A GROUP OF PUBLISHERS, BROADCASTERS AND AIRFORCE OFFICERS AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, ARNOLD SAID:

"THE TAXPAYERS CONTINUE TO PAY FOR DELAY, AND THOUSANDS OF ABLE AMERICANS, NEEDED IN OUR PEACETIME ORGANIZATION, ARE LEAVING THE SERVICE, UNWILLING TO TURN DOWN LUCRATIVE CIVILIAN OFFERS FOR AN ARMY CAREER COVERED WITH QUESTION MARKS."

BAILLIE, REPORTING ON HIS RECENT TOUR OF PACIFIC WAR AREAS, SAID SOME JAPANESE WERE ANXIOUS TO BUTTON HOLE HER ON THE WAR CRIMINAL LIST. "I HEARD THERE WERE ABOUT 2,000 NAMES ON THE PROPOSED WAR CRIMINAL LIST," HE SAID.

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NEW YORK.NOV.27-(AP)-DR.H.V.EVATT, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ASSERTED TODAY THAT RESTRICTION OF ARMAMENTS, INCLUDING CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY, COULD BE HANDLED BEST BY THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

HE TOLD THE DUTCH TREAT CLUB AT A LUNCHEON THAT "AT PRESENT THERE IS AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF CONFUSION INJECTED INTO THE DISCUSSIONS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION" AND THAT SOME OF IT RESULTS FROM THE PROBLEM OF BANNING OR REGULATING THE ATOMIC BOMB.

EVATT SAID INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COULD BE SUCCESSFUL ONLY THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WHICH, IF FULLY SUPPORTED BY ALL NATIONS, COULD PREVENT WARS AND "NOT MERELY REGULATE HOW THEY ARE TO BE CONDUCTED."

"NO DOUBT SOME OF THE CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE RECENTLY BEEN MADE SPRING FROM A VERY WIDESPREAD PESSIMISM," HE SAID. "BUT THE BASIS OF THIS PESSIMISM IS NOT ANY FAILURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS NOT YET IN FACT COMMENCED TO FUNCTION. THE PESSIMISM SPRINGS FROM DISILLUSIONMENT BECAUSE THE DECLARED OBJECTIVES OF THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE CERTAINLY NOT YET BEEN ACHIEVED AND THERE ARE MANY SERIOUS DISPUTES FLARING UP IN MANY QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE. SOME PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS STATE OF DISILLUSIONMENT MUST BE ATTRIBUTED TO THOSE LEADERS AMONGST THE 'GREAT POWERS' WHO HAVE

ATTEMPTED AND ARE PERHAPS STILL MAKING THE MISTAKE OF ATTEMPTING, TO MAKE BOTH THE PEACE TREATIES AND THEIR EXECUTION THEIR OWN EXCLUSIVE PREROGATIVE."

WHILE THE INTENTIONS OF THE GREAT POWERS MAY BE OF THE BEST, EVATT SAID, AND WHILE THEY MAY BELIEVE THAT BECAUSE THEY HAVE THE GREATER POPULATION AND THEREFORE THE RIGHT TO LAY DOWN CONDITIONS OF PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, "IN ACTUAL PRACTICE THIS WILL NOT WORK."

EVATT DECLARED NONE OF THE BIG NATIONS CONSULTED THE SMALLER NATIONS WHEN ARRANGING THE END OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE AND IN THE PACIFIC. HE SAID ALLIED NATIONS AGREED IN WASHINGTON ON JAN. 1, 1942 NOT TO MAKE A SEPARATE ARMISTICE OR PEACE WITH THE ENEMIES.

"THIS DECLARATION WAS CLEARLY BROKEN WHENEVER ARMISTICES WERE SIGNED BY THE MAJOR ALLIED POWERS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS AUTHORITY OF OTHER ALLIED POWERS AT WAR WITH THAT PARTICULAR AXIS COUNTRY," DR. EVATT SAID. ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, LARGE OR SMALL, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SHARE IN THE MAKING OF PEACE, HEA ADDED, BUT SO FAR THE SMALLER COUNTRIES HAVE NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN MAKING POST-WAR DECISIONS.

"THE FUTURE OF MANKIND MAY WELL BE DETERMINED AS MUCH BY THE COURAGE, THE INITIATIVE, DETERMINATION AND DEMOCRATIC IDEALISM OF THE LESSER POWERS AS BY THE POWER, LEADERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MAJOR POWERS," HE CONCLUDED.

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CHURCHILL HITS LABOR PROGRAM

Jack Smith

Claims 'Half Baked Plans' Have Lowered Britain's Living Standards

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LONDON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Conservative Winston Churchill charged today that the Labor government's "half-baked plans for a socialist future" had lowered Britain's standards of living, imperiled her freedoms, and plunged her people into a crisis as grave as the war crisis in 1939.

NIGHT

Speaking to the Conservative Party's Central Council, the former prime minister accused the government of "incompetence and feebleness" in reconversion and demobilization, and said that "in the next few years we shall come to fundamental quarrels in this country . . . The people versus the socialists."

First Major Attack

Opening the first major Conservative assault on Prime Minister Attlee's government, Churchill said:

"The queues are longer, faces are longer and the shelves are barer, but nevertheless the conduct of daily life is more exacting. More forms have to be filled out, more officials have to be consulted, and whole spheres of activities are suffering because the government has to prove its socialist doctrine instead of showing the country how to become alive and on the move again."

He accused the Attlee regime of gross extravagance, failure to release servicemen for work, and suppression of enterprise through promises of public ownership.

Pledges Opposition

He pledged the Conservative opposition to a fight for speedy demobilization, for reconversion in the American manner, and for increasing home consumption of Britain's manufactures.

Churchill's party in Commons next week will demand a vote of censure against the Labor government.

Asserting reconversion progress was being made by the United States, Churchill said Britain would "be left far behind in the world and the markets of the world. . . Unless this government can be compelled by public opinion and parliamentary pressure to change its plans."

Churchill declared "the theories of Socialism may destroy Britain far more surely than the magnetic mine."

Churchill Attacks Labor Regime

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Winston Churchill protested what he called the "incompetence and feebleness" of the British Labor Government today and pledged his Conservative opposition to a fight for speedy demobilization and reconversion in the American pattern.

Decrying "the plight into which our country has fallen," the former Prime Minister told the Conservative party's Central Council:

DAY

"We are being harassed, harried, tied down and stifled for vaguely and physically unattainable plans for a Socialist future.

"The mighty evolution of the United States from war to peace is proceeding in a violent and passionate manner, which has already led to an enormous increase of output of all necessary things for the home market and an overspill for foreign export."

Socialism Assailed

Churchill assailed the "theories of socialism which may destroy Britain far more surely than the magnetic mine."

He admonished the Conservative leadership to gain vote appeal.

"I foresee, with sorrow but without fear, that in the next few years we shall come to fundamental quarrels in this country," Churchill said somberly. "It will be the people versus the Socialists. Between them lies the impending shock, and we must be prepared to meet it as the people's party."

He rebuked leaders of the dominant Labor party. He spoke in scorn of the demands of Sir Stafford Cripps for continued austerity at home, calling the president of the Board of Trade "the great advocate of strength through misery."

"Chasing Landlords"

He said Aneurin Bevan, Laborite Minister of Housing, was unable to rebuild houses because he was so busy chasing landlords and imaginary profiteers around the ruins.

Churchill said demobilization was "proceeding at a rate far below what any efficient administration would have achieved."

He declared that many thousands were being kept "in expensive unemployment" while industry cried in vain for manpower. He added:

"There is no military reason to justify keeping more than 4,000,000 men in service at the present time."

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Auction Reveals New British Hitler Clan

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—London newspapers headlined today reports that an organization known as the Legion of Christain Reformers, said to regard Adolph Hitler as "a divine instrument," had been formed in England last week.

The news stories followed an auction yesterday of a huge granite bust of Hitler and Nazi flags from the former German Embassy in London, which was marked by spirited bidding.

Offers on the bust started jocularly at "2 bob" (40 cents). Capt. R. Gordon-Cannig, former member of the British Union of Fascists, immediately snapped "10 pounds" ($40) and, after counter bidding, purchased the granite head for £500 ($2,000).

Imprisoned For Two Years

Gordon-Canning, who was imprisoned for two years during the war under defense regulations, told reporters the bust might "go back to Germany in about 25 years time."

Also present at the sale was a man identifying himself as J. L. Battersby, general secretary of the Legion of Christian Reformers, with headquarters in "Kingdom House," a graystone mansion on a 16-acre estate "donated by a friend."

Battersby, did not enter the bidding, the newspaper said, but told one man that Gordon-Canning was willing for the bust to go to Kingdom House and remtain there as "an object of veneration." Battersby said, however, that Gordon-Canning was not a member of the legion .

Hitler "Divine Instrument"

"We in the legion regard Hitler as a divine instrument to break the power of the Mammon system," Battersby said. "You cannot serve God and Mammon."

He added that the legion was "absolutely nonpolitical" and said "Hitler was most definitely sent by God to judge the world."

Another man who gave his name as G. T. R. Merriman, purchased the Nazi flags and told the press: "Hitler was preparing the work of judgment. I hope to God it hurries up."

Turns Down $500 For Flag

The newspaper said that among others attending the sale were "a number of former members of the British Fascist Movement."

As Gordon-Canning returned to the salesroom today to pick up the bust, he told reporters he had decided to have it stored with his furniture.

Merriman was offered £130 ($520) for one of his flags as he was loading them on a taxi, but said: "I wouldn't take a million."

Two Nazi Flags Seem Headed To Group With Hitler Leaning

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London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two Nazi flags, bought at auction at the former German Embassy in London, were apparently en route tonight to Kingdom House, headquarters of the Legion of Christian Reformers, a new organization which London newspapers said regards Hitler as "a divine instrument."

The flags were removed by a Mr. A. Wilson who said he intended to present them to the Christian Reformers, which received wide publicity in British papers yesterday in connection with the auction of a huge granite bust of Htler.

Bust Bought For $2,000

The bust was bought by Capt. Gordon-Canning, former member of the British Union of Fascists, for $2,000 after spirited bidding. Under defense regulations, told reporters the bust might "go back to Germany in about 25 years' time."

A man identifying himself as J. L. Battersby, general secretary of the Christian Reformers, was quoted by one London paper as saying that Gordon-Canning, although not a member of the "Legion," was willing for the bust to go to Kingdom House as "an object of veneration."

Sale To Last Three More Days

Gordon-Canning told reporters later, however, that he had decided to have the bust stored with his furniture. It still remained in the embassy today after a porter turned down an offer of £20 ($80) to remove it.

Battersby was quoted as saying that the legion was "absolutely nonpolitical" and that "Hitler was most definitely sent by God to judge the world." "We in the legion," he said, "regard Hitler as a divine instrument to break the power of the mammon system."

Receipts from the sale, scheduled to last three more days, now total $202,000. The money will go to the war-reparations account.

Hearings On UNO Capital Site Open Saturday

Flora Lewis

NIGHT

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—A subcommittee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission will start hearings Saturday on the question of the site for the permanent world capital, and delegates predicted some heated debates.

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United States Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson urged "as a matter of courtesy" that delegations from American cities be allowed to present their invitations without further postponement, so that they could pack up and get home.

An informal Associated Press poll showed a majority of the subcommittee in favor of establishing the permanent United Nations site in the United States. In any case, its recommendations would have to be approved by the full commission and again by the general assembly when it meets in January.

British Want It In Europe

One delegate, who asked that he remain unidentified, said "the fight is now on. The British are making every possible effort to secure the permanent headquarters in Europe, and they are not going to give up until the very end."

Nations named to the subcommittee are Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. The Netherlands has spoken for Europe, Egypt was undecided, and the rest

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came out for an American site in the informal poll.

UNO POSTPONES SELECTING HOME

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U. S. Is Favored, but Board Will Hear Deputations.

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—A seven-man sub-committee was named today to hear deputations offering sites for permanent headquarters of the United Nations, but deferred a decision on whether the agency would be located in the United States.

A poll showed that five of the seven committee members favored the United States. Two of these, from Australia and Colombia, expressed their preference for San Francisco as first choice. The Netherlands favored Europe and Egypt was not decided. Yugoslavia, Iran and Cuba all favored the United States. The group will start hearing delegations in open meetings on Saturday, some twenty-two United States and two Canadian invitations have been extended.

United States localities seeking the headquarters are Atlantic City; Black Hills, S. D.; Champaign county, Illinois; Chicago; Denver; Hyde Park, N. Y.; three sites in Indiana, presently unlisted; Miami, Fla.; the Monterey peninsula of California; Monticello, Va.; the Moraga Valley near San Francisco; Navy Island at Niagara Falls; Newport, R. I.; New York city; Philadelphia; Richmond, Va.; San Francisco, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Boston; an international island at Sault Ste. Marie between the United States and Canada, and Waimanaloa, Hawaii. Quebec and Vancouver Island have issued invitations from Canada.

During the long discussions today, there were indications that several European countries were determined to bring the permanent home of the UNO to Europe. Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands were persistent in postponing a vote on the executive committee's recommendation that the site be in the United States.

Amery Sentenced To Die As Traitor

NIGHT

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—In an eight-minute trial, John Amery, German radio propagandist and son of a former Secretary of State for India, pleaded guilty today to charges of high treason and treachery and was sentenced to death.

Amery, 33, whose father L. S. Amery held the Indian porfolio in the Churchill war cabinet, was accused of making broadcasts asking England to seek a truce, and of having been chosen by the Germans to lead a provisional British government after the projected invasion.

Amery is the second one-time Nazi broadcaster to receive the death sentence here. William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw," was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but has appealed.

Amery answered with a firm "no" when asked if he could state any reason why the court should not pronounce sentence of death, and declined to make a final statement.

Clad in a long brown overcoat and green silk scarf, Amery leaned forward expressionless and clutched the edge of the dock as he told Justice Humphreys: "I plead guilty to all counts."

Asked by the clerk if he could give any reason why the court should not pronounce the sentence of death, Amery replied with a firm "no." He added, "No, thanks," when the judge asked if he wished to make a final statement.

The judge then passed sentence.

Walks Back To Cell

Amery bowed low, turned sharply and walked down the stone steps leading to the Old Bailey cells.

Amery was accused of having been selected by the Germans to head a provisional British government after the projected invasion and of having said that $1,200,000 was placed at his disposal for this purpose by an English committee composed of "anti-Jewish interest."

Amery was on the Continent when the war began and subsequently broadcast appeals over the Berlin radio for Britain to make peace.

He was arrested in Italy last April.

Former British Official's Son To Hang

DAY

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—John Amery, son of a former Secretary of State for India, was sentenced to death today after he pleaded guilty to charges of high treason and treachery. The entire proceedings took only six minutes.

Amery, 33, was the second former German propaganda broadcaster to receive the death sentence. William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw," previously was convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged.

Amery had been scheduled to go on trial last October 17, but it was postponed on a defense plea that more time was needed to establish his claim that he became a citizen of the Spanish republic during the Spanish civil war.

BRITAIN REPORTED BALKING ON LOAN

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The London Daily Sketch said today that the British cabinet rejected yesterday United States proposals advanced in financial aid talks, and submitted to Washington Britain's "last word" counter-proposals. The Sketch said if the counter-proposals were not acceptable, negotiations would be suspended and Lord Keynes, British negotiator, would be recalled from Washington.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Opposition to American loans to Britain was voiced today by Representative James A. Roe (D.-N. Y.). He said in a statement that England is "a selfish and ungrateful nation which looks upon Americans as the biggest 'sucker' people in the world."

Roe suggested that "if England is sincere, let it pay off our old loans with Bermuda, Newfoundland and other bases."

LOAN NEGOTIATORS AGREE ON A WAIVER

Decide Tentatively on Skipping Interest Entirely in Years British Balance Forbids

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Anglo-American financial delegations have agreed on the troublesome escape clause on interest payments to be included in the loan for Great Britain.

Under a tentative arrangement, reached after a week of discussion, Britain will be permitted to waive interest payments entirely in years when the Bretton Woods organization determines that Britain's balance of payments is not sufficient to meet the obligations.

NIGHT

This represents a conference victory for the British delegates, since the last American view was that interest payments should be deferred merely until the next year and not canceled entirely for any specific year as has now been decided.

A spokesman for the British delegation disclosed this development in expressing surprise at London dispatches which said that the British Cabinet had rejected the latest American conditions surrounding a proposed loan of $3,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

Several American officials likewise disputed the pessimistic tone of the London reports and denied that the conference, now in its eleventh week, was in danger of collapse.

The British spokesman, who would not permit use of his name, but whose information heretofore has proved reliable, said that as of tonight the British delegation had received no word from the Labor Government "which could be construed as a rejection."

Although the reply received over the week-end to the American counter-proposals reiterated "certain provisions" on which the British would not yield, the two sides "are now nearer agreement than they have ever been," he said.

A successful conclusion to the talks this week was possible, he said, but more probable next week.

Both American and British delegates acknowledged that while at one point the United States proposed the right to look into Britain's gold reserves, the suggestion had been eliminated and was not one of the points of dispute between them.

Despite the unexpected length of their talks, both sides appear optimistic that they are near a satisfactory loan agreement, which will also detail a decision to hold an international trade and employment conference.

ASSERTS DE VALERA KNEW OF NAZI RADIO

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Exchange Telegraph reported from Dublin today that Premier Eamon De Valera had told the Dail he knew the German legation had a wireless transmitting set in Eire during the war, but that the Nazi Minister put the radio under Irish control at his request.

Speaking in response to questions concerning Eire's neutrality raised by published reports, De Valera said: "I was satisfied the use of this set in certain circumstances might involve considerable danger to British and American forces, and that it could be argued that the operation of it from here was contrary to the pledge I had given before the war that we would not allow our territory to be made a base of attack against Britain.

"Accordingly I asked the German Minister to put the set under our control. This he did."

Would Have Britain Renounce Veto Right

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Laborite Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of the House of Lords, urged today that Great Britain renounce her right of veto in the United Nations Organization as a gesture of reassurance to Russia.

Continuing debate of British foreign policy, Jowitt said the co-operation of Russia was imperative for solution of problems posed by the atomic bomb.

Will Allot World Drug Production

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—World rations for dangerous drugs for 1946 will be announced from Geneva next month, the supervisory board of the International Drug Convention of 1931 said today. The committee is determining what the world's production and each country's supplies shall be.

PLOT TO TAKE AUSTRIA AIRED

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Von Papen And Seyss-Inquart Called Chief Leaders

Nov 22nd

Nuernberg, Nov. 28 (AP)—A tale of cold, studied treachery accusing German leaders and their Austrian "Quisling," Arthur Seyss-Inquart, of engineering the conquest of Austria was unfolded today before the International Military Tribunal.

The American prosecution, methodically weaving a web of evidence to prove the twenty Nazi defendants guilty of planning deliberate aggression, introduced document after document on Nazi plots to undermine the independence of their little neighbor.

NIGHT

Hess Shares Spotlight

The two defendants singled out as the chief architects of the *Anschluss* were Seyss-Inquart and Franz von Papen, both of whom listened attentively—and apparently uncomfortably—as Sidney S. Alderman, assistant United States prosecutor, read into the record their own boastful words as evidence against them.

Sharing the spotlight with them was Rudolf Hess, former deputy Führer, who continued reading his twelfth book in the courtroom as the tribunal announced that a board of psychiatrists had found he was "not insane" in a strict sense of the word, but conceded his loss of memory would "interfere with his ability to make his defense."

The tribunal will decide Friday what his status will be. Dr. Gunther von Rohrscheidt, Hess's attorney, expressed the opinion that his client probably would be tried *in absentia*.

Papen Statement In Record

Alderman devoted almost the entire day to presentation of evidence on the German plot to swallow up Austria. Into the record went a declaration von Papen made in 1934, soon after he arrived in Vienna as German Minister, saying:

"Southeastern Europe to Turkey is Germany's hinterland and I have been designated to carry through the task of bringing it within the fold. Austria is first on the program."

The statement was attributed to von Papen in one of two affidavits by George S. Messersmith, now United States Ambasador to Mexico, who in 1934 was American Minister to Austria. The defense failed in an effort to bar Messersmith's affidavits from court, but scored finally in a fight to compel at least some of their accusers to appear as witnesses if their evidence is to be considered.

Defense Objections Upheld

The latter fight was based on efforts of the prosecution to introduce an affidavit by Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor who was unseated by the Nazis just before the *Anschluss*. The court upheld defense objections and ruled that Schuschnigg was present in Nuernberg and, therefore, could be summoned by either the prosecution or the defense if his testimony is desired.

Von Papen's genius as an engineer of fifth column activities was portrayed in a letter, introduced by the American prosecution, which Von Papen wrote Hitler May 17, 1935, outlining a plan to trick Schuschnigg into accepting Austrian Nazis in the Government.

Under this plan, Von Papen proposed to convince Schuschnigg that he must accept the Nazis because Austria's independence was threatened by "measures arranged" between Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, leader of the Austrian home defense forces, and Mussolini.

Letter Introduced

Alderman, calling Seyss-Inquart the "original Quisling," introduced a letter to Seyss-Inquart from Friedl Rainer, former gauleiter of Salzburg, describing the defendant as the "one-man creator of the *Anschluss*."

Rainer also wrote that the decision for the Nazi *putsch* of July, 1934, in which Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated, was "right, but the execution was faulty." As a result, Rainer said, Hitler sent Von Papen to Austria and adopted a new method of political penetration.

Hess Shows Little Interest

Alderman described Seyss-Inquart as the "front personality" covering the illegal Nazi machina-

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tions with which Von Pape maintained contact.

Hess, meanwhile, apeared to have little interest in the psychiatrists' findings that he was sufferin_ from self-induced amnesia, nor in the legal squabble over his status which will come to a head Friday when prosecution and defense attorneys make their arguments.

His attorney said Hess wanted to stand trial, but at the same time refused to allow drugs to be administered to cure him of amnesia. He said he would ask the court to appoint a German doctor to examine the former No. 2 Nazi.

An Incompetent Witness

The board of psychiatrists reported to the court that Hess was sane when he went to England in 1941; that he suffered his first loss of memory two years later; that he recovered and then lost his memory again in February this year. They said he was conscious of what was going on now, but that he has tried twice to kill himself and because of his faulty memory cannot offer a competent defense.

The court disclosed a ruling under which Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister, will be able to get the testimony of high British personalities who refuse to appear as witnesses. Under the ruling, he will be able to have court-appointed interrogators obtain statements from the witnesses he desires.

The court said that the four Britons in question—Lords Beaverbrook, Kemsley, Londonderry and Vansittart—may come to Nuernberg and testify if they wish.

leased from trial on grounds of amnesia were set for Friday.

American prosecutors met their first setback of the trial when the court ruled against their move to introduce an affidavit from Kurt Schuschnigg, who was deposed as chancellor and jailed for seven years by Hitler, in which he told of Nazi plotting against Austria.

May Appear in Person.

Schuschnigg, the first of many European leaders to be called to Berchtesgaden for the Hitler treatment of intimidation and terror, may get his revenge in person, however, by appearing to testify against the Nazi leaders. The Austrian leader's affidavit was made only November 19 last, in Nuernberg and the tribunal upheld a defense contention that Schuschnigg should testify personally. Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence ruled that either side could summon Schuschnigg.

In a mass of Government documents, letters and affidavits, the prosecution showed that von Papen, known as Germany's wiliest diplomat, was sent by Hitler as Minister to Austria in 1934 to bring, in the diplomat's own words, "slowly increasing pressure" against Germany's neighbor.

'Original Quisling.'

Seyss-Inquart, who succeeded Schuschnigg as Chancellor in the coup just before the German invasion, was described by Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman as "the original Quisling." Correspondence between Austrian and German Nazi leaders was introduced to show Seyss-Inquart's role in fomenting unrest that was evidenced in 1934 when Nazi plotters assassinated Austrian Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss.

Hess, Hitler's one-time deputy, was described by psychiatrists today as "not insane at the present time in the strict sense of the word" and the International Military Tribunal announced that arguments would be heard Friday on the Nazi leader's plea to escape the war-crimes trial on grounds of amnesia.

The British psychiatrists' report revealed that Hess had tried to commit suicide on several occasions since his sensational and mysterious flight to Scotland in May, 1941.

Declaring that Hess was not insane, the psychiatrists conceded that his loss of memory would "interfere with his ability to make his defense." Hess went on trial on war-crime charges last week with nineteen other top Nazi leaders but has paid scant attention to proceedings, reading a novel much of the time and giggling occasionally.

Suffering From "Hysteria"

Hess, the medical board reported, is suffering from "hysteria" and, "in addition, there is conscious exaggeration of his loss of memory and a tendency to exploit it to pr[illegible]t himself against examina[illegible]

Three [illegible]orts of examinations [illegible]e by the British, one by the Russians and a third by American, French and Canadian doctors.

A Russian psychiatric report followed the other reports in describing Hess as hysterical, but flatly stated that his present behavior "does not exonerate him from his responsibility under the indictment."

The report declared that Hess "prior to his flight to England, did not suffer from any kind of insanity nor is he now suffering from it."

Trief To Stab Himself

The Russian report revealed that Hess tried to stab himself in the heart while under detention in England.

The American report declared that "we consider that the existing hysterical behavior that the defendant reveals was initiated as a defense against circumstances in which he found himself while in England, that it has now become partly habitual and that it will continue as long as he remains under threat of imminent punishment, even though it may interfere with his undertaking a more normal form of defense."

The British report recommended that "if the court decides to proceed with the trial, the question (of Hess's sanity) should afterward be reviewed on psychiatric grounds." The report added that Hess's "loss of memory would not entirely interfere with his comprehension of the proceedings."

Refused Treatment

The Russian report stated that Hess refused to undergo treatment for his amnesia and told a doctor on November 15 that he would "take all measures to cure his amnesia only upon completion of the trial."

Referring to Hess's flight to the British Isles to offer peace proposals to Britain, the British report said:

"Partly as a reaction to the failure of his mission these abnormalities (delusions he was being poisoned) got worse and led to suicidal attempts."

Hess's first loss of memory lasted from November, 1943, to June, 1944, and his second loss of memory began in February, 1945, and has lasted up to the present time, the report said. It added: "This amnesia symptom will eventually clear when circumstances change more."

Scheming For Austria

As today's session opened the prosecution presented evidence from an American diplomat that the Nazis schemed from their earliest days of power to absorb Austria.

The charge that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and others of the twenty top Nazi leaders on trial openly spoke of annexing Austria to the Reich was made in an affidavit by George S. Messersmith, former United States Minister to Austria and now Ambassador to Mexico.

Hitler's lightning invasion of Austria in March, 1938, represented the "flowering of the fifth column," declared Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman, who said that the Führer's plans for acquisition of the country were shown on the first page of "Mein Kampf."

"Political Necessity"

"From the beginning of the Nazi Government, I was told by high and secondary Government officials in Germany that incorporation of Austria into Germany was a political and economic necessity and that this incorporation was going to be accomplished by 'whatever means were necessary,'" Messersmith stated in his affidavit.

Introduction of Messersmith's affidavit was challenged by German defense counsel, who contended the diplomat should appear in person to testify rather than file a statement. Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, ruled that the affidavit would be accepted and that Messersmith could be called personally later if the court decided his presence was needed.

Justice Lawrence declared that the four-power tribunal should conduct the trial with the most expeditious procedure and should not be bound by ordinary rules of evidence.

Motion pictures showing thousands of corpses in German concentration camps and films made by the Nazis themselves, showing SS men beating helpless women and children, were exhibited last night to defense counsel and were to be entered as evidence before the court. The showing may be put off until tomorrow because of slight changes in prosecution procedure.

Dr. Alfred Seidl, counsel for Hans Frank, Nazi ruler of Poland, declared after seeing the pictures: "No argument can be made against these pictures. They are too terrible for words."

"We are human beings, please believe it, and we did not know such horrors existed," commented Capt. Franz von Papen Jr., who is acting as associate counsel for his father, former German Ambassador to Turkey.

Troops On Border

Messersmith said that Germany kept several thousand troops on the Austro-German border as a constant threat and asserted that high Nazis had admitted that they instigated "waves of terroristic acts" in Austria in mid-1933 and early 1934.

Telling of the abortive Nazi *Putsch* in which Austrian Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss was assassinated July 25, 1934, Alderman said reports of British and Austrian secret service agents revealed that the Hitler Government engineered the *Putsch*.

Alderman described Arthur Seyss-Inquart, one of the defendants, as "the original Quisling." Seyss-Inquart was Chancellor of Austria at the time of the *Anschluss* and was later made *Gauleiter* of the Netherlands by Hitler.

In a letter to Goering written in 1939, Seyss-Inquart was quoted as saying he resolved in July, 1934, to "fight this clerical regime on its own ground in order to give the Führer a chance to use whatever method he desires."

Von Papen's Role

Franz von Papen, another of the defendants, was named by Hitler as Minister to Austria on the day after the Dollfuss assassination and he maintained contact with Seyss-Inquart, Alderman said. In his affidavit, Messersmith said the veteran German diplomat had admitted to him that he took the Viennese post to undermine Austrian independence.

Papen, whose lawyers have indicated his defense would claim he indulged only in diplomatic activities and had little connection with Nazi policy, licked dry lips when the prosecutor read a letter he had written to Hitler July 27, 1937, urging Nazi demonstrations in Germany favoring Austrian [illegible] and concluding:

"National Socialism must win it (Austria) or it will perish."

At Messersmith's mention of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as one of the German leaders who had talked with him of the Austrian *Anschluss*, the former German navy chief's counsel rose and declared that Doenitz had not been acquainted with Messersmith. The counsel, Capt. Otto Kranzbuehler, was ordered by the court to make his objection later.

Plan For "Brutal Action"

Messersmith's affidavit included a memorandum given him by the Austrian Foreign Minister in October, 1934, purporting to show that Austrian Nazis had decided to take "brutal" action against non-Nazis and to establish "two centers of terror" along the German and Yugoslav borders.

Alderman linked German and Austrian leaders in the days before the *Anschluss* by reading correspondence to party leaders from Friedl Rainer, former *Gauleiter* of Salzburg. Rainer wrote that "all connections with the party in Germany" were to be kept secret on Hitler's orders.

Von Papen Said to Have Set Up Austrian Grab

U. S. Also Calls Seyss-Inquart Leader of Fifth Column—Hess Ruled Sane.

Nuernberg, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Franz von Papen and Arthur Seyss-Inquart—two of the Nazi leaders on trial before an international military tribunal—were described by American prosecutors today as leaders of the fifth column which paved the way for Hitler's invasion of Austria in 1938.

While the Nazi plot to seize Austria was unveiled, the four-Power court announced that medical examiners had found that Rudolf Hess, Hitler's one time Number 2 deputy, was "not insane" at present. Arguments on the Hess plea to be re-

HOFFMAN BARRED FROM HITLER AS TYPHUS CARRIER

NUERNBERG, Nov. 28.—(AP) Heinrich Hoffman, Hitler's personal photographer, says that Martin Bormann had him falsely libelled a typhus carrier last January in order to prevent him from going to Hitler to "tell him the truth" about Germany's approaching doom.

He said he finally saw Hitler, but that Hitler's "mind was gone."

Hoffman has been employed for two months by the special projects division of U. S. Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson's staff, identifying photographic evidence against the Nazi leaders.

Early Tuesday, the Medical department telephoned Comdr. James Donovan, New York lawyer and chief of the division where Hoffman is employed, asking:

"Did you know Hoffman was typhus and by now has probably infected everybody in Nuernberg?"

Donovan immediately questioned Hoffman, who explained:

"As you know, I am an old party man. I always had Hitler's ear. He liked to have me around because he knew I'd give it to him straight.

"Early in January I decided to go to Hitler's headquarters to tell him the truth that, goaded by Himmler, Bormann and Goebbels, he was driving Germany to destruction.

"But Bormann (Hitler's deputy) always hated me. When I cabled for clearance to visit the Fuehrer, back came a telegram saying I was a typhus carrier and under no circumstances was to be permitted to approach Hitler.

"I was in Vienna at the time. I knew Bormann had done this. I went to one of the biggest clinics in Vienna and obtained a certificate after exhaustive tests disproving the allegation, and with this I was finally able to get to the Fuehrer.

"It was too late," Hoffman continued. "The moment I saw Hitler I realized his mind was gone."

The medical department then questioned Bormann's personal physician, who is being detained at a U. S. Army interrogation center near Frankfurt, and announced the physician had admitted "falsifying Hoffman's medical records in order to keep him away from the Fuehrer's headquarters."

Donovan to Return To Law Practice

Nuernberg, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trial, announced to-

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day that Major-Gen. William J. Donovan was leaving the prosecution staff to return to law practice in New York.

Jackson said Donovan, former chief of the Office of Strategic Services, had advised him some time ago of intending to rejoin his legal firm before Christmas. Donovan planned a 10-day tour of European countries before his return.

British Peers to Be Questioned

NUREMBERG, Nov. 28 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal ruled today that witnesses living abroad might give depositions to court-appointed questioners and such affidavits might be used by the defense.

Questioners will be sent to interview Lord Vansittart, former British Under-Secretary of State; Lord Beaverbrook and Viscount Kemsley, London publishers, and the Earl of Londonderry.

UNRRA And Displaced Persons

Herford, Germany, Nov. 28 (AP)—Progressive assumption by UNRRA of responsibility for the care and welfare of displaced persons in the British-occupied zone is provided under an agreement signed yesterday by Field Marshal Montgomery and Gen. Sir F. E. Morgan, UNRRA chief of operations in Germany.

Originally this work fell entirely upon the Army.

Christmas Ration for Germany

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Nov. 28 (AP)—United States Army headquarters announced today that each German civilian in the American occupation zone would receive a special Christmas ration of two and one-fifth pounds of white flour and 14 ounces of sugar.

$72-A-Month Minimum For Sailors Agreed Upon

Copenhagen, Nov. 28 (AP)—The preparatory maritime conference agreed last night upon a proposal for seamen's representatives that international minimum wages for sailors be $72 a month.

Shipping representatives suggested $48. The United States shipping representative, however, declared that even $72 was not up to United States standards.

2 Belgians Sentenced to Death

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 28 (AP)—Fredrick Hendriks and Désiré Verstraeten were sentenced to death today by a Brussels court-martial for sending thousands of Belgians to Germany for forced labor during the occupation. Hendriks was director and Verstraeten was secretary of the Labor Office.

King Gustaf Receives Patton

Stockholm, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., arrived in Stockholm today and was received by King Gustaf. A guest of the Swedish-American Society, Patton will stay in Stockholm a week.

Swedish King's Plea Refused By Russians

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Stockholm, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Government has refused a personal request from King Gustaf for a year's delay in the return of interned Baltic soldiers to Russian-controlled territory, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

The request, directed to Generalissimo Stalin, was rejected orally by the Soviet Minister in Stockholm, who said there was no ground for making an exception to the established international practice of returning interned persons at the end of the war.

The King's unusual request, handed to the Russians on Monday, included 167 former citizens of the former Baltic republics who served in the German Army during the final phases of the war on the Eastern front, and who fled to Sweden either before or shortly after the German collapse. Nearly all the 167 are in bed, exhausted by a six-day hunger strike.

RUSSIA CLEARED BY PRESS

10 Reporters in Moscow Had No Deletions Since Nov. 7

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP)—A poll of ten foreign correspondents disclosed today that none had had deletions from stories since censorship was relaxed on Nov. 7, although Randolph Churchill is known to have experienced difficulties.

The Associated Press has had no deletions or appreciable delays. Two other correspondents said that nothing had been stricken from their copy, but there had been instances that "might be called delays."

Mr. Churchill told persons at the British Embassy that he had had difficulty with two dispatches. He came to Moscow early in November as a correspondent of The United Feature Syndicate.

The United Feature Syndicate distributed an article by Mr. Churchill on Tuesday that, it reported in an editor's note, had been rejected in toto by Moscow censors. Mr. Churchill sent it from Helsinki.

Soviet Ratifies Deal With Czechs

Moscow, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has ratified an agreement, signed last June 29 between the U. S. S. R. and Czecho-Slovakia, covering the Carpatho-Ukraine, which has been transferred to the Ukraine as part of the Soviet Union.

TEHRAN GIRDS FOR DEFENSE

Leopold Herman

Rebels Reported on March Toward Capital Itself.

Tehran, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Iranian Government forces were under orders today to defend the capital at all costs against an insurgent military force officially reported marching toward the city from the north.

The Government announced officially last night that forces of insurgents in Azerbaijan province were marching southward along the main rail line toward the capital.

Observers here believed it was questionable whether the Azerbaijan forces would continue to march on Tehran itself, in view of the presence of armed Iranian troops and tanks at Sharifabad, four miles east of Kazvin. But the Government announced that one insurgent column had occupied the small rail town of Takistan, nine miles southwest of Kazvin and eighty-five miles northwest of Tehran.

The Government said that the vanguard of this force was driving on Kazvin and was expected to reach it by nightfall.

Second Column on March.

Confirmation was given by the Government to earlier reports that another insurgent column had occupied all of Zenjan, a rail station 170 miles northwest of the capital. This represented an advance of fifty-six miles from Mianeh, which the Government reported last week had been occupied by the insurgents. Zenjan is the capital of Khamseh province, where the Government has reported insurgents operating weapons distributed by "unknown people."

The Government said that Astara, Caspian Sea port 230 miles northwest of Tehran on the Iranian-Soviet border, also was occupied by the insurgents.

The Azerbaijan forces have announced a demand for autonomy within the Iranian state.

Reds Halt Federal Force.

Kazvin, in the path of one reported insurgent drive, is ninety miles southeast of Zenjan. Iranian Government troops which had been dispatched northward from Tehran last week toward the trouble zone, had been halted at Kazvin by a Soviet commander of troops garrisoning the northern Iranian area.

Government sources believed the Azerbaijans would stop at Kazvin, but feared the arrival of the insurgents there might be a signal for sympathizers and "armed strangers" in the capital to start a rebellion.

Iranian Premier Hakimi met the Soviet Charge d'Affaires last night, but nothing regarding their talk was made public.

Azerbaijan province borders Russia and Soviet troops which occupied it during the war still are in the area.

160 PALESTINE JEWS FACING RIOT TRIAL

Jerusalem, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—British military headquarters said today that 160 Jews were being held for trial on charges of obstruction as the result of recent disturbances north of Tel Aviv.

"These Jews were traveling in trucks and buses and were returning from the area of Givat Salm, whither they had gone with the apparent intention of offering organized obstruction to the police," a British communique said.

It was in that area that Jews, on Sunday, wrecked two Coast Guard stations in protest against British efforts to halt illegal immigrations. A number of villages were surrounded and entered by British troops and police and several persons were killed and 100 or more were wounded.

Deadline on Inquiry.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that the United States and Britain had agreed to fix a 120-day deadline on their proposed joint inquiry into the Palestine situation. He told a news conference that the members of the commission would be announced soon in Washington and London.

Calcutta Municipal Workers End Strike

Calcutta, Nov. 28 (AP)—A five-day municipal strike of 20,000 Calcutta workers ended today. City facilities were expected to be operating normally by tomorrow.

Terms of the final settlement covered an immediate wage increase, leave with pay and retirement benefits for unskilled workers.

First Decision In India Election

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New Delhi, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress party's high command and a leading lawyer in New Delhi, has won the first decision announced thus far in the countrywide election to the Indian Central Assembly.

Ali secured 6,273 votes, followed by Usman Azad, supported by the Moslem League, who totalled 1,646.

CHINA PLEASED ON MARSHALL

Foreign Observers See Sign Of American Intentions

Chungking, Nov. 28 (AP)—General Marshall's diplomatic assignment to Chungking was "well received" officially today and foreign quarters saw it as a beam of hope breaking through the darkening clouds of civil war.

The selection of a man of Marshall's stature as President Truman's special envoy created a profound impression in Chungking, where he is heralded as second in rank only to Truman himself.

Wedemeyer, Chiang Confer

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, made an unheralded flight to Chungking from Shanghai for conversations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, presumably on Marshall's impending visit to China.

Marshall's appointment shoved into the background even the resignation of Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley.

Liu Chieh, Foreign Office spokesman, saying, "We feel very sorry Hurley is not returning," declared Marshall "will be very well received." K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, said Chiang "is very happy that he can meet this great soldier from America."

Viewed As Against Partition

Most foreign quarters said Marshall's mission was a clear affirmation that the United States would not view with favor any attempt to break off Manchuria, Inner Mongolia or Sinkiang from China by civil war or connivance.

They declared that America's policy of supporting the nine-power treaty guaranteeing China's sovereignty was re-emphasized by the appointment of a general of Marshall's prestige.

In Shanghai, Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent, reported that Marshall's appointment was taken as an indication that the United States means to stay in China—else why send such a conspicuous and popular "front" man?

However, the reaction among GI's in Shanghai was less enthusiastic.

Will Mean Business

"Looks like we'll be here a long time," said one enlisted man. "They ain't sending Marshall out here to take us home."

A sergeant with five overseas marks on his sleeve reacted:

"Home by Christmas doesn't look so likely now. Marshall will mean business out here."

The appointment came at a time when the nationalist cause in Manchuria was taking a brighter turn with a report of a new Russian agreement permitting airborne landings at the Manchurian capital of Changchun and the industrial city of Mukden to the south.

Ground Crews To Proceed

The *World Daily News*, which carried the report, said nationalist ground crews would be allowed to proceed immediately to both cities.

The Chungking *Commercial Daily News* said Government forces also had begun landing at the southern Manchurian port of Hulutao, from which Chinese Communists were forced to withdraw to avoid entrapment. Hulutao is 140 miles southwest of Mukden.

The Government admitted, however, that Communist forces in southern Hopeh province had captured the railway center of Peisiang, on the Peiping-Hankow railway 195 miles south of Peiping.

Chiang's Forces Admit Loss Of Road Center

Chungking, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Chinese Government admitted today the loss of the important southern Hopei province highway center of Feisiang to besieging Communists.

But Nationalists, meanwhile, reportedly began long-delayed landings at the captured Manchurian seaport of Hulutao.

Feisiang, described by the Nationalists as one of the insurgents' main objectives, fell after a three-month siege. The deputy commander of the town's garrison was killed in action. The highway center is east of the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Paper Reports Landings

An unconfirmed dispatch in the Chungking *Commercial Daily News* said Government forces had started landing at Hulutao, recently occupied by Government troops after evacuation by Communist forces. The report did not say whether United States transports were used. Hulutao provides a strategically valuable landing site for troops to be used in the Nationalist drive on Changchun, capital of the province.

Communist attacks on Hanchuang, 30 miles north of the rail junction city of Tsuchow on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad, were repelled, Nationalist dispatches said.

Agreement With Russ

The World Daily News said today that a Chinese-Russian agreement had been reached on two points:

1. Nationalists may land airborne troops at Changchun and Mukden, Manchuria, and ground crews may proceed immediately to both points.

2. The Russian withdrawal from Manchuria will be completed by mid-January.

There was no indication what China might have promised in return.

Marine Leader Grave

An American military leader, Maj. Gen. Keller Rockey, commander of United States Marines in North China, was quoted by the Shanghai *Central News* correspondent as taking a grave view of the situation in North China.

Rockey said that the Marines are not contemplating any drastic measures against the Communists who daily are attacking the rail line between Peiping and Chinwangtao, but American lives and property would continue to be protected. The railroad is the only supply line for 50,000 Marines in North China.

Withdrawal Date Not Known

It would be hard to predict, Rockey said, when the Marines would withdraw, as it depended on completion of disarming of the Japanese. The majority have been disarmed, but part have taken up guard duties along the various railways.

The Marine commander emphasized there is not one single Marine in Manchuria.

He was reticent to discuss future activities of the Marines in North China.

Wedemeyer In Chungking

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in the China theater, arrived in Chungking tonight for important conferences with Generalissimo Chia g Kai-shek and Premier T. V. Soong, probably over the impending visit of the new United States envoy, Gen. George C. Marshall, and the surprise resignation of his predecessor, Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley.

The Government meanwhile designated September 3 as the official date of the termination of the Sino-Japanese War, which began June 7, 1937.

A Foreign Office spokesman resolutely refused to discuss the status of Sino-Soviet negotiations on Manchuria. Nor would he confirm or deny allegations that Russia had demanded joint control of the main mines, power resources and other enterprises in Manchuria.

Britain Rates China Strife 'Internal' Issue

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China Hails Selection Of General Marshall

Chungking, Nov. 28 (AP)—China today regretted officially the resignation of "a great, true friend," United States Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley, but hailed selection of "so distinguished an American" as five-star Gen. George C. Marshall to succeed him.

Although Marshall's appointment surprised even gossip-ridden Chungking, it was felt that he might be empowered to make on-the-spot decisions affecting the American position in China—and that his investigations and decisions might minimize current agitation in some circles for withdrawal of United States forces.

"Sorry" To Lose Hurley

All observers acknowledged that Marshall will bring impressive international prestige to his delicate task.

Liu Chieh, Foreign Office spokesman, said that "naturally, we feel very sorry" that Hurley is not returning, but the visit of Marshall "will be very well received."

Minister of Information K. C. Wu remarked that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "is very happy that he can meet this great soldier from America."

Asked whether there might be a three-power meeting of Chinese, Russian and American officials on Far Eastern problems after Marshall's arrival, Liu Chieh said he had no information to suggest that this was planned.

Use Of Marines, Planes An Issue

Two questions certain to confront Marshall immediately are the retention or return of United States Marines now in North China and the allocation of United States planes to the National Government.

All Chungking newspapers gave prominece to Hurley's resignation except—curiously—the Communist *New China Daily News*, which buried the story on Page 2 with a small caption. The Communist daily has repeatedly made Hurley the target of bitter attacks in its campaign for withdrawal of United States forces.

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Great Britain considered the Chungking-Communist dispute in China "purely an internal situation and we hope it doesn't break into civil war."

He declined comment on the remarks of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley in resigning as United States Ambassador to Chungking and the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall to succeed him. The Communist *Daily Worker*, however, asserted that the change "presages still graver steps in American intervention in China."

The British Ambassador to Chungking, Sir Horace Seymour, has just flown to London for consultations and is expected to give a first-hand report on Hurley's activities.

Marshall Appointment Causes G. I. Doubts

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28 (AP).—While General George C. Marshall's appointment as Ambassador drew approval here as an indication that the United States means to stay in China, the reaction among G. I.s in Shanghai was less enthusiastic.

"Looks like we'll be here a long time," said one enlisted man. "They ain't sending Marshall out here to take us home."

A sergeant with five overseas marks on his sleeve said: "Home by Christmas doesn't look so likely now. Marshall will mean business out here."

U. S. NAVY SHIP IS FIRED UPON

Yangtze Patrol Craft Not Damaged.

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Shanghai, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The American Navy's patrol craft 1134 was fired upon with small arms yesterday as it moved down the Yangtze River about eight miles above Kichun, Rear Adm. O. T. Joy announced today.

Joy, commander of the Yangtze Patrol, said the vessel was not damaged and no American personnel was hurt. Identity of the attackers was not known. The patrol craft was in a small convoy moving from Hankow.

On October 22 the United States Navy repair ship Seize was fired upon by a shore battery and small arms below Nanking. Its mast was hit and the Seize returned the fire with machine guns.

U. S. to Help China.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—American engineers will aid China in working out plans to control the ravaging Yangtze River, Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced today the signing of a contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Resources Commission of China. It calls for bureau engineers to prepare the designs and specification for what may be the largest concrete dam ever built. The Chinese Government will pay an estimated $500,000 to the bureau for its technical assistance.

The contract carries no commitment for actual construction, which Ickes said rests entirely with the Chinese Government and might require twenty-five years or more.

Key feature of the proposed development plan is a dam larger than Grand Coulee to be situated in the gorge of the Yangtze near Ichang in the heart of China. It would back the river into a reservoir 250 miles long.

The plan also calls for the construction of the world's largest hydro-electric plant and other facilities.

Ickes said that a population exceeding that of the entire United States lives within a 300-mile radius of the Yangtze gorge dam site.

NAVY PATROL BOAT SHOT AT IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28—(AP) A U. S. Navy patrol craft, part of a small convoy moving down the Yangtze river below Hankow, was fired upon yesterday with small arms, Rear Adm. C. T. Joy said today.

The commander of the Yangtze patrol said the vessel, the 1134, was undamaged and no American was injured.

The shooting occurred about eight miles upstream from Kichun, which is 80 miles southeast of Hankow. Identity of the attackers was not known.

DAY NIGHT

International Bogus Money Ring Revealed

Shanghai, Nov. 28 (AP)—Arrest of a Chinese has uncovered an international bogus money ring that has been trying to flood the military market here with spurious bills sent in from Paris, the criminal investigation division of the United States Army disclosed today.

Lieut. Col. John F. Stoskopf, Jr., of Barton county, Kansas, head of the division, said the Chinese, who had been turned over to Central Government police at Chungking, revealed that the ring specialized in raising $2 and $10 United States notes to 20's and 50's and even 500's.

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American To Conduct Orchestra In Shanghai

Shanghai, Nov. 28 (AP)—Shanghai's 65-piece symphony orchestra, considered the best in the Orient, will be conducted by an American for the first time in its 30-year history December 9.

Lieut. Jonathan Sternberg, 26-year-old medical corpsman of Brooklyn, will conduct the orchestra, composed mainly of European refugees.

Sternberg, son of Dr. Louis Sternberg, New York city was assistant conductor of the National Youth Administration Symphony of New York city in 1941.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN IN JAVA

British To Shoot Indonesians Found In North Bandoeng

Batavia, Java, Nov. 28 (AP)—British authorities at Bandoeng, replying to an Indonesian request for a truce, issued an ultimatum today that any Indonesian found in the northern half of the summer capital after noon tomorrow would be shot.

The ultimatum was announced to the Indonesian "governor" of West Java when he appeared at British headquarters under a white flag and asked the British to halt military actions at Bandoeng.

Provides For Evacuation

A British press statement said the terms provided that all Indonesians be evacuated from the area north of the east-west railroad through the center of the city by noon tomorrow; that no Indonesian civilians be permitted within 200 meters (about 220 yards) of any British or Japanese post, and that any male civilians found manning road blocks would be shot.

The "governor" said he was not in a position to assent or make counterproposals, but promised to confer with other Indonesian leaders on the terms.

The situation in Bandoeng continued tense, with Indonesians keeping up intermittent rifle fire at the Homman hotel, where several hundred civilian internees were quartered. Allied officials said all activities of the Red Cross and the organization for the recovery of Allied prisoners of war and internees had been brought to a complete standstill.

Imperil 60,000 Internees

The disorders imperiled more than 60,000 Allied internees from various parts of western Java who have been concentrated in the summer capital awaiting evacuation. Many were moved into the center of the city last week from outlying camps.

Air reconnaissance showed that the road between Bandoeng and Tjimahi, about 4 miles to the northwest, was still blocked in several places, although the road from Tjimahi to Batavia has been cleared. Indonesians have been reported concentrating along this road to halt food shipments from Batavia.

The British said a captured Indonesian car contained weapons and documents concerning a plan for an attack on British positions in Bandoeng.

Fighting In Other Cities

Fighting also continued at Soerabaja, Semarang, Ambarawa and Batavia.

British warships in Semarang harbor for the second day shelled an Indonesian strong point at Ungaran, about midway between Semarang and Ambarawa, the Dutch news agency Aneta said. British positions at Ambarawa and an internment camp near by were shelled by the Indonesians, it added.

Aneta said reconnaissance planes had seen Indonesian reinforcements moving toward Ambarawa from Magelang, twenty miles to the southwest, and had spotted Indonesian forces south and southwest of Ambarawa felling trees, laying mines and digging positions.

At Soerabaja, where additional Indian troops were landed, the British were reported to have occupied the Goebeno area.

In Batavia, Seaforth Highlanders clashed with several bands of Indonesians during the night. Two more Indonesian settlements were cleared by British troops with the aid of artillery.

TRUCE SOUGHT AT BANDOENG

But British Tell Governor Troops Must Quit Area.

Batavia, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The Indonesian Governor of western Java asked the British Command today to halt military action at Bandoeng, and was told that Nationalist forces must evacuate the residential area north of the east-west railway line by noon tomorrow.

In the midst of a tense situation in the summer capital, the Javanese Governor approached British headquarters in Bandoeng under a white flag, an official British statement said. Earlier, strong Allied patrols had been ordered out in Bandoeng, about seventy-five miles southeast of Batavia, to disperse Indonesians who were gathering in the city, in one area of which some 60,000 former civilian internees of the Japanese were crowded.

A British commander told the Javanese Governor that if the area north of the rail line was not evacuated by the fixed deadline, any Indonesians found there after noon tomorrow would be liable to be shot by British patrols. But the Governor said

that he was unable to "assent or make proposals."

To Hold Conferences.

Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, planned to go into the interior of Java within a week with members of his cabinet, for conferences with local leaders in such trouble spots as Bandoeng.

Fighting in Ambarawa in central Java has been reported intensifying, and off Seamarang the guns of a British destroyer yesterday shelled the town of Oenganan, midway between Ambarawa and Semarang. Nationalist reinforcements were reported yesterday heading toward both Ambarawa and embattled Soerabaja.

A British officer-observer, returning from Dutch Borneo, said that the Dutch had charged Australian soldiers with selling arms to Indonesians. Australians are not permitted to keep their pistols when they return home, so the temptation to sell is obvious, the officer said.

Meanwhile the Americans evacuated to Singapore today the first seaman from an American ship to be injured in the Java fighting. He is Louis Verhoeven, a Belgian, who lived at 15 Hudson street, Hoboken, before the war. Verhoeven, a merchant marine officer aboard the Liberty ship A. B. Hammond, was shot by a sniper while riding a motorcycle in Batavia.

Finschhafen: Complete dental outfits in the sea. Pontoons loaded with jeeps putting to sea with a bulldozer aboard to push them off. Mobile radio outfits in four-wheeled caravans dumped at sea. Small vessels burned in the harbor. Huge stocks of clothing, including windproof jackets, burned.

Canned Beer Buried

Jacquinto Bay: Bargeloads of jeeps tipped into the sea.

Nadzab: Outbreaks of drunkenness among the natives traced to dumping of tinned beer, which had been dulldozed into the earth.

Lae: Warehouses filled with photographic equipment abandoned.

Saigon: Tons of food dumped into the sea.

Surrender On Saipan Scheduled Saturday

Honolulu, Nov. 28 (AP)—A report was received here today that more than 100 Japanese of the garrison on Saipan were expected to surrender formally to the Americans Saturday.

American forces invaded Saipan June 14, 1944, getting their first foothold in the Marianas Islands. Organized resistance was officially declared to have ended the following July 8.

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Yanks' Destruction Of War Gear Held Staggering

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 28 (AP)—C. A. Burley, correspondent for the *Sydney Sun*, said today in a dispatch from Rabaul that Americans abandoning Pacific islands are "dumping into the sea or are burning millions of pounds worth of gear."

Burley said Australian officers passing through the Pacific areas called the destruction "staggering in scope and thoroughness."

Burley said "the American argument is that if the stuff is shipped home it would merely mean shifting junk heaps from one place to another."

Planes Dumped Into Sea

The correspondent listed these incidents as having been reported by Australians:

In the Admiralities: 200 Hellcat fighters dumped into the sea.

NIGHT

nated [illegible] complete disagreement [illegible] own ideas."

"Never Ordered Such Actions"

"I never ordered such actions at all.

"And furthermore, if I have known of them in advance, I would have taken every possible means to cause them to stop immediately. And if I'd found out about them afterward, I would have punished them to the fullest extent of the military law."

Asked about a letter he wrote military police commending them, Yamashita said: "I sent the letter of praise because they discovered hidden dynamite under the floor of my officers' mess at Fort McKinley. Next they discovered near my headquarters a hidden cache of rifles and grenades. Also in a near-by village they found nearly 100 rifles."

Denies Receiving Plea

Yamashita said he had met the Filipino exile, General Ricarte, three times but never, as the prosecution charged, to hear the Filipino beg him to rescind a purported order to kill all Filipinos.

"I definitely never issued any such order to kill the civilian population. It is an unthinkable matter," Yamashita snapped.

Took Orders Himself

With equal vigor Yamashita disclaimed responsibility for any atrocities which might have been committed beyond his sphere of information. In crisp, military Japanese he explained that he was a subordinate commander, always under the orders of Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, supreme Japanese commander in the Southwest Pacific.

The troops which he himself commanded, he said, were withdrawn from Manila last December, when he decided the city was indefensible. Japanese Navy personnel remained there, but Yamashita emphasized he had no control over them. Nor was he responsible, he said, for the actions of airforce men, Marine transportation corps detachments and 30,000 troops of other categories in the Philippines.

The defendant said the first he knew of any mistreatment of Manila civilians was on receipt of a protest from Madrid, relayed through Tokyo, concerning the killing of Spanish Nationals. This did not reach him until April, long after American troops had recaptured Manila.

Yamashita Denies Knowledge Of Atrocities In Philippines

Scheeler

Manila, *Thursday*, Nov. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita concluded his testimony in his war-crimes trial by repeating over and over today that he did not know of any atrocities, never ordered any and never heard of any by his troops in the Philippines.

Gripping the arms of his chair, the Japanese commander said:

"Matters referred to in the charges here I have known for the first time from witnesses before this court. When and if such acts were committed by my subordi-

Prohibited Celebration

Earlier in the session Shigemasa Sunada, former member of the Japanese Diet, testified that Yamashita had refused to let his troops celebrate the fall of Singapore but instead had held memorial services for the dead and had erected a memorial to the fallen enemy.

On hearing this, the prosecution announced that in view of the defense injection of Singapore into the evidence, atrocities committed there would be dealt with in rebuttal testimony.

The Philippines Supreme Court meanwhile denied the petition of Yamashita's defense counsel for a writ of habeas corpus which would have taken him out of the hands of the military tribunal and delivered him into the jurisdiction of the island's civilian courts.

Lacked Power, Yamashita Claims

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Manila, Nov. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita described himself today as a subordinate commander having somewhat of a bystander role in the defense of the Philippines and hence not accountable for the long list of Japanese atrocities detailed by the prosecution in his war crimes trial.

Testifying in his own defense before the United States military tribunal, Yamashita declared he always was under orders of Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, supreme Japanese commander for the Southwest Pacific, and never had control of the air force, marine transportation corps, naval men and 30,000 other Japanese troops in the Philippines.

Atrocities

Asked whether he ordered or knew of atrocities, Yamashita gestured with his large, muscular hands and replied through his interpreter, "no, absolutely not."

Further, Yamashita insisted, he had determined that Manila was indefensible and had ordered his troops out last December.

Yamashita contended it was Japanese Navy troops that remained there, although he didn't know of it at the time, and that he himself never at any time even had his headquarters in the city.

Court Disclaims Jurisdiction

While the general was testifying, the Philippine Supreme Court denied his counsel's contention that the military tribunal was illegal and that Philippine civil courts should take jurisdiction.

Yamashita said the first he knew Manila civilians had been mistreated was upon receipt of Spain's protest forwarded via Tokyo on the killing of its nationals. The protest reached him in April and he asked the Shimbu Army Corps in Manila for an investigation.

Never Inspected Camps

He admitted never having inspected prisoner-of-war or internment camps because of day and night absorption in the task of planning the defense of Luzon. Nor could he remember much about verbal reports given him by Lieutenant General Kuo, the camps' director, except that "something was said about the food situation."

The man who conquered Malaya from the British in a slickly run operation at the start of the war said that when he arrived in the Philippines he found that his chief of staff was sick in bed and that only three staff officers were familiar with the terrain of the islands.

Troops Short Of Food

There were five fewer divisions than needed, he testified, and those that he had were short of supplies, especially food and fuel. Starvation of prisoners has been one of the points raised against Yamashita by the prosecution. Numerous Japanese defense witnesses have stated either that food for prisoners was adequate or was the best available.

Another witness, Shigemasa Sunada, a former Japanese Diet member, testified that Yamashita had refused to let his troops celebrate the fall of Singapore but instead had held memorial services for the dead and had erected a monument to the fallen enemy.

The prosecution announced that because the defense injected Singapore into the evidence, atrocities committed there would be presented during rebuttal testimony.

TOKYO PREMIER LAUGHED DOWN

Briggs

Diet Members Challenge His Democratic Intentions

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (AP)—Premier Baron Shidehara was greeted with derisive laughter and accused of having "no intention of carrying out a democratic government" when he appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives today.

NIGHT

The aged baron had been given light applause by the House of Lords when he read his gloomy state-of-the-nation speech, on the third day of the 89th session. It was a different story when he reached the House.

Progressive Breaks In

Taka Saito, Progressive party representative, was the first to break in on the Premier and was roundly applauded when he asserted that former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and wartime dictator Hideki Tojo were "fundamentally responsible for the war."

[Konoye, premier at the time of the China incident who later was shelved when the militarists took over for the war with the Allies, has been reported preparing to return to politics as a "liberal."]

Saito then asked what Shidehara's Government intended to do about placing responsibility for the war.

"Some are being investigated," the Premier replied, "some are arrested by occupation authorities. Some are giving up their positions because they recognize their responsibility."

Criticizes Snail's Pace

Saito turned to a criticism of the snail's-pace progress toward constitutional revision and asked if it were true the Cabinet "has no intention of carrying out a democratic government."

Shidehara replied that the Government had no concrete plans for reform now. This brought a burst of laughter from members and one called out: "That's the bureaucrat for you."

The Premier was laughed down again when he denied published reports he planned to dissolve the Diet after the current session.

Criticized In Press

The newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* declared editorially that the Premier's speech throughout showed "apparent lack of complete recognition of Japan's defeat and the Cabinet's unsuitability to the times. The people are very unfortunate to have to go through such difficult times as these with such a government leader."

The newspaper brushed aside Shidehara's outline of difficulties in democratization and asked, "Has the Government ever carried out a great reform without waiting for directives from Allied headquarters?"

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The newspaper *Asahi* said the speech confirmed a general belief that the Shidehara Cabinet was only transitory and "lacks the force to carry out political moves."

Unemployment Put First

The burden of Shidehara's speech was that "a solution of the growing unemployment is the most important and immediate task of the government."

The only applause for the Government came when Lieut. Gen. Sadashi Shimomura, War Minister, apologizing "from the bottom of my heart for the war result," declared: "War leaders conducted things badly."

Deliberations are scheduled to begin tomorrow on numerous Government bills ranging from legal elimination of restrictive laws to the election reform measure which Emperor Hirohito ordered in a rescript formally openeing the Diet yesterday.

Jap Blames Konoye For Starting War

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier, was named from the floor of the Japanese House of Representatives today as one of two men "fundamentally responsible for the war." The boisterous house also heckled freely Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara after his "state of the nation" speech to the Diet.

Takao Saito, 75-year-old parliamentarian, asserted from the floor that Konoye and Pearl Harbor Premier Hideki Tojo were responsible for the war, adding that "the Japanese people hate these men more than anyone else." [Tojo is awaiting trial as a war-criminal suspect; Konoye, free, has been eying wistfully a fresh plunge into politics as a commoner and liberal.]

Ask About Kido

Other members promptly demanded:

"How about Kido?" (Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, a job now abolished.)

Representatives laughed aloud as Shidehara attempted to answer questions on constitutional and

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other reforms, betraying an increasing sharpness toward Shidehara's unstable Cabinet.

Applaud War Minister

The members applauded a Government spokesman only once—when War Minister Sadashi Shimomura in answering a query added the remark:

"I apologize to the people from the bottom of my heart for the war result."

Throughout the first two hours of the interrogation, questions were devoted almost exclusively to the war, with heavy emphasis on war responsibility. The outspoken session attracted nearly 1,500 galleryites, including a small group of American officers.

"Long Road Ahead"

Shidehara in his outline of Japan's paramount problems declared that the path to final restoration of peace "is still long." The gray, elderly Premier spoke first to the peers, then repeated his message to the House.

The peers queried briefly on the food situation haunting Japan. But there was no spirited discussion of his speech highlighting the nation's major problems.

Fair Elections Urged

The Premier, whose Cabinet is foredoomed to collapse on conclusion of this Diet session, said that Japan, having accepted the Potsdam declaration, was obliged to remove all obstacles to a revival of development of democratic tendencies among its people. He reminded the Diet it must reflect the public will and "for that purpose there must be full and fair election."

All vestiges of militarism and ultra-nationalism must be wiped out of the educational system, he went on. He offered as immediate problems the food question, especially difficult since the rice crop is the lowest in 33 years, and assimilation of "several millions" of ex-soldiers into civilian life.

Supports Labor Unions

Shidehara advocated "healthy growth of labor unions" as a solution to the nation's labor problems, and pointed up adherence to the Government retrenchment policy embracing administrative reorganization, re-examination of the pension system and abolition of subsidies. Military pensions, except for disability, already have been wiped out by order of General MacArthur.

Postwar rehabilitation of the nation itself occasioned gravity from Shidehara. Existing controls must be removed from private initiative and enterprise, and efforts made to renew over 5,000,000,000 square feet of land laid waste by war, he said.

Pauley Awaits Red Reply On Korea

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, American reparations commissioner, said today he had not yet received a reply to his request for permission to visit the Russian-occupied half of Korea but still was optimistic.

Pauley said he or some member of his commission would remain here until a reply was received to his request made through the State Department November 16. He said he also might go to Manchuria but was not pressing on that point immediately as he was waiting to see who would be the sponsor in that territory.

View On Jap Reparations

After two weeks of study in Japan and China, Pauley asserted he still believed Japan could not pay recurring reparations but that his remarks on this had been misinterpreted in the United States to mean there would be no reparations.

Japanese assets total great sums which will be taken over, he said, but after the initial payment, plus the occupation costs and a minimum necessary to keep Japan itself going, there will be little chance for collecting recurring reparations.

The Reparations Commission probably will announce within 30 days the plants and equipment which may be removed from Japan and distributed to other countries, he said.

Need For Raw Materials

It is important that when certain industries are moved from Japan, possibly to China and the Philippines, raw materials follow, Pauley remarked, adding, "that is one reason for our interest in northern Korea and Manchuria, for in 1942 and 1943, 66 per cent of Manchuria's total exports went to Japan."

He said he still did not know what the occupation costs in Japan would be but that a "rule of thumb" figure mentioned in the United States was $10 per man per day.

BARES MESSAGES ABOUT MACNIDER

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur relayed to Marine Corps Headquarters a request by Brig.-Gen. Hanford MacNider that his son, Pfc. Jack MacNider, be permitted to return home from Tokyo, but MacArthur has no knowledge of young MacNider's discharge, headquarters spokesman said today.

The spokesman made public this exchange of radio messages involving Pfc. MacNider, whose return and discharge with 38 points, Marine Corps Headquarters said, were "in accordance with the radio request of Gen. MacArthur":

To Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant:

"MacNider very anxious to bring his son Pfc. Jack MacNider, Fifth Marine Division now on furlough in Tokyo back with him to United States to continue his medical schooling. If you can authorize such procedure be glad arrange air transportation for return with his father to United States where he will report any station you may designate."

The reply:

"Procedure outlined is authorized. Please direct Pfc. Jack MacNider report Marine Barracks Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., duty, and grant him thirty days' delay en route if he so desires."

MacArthur has no administration over Marine Corps personnel, and the message exchange speaks for itself, the headquarters spokesman commented.

Rep. Reed (R-NY) told the House he 'deplored the favoritism shown" in discharging 18-year-old Marine Pvt. Jack MacNider, whose father is Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider.

The youth, pre-medical student with two years' on Iwo Jima and other Pacific fighting zones behind him, had 38 of the 50 points normally required for Marine release. The Marine corps said he was discharged by radio request of General Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in the far east.

The MacArthur reason was not given in a marine corps announcement of it. General MacNider, former National Commander of the American Legion with a record of service in both world wars, said yesterday at Mason City, Ia., that his son enlisted on his 17th birthday and "I asked permission to bring him back (from Japan) with me so he might continue his premedic studies."

The father sent his request to Marine headquarters here. He said he was anxious to get his son started as soon as possible because of the length of time for a complete medical course.

Rep. Kilday (D-Tex) declared it is essential for the nation's well-being that pre-medical and medical students be released at once. He said students of other specialties also should be discharged as quickly as possible.

Addressing the House, the Texan referred to the elder Mac-Nider as one of the few reserve officers "to see service at the front in general rank," adding:

"Still, his son should not be entitled to release because thereof. This evidence of preference will be deeply resented by many men held in service and by their families.

x x x

"Wowever, the incident does serve to bring forward a very critical situation confronting the nation. x x x he declared congress should get the medical students out if the President fails to do so.

Release of Gen. MacNider's Son Is Attacked by House Members

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—(AP) Military release of a general's son by special order drew criticism in the House today and a call for immediate discharge of all medical students in the armed forces.

Reed asserted: "I have many more cases far more meritorious both as to points and as to heroic service. Morover, in my district, there are numerous lads who ought to be in school or college finishing their incompleted educations."

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New York General Receives D. S. M.

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Three officers of the American occupation forces received Distinguished Service Medals today.

They were Brig.-Gen. Ken R. Dyke of 149 West 69th st., New York city, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section; Col. Walter A. Metcalf of Wellseley, Mass., chief of the Army Exchange and General Purchasing Office, and Col. Harold W. Allen of Los Angeles, in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office Advance Echelon.

THOUSANDS OF JAPS STILL OVERSEAS

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—United States Eighth Army headquarters today estimated the Japanese remaining in Asia and the Pacific included 1,700,000 in Manchuria, 67,000 in the Ryukyus, 93,000 in the Carolinas, 548,000 on Formosa and 51,000 in New Guinea.

The first shipload of 2,479 arrived October 7 from Mili Atoll in the Marshalls.

MacArthur Denies Writing Memoirs

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, declaring that a Newsweek magazine article created the impression that he was "considering offers for his memoirs," stated today that the supreme commander of the Japanese occupation has "declined all offers" because he is "making history, not writing it."

Jap "Peace" Cigarettes

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Japanese Tobacco Monopoly Bureau has chosen names for the two new brands of cigarettes it expects to produce next year: Corona and Peace.

Kimonos For Food

Tokyo, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Japan Women's Federation is proposing that every Japanese woman give up her kimono—if she's lucky enough to have one—to raise funds for food imports. The organization suggested that each good kimono should add 1,000 yen ($67) or a total of 100,000,000 yen (about $6,700,000.)

HAPPY YANKS SURPRISE JAPS

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The Chugaku News reports that American troops in the Kure-Hiroshima area are very cheerful. Members of the Forty-first Infantry Division "sing songs, dance and play games in barracks" it said.

A Japanese reporter approached some of the soldiers and asked:

"Have you ever been kicked or beaten by your superior officers?"

The G. I.'s replied: "No; not even once."

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Decision On Trying Hirohito Delayed

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP) — Whether Emperor Hirohito will be tried as a war criminal will be decided after Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor of the Japanese war criminals, reaches Tokyo, Keenan said in a broadcast tonight.

Former Japanese Premier Tojo, his associates and predecessors, will find themselves in the prisoners' docket, Keenan said. He added:

"Whether we will reach to the very, very top will be decided when we get there."

Keenan and his assistants will leave Saturday for Japan.

JAP OFFICER NOT TOLD OF WAR PRISONER RULES

KWAJALEIN, Nov. 27—(Delayed)—(AP) A Japanese naval officer with 26 years service, on trial for his life, declared today he never had been advised of the Geneva Convention regulating treatment of war prisoners.

The officer was Lt. Kyoshi Fueta, commander of the North Naval sector of Mili Atoll, one of 10 Japanese officers on trial here accused of beheading five American fliers in February of 1941.

Warrant Officer Tatanichi Manako, confessed executioner of one of the fliers—whose identities have not been disclosed—testified he cut off one flier's head on order from Fueta.

"To pay respect to the American flier who was about to die and become a god," Manako said, "I stopped to change into clean clothes before the execution."

Upon arriving at the scene of execution, Manako testified he had the American "button and straighten" his uniform.

"I then took seven steps backward," he continued. "I drew my sword with my right hand and bowed respectively to the American. I then poured water on the blade of my sword to purify it, stepped up to the American and cut off his head with a single stroke."

Afterward, Manako said, "full respects" were paid at the grave by all present.

He, as had other defendants, asserted that he felt the execution of the flier was wrong but he did not question the order.

Stars-Stripes Now Is Flying Over Truk Is.

Moen Island, Truk Atoll, Nov. 25 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Stars and Stripes were raised formally over this once-mighty Japanese naval base today.

Marine Brig. Gen. Robert Blake, of Berkeley, Cal., commanding the central Carolines occupation forces, and naval officers and Marines stood at attention as a United States naval color guard hoisted the flag. A delegation of natives plus 1,000 Japanese prisoners looked on.

Marine Lieut. Col. C. E. Emrich, of Casey, Ill., operations officer for Blake's command, read a proclamation from Admiral Nimitz declaring that this territory henceforth would be under American rule and promising all natives full civil and religious liberties.

The Truk occupation garrison came ashore yesterday, the 21st Marine Battalion and the 29th Naval Construction Battalion composing most of the forces.

In Washington, the Navy said the occupation of Truk was solely a military operation.

The military government will remain in control pending final disposition of the former enemy stronghold, the Navy added.

Solomons Ask Dock Workers

Suva, Fiji Island, Nov. 28 (AP)—American military authorities to-

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day requested the Governor of Fiji to send at least 200 dock workers to the Solomon Islands. Recruiting is now in progress with indications that at least 300 Fijians will answer the call.

Four Ministers Harm Aspiration Of Perón

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Buenos Aires, Nov. 28 (AP)—Col. Juan D. Perón's presidential aspiration received a setback this week when four cabinet ministers refused to sign a decree under which workers would share profits of Argentine concerns, a capital source said today.

Perón, former vice president and still a power in the military government, had banked on the measure to win votes in the election scheduled for February 24.

Ministers refusing to sign the decree were Gen. Jose Humberto Sosa Molina, War; Rear Admiral Abelardo Pantins, Navy; Gen. Felipe Urdapilleta, Interior, and Pedro S. Marotta, Agriculture.

WARNS ON ATOM

Paris, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Irene Joliot-Curie, pioneer in atomic research, told the International Women's Congress today "fighting still is going on in some countries and greater conflicts may arise if we cannot dispel the present uneasinss in the world."

Mrs. Muriel Draper, head of the United States delegation and a delegate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, presided at today's session. She arrived with seven other American delegates yesterday. Four other delegates still are awaited.

Feminine representatives of forty-one nations are attending the conference in the Palais du la Mutalite. They will examine problems connected with the status of women and care of families.

LEGISLATORS ASK PROBE OF CHARGES MADE BY HURLEY

Gen. Marshall Confers with Truman, Byrnes at White House.

TO LEAVE TODAY

Clamor for Investigation Arises in Both Houses of Congress.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Demands for an investigation of United States foreign policy swept Capitol Hill today as legislators vigorously debated the charges levelled by Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley against some of America's professional diplomats.

Meanwhile, Gen. George C. Marshall slipped quietly into the White House for a conference with President Truman and Secretary Byrnes prior to leaving probably tomorrow for China to replace Hurley, who resigned as ambassador yesterday.

Hit "Career" Diplomats

Hurley charged career diplomats with undermining American policy in China by backing communists or "imperialists" instead of democracy and unity.

Clamor for Congressional investigations of Hurley's charges arose in both Senate and House, with Republicans leading the demands. Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee protested that "This is no time for partisan politics—this is no time to inject into foreign affairs matters of political expediency."

Senator Wherry (R-Neb), saying that the conduct of American diplomats as reported by Hurley "skirts the edge of treason," had introduced a resolution calling for a special committee to investigate the whole course of U. S. foreign policy and the state department. Wherry declares that "We need a housecleaning in the State Department."

Connally, to whose committee the resolution was referred, replied that his own group was "entirely capable" of making the investigation. He added that he had "been considering calling some of these parties," and that, in fact:

"I'd like to have General Hurley come up here and look us in the eye and tell us what some of these terrible things are."

Connally read part of Hurley's statement from a newspaper, then asked the Senate: "What is his complaint?"

Agreed With Policies

He said Hurley declared himself in full agreement with the Truman-Byrnes foreign policies," yet he resigns because he does not like what some clerk or assistant is doing."

On the House floor, demands for an investigation came from Reps. Jones of Ohio and Herter and Rogers of Massachusetts, all Republicans, and from Rep. Gore (D-Tenn).

Rep. Curtis (R-Neb) called in a House speech for Secretary Byrnes to "discharge all communists on the payroll" of the state department. Byrnes previously made it clear at his news conference that he planned no exhaustive investigation of Hurley's charges against department personnel.

Rep. Vorys (R-Ohio) asked that further Congressional action on funds for UNRRA be held up until Hurley could testify before the House foreign affairs committee. He made his request in a letter to Rep. Bloom (D-NY), chairman of that committee.

Suggestions that the whole foreign service system be "thoroughly cleansed and reorganized" also came from a former diplomat—Hugh G. Grant, onetime U. S. minister to Albania and Siam.

Envoy Lauds Hurley

In an interview in Atlanta, Grant praised Hurley for "revealing the obstructionist tactics" of career foreign service officers.

Hurley hinted in a talk at the National Press club that he might contribute to any investigation of foreign policy.

In language as picturesque as his appearance, he declared that if attacks on him continued, he might tell "the name, number and places where we have supported ideologies contrary to the principles for which we said we were fighting this war."

There were reports today that Hurley had in his possession a file of messages allegedly sent to Chinese Communists by diplomats considered by Hurley to be Communist sympathizers.

Secretary Byrnes told his news conference there had been no change in American policy toward China and reiterated that U. S. troops were in North China only to disarm and repatriate Japanese forces.

Referring to this statement in his Press Club talk as "a public endorsement of my policy," Hurley said if Byrnes had spoken up earlier, "My career might have been changed."

Hurley Changes Mind

Hurley today acknowledged he had told Byrnes Monday that he would return to China "temporarily.' He said he had changed his mind when he read in the newspapers Monday night about the attacks made on him in Congress that day.

"I thought the time had come to commence firing," he said. "I was in contact, so I commenced."

Hurley previously told a reporter he was particularly incensed at the speech of Rep. Delacy (D-Wash.) in which the Congressman charged that a "reversal" of President Roosevelt's policies in China by Hurley had made the present civil war inevitable.

It was the "same medicine" that his opponents in the State department and foreign service had constantly "leaked" to the press, Hurley said.

He charged that the State department was "covered with a veil of secrecy which prevents our people from getting the facts."

Hurley Suggests U.S. Statement On China

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Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—President Truman's most lavishly praised wartime lieutenant, General of the Army George C. Marshall, prepared today to step into the world's No. 1 postwar trouble spot—China.

On hearing of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley's spectacular resignation as Ambassador yesterday, Mr. Truman immediately called Marshall from his week-old retirement.

The former army chief of staff will become special envoy to China as a temporary replacement to Hurley, who caught both the President and Secretary of State Byrnes by surprise with his 1,500-word statement that he was quitting.

Calls For U.S. Statement

In a telephone interview, Hurley followed up that statement with two proposals:

1. That the State Department issue a public statement of policy toward China.

2. That the United States also issue a "positive statement" that it intends to "stabilize China until the United Nations Organization can take over that responsibility."

He declined to discuss the point in detail but said he thought a positive statement would "do a lot to clear up the situation."

"It might be worth several divisions," he added.

Disarming Still Top Job

By selecting a five-star general to succeed one with two stars, rather than choosing a civilian diplomat, Mr. Truman appeared to be emphasizing again the viewpoint that the disarming of Japanese troops is still the top job in China.

Both the War and State departments have said repeatedly in recent weeks that United States troops are in northern China only to facilitate the surrender of Japanese forces, not as instruments of American foreign policy.

However American policy toward China has been under critical review before Hurley's resignation because of the danger that United States troops might become actively involved in the fight between Chinese Government and Chinese Communist armies.

Two Aides To Report Soon

In connection with that review, it appeared likely that before Marshall's departure from Washington, Mr. Truman would have fresh information on the Chinese situation from two sources.

Under Secretary of the Navy Artemus Gates is due in Washington momentarily from the Far East. He told reporters at Pearl Harbor Monday that he would "make specific recommendations which may affect United States policy in China."

Edwin A. Locke, personal representative of the President, also is en route by plane from Chungking after touring China for the last two months on an economic mission.

Marshall At White House

Marshall himself was due at the White House today for a conference with Mr. Truman and Byrnes.

The President—who has acclaimed Marshall as the greatest military figure the world has ever known—called the General at his Leesburg (Va.) home to ask him to take on the chore.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross described the assignment as one "to do a particular job that needs to be done in China."

Marshall will leave soon, Ross added.

Served In China Before

The former chief of staff served several tours of duty in China and attended several Anglo-American-Chinese conferences during the war.

Hurley, meanwhile scheduled an on-the-record luncheon talk before the National Press Club.

At the same time, Byrnes' weekly news conference today afforded him an opportunity to reply to Hurley's contentions yesterday that American career diplomats had sided with both the Chinese Communists and an "imperialist bloc" to hamstring United States foreign policy in the Far East.

Warns Of Third World War

Gravely, Hurley warned in his statement that a third world war is "in the making."

Through his special assistant, Michael J. McDermott, Byrnes disclosed last night why he and Mr. Truman were caught off balance by Hurley's resignation. This was McDermott's explanation:

At about the same time Monday that the President was pinning an Oak Leaf Cluster to Marshall's Distinguished Service Medal at a Pentagon ceremony, Brynes and Hurley were conferring at the State Department.

Resignation A Surprise

Byrnes told Hurley that both he and Mr. Truman hoped the Ambassador would agree to remain in his post and return to Chungking as soon as possible. When Hurley left his officer, Byrnes was under the impression that the Ambassador had agreed to go back to China—and the Secretary so notified the President later in the day.

Thus news wires into the White House and State Department carried the first word of the general's resignation.

Hurley, however, told a reporter he thought McDermott "overstated it a bit" in his account.

Comments On Marshall

Hurley added he thought Marshall's appointment would be "helpful to the situation in China."

This sentiment was widely shared on Capitol Hill. It also was expressed by Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, who said in a statement that China was "very fortunate" in getting Marshall as a special envoy.

Reports from Chungking said Marshall's selection was "a thunderbolt-like surprise," which was taken as an indication of Washington's "immense interest" in events in the Orient.

These reports also said it was felt that Marshall would be able to make an on-the-spot decision as to whether United States Marines would remain in North China or return home.

Hurley Attacks Imperialists —British, French and Dutch

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Says English Civil Servants and American Career Diplomats Thwart Allied Plan for a United, Democratic China.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley said today that British, French and Dutch imperialists in Asia were hamstringing the professed policy of the Allies to help China establish "a free, united, democratic Government."

Hurley, who resigned yesterday as Ambassador to China and declared that American foreign policy in the Far East was bolstering both Communism and Imperialism, spoke to a capacity crowd in the National Press Club auditorium. He said he thought there was "no question" that the policy of helping China toward

democracy had the support of both the Russsian and British governments, but he added that it "definitely did not have the support of the imperialist civil servants of Britain in Asia."

"It did not have the support of the French Imperialists," he said. "It did not have the support of the Netherlands Imperialists."

In addition, he reiterated, the policy was opposed by American career diplomats.

Meanwhile, the Washington Evening Star said today that Hurley had in his possession a file of messages allegedly sent to the Chinese Communists by some of those "he considered Communist sympathizers in the State Department.

Most of Hurley's talk was a repetition of the assertions made in his sensational statement today of resignation yesterday. He did, however, defend the presence in China of United States troops and denied that they were there to "control" that country.

"What Gen. Wedemeyer is doing in China now is distinctly a closing phase of our war against Japan," he said, referring to Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States Army commander in China.

Both Hurley and Wedemeyer have come in for some public criticism for the presence of United States troops in areas where Chinese Nationalists and Communists are fighting a virtual civil war. Hurley said "America's war in the Pacific was to preve nt the dominion of China by Japanese imperialism." He added:

"We have won the war, but we have not freed China of Japanese soldiers nor have we put China in possession of the territory that was overrun by Japan."

He repeated his statement that he had accomplished his primary objectives in China—preventing the Chinese Government and armies from collapsing and bettering relations between the armies and governments of China and the United States—over the opposition of American career diplomats. If he had failed in these assignments, he said, "it would have released more than a million, and nearer to two million, Japanese soldiers to meet our soldiers, sailors and marines on the beaches."

Story of Intercepted Messages.

The Evening Star story was that Hurley has in his possession a file of messages allegedly sent to the Chinese communists by some of "those whom he considered communist sympathizers in the State Department." These alleged messages were intercepted by American agents in China, the newspaper reported, adding that Hurley was reported to have shown them to President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes at the White House Monday and offered to resign at that time.

"Secretary Byrnes, with the President's concurrence, is said to have assured Gen. Hurley that he possessed their complete confidence, that if he would return to China he would have their support and a free hand in dealing with State Department representatives in China," the Star said.

"Gen. Hurley consented to return," the poper continued, "but left his resignation with Mr. Byrnes."

While all this was happening, the newspaper said, Representative De Lacey (D.-Wash.) was delivering a speech in the House attacking Hurley for causing "the resignation of former United States Ambassador to China, Clarence E. Gauss."

Links Hurley to Civil War.

De Lacey was quoted by the Star as saying: "Step by step, Ambassador Hurley's reversal of the Roosevelt-Gauss policies in China have made the present civil war unavoidable. He and Gen. Wedemeyer have now committed us to armed intervention."

Until yesterday morning, the Star asserted, Hurley was unaware of this speech and still planned to return to China, but then he read De Lacey's speech in the Congressional Record.

"It was said today," the Star continued, "that Gen. Hurley's sudden reversal of stand, on reading the De Lacey speech, resulted from the fact that he saw in the speech additional confirmation of his suspicions that his own reports to the State Department were being permitted to leak out to critics."

Political Aspirations Are Denied By Hurley

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley told a reporter tonight he had "no political aspirations at the moment," and had not discussed with anyone the possibility of running for United States Senator in 1946 or President in 1948.

"You'll have to treat those things as rumors," he said.

Reports had circulated in Washington that Hurley would seek the Republican nomination for Senator from New Mexico next year and that he might be in the running for the G.O.P. presidential nomination in 1948.

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Move Made To Hear General Before He Goes To China

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Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew testified today that some codes used by the American Embassy in Tokyo were destroyed before war broke out December 7, 1941.

And some were not destroyed until after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on that date, he told the Senate-House committee investigating the disaster.

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—A move developed in the congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee today to call Gen. George C. Marshall as a witness before he goes to China as President Truman's special envoy.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said he thought "the committee would expect to hear him before he leaves." Senator George (D., Ga.) assumed that Marshall would be leaving soon and thought it was important to call the former army chief of staff "right away."

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) commented that he would be "inclined to insist upon hearing him before he leaves."

An army board which investigated the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, took especial note of the way a final warning message from Marshall to Gen. Walter C. Short, army commander, in Hawaii, was handled.

Sent By Commercial Cable

The board said that while Marshall telephoned an alert to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, he sent a similar message to Short by commercial cable. It was not delivered until three hours after the attack.

Former Secretary of State Hull was excused from testifying today because of the weather. As the hearing resumed, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, returned to the witness chair.

Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) said he plans to ask Hull specifically whether he received information from any source December 6 or 7, 1941, that the Japanese were planning the Pearl Harbor attack.

Not Yet Asked

Murphy said:

"After all that is what we are trying to find out—if anybody in Washington had any inkling beforehand of the Japanese plans. Nobody yet has asked the question of Hull."

Murphy, whose turn it was to question Hull, said he would ask only the single question. The former Secretary testified yesterday he was told of the actual attack in a telephone message from President Roosevelt only a few minutes before he was to meet the Japanese "peace" envoys at 1 P.M. December 7, 1941.

At that time, Hull said, the President had only an unverified report the attack had been made.

Brewster Has Questions

When Murphy is through, Senator Brewster (R., Me.) said he wants to ask Hull what he knows about a previous statement of Admiral J. O. Richardson, then commander in chief of the fleet, that Mr. Roosevelt told Richardson at a White House luncheon in October, 1940, that the United States might not fight if Japan attacked the Philippines.

Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to Mr. Roosevelt and now serving President Truman in the same capacity, told the committee he had no recollection of any such statement at the luncheon, which Leahy also attended.

Brewster said he also wants to know what caused Hull to phone the President at Warm Springs December 1, 1941, and urge Mr. Roosevelt's immediate return to Washington.

What Ferguson Seeks

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he plans to continue trying to find out just what information Grew passed on to Washington before the Japanese attacked.

Grew yesterday told of a meeting with Prince Fumimaro Konoye on September 6, 1941, in which the then Japanese Premier urged the Ambassador to arrange a meeting for him with President Roosevelt. The meeting never was held.

Ferguson said he had no opinion either way whether the proposed meeting would have prevented the war.

Held Secret Meeting

Grew testified that he and Konoye went to the trouble of changing the license plates on their cars and meeting at the home of a mutual friend in Tokyo to avoid detection by the Japanese military extremists.

Konoye told him, Grew said, that if a meeting with Mr. Roosevelt could not be arranged, the Konoye government would fall and be replaced by a militarist regime.

Grew informed Washington that Konoye's downfall would bring about "the formation of a military dictatorship lacking either the disposition or temperament to avoid colliding head-on with the United States."

Konoye was succeeded as Premier by Hideki Tojo, who served during most of the war.

Said Japs Were "Tough"

Grew said, under questioning by Ferguson, that he had told Washington officials many times that the Japanese army and navy were "tough." He asserted he was in no way responsible if officials here thought that Japan would be beaten in a few weeks.

He said he had never heard of any agreement between Britain and the United States for joint use of Singapore in case of war.

Ferguson went into a statement made by Eugene H. Dooman, counselor of the Tokyo embassy, to a Japanese leader named Ohashi in 1940 that the American people would not "look with complacency" on any effort of Japan to cut Great Britain's communications to her colonies and dominions.

Question Of Action

Ohashi was quoted as having asked Dooman if he meant that a Japanese attack on Singapore would cause the United States to go to war. Dooman replied that such an attack would raise the question of American action.

"That doesn't mean that it necessarily would have meant war," Grew said. He added that he backed Dooman's statement that the question of action would have to be considered by the United States.

that:

1. Baron Hiranuma, then Japan's premier, suggested in 1939 a world conference aimed at heading off war in Europe.

Destroyed Codes

2. The American embassy in Tokyo began destroying its codes—a step usually taken only when a break in relations is expected—a "few days" before Pearl Harbor.

Grew told of the 1939 Japanese proposal for a world conference in response to a question from Rep. Keefe (R.-Wis.). It came just before the committee's adjournment hour and was not developed in detail.

Grew said he believed such a proposal was made, however, to Eugene Dooman, counselor of the U. S. embassy in Tokyo, at a time when he (Grew) was in the United States on leave.

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Parley Might Have Averted War, Grew Says

Thought It Would Be 'Good Gamble' if FDR and Konoye Met.

DESTROYED CODES

Former Ambassador Reveals Action Few Days Prior to Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Joseph C. Grew said today he thought it was a "good gamble" in 1941 that a personal meeting of President Roosevelt and Japanese Prime Minister Konoye might have averted war in the Pacific.

From the tall, gray-mustached former ambassador to Tokyo, the joint congressional committee investigating Pearl Harbor also heard Keefe asked that Dooman, who lives in Washington, be called as a witness. He also asked that Stanley Hornbeck, now ambassador to the Netherlands, be brought home to testify concerning a memorandum Keefe said he was informed that Hornbeck handed the Army and Navy on Dec. 1, 1941, relative to their state of preparedness.

At the time, Hornbeck was a special adviser on Far Eastern affairs to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Secret Negotiations

Grew had related yesterday that Konoye conducted highly secret negotiations with him in September, 1941, in an effort to arrange a personal "peace meeting with Mr. Roosevelt.

Reverting to that testimony, Keefe brought an acknowledgment from the witness that Grew and his senior advisers in Tokyo had urged it.

"We in Tokyo felt," Grew said, "that if Prime Minister Konoye and President Roosevelt could meet face to face" something might be worked out to avert a clash.

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In saying he had believed it a "good gamble," Grew said he considered the Konoye offer was made in "good faith."

In his opinion, he said, Konoye and many other influential Japanese outside the military clique had come to realize Japan was courting disaster and were ready to try to turn her course from aggression if their hands could be strengthened by the United States.

Yet the outcome of any such move was purely speculative, he said, adding that no one could say for sure whether Konoye, in the face of opposition from military extremists, could have carried out any commitments he might have made.

Hull Doubted Plan

Former Secretary Hull told the committee earlier in the week that doubt as to Konoye's ability to carry through on any promises was one factor in the President's decision against such a meeting.

Hull said also there was a belief that if a meeting were held and failed to achieve results the United States' moral position would be weakened and its standing in the Far East injured.

On the matter of destroying the codes, Grew testified that he did not recall ever receiving any direct instructions from the State department concerning them. Nor could he recall the exact day the destruction began.

"We destroyed some of our codes a few days before Pearl Harbor," he said in response to questions from Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.). "We kept certain others until the last moment. We destroyed them after we had learned that war had begun."

Grew's examination was interrupted at intervals by clashes among the committee members over the question of whether the diaries he kept while in Tokyo should be demanded for inspection.

On that, the former ambassador took a position that they were "personal and private" papers and that it would be an invasion of his privacy to bring them into the hearings.

Senator Brewster (R-Maine) first suggested they should be produced but agreed not to press the issue at that time.

Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) and other Democrats had indicated opposition.

Questioned on Diaries

Keefe later began questioning Grew about the diaries.

In response to the Wisconsin Representative's probing, Grew testified he had submitted the diaries in full to Quincy Howe, an editor for Simon and Schuster who published Grew's book, "Ten Years in Japan."

Grew also acknowledged that.

Parts of the diaries were submitted earlier to a representative of Collier's magazine.

The manuscript of "Ten Years in Japan" was submitted to the State department and deletions made at its suggestion. (Grew said the deletions were portions which might embarrass individuals or be misinterpreted by foreign governments.)

The 1940 election campaign, in which President Roosevelt defeated Wendell Willkie and won a third term, was also brought into Keefe's questioning.

This came in connection with testimony about a meeting Dooman had with Vice Minister Ohashi of the Japanese Foreign Office on Feb. 14, 1941.

As that testimony went, Dooman had just returned from a visit to the United States and told the Japanese he had found strong sentiment here for support of Britain.

Ohashi asked if that meant the United States would go to war if Singapore were attacked.

"The logic of the situation would inevitably raise that problem," Dooman was quoted as saying. Grew read the quotation from a State Department document.

Grew said he thought Dooman was trying to offset an impression among some Japanese that "we were timid." He added that militarists had news of American strikes and "Isolationist" speeches published to spread that impression.

Keefe said Dooman was here during the 1940 campaign and remarked that as he recalled both Roosevelt and Willkie had said this country was not going to war.

Keefe said he wondered if one purpose of the Dooman conversation was not "To try to give him the impression that a lot of stuff they had heard in this campaign did not represent" the American attitude.

Ex-Censorship Director Reports to Truman
Americans Must Soon Decide Whether to Finish Job or Withdraw

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Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Byron Price bluntly warned today that the situation in occupied Germany is growing worse hourly and that the American Government must soon decide whether it will abandon its first major attempt to rule a conquered people.

The former censorship dictator made the assertions in a report on a survey of conditions in the Reich for President Truman. The report was released by the White House. Mr. Truman sent it to State, War and Navy departments with a request for careful study.

Price called for a re-examination of the entire structure of military government in Germany, including the Potsdam declaration; blamed France for most of the current occupation difficulties, and declared that France should tell all the world whether she is bent on dismemberment of Germany.

The German people, nursing old and new hatreds with mounting bitterness, he said, are listening hourly for the voice of a new leader that desperation may produce.

Decisions to Be Made.

Among the points made by Price:

"The United States must decide whether we mean to finish the job competently or withdraw.

"We must decide whether we are going to permit starvation, with epidemics and disorders, in the American zone, or ship the food to prevent it.

"We must decide whether obstructions raised by the French Government are to be permitted to defeat the underlying purposes of Allied policy."

"All of our propaganda efforts to instill a sense of collective German guilt have fallen flat."

Mr. Truman, in a brief statement accompanying Price's report, said it was "worthy of the most careful consideration."

Criticizes French Attitude.

The report amplifies Price's assertion that as a result of the French attitude, "Germany is not being treated as an economic unit," but is being handled in a way that virtually amounts to "its economic dismemberment."

"The necessity of breaking the present deadlock in the control council in Berlin is so important that use of the full force and prestige of American diplomatic power to that end is fully warranted," Price declared.

"Repeated attempts have been made to set up common policies so that the German railways, the German postal service and other essential facilities could be operated as integral national systems. All of these attempts have failed, due almost entirely to the rigid opposition of the French."

If France is bent on dismemberment of Germany, Price said, "she should be made to acknowledge that policy before the world and not permit it to hide behind the opposite pronouncements of the Potsdam Declaration." He added that "our own policies should then be re-examined accordingly."

Using what he described as "blunt" language, Price said that the urgency of immediate decisions "is deepened not only by the continuing four-Power deadlock at Berlin, but by the approach of winter."

Would Break Deadlock.

In addition to breaking the four-power deadlock, Price also recommended:

1. That the change-over of military government to civilian control should be made with the very highest type of civilian administrators, and that it should not take place at the top level earlier than June 1. This date originally was recommended by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. Revision of top level instructions issued from Washington to the military government in Germany. "The whole collection of orders and instructions could profitably be rewritten into a few hundred words of general principles," Price said.

3. Provision should be made for the shipment of additional food exports from the United States, on credit, to provide at least the approved medical ration of 2,000 calories to prevent starvation.

"If starvation comes, as now seems likely, epidemics and rioting will not be far behind," Price said. He asserted that the present rationing in Germany is inadequate for a people who are expected to work, and who have no heat at home and no way to reach their places of employment except by walking.

De-Nazification Speeded.

4. Asserting that de-Nazification of private industry has gone faster in the American zone than in other parts of Germany, he said the military government should be given greater discretion locally to decide when and how it should proceed in regard to essential services. He said railroads, the communications system and other essential facilities "have been handicapped greatly by abrupt removal of Nazis from key positions and installation of inexperienced substitutes.

5. Discontinuance of the present practice of screening spot information coming into Germany from the outside world since suppression in the German press or on the German radio raises the question how our policy differs from that of Goebbels.

"In general, the German press and radio should have freedom of opinion also, but the publication of anti-democratic propaganda should not be permitted," he said.

6. With winter bringing into the open "whatever threat of real disorder and rebellion" may now lie beneath the surface in Germany, he said, "this is the wrong time to permit Gen. Eisenhower's armed forces in Germany to be decimated and robbed of military effectiveness by demobilization."

"Asserting there is widespread surprise among Germans over the delays in bringing Nazis to trial as war criminals, Price said that whereever the responsibility lies, this failure does not improve relations with a German people who traditionally respect only firm and swift authority.

Groves Favors Laying in Store Of Atom Bombs

NOV 29 1945

Tells Senators Plants That Cost 500 Million a Year Should Build Up Supply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Army officer who directed development of the atomic bomb recommended today that their manufacture be continued until we have "sufficient" bombs on hand and a decision is reached on control of the fearful weapon.

Major General L. R. Groves, head of the top-sceret Manhattan Engineers Project which developed the bomb, was questioned for two hours by the Senate atomic energy committee.

Certain economies already have been effected at the bomb plants in Tennessee, Washington and New Mexico, he said, but he counseled their continued operation for a couple of years to build up our stockpile of bombs. After that it may be possible to reduce the magnitude of the operations somewhat, he added.

[In his testimony General Groves estimated that it will cost about $500,000,000 yearly to maintain the nation's atomic establishments, The United Press reported.]

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, wanted to know how much the peace-time operations would cost. Perhaps a little less than $500,000,000 a year, General Groves replied, adding that he had not yet prepared detailed estimates and hoped Congress wouldn't hold him to his snap judgment.

Some of the salient points of General Groves's testimony:

Lack of control over development and use of atomic energy would mean "national suicide."

A special commission independent of any other government agency should be given complete authority over all activities in the atomic field, subject only to approval of Congress and the President.

He approves "essentially" the principle of control announced Nov. 15 by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. (Their plan calls for creation of a commisison to recommend control principles to the United Nations; pending the development of effective safeguards against destructive use of atomic energy, they would not disclose specialized information regarding its practical application.)

Reliance on an international inspection system to prevent the manufacture of atomic weapons would be "hopeless" and "impossible unless you could go into every factory or home without notice or warrant. I would not want any part of it."

The general sketched an imaginary view of the City of Washington after the dropping of one atomic bomb in the "Federal Triangle" of government buildings.

There would be nothing left in an area two miles in diameter, he said. The completely ruined section would extend from the Capital on the east, past the White House, to the national cathedral on the west. Windows would be blown out of the Pentagon Building across the Potomac in Virginia, he said, and the downtown area would be covered with rubble two feet deep. A few walls might be left standing but the buildings would be unfit for any use.

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PRICE SAYS U. S. RULE IN REICH IS FAILURE

U. S. Drifting Toward War With Reds, Senator Warns

Johnson Urges America to Stop 'Trying to Bluff Russians'

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(AP) Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) told the Senate today that "we are drifting toward war with Russia with certainty and speed."

He urged that the U. S. stop "trying to bluff Russia with conscription of 'teen-age boys." He said he would "like to see the United States stand up to Russia and say in serious dignity:

" 'Brother, you haven't a thing on this earth that we covet other than your cooperation, frienpship and good will. But don't make the fatal mistake of pushing us around—we won't take it'."

Johnson took the floor in support of a measure providing for the appointment of U. S. delegates to the United Nations Organization and for the allocation of U. S. armed forces to its security council.

Before "God Almighty in his infinite wisdom dropped the atomic bomb in our lap," Johnson said he might have supported amendments which Senator Taft (R-Ohio) introduced to restrict the President's activities under the measure. He "might even," he added, have supported Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) who opposed the bill outright.

But now, Johnson said, he favors the bill. He favors the "organized world effort to stop war backed by force," he continued—and he favors the U. S. alone providing the required force with the atomic bomb.

Will the world like this plan, he asked?

"Every peace-loving nation who fears aggression and who has faith in our high ideals and our good intentions will like it," he said, "and we ought not to care whether others, if any there be, like it or not."

Others Speak on Soviet

Russia also figured in other senators' discussion of the measure.

Senator Morse (R-Ore.), urging a resolution which would refer to the international court of justice automatically all disputes to which the U. S. is a party, said that the U. S. and Russia now are the only nations which have not agreed to such procedure. He contended that this country should set the example.

Taft, offering amendments which he said would "impose some rather mild rules" on the President's activity, proposed to require the U. S. delegate by law to vote in the security council only for measures which "will bring about a result in accord with international justice."

As illustration, he said it was possible that the council might decide that "peace and security" required the total abolition of Poland. His amendment, he explained, would forbid the U. S. delegate to vote for such a thing in the interest of peace.

Taft also contended that the economic and other sanctions which the bill would empower the President to invoke against an aggressor, upon call of the security council, could be "extreme" ones. They could, he said, "cover the suppression of the press and censorship of all news out of the U.S."

Therefore he proposed that any such presidential action be effective only for three months. For a longer period, Congress would have to vote the sanctions specifically.

But these and other amendments failed to reach a vote as the Senate completed its third day of debate. Again the attendance was slim in the galleries and on the floor. At times there were only two or three senators in the chamber besides the one who was speaking.

Connally Assails Delays, Fights For UNO Vote

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas) declared today that he is "not going to stand for" delaying interruptions in the Senate's debate on American participation in the United Nations Organization.

As the chamber prepared to take up a series of Republican-sponsored amendments to a bill that would place this country actively in the peace-preserving setup, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said he would fight them all off in a drive for a final vote.

"Plenty Of Votes" For Okay

Connally, floor manager for the measure drafted by his committee, said he has "plenty of votes" for passage but added:

"If we keep geting interruptions of the type that occurred yesterday we's be here until Christmas, and I'm not going to stand for it."

Connally successfully fought off attempts yesterday to have the UNO measure laid aside in favor of other bills and listened intently as Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) delivered a four-hour criticism of the United Nations and current foreign policy.

Wheeler said that if the UNO already were functioning to stop aggression "you would be compelled to go to war with Russia."

Five Amendments Ahead

When Wheeler concluded, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) proposed three amendments, Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) offered another and Senator Morse (R., Ore.) said he would have one later.

Taft proposed first that this country's representative on the UNO's Security Council seek immediate action to limit armaments and the use of such weapons as the atomic bomb, rockets and poison gas.

His second amendment calls for various restrictions on the United States representative and provides among other things that the President submit to the International Court of Justice any dispute involving the United States.

Curb On Troops Sought

The third would limit presidential power to use troops for UNO purposes to a three-month period and require congressional approval of later moves.

Donnell went a step beyond this by proposing that the President obtain the "advice and consent" of two thirds of the Senate on any agreements with the Security Council. This is the same approval required for ratification of a treaty.

The bill as it now stands authorizes the President to make a military agreement with the Security Council setting the number of United States troops to be made available. It specifices that this agreement shall be subject to approval by majority vote of the Senate and House—instead of two thirds of the Senate as Donnell proposed.

Vandenberg On Russia

During Wheeler's address, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) arose to say he agreed with Wheeler about wrongs done some small nations by Russia. But Vandenberg added that he was co-operating to set up the UNO because he saw "no hope on earth" for correcting such wrongs other than through the UNO charter.

Connally asked if Wheeler favored going to war with Russia. Replying that he did not, Wheeler said what he wanted was to have it made clear to Russia that the United States did not approve of her actions.

STOLEN DOCUMENT TOLD CHINA REDS OF CHIANG'S ARMY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — (AP) Rep. Dondero (R-Mich) said today that a document removed from secret government files last spring detailed the disposition of Chinese Nationalist forces under Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

"It is easy to visualize the consequences of this information in the hands of the Communist forces in China, then and now," Dondero told the House.

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The government early in June charged Philip J. Jaffe, of New York, editor of Amerasia magazine, and five others with conspiring unlawfully to remove files and records from the State, War and Navy departments.

Jaffe Later Fined

Dondero said that Jaffe, who later paid a $2,500 fine, had conferred prior to his arrest with a representative of the Chinese Communist forces and with Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States.

"Is there any doubt in anybody's mind what became of the military secrets which Jaffe then possessed as stolen property of our government?" Dondero asked.

The Congressman identified the Chinese as Tung Pi Wu, and said he was the duly accredited representative of the Communist regime in North China to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Conferred in New York

Dondero said one of the Tung Pi Wu's first acts on arriving in this country was to go to New York city, where he conferred for about five hours with Jaffe and Browder.

"In addition to the military information," said Dondero, "Jaffe had secret reports intended only for the Secretary of State, which had a direct bearing on our relationship with China. Does anyone doubt what became of that information?"

Dondero detailed the nature of several of the other documents that he said were "stolen". One of them, he asserted, "Dealt with the schedule and targets for the bombing of Japan."

He added it was in the possession of Jaffe and "his associates" early in the spring, "before the program had been effected."

Dondero said three of the persons arrested have been released, two, including Jaffe paid "small fines" and the status of the sixth was not known to him.

"Having learned of the character of the papers stolen," he said, "I am forced to the conclusion that the court was not fully informed of the facts and that some influence" was exercised to prevent "complete administration of justice."

He introduced a resolution calling for a thorough investigation by the House Judiciary committee.

LA GUARDIA URGES QUICK HOUSING LAW

Also Tells Senators CIO-AFL Merger Would Avert Inter-Union Quarrels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia told Congress today that he could think of "nothing more important" than quick enactment of legislation to assure every American of adequate housing.

The Mayor endorsed, with minor exceptions, a bill before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to establish a national housing policy.

Low income families, he continued, "want to live right," and he termed the proposed legislation "the most realistic approach yet" to the problem of providing adequate housing for the low-income groups.

He thought the bill should propose lower interest rates than now called for on housing loans and that the present $5,000 limit on loans for single family houses should be increased to $6,500. A 3 per cent interest on loans, to include insurance provisions, would be adequate and serve to start a building "spurt" that would make possible "those kinds of living conditions we have always talked about."

"Lower interest rates permit lower rents. That means more production and a better division of revenue."

Complaining that jurisdictional labor disputes were hampering some of New York City's construction work, Mayor La Guardia was asked by Senator Taylor if he had a solution for the difficulty.

"Yes, sir," the Mayor replied. "First, I'd have a merger between the CIO and the AFL. Then I'd like to see all transportation unions combined under one parent organization and the same for those unions whose members work under the ground—miners, etc."

Raymond Foley, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, said he was "heartily in sympathy" with the purposes of the bill with respect to private enterprise but objected to sections affecting FHA "because I believe they will tend to limit our effectiveness in gaining the worthy objectives of the bill."

One such section provides for a mortgage running thirty-two years for home-owners of lower income, as compared to twenty-five years in the Housing Administration's plan.

"Rate of repayment of the thirty-two-year loan," he said, "does not keep pace with a conservative estimate of depreciation of the value of the property."

VETERANS' AID MAJOR ISSUE

Fight In House Over Housing And Hospital Care

NOV 29

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Housing and hospital care for veterans threw the House today into a four-hour scrap, and transformed a routine bill into a major issue.

Overriding the ordinarily powerful Appropriations Committee, the House wrote into the $1,131,000,000 deficiency measure $182,800,000 for veterans' housing and hospitals.

Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, protested, but was outvoted, 115 to 90, on housing and 78 to 49 on the hospital-care amendment.

Each is subject to a roll call tomorrow.

Be Patient, Says Cannon

Cannon's complaint was that a subcommittee was studying that very thing now, and the House should be patient. But it fell on deaf ears.

The backers of the amendments declared veterans and their families were forced to live in tents, on beaches, in jails and in chicken coops.

Cannon's committee members insisted, however, there should be no stop-gap measures taken; that a long-range study now under way should be allowed to proceed, and that separate legislation should be introduced later.

The housing amendment was for $24,500,000; the hospital-care proviso, for $158,320,000.

Battle Due Today

Debate demonstrated that the Appropriations Committee faced still another battle tomorrow. Many members indicated they wanted to restore $124,000,000 for navigation and flood-control projects knocked out of the measure at the preliminary hearings. The projects are scattered in nearly every congressional district.

Representative Lanham (D., Texas) sponsored the housing amendment and Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), the hospital-care proposal.

Substitute Offered For Training

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—A three billion dollar spending program reaching into every county was offered to the House Military Committee today as a substitute for universal military training.

Calling for promotion of education, health and recreation, the plan was outlined by Donald Dushane, of Washington, secretary of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

Dushane contended that the expenditure of $3,000,000,000 annually would leave a balance of more than $15,000,000 if the cost of his plan were compared with the cost of universal military training.

What Could Be Accomplished

With $3,000,000,000 a year, Dushane asserted, Congress could:

Construct a ten-room modern school building in every county every year; build a $50,000 library in every county annually; erect one $150,000 hospital for every county;

maintain in every county a psychiatric and behavior clinic; increase recreational facilities and educational standards, and erect a $750,000 trade and technical school every year in each congressional district.

"Of more importance to our national defense than compulsory training," Dushane said, "is the maintenance of a sound economy, large-scale production, and a high national income."

Fears "International Suspicion"

He added that to resort to compulsory training now might "increase international suspicion of our purposes and encourage armament races which might endanger world peace."

A second opposition witness scheduled at today's hearing is Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

DEFENDS ARMY SURPLUS POLICY

Royall Says U. S. Speeds Sale of Reserves.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department informed Senators today that it is disposing of unneeded reserve supplies as fast as disposal agencies can sell them, adding that there is "no justification for hoarding surpluses as a protection against lower appropriations in the future."

Undersecrtary Kenneth C. Royall gave this testimony before the Mead Investigating Committee. He said existing reserves are based on tentative requirements and more accurate figures will be forthcoming when an Army board headed by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges reports. Present supply estimates, Royall said, are based on a theoretical peace-time regular Army of 1,180,000 by June 30, 1949.

Senator Mead put in the record at the outset of the hearing a table of reserve supplies now held by the Army which he said are now in short civilian supply. He expressed concern lest large reserves planned by the Army might keep these materials from civilians needing them.

Shows Army Holdings.

The table showed the Army to be holding 30,980,000 cotton bed sheets, 116,853,000 pairs of men's cotton shorts, 53,442,000 wool blankets (Royall said this figure was a gross overstatement) 64,744 trucks, 42,086,000 men's woolen drawers, 24,000,000 pairs of service shoes, 57,509,000 herringbone twill fatigue jackets, 450,918 wrist watches and 19,143,000 folding canvas cots.

Royall said the time will arise when holding large reserves may impede surplus disposal, but up to now it has not materially affected disposal. He said that the Army declared over $4,000,000,000 of surplus property in the last three months, but that the backlog of surpluses declared to disposal agencies, though not removed from War Department storage, rose about $900,000,000 during the same period.

"This would seem to indicate," he said, "that they couldn't have sold much more, even if we had declared it."

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Releases Promised.

He testified that notwithstanding the reserve requirement "we will release such items if they are in excess of our operating requirements, upon a showing that they are urgently needed in the civilian economy. We have already released large quantities of textiles, construction equipment and materials, and medical supplies, and we are now reviewing our stocks of those items for the possibility of further releases.

Royall said he believed a "sound final answer" to the war reserve problem will be had in the near future with the help of the Hodges board and that answer will be soon enough to avoid impact on the civilian economy.

BUSINESS TOLD TO SHUN LATIN AMERICAN ROWS

State Department Warns U.S. Citizens to Steer Clear of Republics' Politics.

POLICY DECLARATION ISSUED

Considered in Line With Braden's Practices While Envoy to Argentina and Chile.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The State Department today told American businessmen to keep out of Latin American politics under penalty of losing United States Government support abroad.

The Department declared that participation by United States businessmen or companies in the political affairs of other American republics "inevitably creates serious problems which complicate international relations."

It added this declaration of policy:

"The position of the Department is that any American citizen, organization, or company engaging in such political activities including the making of campaign contributions, directly or indirectly, whether in the firm's name or by an American citizen as an individual, will forfeit such assistance from the Department or from our diplomatic missions abroad as they might otherwise expect to be entitled to."

The statement was made at this time for the announced purpose of making the Government's policy clear preliminary to the holding of elections in various American nations in the months ahead.

The policy was regarded by diplomatic observers as being in line with the practices of Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden during his assignment as ambassador to various Latin-American countries, the most recent being Argentina and Cuba.

Intervention Frowned On.

One phrase appeared in the statement which might have significance in the relation to future policy developments with respect to intervention in the affairs of another American country. The statement said it had been the "long standing policy of our Government that there should be no unilateral intervention in the internal affairs of another country." This left open the question whether, under prescribed conditions, multilateral intervention might be permitted.

Here is the text of the Department's statement:

"In view of the fact that elections are to be held in several of the other American republics during the next year or so, it is opportune to make public the substance of instructions recently sent to American diplomatic and consular officers in the other American republics.

"These instructions concern possible political activities of American citizens and companies in foreign countries. Any such activities naturally have a direct relation with the long standing policy of our government that there should be no unilateral intervention in the internal affairs of another country.

"The Department of State disapproves of and opposes most strongly any interference or participation by American businessmen or companies in the local political affairs of the other American republics.

"Such activities are bad for American business, and inevitably create serious problems which complicate international relations. The position of the department is that any American citizen, organization or company engaging in such political activities, including the making of campaign contributions, directly or indirectly, whether in the firm's name or by an American citizen as an individual, will forfeit such assistance from the department or from our diplomatic missions abroad as they might otherwise expect and be entitled to.

"On the other htand, the department and American diplomatic and consular officers abroad will extend 100 per cent co-operation in protecting the legitimate rights and in advancing the legitimate interests of American business."

30.24—31969

Is Accused of Favoring Low-point Airmen While Combat Veterans Wait.

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Representative Monroney (D.-Okla.) requested in the House today that the Army investigate reports of discharge and air transportation priority for low-point professional football players.

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Monroney said he was "shocked" by disclosure in the Army newspaper, Star and Stripes, that fifty-four members of the A. A. F.-Hawaiian flyers football team were flown home since November 12, while thousands of combat veterans have been unable to get transportation. Only thirteen of the fifty-four, he said, were eligible for discharge under the revised point system, and only five have 60 or more points.

Monrooney did not identify any of the men he said had been flown home, but said that he expected the Army, to make a thorough investigation to "prevent a recurrence of this favoritism."

"If the point system is to work," Monroney said, "It must be handled in a way fair to all and with no favoritism shown. The Army should jealously guard the system or it will itself destroy all confidence that the combat veterans and the public have in it."

Countermeasures In Electronic War

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Washington, Nov. 28 (AP) — An eerie electronic form of warfare—radar countermeasures that blinded and confused the enemy's radar "eyes"—helped greatly to bring the Axis partners to their knees, it was revealed today.

The first complete story of a titanic battle in the ether, in which various Allied scientific devices jammed German and Japanese radar sets or feinted them out of the play at crucial stages of the war, was told by the armed forces and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Three Ingenious Techniques

It is mainly the story of three ingenious techniques:

The employment of millions of pounds of radio-reflecting aluminum foil, dropped in tiny strips or long ribbons from aircraft or shot aloft in shells and rockets from surface vessels. The foil, giving back an "echo" to searching enemy radar sets, served to screen our craft from the foe's radar beams.

The development of a system of "radar sleuthing" by which the location of enemy sets was mapped all the way from Anzio to Berlin and from Kiska to the China Sea. This was based on devices for detecting and analyzing radar beams of varying frequencies and for determining the direction from which the beams come.

The perfection of methods of radar jamming with which Allied land, sea and air fighters literally gave the "electronic raspberry" to enemy radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and early warning systems.

Jamming is accomplished by cluttering a radar's beam with radio interference at the same frequency on which the radar is operating. This blankets the radar's viewing scope with grasslike spikes of light which obliterate any target patterns.

$300,000,000 Investment

It's the same principle as interference on a home radio set when two stations are broadcasting on the same frequency—or when you try to use an electric razor or iron while the radio is turned on.

The role that all three techniques played in the Allied victory is emphasized in these disclosures by America's military and scientific high command:

1. Radar countermeasures, in which the United States alone invested $300,000,000, provided one of the chief reasons, hitherto unrevealed, why the Germans were caught flat-footed in Normandy D-day.

On that great day streams of invisible electron "bullets" were hurled across the Channel to jam most of the Nazi radar sets that were on the watch for the expected invasion.

Lured Out Of Position

And, under the disguise provided by aluminum "chaff"—a few ounces of which gives a radar reflection comparable to that of three heavy bombers—small groups of airplanes, warships and even tiny motor launches were made to appear as major task forces when viewed on the enemy's radar scopes.

Thus adroit diversionary feints were made possible, luring defending ground troops and much of the *Luftwaffe* out of position, so that our main airborne forces landed on Cherbourg Peninsula with little opposition in one of history's greatest "quarterback sneaks."

2. Radar countermeasures did the trick when the success of the American program of daylight pinpoint bombing of the Reich hung in the balance because of the accuracy of Nazi radar-controlled anti-aircraft fire against our necessarily "tight" formations.

It is now revealed that the countermeasures reduced the effectiveness of German anti-aircraft fire by 75 per cent—saving an estimated 450 bombers and 4,500 lives for the Allies. Hitler's billion-dollar investment in his vaunted Wurzburg gun-laying radars was virtually nullified.

700,000-Mark Prize Offered

Herr Goering offered prizes up to 700,000 marks (tax free) for the best solution to the problem of aluminum "chaff," or "window," as it was also nicknamed.

3. In the Pacific radar countermeasures were credited with playing a vital role in everything from protecting beach landings to the laying of mines in strategic Japanese harbors, and from driving enemy torpedo plane pilots dizzy to shepherding B-29's through nests of anti-aircraft batteries.

4. Finally, on the home front, practically every man, woman and child played an indirect role in the

Army Flies Pro Athletes Home

success of the program. Because it was aluminum foil you did not get on your cigarette packs and candy bars during the war that was used to make the bewildering anti-radar "chaff."

American aluminum foil production was tripled during the war and 75 per cent of it was devoted to manufacturing "chaff" and other aluminum anti-radar material. We dropped more than 20,000,000 pounds of it in Europe alone. It fairly blanketed fields as it fell—and the Germans used it for Christmas-tree decorations.

Confusion In Boston

Heart of America's secret program of radar countermeasures was a laboratory at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., known as the Harvard Radio Research Laboratory.

There, in quarters formerly used as a biological laboratory, the peacetime population of monkeys, rats and guinea pigs gave way to electronic gadgets developed by many of the nation's top scientists, working under the National Defense Research Committee. The project was financed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

So zealous were the Harvard workers in their experiments with electronic jamming that they once tied up the whole communications system of the Boston Police Department for a half hour by accidentally jamming the patrol cars' short-wave radios.

Several times, the New Haven Railroad system was "stopped in its tracks" by a form of aluminum foil called "rope"—400-foot lengths of foil which, after being dropped from planes, draped themselves across electric signal lines, short-circuiting them.

Pay-Off Over Kiska

Our countermeasures program first paid off in February, 1943, over Kiska, where an especially equipped Army Air Force's B-24 reconnaissance plane—called a "ferret"—located the position of a radar that presented an impediment to our bombing.

Once we had located the set—by radio direction-finding—it was discovered that one quadrant of the radar's beam was shadowed by the island's volcano. Thus, knowing this "blind spot," our bombers were able to fly in undetected.

By the end of the war, every bomber in both services as well as every capital ship was equipped with radar detecting and jamming equipment. And many smaller planes and surface craft had at least some jamming equipment and "fake pills," as fighters sometimes call aluminum chaff.

But radar countermeasures were not strictly an Allied show.

The Nazis jammed American radar badly at Anzio, and it was the blacking out of British radar along the whole British coast that enabled the German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau to sneak through the English Channel.

How Allies Halted Jamming

But the American report said today that after those early exploits "the Germans and the Japanese never succeeded in jamming Allied radar seriously, because Allied radar went to high frequencies—microwaves—which are hard to jam."

The Nazis had developed aluminum chaff as early as 1940, but they held off from using it for fear they might give the Allies an idea. If they had employed the stuff in the battle of Britain, the story might have been different, because it was efficiently operating radar that helped carry Britain through the *Blitz*.

"It can be said," declared the American report today, "that we had radar, and got the most out of it; the Axis also had radar but, because of our countermeasures, got very little out of it."

Chief Jamming Device

The most spectacular jamming device employed by the Allies was an American-developed set known as the "tuba." It's a ground-operated transmitter for use against the radars of German night fighters.

Weighing 125 tons and requiring seven army trucks to transport it, the set employs a special tube called a "resnatron." This tube transmits electronic "noise" at a power comparable to that of the most powerful United States broadcasting station (50,000 watts) but does so at frequencies 500 times as high.

Scientists say that the resnatron, which produces continuous radio waves as distinguished from the "pulses" of radar, has important possibilities in the postwar field of communications.

Radio Waves Fatal To Birds

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Birds were actually "cooked" in flight by radio heat waves during the Allies' electronic warfare against the Nazis.

This was disclosed today in connection with a report by the armed forces and the Office of Scientific Research and Development on the effectiveness of "countermeasures" against enemy radar.

Scientists of the Harvard Radio Research Laboratory at Cambridge said birds were killed when they accidentally flew into the "horn" antenna of a huge radio transmitter employed by the Allies to "jam" the radar sets of Nazi night fighters.

The jamming set, known as "tuba," was developed by the Harvard Laboratory. The horn was 150 feet long and 6 by 18 feet at the mouth. It was made of chicken wire and supported by telephone poles.

The birds were "cooked" by diathermic heating caused by the tremendous radio power radiated from the horn.

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FORRESTAL'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Following is the text of the statement issued today by Secretary Forrestal:

A statement of the Navy position on national security.

We were victorious in this war, thanks to this democracy's great outpouring of national power. Nonetheless, the Navy Department has recognized the following deficiencies in the national security organization as of the end of the war:

1. Our foreign policy and military policy had not been closely integrated, although progress was being made through the State-War-Navy coordinating committee.

2. Our strategic planning and decisions were excellent, although delays were at times caused in the joint Chiefs of Staff by logistic and other complications, especially where Allied cooperation was involved.

3. Although unified command in the field was usually established, the Pacific command was split, particularly inside the Army, by separation of the Strategic Air Forces not only from the other Army air forces but also from the theatre commands.

4. There were gaps in the planning of materiel requirements, particularly inside the military departments.

5. There were duplications in procurement both between the ground forces and the air forces inside the War Department as well as inside the Navy Department and between the Army and the Navy. Many duplications have, however, been eliminated and progress is still being made.

Asks National Security Plan

6. No permanent organization had been evolved to plan for the mobilization of our material resources, productive capacity and technical skills in the event of war.

7. The coordination of the military and other war budgets in the Bureau of the Budget was not as thorough and detailed as it might have been.

For the future and particularly in view of discoveries in the field of atomic energy, the Navy believes that an over-all, rather than a piecemeal, national security plan should be evolved to remedy not only the past deficiencies, but also to provide for the foreseeable future, with particular emphasis on:

(a) The integration of all elements of national security.

(b) A central research and development agency.

(c) A central intelligence service.

Consequently, the Navy Department advocates that a really broad foundation for national security be established, as follows:

(1) A permanent National Security Council with a permanent secretariat should be established as an integral part of our Government. It should consist of the military departments, and the chairman of the National Resources Board. The Securtiy Council will coordinate all foreign and military policies and in time of war will advise the President as Commander in Chief. This council will also review and determine the security program and budget for submission to Congress.

(2) There should be provided a permanent joint Chiefs of Staff to consist of the Chief of Staff to the President, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the commanding general of the Army Air Forces, and two officers of the Navy, one to be a naval aviator.

Such joint Chiefs of Staff will establish unified commands in peace and war and will originate the strategic military program. The subordinate agencies of the joint Chiefs of Staff should be strengthened and established on a permanent full-time basis.

(3) The National Securtiy Council should be assisted by (A) a central research agency, and (B) a central intelligence agency both to serve all departments of the Government.

Proposes a Munitions Board

(4) A permanent National Resources Board should be established to make policy decisions with respect to the mobilization of material resources, productive capacity and manpower.

A permanent military munitions board (a joint agency), reporting to the National Resources Board, will be responsible for the elimination of duplications in procurement and supply.

(5) The Army Air Forces, with particular reference to their strategic functions, should be autonomous. Whether that can be accomplished only by splitting the War Department and establishing a separate department is a matter for Congress to decide.

A single military department should not be forced upon the country to establish autonomy for the Army Air Forces.

(6) The Navy must be continued as an integrated service not only with its own air forces (including such shore-based elements as are required for design, training, reconnaissance at sea and anti-submarine warfare) but also with its Marine Corps and related amphibious components.

This requires that the Navy Department continue to be represented in the Cabinet by a civilian secretary with direct access to the President.

This program deals with the basic elements of national security. It also preserves the integrity of each of the armed service and provides for the

(A) Unified strategical direction of the services, both in Washington and in the field,

(B) Effective coordination of procurement, and

(C) For integration of budgets for national security.

LABOR PARLEY OUTLOOK GLOOMY

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Schwellenbach Announces Truman Will Not Intervene to Spur Solution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach tonight announced that President Truman would not intervene as suggested to spur the flagging progress of the National Labor-Management conference.

The Secretary so notified the conference executive committee, which in the same session received word that no agreement could be reached on proposed creation of fact-finding machinery to minimize labor disputes.

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Failure to agree on fact finding as a means of diverting work stoppages and informing the public on disputed issues virtually eliminated hope that the conference would evolve any important new machinery for the voluntary, peaceful handling of strike situations.

Intervention Advocated

Schwellenbach's announcement that Mr. Truman would not give last-minute instruction to the conference followed last night's disclosure that some public members of the conference and other officials advocated presidential intervention. They had approached White House advisers with a request that Mr. Truman step in.

The Labor Secretary told the executive group that the meeting was generally one of labor and industry representatives, "convened in the hope that labor and management could reconcile their differences," without government steering.

The executive committee approved a proposal that leaders of the two industry and four labor groups represented should, after the conference closes, "meet as they see fit to discuss such matters as they find mutually desirable."

Conference Secretary George W. Taylor admitted, when questioned at a news conference, that this was "A little vague" but said he believed it meant that the heads of the major labor and management groups were declaring in favor of frequent consultations on industrial relations problems.

Harking back to the days when NRA could not get AFL and CIO labor groups to sit down together, Taylor gave the opinion that the decision for continuing meetings betokened real progress.

"It is not a significant development if you say, 'What will it do to alleviate the present difficulties that plague the country?' But it is significant in the long range view," he commented.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, gave the first news that a plan for creation of impartial fact-finding commissions had failed to get acceptance, and that a group assigned to that problem had failed to agree on any fact-finding device.

He referred to the widely heralded proposal for a "Cooling Off" period during which strikes and lockouts would be barred while fact-finding commissions helped crystallize public opinion on the issues in dispute. This was regarded as the final hope for a specific plan that might solve major conflicts.

Not Complete Failure

Johnston, declaring the conference was not a complete failure, expressed belief it will attain "about 50 per cent of what we set out to do."

John D. Small, head of the Civilian Production Administration, told the House Post-war Planning Committee, however, that he was "afraid the results of the labor-management conference are not going to be very lucrative."

Small said both labor and management were responsible for retarding peacetime production.

UNION MEMBERS BACK WALKOUT BY MARGIN OF 5 TO 1

Workers Cast Ballots in Hundreds of Plants in 27 States.

MAY REOPEN GM PARLEY

Government Agrees to Ask Wilson to Try to Resume Negotiations.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28. — (AP) On the basis of mounting, incomplete returns, the CIO-United Steel Workers union, representing workers in the nation's steel, aluminum and iron ore producing centers, voted overwhelmingly today in favor of a strike to support demands for a $2 a day wage increase.

Unofficial returns to the National

3024—3197

Labor Relations board from polling places in hundreds of plants in the large producing areas of 27 states showed those in sympathy with a walkout leading by a margin of nearly 5 to 1.

The Vote

The vote late tonight stood:

For the strike, 281,047; against, 59,042.

In western Pennsylvania, the greatest steel producing area, the returns showed 79,718 voting "yes" to the question of whether a work interruption was favored, and 21,059 balloting "no." Similar ratios were reported from populous steel centers in Ohio, New York, Illinois, and other areas.

The trend in favor of a strike did not mean there would be one. The union had cautioned its representatives against any unauthorized or premature strike movements, emphasizing that authority for any such action rests with the wage policy committee.

Voting in the greatest strike ballot in labor history began before daylight today and men from the blast furnaces and open hearths of the steel industry, and in plants of the related metal industries, were voting all day. Some were still voting until nearly midnight in the election, which was supervised by the National Labor Relations board under the terms of the war disputes act.

Show Same Trend

CIO officers at Hibbing, Minn., in the iron ore fields, reported workers there were showing the same trend as in the steel areas. The union headquarters at Hibbing reported 6,855 workers voted for the strike and 520 against.

In the great steel fields of northern Ohio 61,787 voted in favor of the strike proposal and only 12,983 against.

Government to Seek GM Parley Reopening

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) The government agreed tonight to ask General Motors to resume negotiations with the CIO Auto Workers looking toward an end to the strike in GM plants.

Edgar L. Warren, Federal conciliation chief, said he planned to contact GM President Charles E. Wilson tomorrow to try for the resumption of collective bargaining asked by the union on its 30 per cent wage increase demand.

Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach promised union leaders at a lengthy meeting here he would try to arrange for renewed negotiations promptly, Warren told reporters.

Ready to Confer

R. J. Thomas, CIO-Auto Workers president, said the union was ready to meet with the GM management at "any time, any place, anywhere."

Secretary Schwellenbach sat in with Thomas and other union leaders for approximately two hours of a four-hour meeting with Federal Conciliation Chief Edgar L. Warren.

"The secretary gave us complete assurance that he will attempt to get negotiations resumed as soon as possible," Walter Reuther, UAW vice president, told reporters. "Of course that means one thing—that GM will have to be convinced."

The week-old GM strike has halted production and left 225,000 workers idle.

Reuther said he hoped the next meeting with the government would be one which GM President Charles E. Wilson would also attend for a resumption of negotiations. In this connection, Reuther commented that "when we are in Detroit Mr. Wilson seems always to be in Washington, and when we are in Washington he always is in Detroit."

The labor department said Wilson had declined three separate invitations to come to Washington for talks with the conciliation service similar to those today with the union.

Warren told reporters afterward he planned to contact Wilson tomorrow in an effort to get negotiations resumed.

Asked if he thought the GM Management would accept the government's request Warren replied "I am not going to anticipate that."

Warren said he did not plan to go to Detroit to meet with Wilson and that it would be "the normal thing" to ask Wilson to come to Washington for a conference like the one today with the union.

A reporter asked Warren if there was any basis on which the union and corporation could talk if they got together again. To this the conciliation chief said, "I am hopefull we can get together on a basis."

G.M. Strikers 'Pen In' 65 15 Hours

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Detroit, Nov. 28 (AP)—Management representatives stayed behind today as Federal conciliators arranged the first Washington parleys aimed at settling the General Motors strike.

As the strike entered its second week, some 225,000 workers were idle, and the first "incident" connected with it passed without violence.

The "incident" involved the "imprisonment" of 65 supervisory employés in a G.M. plant at Saginaw, Mich., for more than fifteen hours by about 400 union pickets.

Wage-Paying Dispute

Rings of unionists around the plant exits disbanded last midnight after an appeal by Kenneth Forbes, Saginaw regional UAW director.

Company and union officials agreed that the pickets' action stemmed from a dispute over procedure used in paying the strikers their last week's wages.

William H. Doerfner, general manager of Saginaw steering gear division plant No. 2, said the supervisory workers were kept in the plant following the company's objection to a union practice of checking employés union cards before permitting them to pass through the picket lines.

Doerfner's Home Stoned

After the men were released, a union spokesman said supervisors would not be allowed to enter the plant in the future.

Doerfner said two bricks were thrown through the dining-room window of his home about 5 A.M. today. The family was asleep and no one was injured.

UAW-CIO officials deplored the vandalism and John Hery, chairman of the bargaining committee of Local 276, told Doerfner: "If we find out who did it, we'll turn them in ourselves."

Tool-And-Die Action

In another strike development last night representatives of 31,000 UAW tool and die workers in 278 Detroit area shops voted to give local union officials authority to stop work on all material intended for use in GM plants "whenever it is most feasible to aid the GM strikers."

A monthly assessment of $5 a worker for the GM strike fund was also voted.

The Washington Parley

Top officials of the striking CIO United Automobile Workers left Detroit by plane for the Capital to confer this afternoon with Edgar L. Warren, chief Labor Department conciliator. C. E. Wilson, General Motors president, said however, that he and other corporation executives could not see Warren for several days at least.

Wilson said he told Warren by phone that because of the strike he would be unable to attend the National Labor-Management Conference in the Capital this week. Warren had planned to confer with company and union heads separately during time out from that conference.

The Ford Motor Company meanwhile began its previously announced layoff of workers because of work stoppages in fifteen supplier plants. Between 10,000 and 15,000 employés were instructed not to report on the midnight shift last night. Company officials said 40,000 would be affected before the week end but expressed a hope they could be called back by next Monday.

General Motors Blame Of OPA Held False

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Representative Fred Bradley (R., Mich.) was in the unaccustomed role of a defender of the OPA today.

He said he has "consistently voted against the OPA" and has been as critical of it as any member of the House but, "in the interest of fair play," resented what he called the present effort of the General Motors Corporation "to make a whipping boy out of the OPA."

Through its distributors and dealers, Bradley said, General Motors is attempting to represent to the public that the only reason it is not delivering cars is "because OPA will not release their 1946 prices."

"Absolutely Not True"

"This is absolutely not true," Bradley asserted in a statement placed in the *Congressional Record*.

He said "OPA has leaned over backward to do everything it can to obtain from General Motors and its various subsidiary companies their cost figures for the 1946 model cars so that these cars can be released.

"The fact of the matter is OPA has not yet gotten that information and cannot set those ceiling prices, because General Motors itself is holding up the information and has notified the OPA that they do not want these prices released, because they have no cars available for distribution at this time."

Quotes Buick Official

Bradley said the general sales manager of the Buick Company told him not only that the OPA was holding up distribution of their cars but that "the cars would not be released until Congress woke up and forced the OPA to release their 1946 prices."

He asserted that G.M. dealers likewise have been informing the public that they could not deliver the cars in their showrooms because no price schedule has been issued by the OPA.

The congressman said he personally was told that "to deliver a car would subject the dealer to a $5,000 fine."

"This is absolutely false information," he said.

FORD ASKS UAW PAY FOR STRIKES

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Proposes Union Pay Firm $5 a Day for Each Member on Wildcat Walkouts.

DETROIT, Nov. 28. — (AP) The Ford Motor company today proposed that the United Auto Workers (CIO) reimburse the firm $5 a day for each union man taking part in future unauthorized work stoppages at Ford plants.

The surprise move overshadowed other developments of the automotive front today, including the first Washington meeting between government officials and union representatives of 225,000 idle General Motors workers.

The Ford proposal evoked widespread interest in the automotive industry and drew from Richard T. Leonard, director of the UAW's Ford division, the comment "such a proposal is unrealistic and would not guarantee an end to unauthorized strikes."

The company suggested that it be empowered by the UAW to collect the penalties from "any amount collected by the company for the union under the check-off provisions" of its contract with the union.

A Ford spokesman said "the company's position is that the union can control its membership in the matter of unauthorized stoppages, slowdowns and controlled production, but has failed to do so during the life of the present contract."

700,000 Voting On Question Of Steel Strike

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Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—One Government agency sought ways to settle the General Motors strike today while another undertook the biggest strike vote on record, among 700,000 steelworkers.

The United States Conciliation Service arranged a conference with officials of the CIO United Auto Workers. The auto workers struck a week ago for a 30 per cent wage increase that would offset the loss in take-home pay caused by the changeover from a 48 to a 40-hour week.

The Steel Strike Poll

CIO Steelworkers laid the groundwork for similar action under the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act with a strike poll at more than 750 steel, iron and aluminum companies. They want $2 a day more.

The National Labor Relations Board must handle ballots of more than twice as many employés as were polled in the United Mine Workers' vote last March—the largest until today. The miners eligible to vote numbered 311,000.

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers Union, said 1,150 locals would ballot on whether to stop working.

600 Vote Pleas Monthly

The NLRB, now receiving more than 600 petitions a month to take strike votes, says that in every major poll to date the majority of voters have authorized strike action. Walkouts did not always materialize, however.

Another 5,000 steelworkers at fourteen additional companies will vote December 6, and 50,000 employed by 130 other firms on December 20, McDonald said.

The union has concentrated its wage-increase campaign on the United States Steel Corporation. The corporation has declined to reopen negotiations, broken off October 23, until the OPA sets higher price ceilings on steel products.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles declared last week there is no justification for price increases now.

Oil-Wage Dispute Up

The reconversion wage dispute of still another big CIO union—the oil workers—went before a Government fact-finding commission for public examination. The commission will recommend a solution, but the parties are not bound to accept it.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, using this method for the first time in a labor controversy, asked the three veteran industrial relations experts he appointed to the panel to report back in 30 days.

The Secretary's previous proposal for arbitration was rejected by the ten oil companies involved. The Navy seized the properties October 4 and is still operating most of them. The union wants a 30 per cent wage increase.

20,000 In Maryland

About 20,000 workers, mostly residents of Baltimore, were eligible to participate in today's strike poll called by the CIO United Steel Workers.

Maryland plants affected by today's balloting include:

Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrows Point, 15,000 persons; Rustless Iron and Steel, 1,700; American Can Company, 600; Federal Tin Company, 500; National Can Company, 500; Acrods Corporation, 80; Maryland Nut and Bolt Company, 175; Rheem Manufacturing Company, Sparrows Point, 375, and Continental Can Company, 700.

Employés of one other Maryland concern, Eastern Stainless Steel Company, will cast their ballots on December 21.

CEILING ZERO HALTS SEARCH

Planes Unable To Continue Hunt For 7 In Oregon

Coos Bay, Ore., Nov. 28 (AP)—

Ceiling zero closed down over an army plane-crash scene today, hampering search for seven men still missing in a rugged wilderness after a Coast Guard plane from Seattle succeeded in parachuting supplies to five known survivors.

One of the survivors, Flight Officer Dave Reed, last was reported hanging by his parachute 150 feet high in a tree two days after he had bailed out in the wooded hinterland 50 miles northeast of here.

Four Hiked To Safety

Loggers from Dimmick Camp, about 30 miles from here, went with block and tackle to release Reed. But definite news of his rescue, which must be relayed through telephone about 40 miles from the scene, had not come through.

Four of the flyers, whose plane crashed Monday, trudged through the mountains to a farm to report the accident. They were Flight Officer Ralph Foster, Flight Officer Floyd C. Waddell, a man identified only as Hartsook, and an unidentified major.

The four who were reported in fairly good condition, said twelve men had been in the plane, and all bailed out except possibly the pilot, Capt. Hugh B. McMullen, Kansas City, Kan.

List Of Passengers

The army C-46 transport was en route from Sedalia, Mo., to McChord Field, Tacoma.

Crewmen listed by Sedalia Field as aboard the plane were McMullen; Capt. Harlow, Syracuse, N.Y.; Lieut. Vincent V. Hannah, Big Timber, Mont.; Pfc. Walter A. Smoyer, Bethlehem, Pa.; Sergt. Robert T. W. Neal, Los Angeles. The other seven passengers were apparently picked up at a way stop, possibly Oakland, Cal.

Saved After 18 Hours In Tree

Walhalla, S.C., Nov. 28 (AP)—Lieut. R. A. Phillips was rescued early this afternoon from a pine tree in which he had hung 65 feet from the ground for 18 hours after he and six other army men parachuted from a disabled C-45 transport last night.

When all other means failed, the rescue party built a scaffold around the tree up to Phillips's perch.

The officer was uninjured, but said he had suffered sharply from the severe cold.

Brig. Gen. George H. Weems was among those who parachuted to safety.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 28.—(AP) Author Emily Hahn and Major Charles Boxer, British officer whom she named in her autobiography as the father of her child, were married here late today.

Justice of the Peace Irving Sweedler performed the ceremony in the City Hall office of Andrew Casolino, registrar of Vital Statistics who had issued the couple their license.

Probate Judge Clifford Sturges granted a waiver of the blood test and five-day waiting period required by Connecticut law.

Judge Sturges said the couple already had had a blood test in New York, where they were refused a wedding license Tuesday, and that he had no hesitancy in waiving the Connecticut requirements because "it was simply a question of whether they would get married today or five days from now."

They came to Sturges' office accompanied only by Sweedler who is an attorney.

Major Boxer, imprisoned by the Japanese after the fall of Hong Kong, arrived in New York last Thursday where he was greeted by Miss Hahn. The couple announced then that they planned to be married.

Major Boxer said in New York yesterday that he had confirmed that his divorce from Ursula Tulloh became absolute last July, but New York authorities refused to grant him a marriage license because New York law forbids the remarriage of persons divorced on grounds of adultery until three years after divorce.

News of the ceremony did not leak out until Major Boxer and his bride had left the city hall, and their whereabouts was not disclosed.

Sweedler's home said he would not be available until later in the evening.

Applying for the license, Major Boxer gave his age as 41 and his birthplace as the Isle of Wight. Miss Hahn said she was 40, was born in St. Louis and had not been married before.

She named Major Boxer as the father of her four-year-old daughter Carola, in the autobiography "China to Me." She also is the author of "The Soong Sisters."

The author's secretary said in New York city that the couple returned to their Manhattan apartment after the ceremony.

Major Boxer, Emily Hahn Wed In City Hall at New Haven

F.D.R. Ship Escaped Torpedo Fired By U.S. Destroyer

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Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Navy acknowledged today that the battleship Iowa while carrying President Roosevelt to the 1943 Cairo conference escaped being hit by a torpedo fired accidentally from a United States destroyer.

Confirming reports of the occurrence a navy spokesman told a newsman the torpedo, from the destroyer William D. Porter, exploded astern of the Iowa at a "considerable distance." The battleship was not damaged and there were no injuries to personnel. The incident occurred November 14, 1943.

The William D. Porter was sunk by air attack in the Western Pacific last June.

The Navy said a board named to investigate the accidental firing of the torpedo in the Atlantic found that "certain personnel of the William D. Porter were inefficient in performance of duty. These officers and men were admonished."

No names were made public.

21 Nations Weigh Uruguay's Plan

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The possibility arose today that the 21 American republics may act at Rio de Janeiro on the United States-backed Uruguayan proposal for collective action to preserve hemisphere peace.

At present the forthcoming conference has only the drafting of an inter-American mutual-defense treaty on its agenda.

Move In Collectively

But the Uruguayan proposal, which Secretary of State Byrnes strongly applauded last night, calls for the American republics to move in collectively on any one of their numbers when "essential human rights" and international obligations are being violated.

In putting forth its plan originally, tiny Uruguay suggested the question might be threshed out at the Rio conference, through consultations, or by appointing a special committee.

However, because of its importance to the inter-American system and because it has won this country's support, diplomats considered it more probable it would be taken up at a fullfledged conference.

The first opportunity would be the Rio meeting scheduled to open at the end of March or early in April.

Statement By Byrnes

Byrnes, in a statement, expressed his "unqualified adherence" to the suggestion which, he said, was of "fundamental importance."

Quoting liberally from a Uruguayan note on the proposal, Byrnes said the American republics "cannot permit oppressive regimes to exist in their midst, because such regimes 'must spread out in order to survive.'"

Diplomats generally regarded the Uruguayan proposal as aimed at Argentina.

FORMER DIPLOMAT PRAISES HURLEY

ATLANTA, Nov. 28—(AP) A former American diplomat today lauded Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley for "revealing the obstructionist tactics of American foreign service 'career' officers in the far east and the State Department."

Hugh G. Grant of Atlanta, former minister to Albania, minister to Siam and member of the State Department during 1933-42, said of Hurley's resignation as ambassador to China yesterday:

"Ambassador Hurley is on the right track about the confusion of our foreign policy as a result of the tactics of professional 'career' officers in the lower brackets of the service.

"Under the existing system," he said in an interview in the Atlanta Journal, "neither an ambassador nor a minister has any real control over his own mission, since the 'career' officers are assigned from the department and in many cases have 'pipelines' to powerful fellow 'career' officers in the department.

"These men can absolutely 'break' a chief of mission and they can ignore and circumvent the established foreign policy of the President and the Secretary of State.

"The whole system needs to be thoroughly cleansed and reorganized if we are to have constructive policies and the rights and the position of this nation are to be maintained abroad."

Grant said "General Hurley's description of his experiences with 'career' diplomats in China sounds like a chapter out of my own experiences in two missions abroad" which he said led to his "resignation—which I had not tendered" being accepted "by cablegram from acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, a top 'career' officer.

MAY CALL HURLEY ON UNRRA FUNDS

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.)—Representative Vorys (R.-Ohio), proposed today that Gen. Patrick J. Hurley be called as a witness by the House Foreign Affairs Committee before Congress takes any further action on new funds for UNRRA. This committee recently approved a bill to authorize an additional $1,350,000,000 appropriation for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation work.

But Vorys today wrote Chairman Bloom of the Foreign Affairs Committee that "in view of the revelations Gen. Pat Hurley has just made concerning the Chinese situation," in resigning yesterday as Ambassador to China, "he should be called as a witness before the Foreign Affairs Committee before the second UNRRA authorization bill comes to the floor."

HALSEY IS NAMED ADMIRAL OF FLEET

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.)—President Truman today nominated Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. for promotion to the five-star rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

Halsey recently relinquished command of the Third Fleet. He said that at the time he intended to retire.

Halsey, who requested retirement "to give the young fellows a chance," reported to the Navy Department today for temporary duty pending retirement.

The law establishing the five-star rank authorized appointment of four naval officers as Admirals of the Fleet. Only three were named—Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, who will retire shortly; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, former Commander of the Pacific Fleet and who will succeed King, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Truman.

The President has discretionary authority to nominate any officer who has held the rank of Fleet Admiral while on active duty to retain the rank after retirement. Otherwise, it is limited to officers on active duty.

BUSINESS FAVORS PEACETIME DRAFT

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Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.)—The United States Chamber of Commerce supported and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opposed today President Truman's request for one year of universal military training for the nation's able-bodied male youths.

The chamber's views were given to the House Military Affairs Committee by Dunlap C. Clark of Kalamazoo, Mich., banker and chairman of the organization's national defense committee.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of Evanston, Ill., national president, and Miss Elizabeth Smart, Washington representative, spoke for the W. C. T. U.

Many young men and women "whom the Army has taught to drink" already are "turning to alcohol at the first problem that confronts them—the readjustment to civilian life," Mrs. Colvin said.

Universal military training, Miss Smart said, "will be a complete reversal of all American ideas and the American way of life."

Clark told the committee that the Chamber of Commerce's stand was based on a referendum conducted late last year among more than 2,000 organization members representing 750,000 large and small business men, professional men and industrialists. Advocating one continuous year of training, Clark said he did not believe the proposed plan of four summer periods of three months each would be workable.

Re-Education In Reich Viewed As Big Job

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public affairs, said Americans must assume that "the re-education of Germans is a big job and be prepared to see it through, no matter how long it takes."

Benton has returned from Europe, where he attended the United Nations scientific and cultural organization conference in London and studied German education problems in Frankfort and Berlin.

Benton said "the screening of the best-qualified men among non-Nazi Germans has begun." He added that the transfer of the educational program from military to civilian authority would take place "on or about June 1" when the State Department is scheduled to take charge.

Justice Douglas Gives Views On Atomic Energy

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas tonight said the advent of atomic energy required the surrender of some part of sovereignty by nations in a common defense against aggression.

"But," he added, "subject to the requirements of world government, self-government of all peoples must be the goal. Justice for all people will come from home rule, not from some far-away world capital. . . . Freedom for all people is the only true guarantee that our new charters of world government will be effective."

Douglas, in an address prepared for delivery before a meeting known as "The People's Congress," stated he did not see how Americans "would be justified in saying to Russia, or China, or to any other country—conform your political and legal institutions to our pattern, or else."

Far East Advisory Unit Nearing Close Of Task

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, announced today that the Far Eastern Advisory Commission had substantially completed its task of defining the Allied policy toward Japan. The commission, he said, will leave for Tokyo December 26 for a personal inspection.

Evatt, chairman of the policy committee, plans to leave within a

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day or two for Australia because he believes he has done his share in the work of a ten-nation group.

"It is clear that the commission will determine the general lines of Allied policies in Japan," he said in a statement, "subject to the necessary reserve power of the supreme commander in whose hands must continue the primary responsibility for execution of policy."

Pound Gets Mental Test

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The District Court awaited today a psychiatrist's report on the mental condition of Ezra Pound, 60-year-old poet accused of treason.

A not-guilty plea to charges he broadcast propaganda for Italy was entered for Pound after his attorney, Julian Cornell, said the poet was not competent to answer for himself.

Cornell declared in court yesterday that Pound suffered from claustrophobia and might die unless admitted to bail. The prosecution opposed the request, but agreed to the psychiatric examination.

Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws said he would delay his ruling on the motion for bail until he heard the result.

Harry Hopkins's Son Quits Navy Service

Los Angeles, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander David J. Hopkins, movie producer and son of Harry Hopkins, former confidential aid to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and ex-Secretary of Commerce, was separated from the Navy today.

Hopkins served thirty-seven months and wears eight battle stars on his Pacific ribbon.

McVay Did Not Make Court-Martial Request

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Navy reported today that Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, made no request for the court-martial which will convene Monday to determine his responsibility in the loss of the cruiser Indianapolis.

McVay was skipper of the Indianapolis, sunk in the Philippines Sea by a submarine July 30 with the loss of 880 lives after it had delivered atomic bomb materials to Guam.

Navy officials said events which followed the sinking, including the fact that survivors were not picked up for several hours, did not come within the scope of the court's jurisdiction. These, they said, are being investigated separately.

Good-Neighbor Policy Criticized

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Representative O'Hara (R., Minn.) said today the "good-neighbor" policy with South America should work both ways.

He told the House that a couple in his district have a daughter living in Chile and occasionally send her small items of clothing.

"They advise me that on one item amounting to about $8 the daughter had to pay a duty of $24 and another item amounting to about $7 the daughter was imposed a duty of $16," he said.

"My constituents inquire as to just what is reasonable and what is reciprocal about this sort of good-neighbor policy?"

Newsprint Guarantee Made By Newspapers

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Newspaper associations agreed today to see "that no newspaper suspends publication for lack of newsprint" after Government control ends December 31.

A conference of representatives of regional and state newspaper associations, called by the American Newspaper Publishers Association's special newsprint committee, unanimously decided that regional and state plans would be used to meet any threats of suspension of publication.

Plans will be based on that of the New England Daily Newspaper Association, which "seeks to make available up to three per cent of the New England newspaper newsprint consumption in 1946 to care for any distressed newspaper which may find itself without any newsprint supply."

W. G. Chandler, A.N.P.A. president, said "estimates indicate there is available for newspapers over-all not more than 95 per cent in tonnage of the newspaper used in 1941."

Covalt To Direct Disabled-Vet Program

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Donald A. Covalt, Muncie, Ind., will direct a new Veterans Administration program designed to speed rehabilitation of disabled veterans.

The new program, as announced today by Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general, is to integrate treatment by physiotherapy, occupational therapy and industrial therapy.

Colonel Covalt, a graduate of the University of Indiana School of Medicine in 1933, has been active in the Army Air Forces convalescent services program.

Marine 'Red Devils' Are Decommissioned

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 28 (AP)—The famed "Red Devils," one of Marine aviation's oldest squadrons to participate in World War II, has been decommissioned at Camp Miramar, it was announced today.

The torpedo bombing unit, which suffered heavy casualties at Hawaii and on Wake Island at the war's outset, moved to the South Pacific and engaged the Japs from Guadalcanal through other major campaigns to the final battle at Okinawa.

Brown Quits State Department

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, announced the resignation of Walter Brown, one of his assistants, who is returning to private business. Brown, a former newspaper man, came to the department with Byrnes after serving as his aide in the War Mobilization Office. Brown's home is in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Senate Okays Fund For Guam Building

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Authorization for expenditure of $6,000,000 for civilian reconstruction on Guam has been approved by the Senate.

The bill, permitting expenditure of the sum for reconstruction of "such permanent facilities for the civil population of Guam as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary for their economic rehabilitation," now goes to the House.

WAC Stewardesses On ATC Planes

Hamilton Field, Cal., Nov. 28 (AP). The Air Transport Command announced today that 65 WACs have been chosen after graduation from flight traffic-clerk school to serve as WAC stewardesses aboard army transport planes on the Hawaiian run.

Frist to make the flight was Sergt. Jeanne M. Wilson, of Danville, Va. Her flight left Sunday.

U.S. BOTTLENECKS 'BEING SMASHED'

NOV 29 1945

Head Of Civilian Production Says Output Is Rolling

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—John D. Small, administrator of civilian production, said tonight that reconversion "bottlenecks are being broken" and "production is starting to roll."

"The fact that shortages are developing that were not manifest during the war is evidence that postwar industry is expanding even more rapidly than seems apparent," Small said in a speech prepared for delivery at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Example Of Progress

Small said that "industry wants to be free of priorities. CPA wants industry to be free of priorities. Industry itself can set itself free by spreading the thin supplies thinly and equitably."

Production during the last few war years, Small said, "affords an example of industrial progress unmatched in any equal period of human history."

"By means of literally thousands of devices and plans that saved time and materials, the total output of finished manufactures in America rose more than 150 per cent between 1939 and 1944, while the input of labor, manhours worked, went up somewhat less than 100 per cent."

Attack Palestine Inquiry.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The American League for a Free Palestine, in a telegramed protest to President Truman attacking the Palestine investigating body as "a time-consuming device," said that if the United States and Great Britain act now the lives of hundreds of homeless Jews in Europe will be saved.

Railway Car Lack Delays Pacific Vets

San Francisco, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—A shortage of railroad cars is delaying the homeward movement of thousands of Pacific veterans, Major-Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commander of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, announced today.

Groninger said the port has a backlog of unfilled requests for forty-one trains to carry 18,514 men, some of whom have been waiting to go home for six days.

Ambassador Sawyer Returning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Charles Sawyer, American Ambassador to Belgium, is expected to arrive this week for consultation, the State Department said today. He is traveling by ship. Officials at the department said they expected Mr. Sawyer would return to his post after the conferences.

Transport Sets Speed Mark

Los Angeles, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Navy transport Admiral E. W. Eberle set a transport speed record for a Pacific redeployment trip by sailing from Nagoya, Japan, to Los Angeles in fourteen days, the Navy announced today. The transport arrived yesterday with 4,686 Army casuals from Japan.

TROOP DELAY PROTEST SET

NMU Plans Monday Stoppage Over Service Men Handling

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), announced today that approximately 90,000 men would be involved in a 24-hour work stoppage starting at 8 A.M. Monday in protest against what he called delays in bringing service men home from overseas.

Curran said the unions and memberships affected would be the NMU, 35,000; International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), 25,000; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders (Ind.), 6,000; American Communications Association (CIO), 4,000; Marine Cooks and Stewards Association (CIO), 6,000; Inland Boatmen's Union (CIO), 2,000; Master Mates and Pilots Association (AFL), 6,000, and Marine Engineers (CIO), 6,000.

Telegram From Bridges

Earlier, Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's Union, said in a telegram to the War Shipping Administration that members of his union on the West Coast would cease loading on December 1 ships diverted from troop-carrying to commercial purposes.

Curran's announcement was made at a news conference at NMU headquarters here.

He said all vessels except "legitimate troops carriers and relief ships" would be affected by the stoppage and that he had sent a telegram to Admiral Emory S. Land, of the War Shipping Administration, advising him of the stoppage.

The telegram to Land was signed by Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the NMU. It asked that in order to avoid confusion as to what constitutes a "legitimate troop carrier" and a "legitimate relief ship," War Shipping Administration representatives in all ports give the union a certified list of all such ships in port during the stoppage.

Says Union Will Co-Operate

The telegram said "responsibility for submitting the list of certified troop carriers and certified relief ships rests squarely upon war shipping. The union will co-operate 100 per cent in insuring that all ships so certified will receive top priority in manning."

The New York office of the War Shipping Administration earlier released the text of a telegram from Land to Bridges in which the Admiral said Bridges's telegram "appears to be based on erroneous information concerning troop transportation."

"At the present rate," the telegram said, "there will be an excess of troop lift capacity in December on the Atlantic with resultant transfer of certain troops ships to the Pacific."

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28,000 GI's Due In At Ports On Both Coasts

[By the Associated Press]

More than 13,000 service men are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today on sixteen transports and 15,000 at five West Coast ports on 33 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Miscellaneous troops on following:

Antioch Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,969.

Savannah, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,963.

Augusta, from Le Havre: 1,160.

Costa Rica Victory, from Marseille: 1,936.

Lucretia Mott, from Antwerp: 651.

Patrick Wahlen, from Oran: 34.

James Caldwell, from Cardiff: 17.

Ferdinand Cagnon, from Hawaii: 14.

Newport News

At Newport News—Mahoney City Victory, originally due yesterday: 1,947 troops, including 249th Engineering C Battalion and miscellaneous troops.

Donald Wright: 39 troops, including the 1,208th Engineering Fire-Fighting Platoon and miscellaneous troops.

Miscellaneous personnel, number unknown, on following:

S. Parker.

W. Tilighman.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston—Pittston Victory, from Le Havre: 1,949 troops, including 801st Tank Destroyer Battalion with medical attendants; 93d Medical Gas Treatment Battalion with medical attendants; 45th Hospital Train; 4,234th Quartermaster Sterilization Company; 4,197th, 4,196th Quartermaster Service companies, 559th Quartermaster Railhead Company; WAC's, Army nurses and medical officers.

M.I.T. Victory, from Antwerp: 1,381 troops, including 970th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company; Headquarters and Headquarters detachment of 516th Quartermaster Battalion with medical attendants; 3,921st, 3,929th, 3,924th Quartermaster Truck companies; 3,207th Quartermaster

Service Company; Headquarters and Headquarters detachments of 4,254th and 4,267th Quartermaster Service battalions and miscellaneous personnel.

Lesvos, from Leghorn: 34 miscellaneous troops.

Cape San Antonio: Troop number unknown.

West Coast Dockings

At SAN DIEGO—A total of 2,053 aboard the following: Minesweepers Crossbill, Condor, Reedbird, Rehea and Rouff; communication ship Wasatch; destroyer transport John Gray; LST 792, LST 824; destroyer escorts Ahrens, Cronin, Fryburger, Holten, Johnson and Parle.

At SAN FRANCISCO—Total of 7,398 on following: Albermarle, George F. Elliott, Maryland, hospital ship Haven, Core Flint, Burias, Citadel Victory, Howorth, Queens Victory, William Moultrie.

At SEATTLE—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Achenar, from Nagoya: 256.

Tryekkm, from Nagoya: 266.

Richard Mansfield, originally due yesterday: 22.

U.S.S. Gen. O. H. Ernst, from Yokahama: 3,162.

At LOS ANGELES—Bolivar, from Saipan: 1,900.

Drexel Victory: 20.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Valencia, from Nagoya: 1,276 miscellaneous personnel.

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LONDON, NOV 28-(AP)-THE VIENNA RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT CHANCELLOR KARL RENNER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD RESIGN TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS SUNDAY.

RENNER'S SOCIALIST PARTY WAS DEFEATED BY THE VOLKSPARTEI, HEADED BY LEOPOLD FIGL WHO IS EXPECTED TO HEAD THE NEW GOVERNMENT. THE COMMUNIST PARTY RAN THIRD.

THE RADIO SAID THE RENNER CABINET HAD APPROVED A MEETING OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEC. 17, AND A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEC. 20 TO ELE A FEDERAL PRESIDENT.

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UNITED NATIONS

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, NOV. 28-(AP)-A ONE-MAN DELEGATION FROM BLACK HILLS, S.D., CAME UP TODAY WITH A PLAN FOR PAVILION EXHIBITS AS A MEANS OF PAYING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION'S EXPENSES AND OF MAKING THE BLACK HILLS A CENTER OF WORLD TRADE.

PAUL BELLAMY, RAPID CITY, S.D., BUSINESS MAN, PRESSED HIS PROJECT AS A POLL OF DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SHOWED THE UNITED STATES TO BE ONLY A FEW VOTES SHORT OF THE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY NECESSARY FOR SELECTION AS THE SITE OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

SOME EUROPEAN DELEGATES COMPLAINED THEY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH DOLLARS TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR SHARE OF EXPENSES IF THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS MOVED TO THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER BELLAMY'S SCHEME, EACH NATION WOULD SET UP A PAVILION WITH A PERMANENT DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS, CURIOS, CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES.

"THERE WOULD BE A CONTINUAL STREAM OF TOURISTS COMING TO VISIT THE WORLD CAPITAL," BELLAMY SAID, "AND ALL WOULD WANT TO BUY MEMENTOES. AS A RESULT, THE NATIONS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD SECURE ENOUGH DOLLAR EXCHANGE TO PAY THE COSTS OF RUNNING UNITED NATIONS."

THE EXPOSITION OF PRODUCTS WOULD MEAN THAT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS COULD MEET AND PROMOTE BUSINESS, BELLAMY CONTINUED, ADDING:

"MOST OF OUR WARS HAVE BEEN DUE TO ECONOMIC MALADJUSTMENTS. NATIONS WOULD HAVE ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS TO WORK ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. AT THE SAME TIME, COMMISSIONS COULD EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON TRADE SURPLUSES AND NEEDS WHICH WOULD WORK OUT TO THE ADVANTAGE OF ALL."

THE UNITED STATES LED THE FIELD UNOFFICIALLY FOR CHOICE AS A PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS HOME.

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THIRTY-FOUR VOTES WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DECIDE THE ISSUE. IF THE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES VOTE, AS EXPECTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, IT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE AT LEAST 31 BALLOTS ON THE FIRST TALLY. LATIN AMERICANS REACHED IN THE UNOFFICIAL CANVASS SAID THEY EXPECTED TO AGREE ON THE UNITED STATES.

OF THE TOTAL OF 51 NATIONS, 22 SAID THEY EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR THE UNITED STATES, EIGHT DECLARED FOR EUROPE, SEVEN COULD NOT BE REACHED AND 12 WERE EITHER UNDECIDED OR AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS. CANADA HAS INSTRUCTIONS BUT DECLINED TO DIVULGE THEM. THE UNITED STATES REITER-

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ATED ITS PLANS TO ABSTAIN FROM VOTING AND TO REMAIN NEUTRAL DURING DEBATE.

THE POLL SHOWED THAT LATIN AMERICA AND EASTERN EUROPE ARE LIKELY TO VOTE FOR THE UNITED STATES. WESTERN EUROPE PROBABLY WILL SUPPORT BRITAIN'S HARD-DRIVING CAMPAIGN FOR AN EUROPEAN CAPITAL.

AS A RESULT, THE ARAB STATES MAY BE ABLE TO SWING A DECISION. THE ARAB DELEGATES SAID THEY WOULD VOTE AS A BLOC BUT THAT THEY HAD NOT AGREED AMONG THEMSELVES WHERE THEIR VOTE WOULD GO.

THE DELEGATES WHO FAVORED THE UNITED STATES WERE ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED AS TO A CITY, NINE SUGGESTING SAN FRANCISCO AND TEN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES.

THE RESULTS OF THE UNOFFICIAL POLL:

UNITED STATES--(22)-- ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, WHITE RUSSIA REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HAITI, IRAN, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PANAMA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SOVIET UNION, UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, YUGOSLAVIA.

EUROPE--(8)-- BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED KINGDOM.

UNAVAILABLE--(7)--COSTA RICA, SALVADOR, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU.

NEUTRAL--(1)--UNITED STATES.

DECLINED COMMENT--(1)--CANADA.

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BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES [redacted] ONLY A FEW VOTES SHORT OF THE [redacted] TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY NECESSARY FOR SELECTION AS THE SITE OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, A POLL OF DELEGATES TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION INDICATED TODAY.

THIRTY-FOUR VOTES WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DECIDE THE ISSUE. IF THE LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES VOTE, AS EXPECTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, IT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE AT LEAST 31 BALLOTS ON THE FIRST [redacted]. LATIN AMERICANS REACHED IN THE UNOFFICIAL CANVASS [redacted] SAID THEY EXPECTED ALL [redacted] AGREE ON THE UNITED STATES.

OF THE TOTAL OF 51 NATIONS, 22 SAID THEY EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR THE UNITED STATES, EIGHT DECLARED FOR EUROPE, SEVEN COULD NOT BE REACHED AND 12 WERE EITHER UNDECIDED OR AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS. CANADA HAS INSTRUCTIONS BUT DECLINED TO DIVULGE THEM. THE UNITED STATES REITERATED IT PLANS TO ABSTAIN FROM VOTING AND TO REMAIN NEUTRAL DURING DEBATE.

THE POLL SHOWED THAT LATIN AMERICA AND EASTERN EUROPE ARE LIKELY

TALLY

29 1945

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TO VOTE FOR THE UNITED STTATES WHILE WESTERN EUROPE PROBABLY WILL SUPPORT HARD-DRIVING BRITAIN'S CAMPAIGN FOR A EUROPEAN CAPITAL.

AS A RESULT, THE ARAB STATES MAY BE ABLE TO SWING A DECISION.

NOV 29 1945

THE ARAB DELEGATES SAID THEY WOULD VOTE AS A BLOC BUT THAT THEY HAD NOT AGREED AMONG THEMSELVES WHERE THEIR VOTE WOULD GO.

THE DELEGATES WHO FAVORED THE UNITED STATES WERE ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED AS TO A CITY, NINE SUGGESTING SAN FRANCISCO AND TEN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES.

THE RESULTS OF THE UNOFFICIAL POLL:

UNITED STATES--(22)--ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BYELORUSSIA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HAITI, IRAN, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PANAMA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SOVIET UNION, UKRAINE, YUGOSLAVAA.

EUROPE--(8)--BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED KINGDOM.

UNAVAILABLE--(7)--COSTA RICA, SALVADOR, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU.

NEUTRAL--(1)--UNITED STATES.

DECLINED COMMENT--(1)--CANADA.

APL 97 1191S LEWIS WJM 110A

NEW YORK, NOV 28-(AP)-MAYOR EDWARD KELLY OF CHICAGO WHO RETURNED TONIGHT FROM LONDON WHERE HE AND A CHICAGO DELEGATION SOUGHT THE PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR THE MIDWESTERN CITY, SAID THAT "NOTHING HAS BEEN DECIDED YET."

WEATHER CONDITIONS CAUSED A CHANGE IN THE PLANS OF KELLY AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY TO FLY TO CHICAGO DIRECTLY AS SCHEDULED. THEY WILL REMAIN HERE OVERNIGHT.

NOV 29 1945

KELLY, WHO SPENT TEN DAYS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL, SAID:

"WE LEFT A COMMISSION OF FOUR MEN WHO WILL PRESENT CHICAGO'S CLAIMS. IT IS PRACTICALLY DECIDED THAT THE HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND I FEEL CONFIDENT THAT ONCE THEY STUDY OUR PROPOSALS, THEY WILL SELECT CHICAGO.

"HOWEVER, I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE WILL BE ANY QUICK DECISION. I IMAGINE THAT THEY WILL TAKE A LOOK AT THE VARIOUS SITES OFFERED BEFORE THEY MAKE ANY DECISION."

AS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, HE SAID: "THEY ARE SHOWING THE SAME COURAGE IN RECONSTRUCTING THEIR COUNTRY THAT THEY SHOWED IN FIGHTING TO PROTECT IT. THEY ARE A GREAT PEOPLE, AND CERTAINLY BELIEVE FIRMLY IN THEMSELVES."

ACCOMPANYING KELLY WERE HIS SON, JOSEPH KELLY, DR. CURTIS MAC DOUGALL, PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, LT.GOV. HUGH CROSS OF ILLINOIS AND WILFRED GALLIENE.

BZ933PES

3024—31977

LONDON, NOV. 27 -- (AP) -- DUMMY PARACHUTISTS, DECOY AIRCRAFT AND DIVERSIONARY NAVAL MANEUVERS WERE ALL PART OF A "PHONEY INVASION" BY WHICH THE ALLIES KEPT THE GERMANS THOROUGHLY BEFUDDL ON THE EVE OF THE D-DAY ATTACK AGAINST THE NORMANDY BEACHES.

THESE TACTICS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER SECRET RADIO COUNTER MEASURES WHICH HELPED KEEP RAF BOMBER LOSSES TO FIVE PER CENT, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY BY AIR COMMODORE DALTON-MORRIS, DIRECTOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. B. ADDISON.

NOV 29 1945

THE D-DAY OPERATION, WHICH HAD THE GERMANS BELIEVING AT ONE POINT THAT THE BRITISH BOMBER FORCE WAS APPROACHING PARIS, WAS CARRIED OUT BY 34 SMALL NAVAL CRAFT, RADIO COUNTER-MEASURES AND 805 RAF PLANES, OF WHICH ONLY THREE WERE LOST.

THE OBJECT WAS TO CONFUSE CONVINCE THE GERMANS, AND THE OF ALLIED INTENTIONS TO INVADE IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA. ONE PART OF THE OPERATION CALLED FOR TWO DUMMY AIRBORNE INVASIONS, WITH FAKE PARACHUTISTS.

THOUSANDS OF ALUMINUM FOIL STRIPS, DROPPED ALONG WITH STUFFED "SOLDIERS" CAUSED THE "PHONEY INVASION" TO LOOK 20 TIMES ITS ACTUAL SIZE ON NAZI RADAR SCREENS.

LONDON, NOV. 28 (AP)—THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN QUESTIONS TODAY SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "SOME MERGING OR MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNITIES IS ESSENTIAL IF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IS TO BE MAINTAINED."

THE COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF EUROPEAN SCIENTISTS, POLITICIANS AND EDUCATIONALISTS, ALSO PROPOSED CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS TO WORK WITH AND ADVISE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL POLICE DUTIES INCLUDING THE SWINGING OF AHEAVY STOCK OVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHOIC ENERGY

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THE GROUP'S STATEMENT ALSO URGED A REVISION OF THE SECURITY MEASURES IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO "INSURE A TRUE INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE INSTANTLY AVAILABLE TO DEAL WITH ANY THREAT OF WAR."

THE SIGNERS OF THE COMMITTEE STATEMENT INCLUDED PROF. M.L. OLIPHANT, OUTSPOKEN BRITISH SCIENTIST WHO RECENTLY DECALRED THE ATOMIC SECRETS SHOULD BE SHARED; CAPT. RAYMOND BLACKBURN, LABORITE MEMBER OF

PARLIAMENT; LORD BRABAZON, FORMER MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION; ROBERT GILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN SENATE; PROF. CASSIN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH STATE COUNCIL.

DR. M. POTULICKI, FORMER PROFESSOR OF LAW IN WARSAW AND FOUR NORWE[GIAN] SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL LEADERS.

NOV 29 1945

ABRA22158 AM6P

LONDON, NOV. 28-(AP)-GUILLERMO BELT, CUBAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION, SAID TODAY THAT CUBAN PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN OF HIS COUNTRY HAS PROPOSED A FORMULA FOR RECONCILING THE [REDACTED] SPANISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME ESTABLISHED IN MEXIC[O]

BELT, WHO ALSO IS CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE PROPOSAL CALLED FOR SPAIN TO REMOVE IMMEDIATELY ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRE[SS] INFORMATION AND EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION; GRANT AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS; AND HOLD A PLEBISCITE ON WHETHER THE COUNTRY WANTS A MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC.

HE SAID LEADERS OF THE REPUBLICAN SPANISH CORTES IN MEXICO WERE DISCUSSING THE PLAN AND HAD GIVEN IT FAVORABLE RECEPTION. IT ALSO HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO MADRID.

NEW YORK, NOV 28-(AP)-FRANCE SHOULD IMPORT RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BREAK THE BACL MARKET UNTIL FRENCH PRODUCTION CAN CATCH UP WITH DEMAND, JACQUES LACOUR-GAYET, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION NATIONALE DES ENTERPRISES A COMMERCES MULTIPLES, OF PARIS, SAID TODAY.

THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH RETAIL STORES GROUP SAID FRENCH INDUSTRY WAS RECOVERING STEADILY BUT WAS BADLY HANDICAPPED BY LACK OF COAL AND DESTRUCTION IN MANUFACTURING CENTERS. COAL PRODUCTION IS NOW 80 PER CENT OF THAT OF 1938, AND TRUCK LOADINGS ARE NOW 62 PER CENT OF THE 1938 FIGURE, HE SAID.

FRANCE COUNTS "STRONGLY ON THE FRIENDLY AID OF THE UNITED STATES", LACOUR-GAYET SAID, TO ACHIEVE ITS GOAL OF BECOMING "AGAIN A VERY GREAT COUNTRY."

THE RETAIL LEADER CALLED FOR "CLOSE ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES" AND FOR "FREE ENTERPRISE, FREE COMPETITION AND A SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS."

JJ1005AES

PARIS, NOV. 28--(AP) THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TODAY PURCHASED 1,654 TONS OF U.S. ARMY GAS-WARFARE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING FOR $5,134,563 FROM THE OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER.

IT WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES AWAITING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IN ARMY DEPOTS AT LE HAVRE, DIEPPE, CHERBOURG, MARSEILLES, RHEIMS AND PARIS, AND THE CLOTHING WAS A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE HUGE ANTI-GAS WARFARE STOCKPILE AMASSED ON THE CONTINENT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS WHEN IT WAS FEARED THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT USE POISON GAS.

NOV 29 1945

PARIS, NOV. 28-(AP)-U.S. SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER, D-FLA., EN ROUTE HOME FROM MOSCOW, WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

30.24—3/1979

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, NOV 28-(AP)- -- U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TONIGHT THAT PENDING ADOPTION OF A DEFINITE EXPORT-IMPORT PLAN FOR GERMANY, A TEMPORARY PLAN HAS BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT WHEREBY PAYMENTS FO EXPORTS WILL BE MADE IN DOLLARS.

IN WORKING OUT AN ECONOMIC BALANCE FOR GERMANY, AS DIRECTED BY THE POTSDAM DECLARATION, THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID PROCEEDS FROM EXPORTS REALIZED FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION WILL FIRST BE APPLIED TO PAYMENT FOR APPROVED IMPORTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS BEING PAID TO CURRENTLY AVAILABLE SURPLUS STOCKS OF METALS AND SCRAP MATERIALS WHICH CAN READILY BE EXPORTED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

UNDER THE TEMPORARY PLAN, IMPORTS ARE LIMITED TO MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE REQUIREMENTS.

DA12A2AEs NOV 29 1945

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UNDER THE TEMPORARY AMERICAN PLAN IMPORTS ARE LIMITED TO MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE REQUIREMENTS.

DACHAU, GERMANY, NOV. 28--(AP)---A U.S. MILITARY COURT XXXXX A DEFENSE MOTION FOR A DIRECTED ACQUITTAL OF 11 DEFENDANTS IN THE DACHAU WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY.

THE DEFENSE OF THE ENTIRE GROUP OF 40 FORMER GUARDS AND ATTENDANTS AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP WAS OPENED WITH FORMER COMMANDANT XXX MARTIN WEISS AS THE FIRST WITNESS. NOV 29 1945

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THE HAGUE, NOV. 28 --(AP) AFTER HEARING THE XXXX DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED AGAINST HIM, ANTON MUSERT, FOUNDER OF THE DUTCH NAZI PARTY AND INTENSE ADMIRER OF MUSSOLINI, DECLARED TODAY THAT TO THE LAST HE HAD AN UNWAVERING FAITH IN HITLER AND IN HITLER'S GOOD INTENTIONS TOWARD HOLLAND. MUSERT CLAIMED THAT HITLER XXX HIMSELF WAS NOT EVIL BUT THAT HE WAS SPOILED BY HIS ENVIRONMENT.

NOV 29 1945 THE "EVIL GENIUS" WAS HIMMLER AND IT WAS HIMMLER AND GOERING WHO WANTED TO ANNEX HOLLAND AS A PART OF GERMANY, MUSSERT TOLD A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL XXX WHICH WILL PRONOUNCE SENTENCE IN TWO WEEKS.

ADD STOCKHOLM (PLEA) XXX HUNGER STRIKE

UNDER TERMS OF A DECISION REACHED LAST JUNE BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, 2,700 SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY AND ESCAPED --INCLUDING THE 167 OF BALTIC EXTRACTION--WERE LISTED FOR EXTRADITION TO SOVIET-CONTROLLED TERRITORY. THE RUSSIAN SHIP KUBAN IS NOW IN THE SWEDISH PORT OF TRELLEBORN TO TRANSFER THEM.
BA1043PES

MIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

ROME, NOV 28-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI EMERGED TONIGHT AS THE POSSIBLE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER AFTER A TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF THE SIX-PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, SEEKING TO END THE GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS CAUSED BY THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN LEFTIST AND RIGHTIST GROUPS.

THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC LEADER WAS SUGGESTED TO THE SECRETARIES WHO HOPE SOON TO NAME A PREMIER TO SUCCEED FERRUCCIO PARRI WHOSE COALITION GOVERNMENT FELL LAST WEEK, AND NO OPPOSITION WAS VOICED, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE SECRETARIES WILL MET AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING WITH A PLENARY SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW NIGHT.
BA940PES

ROME, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS STILL WAS UNRESOLVED TODAY AFTER A SECOND MEETING OF LEADERS OF THE SIX MAIN PARTIES, CALLED BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, ENDED INCONCLUSIVELY.

UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, CALLED THE MEETI
AFTER THE LEFTISTS REJECTED 85-YEAR-OLD VITTORIO EMMANUEL ORLANDO AS
PREMIER.

NOV 29 1945

RIGHT WING LEADERS WERE INTERVIEWED LAST NIGHT BY THE PRINCE,
WHO SCHEDULED A MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE LEFT WING FOR TODAY.

After interviewing the left wing leaders, Umberto joined the Rightists in a Chamber of Deputies conference of the committee on national liberation.

Meanwhile, the Rome press speculated that unsuccessful efforts to solve the Italian political crisis might cause the committee to dissolve.

ATHENS, NOV. 28-(AP)-HENRY F.GRADY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HEAD OF AN AMERICAN DELEGATION TO OBSERVE THE APPROACHING GREEK ELECTIONS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FOY KHOLER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND LT.GEN.HARRY MALONEY, ALSO MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION.
RQ1045AES

ATHENS, NOV. 28--(AP)---GREECE HAS AGREED TO THE NOMINATION OF K.K. RODIONOV AS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ATHENS AND WILL SUBMIT TO MOSCO SOON THE NAME OF A GREEK REPRESENTATIVE TO BECOME AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

NOV 29 1945

FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN EFT SOPHIANOPOULOS SAID "GREECE IS HAPPY THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH A THIRD GREAT ALLIED POWER WILL BE RESTORED."

MADRID, NOV. 28--(AP)---THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY A PROPOSED LAW OF ASSOCIATION AND ASSEMBLY FOR SPANIARDS WHICH WOULD LEGALIZE ONLY ASSOCIATIONS CONFORMING TO "THE SPIRITUAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIAL UNITY OF SPAIN." THE FIRST ARTICLE WOULD PROHIBIT ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH ATTACKS "CATHOLIC MORALITY."

3024—3/981

MOSCOW, NOV. 28--(AP)--THE SOVIET UNION TODAY WAS APPARENTLY WAITING A REPLY FROM GREEK OFFICIALS REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF K.K. RODIONOV AS AMBASSADOR TO GREECE. A STATEMENT PUBLISHED TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT SEVERAL DAYS AGO THE FOREIGN OFFICE ASKED ACCEPTANCE OF RODIONOV. THE STATEMENT DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE ACCEPTANCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

NOV 29 1945

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, NOV. 28-(AP)-WITNESSES AT A PUBLIC HEARING INTO THE ESCAPE OF AUSTRALIAN LT. GEN. H. GORDON BENNETT FROM SINGAPORE WHEN THE JAPS SEIZED THE CITY IN 1942 AGREED TODAY THAT GEN BENNETT DID NOT LEAVE UNTIL HE RECEIVED ORDERS FROM THE BRITISH COMMANDER TO CEASE FIRING.

LT. COL. C.H.KAPPE, WHO WAS CHIEF SIGNALS OFFICER FOR BENNETT, SAID HE RECEIVED AN ORDER THAT BRITISH FORCES HAD CAPITULATED AT 5:45 P.M. FEB. 15, 1942, AND THAT FIRING WOULD CEASE AT 10:30 P.M. OTHER WITNESSES HAVE CONFLICTING EVIDENCE ABOUT THE LAST TIME THEY HAD SEEN BENNETT AT HEADQUARTERS, BUT THEY ALL AGREED THAT HE DID NOT LEAVE BEFORE 10:30 P.M. OR 11 P.M.

KAPPE SAID HE BELIEVED THE ORDER SAID THAT OFFICERS WERE TO REMAIN WITH THEIR MEN, AND NOT TO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. BENNETT PREVIOUSLY WAS ACCUSED OF BEING THE ONLY UNIT COMMANDER WHO DID NOT REMAIN.

NOV 29 1945

MELBOURNE, NOV 28-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY'S FEDERAL EXECUTIVE, WHICH GUIDES THE POLICY OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, VOTED 18 TO 16 TODAY AGAINST COMPULSORY UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING IN PEACE TIME.

DA1239AES

JERUSALEM, NOV 28-(AP)-LT.GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, DECLARED IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT "NO JEWISH LIVES WERE LOST IN THE RECENT DISTURBANCE NORTH OF TEL AVIV UNTIL BRITISH TROOPS WERE FIRED UPON BY LIGHT AUTOMATICS AND OTHER WEAPONS."

HIS STATEMENT BECAME NECESSARY, HE SAID, "IN VIEW OF ERRONEOUS AND MISLEADING REPORTS ON EVENTS OF THE LAST TWO DAYS" -- EVENTS WHICH CULMINATED IN CLASHES AROUND THREE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE TEL AVIV REGION IN WHICH NINE JEWS WERE KILLED AND 79 WOUNDED.

DA1233AES

HONOLULU, NOV. 28-(AP)-ARMY MESS, BILLET, AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ENGAGED IN REESTABLISHING THEIR INTERESTS OVERSEAS, ACCORDING TO A DIRECTIVE ADDRESSED TO COMMANDING GENERALS AND OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC. MAJ.GEN.HENRY T.BURGIN, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE HAWAIIAN ARTILLERY COMMAND, WHO ISSUED THE DIRECTIVE, EXPLAINED TODAY THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT RECENTLY REQUESTED THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO GIVE SUCH ASSISTANCE TO BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS.

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, NOV. 28-(AP)-A STAFF OF 20 U.S. OFFICERS I PREPARING FOR PROSECUTION BY MID-DECEMBER OF 50 ALLEGED WAR CRIMINALS IN CUSTODY IN SHANGHAI.

COL.EDWARD H.YOUNG, WASHINGTON,D.C., JUDGE ADVOCATE, SAID TODAY THAT THE 50 INCLUDED DON CHISHOLM, BALTIMORE,MD., ACCUSED OF PROPAGANDIZING FOR THE JAPANESE DURING THEIR OCCUPATION OF SHANGHAI. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, HE MAY BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRIAL.

THIRTY-FIVE JAPANESE AMONG THE PRISONERS ARE CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATION IN THE TORTURE PARADE AND CREMATION OF THREE U.S. FLIERS AT HANKOW LAST DECEMBER.

NOV 29 1945

MORE ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED. THERE ARE NO WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS OF CABINET RANK HELD HERE, COLONEL YOUNG SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE PRISONERS FOR THE MOST PART WILL BE TRIED FOR "THEIR OWN INHUMAN ACTS," INCLUDING ATROSITIES AGAINST AMERICAN CAPTIVES.

A MILITARY COMMISSION OF THREE TO FIVE U.S. OFFICERS IS EXPECTED TO COMPLETE WITHIN THREE MONTHS THE SHANGHAI TR

ALS, ALL INVM

TO COMPLETE WITHIN THREE MONTHS THE SHANGHAI TRIALS, ALL INVOLVING ATROCITIES AGAINST AMERICANS. CHINESE ARE MAKING THEIR OWN PREPARATIONS FOR TRYING WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

HW715APS

SHANGHAI, NOV.28-(AP)-A FUND OF $1,200 DONATED BY AMERICAN JEWISH SOLDIERS STATIONED IN CHUNGKING AND KUNMING LAST SEPTEMBER WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TOMORROW TO MORE THAN 1,000 EUROPEAN REFUGEE CHILDREN.

DOLLAR BILLS, ACCOMPANIED BY GREETING CARDS READING "AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR CHANUKA--FROM YOUR BIG BROTHER," WILL BE ISSUED BY CHAPLAIN ALVIN J.FINE OF PORTLAND, ORE. CHANUKA, CELEBRATED TOMORROW, IS THE JEWISH MIDWINTER FESTIVAL OF LIGHT.

NOV 29 1945

THE MONEY WAS RAISED BY CHAPLAIN FINE, MAJ.ALFRED L.PLANT OF NEW YORK CITY, S/SGT MAXHALBER OFBROOKLYN,N.Y.; T/3 PAUL E. GARFIEEKLE OFBOSTON; SGT.LRRY ELGANT OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND CPL.BILL ROTHMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD.

EW714PCS

SHANGHAI.NOV.28-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDING U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, AND VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY, COMMANDING THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET, LEFT BY PLANE FOR CHUNGKING TODAY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

(EDITORS: PLEASE DISREGARD ADD IN ABOVE SLUG).

HW443A

(250) WITH CHINA

WASHINGTON.NOV.28-(AP)-THE EVENING STAR SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN. PATRICK HURLEY, RESIGNED AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A FILE OF MESSAGES ALLEGEDLY SENT TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS BY SOME OF "THOSE WHOM HE CONSIDERED COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

THESE ALLEGED MESSAGES WERE INTERCEPTED BY AMERICAN AGENTS IN CHINA, THE PAPER REPORTED, ADDING THAT HURLEY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SHOWN THEM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT THE WHITE HOUSE MONDAY AND OFFERED TO RESIGN AT THAT TIME.

"SECRETARY BYRNES, WITH THE PRESIDENT'S CONCURRENCE, IS SAID TO HAVE ASSURED GEN.HURLEY THAT HE POSSESSED THEIR COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, THAT IF HE WOULD RETURN TO CHINA HE WOULD HAVE THEIR SUPPORT AND A FREE HAND IN DEALING WITH STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA," THE STAR SAID.

"GEN.HURLEY CONSENTED TO RETURN," THE PAPER CONTINUED, "BUT LEFT HIS RESIGNATION WITH MR.BYRNES."

WHILE ALL THIS WAS HAPPENING, THE PAPER SAID, REP. DE LACEY (D-WASH) WAS DELIVERING A SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ATTACKING HURLEY FOR CAUSING "THE RESIGNATION OF FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, CLARENCE E.GAUSS."

DE LACEY WAS QUOTED BY THE STAR AS SAYING: "STEP BY STEP, AMBASSADOR HURLEY'S REVERSAL OF THE ROOSEVELT-GAUSS POLICIES IN CHINA HAVE MADE THE PRESENT CIVIL WAR UNAVOIDABLE. HE AND GEN.WEDEMEYER HAVE NOW COMMITTED US TO ARMED INTERVENTION."

UNTIL YESTERDAY MORNING, THE STAR ASSERTED, HURLEY WAS UNAWARE OF THIS SPEECH AND STILL PLANNED TO RETURN TO CHINA, BUT THEN HE READ DE LACEY'S SPEECH IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"IT WAS SAID TODAY," THE PAPER CONTINUED, "THAT GEN.HURLEY'S SUDDEN REVERSAL OF STAND, ON READING THE DE LACEY SPEECH, RESULTED FROM THE FACT THAT HE SAW IN THE SPEECH ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATION OF HIS SUSPICIONS THAT HIS OWN REPORTS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT WERE BEING PERMITTED TO LEAK OUT TO CRITICS."

FR1205PES

NOV 29 1945

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.29-(AP)-GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON THE STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES THAT MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY, WHILE AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, HAD COMPLAINED ABOUT ATCHESON'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES.

"YOU CAN SAY I FEEL PROUD TO HAVE (GEN.GEORGE C.) MARSHALL CONNECTED WITH THE FOREIGN SERVICE," SAID ATCHESON, NOW AN ADVISER TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. HE REFERRED TO HURLEY'S SUCCESSOR AS AMBASSADOR.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, NO COMMENT."

HURLEY, RESIGNING, CHARGED THAT SOME "PROFESSIONAL" DIPLOMATS IN THE U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE HAD NULLIFIED ANNOUNCED AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST. BYRNES TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HURLEY HAD COMPLAINED TO HIM ABOUT ONLY TWO DIPLOMATS--ATCHESON AND JOHN S. SERVICE, NOW AN ASSISTANT TO ATCHESON IN JAPAN.

JQ1033PCS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD DIET (200)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

NOV 29 1945

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS TODAY SHARPLY CRITICIZED PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA'S STATE OF THE NATION SPEECH TO THE DIET AND FURTHER HECKLING OF THE PREMIER APPEARED LIKELY WHEN INTERPELLATIONS ARE RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DERISIVE LAUGHTER GREETED SHIDEHARA WHEN HE ADDRESSED THE REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY.

THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI DECLARED EDITORIALLY THAT THE PREMIER'S SPEECH THROUGHOUT SHOWED "APPARENT LACK OF COMPLETE RECOGNITION OF JAPAN'S DEFEAT AND THE CABINET'S UNSUITABILITY TO THE TIMES. THE [illegible] DISCOVERY UNFORTUNATE TO HAVE TO GO THR

THE PEOPLE ARE VERY UNFORTUNATE TO HAVE TO GO THROUGH SUCH DIFFICULT TIMES AS THESE WITH SUCH A GOVERNMENT LEADER."

THE NEWSPAPER BRUSHED ASIDE SHIDEHARA'S OUTLINE OF DIFFICULTI

THE NEWSPAPER BRUSHED ASIDE SHIDEHARA'S OUTLINE OF DIFFICULTIES IN DEMOCRATIZATION AND ASKED "HAS THE GOVERNMENT EVER CARRIED OUT A GREAT REFORM WITHOUT WAITING FOR DIRECTIVES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS?"

30.24 — 3/983

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THE SPEECH CONFIRMED A GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE SHIDEHARA CABINET WAS ONLY TRANSITORY AND "LACKS THE FORCE TO CARRY OUT POLITICAL MOVES." IT SAID THE SPEECH MERELY RECAPITULATED THE COUNTRY'S TROUBLES WHEN THE PEOPLE WANTED TO HEAR CONCRETE PLANS FOR SOLVING THEM.

THE MAINICHI DEMANDED EDITORIALLY THAT THE CABINET RESIGN UNLESS "IT REALLY DESIRES TO WORK FOR THE COUNTRY REGARDLESS OF THE INTEREST OF THE CONTROLLING GROUP TO WHICH IT BELONGS."

THE AGED BARAN, ETC., AS BEFORE

JQ"FJ1131PCS

NOV 29 1945

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.29-(AP)-A HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT TODAY REPORTED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR MERELY WAS OBEYING ORDERS FROM "A HIGHER AUTHORITY" IN DESTROYING JAPAN'S CYCLOTRONS.

(MACARTHUR'S ORDERS CAN COME ONLY FROM WASHINGTON.)

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WHO DEVELOPED THE ATOM BOMB EARLIER THIS WEEK DENOUNCED THE DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN'S CYCLOTRONS (NOT DEVELOPED TO THE ATOMIC AGE) AS "A CRIME AGAINST MANKIND."

THE HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT, ISSUED BY MACARTHUR'S PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER AND ATTRIBUTED TO UNNAMED OFFICIALS AT HIS HEADQUARTERS, SAID:

"THE DECISION WAS NOT MADE BY SCAP (SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS) BUT WAS SPECIFICALLY ORDERED BY A HIGHER AUTHORITY. OCCUPATION FORCES MERELY WERE CARRYING OUT INSTRUCTIONS WHICH THEY RECEIVED. THE REASON FOR THE ORDER WOULD SEEM TO BE THAT THE JAPANESE WERE NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO ENGAGE IN RESEARCH IN ANY FIELD OF INSTRUMENTALITIES DEALING WITH WAR."

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER, SHORTLY AFTER BECOMING CHIEF OF STAFF, ORDERED SHIPMENT INTACT OF ONE OF THE CYCLOTRONS TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE DESTRUCTION ALREADY WAS TOO ADVANCED.

JQ1030PCS

TOKYO, NOV 28 (AP)-TOSHIRO SHIRATORI, FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY NOW HELD AS A WAR-CRIMINAL SUSPECT, HAS DECIDED TO RENOUNCE COURT RANKS AND HONORS. HE AID HE DIDN'T WANT TO APPEAR BEFORE AN ALLIED TRIBUNAL WITH SUCH HONORS BECAUSE "I WOULD FEEL ASHAMED."

GG822ACS

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DIET BOX

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV.29-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SENT THEIR RESIGNATIONS AND REGRETS FOR THEIR ABSENCE TO THE DIET TODAY.

THE REASON: BOTH ARE IN OMORI PRISON CAMP, ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ORDERS, UNDER SUSPICION AS WAR CRIMINALS.

COL.KINGORO HASHIMOTO AND HIROYA INO EXPLAINED THEIR RESIGNATIONS WERE DUE TO "PERSONAL AFFAIRS."

JQ1131PCS

TOKYO, NOV.28-(AP)- GRANDMA WROTE HER CONGRESSMAN. THE CONGRESSMAN WROTE THE COMMANDING OFFICER. THE COMMANDING OFFICER CALLED IN ROBERT AND HIS SERGEANT AND READ GRANDMA'S LETTER, WHICH SAID:

"IS ANYTHING WRONG WITH ROBERT? PLEASE TELL ME WHY HE HASN'T WRITTEN AND IF ANYTHING HAS HAPPENED TO HIM."

ROBERT, WHOSE FULL NAME THE ARMY DIDN'T ANNOUNCE, NOW IS WRITING TO GRANDMA REGULARLY.

WW602APS

MANILA, THURSDAY, NOV.29-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.EWART G.PLANK, PILIPPINES BASE COMMANDER, SAID TODAY THAT 60,000 JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BEING USED TO CLEAR THE WRECKAGE OF MANILA, RESULTING FROM THE STREET FIGHTING OF LAST FEBRUARY.

FJ1132ACS

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV 28 -- (AP) -- BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES REAFFIRMED HIS COUNTRY'S PAN-AMERICAN POLICY BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY TODAY IN THE FIRST DECLARATION ON CONTINENTAL POLICIES HE HAS MADE SINCE TAKING OVER THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE OUSTED VARGAS.

NOV 29 1945

INDIRECTLY REPLYING TO QUERIES ON HIS OPINION OF THE ARGENTINIAN SUTUATION AND ITS RELATION TO THE AMERICAN FAMILY OF NATIONS, THE INTERIM PRESIDENT SAID, "OUR PAN-AMERICAN POLICY DOES NOT PERMIT ISOLATED CONDUCT IN BRAZIL."

"IT IS ALL BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY FOR WHICH WE MANY TIMES HAVE SACRIFICED OUR POINTS OF VIEW SO LONG AS IT DID NOT THREATEN THE FUNDAMENTAL OR NORMAL FOREIGN POLICY OF BRAZIL," LINHARES ADDED.

WITH REFERENCE TO BRAZIL'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, LINHARES SAID, "FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED

STATES HAS BEEN EVER MORE SATISFACTORY. CERTAINLY THEY CAN BE EVE
CLOSER IN ACCORD WITH OUR DESIRES. THE LEVEL REACHED IN THE
WAS THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE. WE ARE TAKING CARE NOW TO READJUST IT
TO THE RYTHM OF THIS PERIOD OF PEACE.

THE NEWSPAPER O JORNAL

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 28-(AP)-A [redacted] SOURCE SAID
THAT THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY ARE IN THE
FINAL STAGE OF NEGOGIATIONS [redacted] FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACQUISITION
OF FORD'S EXPERIMENTAL RUBBER GROWING PLANTATIONS IN THE AMAZON RIVER
REGION.

NOV 29 1945

THE TRACTS IN FORDLANDIA BELTERRA, CONTAINING MILLIONS
OF RUBBER TREES, WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
NOMINAL FIGURE OF $250,000 UNDER TERMS OF THE PROJECTED AGREEMENT,
IT WAS REPORTED.
ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANT.

NEGOGIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY ONLY A FEW MONTHS AFTER
U.S.
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ADOLF BERLE, JR., REPORTED THAT FORD
TECHNICIANS HAD FINALLY CONQUERED THE [redacted] MOST DIFFICULT
PROBLEM BY MULTIPLE GRAFTING OF VARIOUS TREES.

FORD BOUGHT THE 2,000,000 ACRE SITE FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT
IN 1928 AND PLANTED 4,000,000 TREES. IT TOOK YEARS FOR TECHNICIANS TO
CONQUER A LEAF-DEVOURING FUNGUS AND PRODUCE A TREE THAT WOULD GIVE A HIGH
YIELD OF LATEX.

BERLE SAID THE PLANTATION AUTHORITIES INFORMED HIM LAST AUGUST THAT
THE TRACT WOULD PRODUCE 1,000,000 POUNDS OF CRUDE RUBBER ANNUALLY BY NEXT
YEAR.

NOV 29 1945

BY HOYT S. WARE

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE FAMILIAR FIGURE OF GETULIO VARGAS,
DEPOSED AS PRESIDENT LAST OCT. 29, EMERGED TODAY AS A POTENT
FORCE IN THE [redacted] BRAZILIAN FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF NEXT SUNDAY AS THE
CAMPAIGN DREW TO A CLOSE.

NOV 29 1945

VARGAS APPEALED [redacted] TO THE LABOR PARTY, OF WHICH HE IS
HONORARY PRESIDENT, AND TO [redacted] TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT
CANDIDATE, [redacted] EURICO GASPAR DUTRA. PREVIOUSLY VARGAS [redacted] HAD
BEEN REPORTED AS HAVING WITHDRAWN HIS SUPPORT FROM DUTRA.

[redacted] A MESSAGE FROM VARGAS WAS READ TO A DUTRA RALLY
LAST NIGHT, ASKING SUPPORT FOR DUTRA, HIS [redacted] FORMER WAR

30.24—3/925

MINISTER WHOM HE CHOSE AS THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

THE ASSEMBLAGE CHEERED VARGAS' NAME LONGER THAN THEY CHEERED DUTRA.

VARGAS, WHOSE REGIME RULED BRAZIL FOR 15 YEARS BEFORE HIS OUSTER, SAID IN THE MESSAGE THAT "THE EVENTS OF OCT. 29 WERE MISTAKES AND CONFUSIONS, BUT THE BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ABOVE SUSPICION OF PARTY TENDENCIES." NOV 29 1945

"I EARLIER ADVISED THE WORKERS TO JOIN THE BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY," THE STATEMENT SAID, "AND I NOW ADVISE ALL BRAZILIANS TO SUPPORT DUTRA. HE DESERVES THE VOTES OF ALL BRAZILIANS. X X X I HAVE FORGOTTEN THE PAST AND BY MY PRESENCE IN THE ELECTIONS ~~HERE~~ I AM KEEPING MY WORD."

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ VARGAS' STATEMENT ~~ALSO ASCRIBED~~ THE BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES FOR THEIR ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ PART IN HIS OVERTHROW LAST MONTH. "THE EVENTS OF OCT. 29 WERE MISTAKES AND CONFUSIONS," ~~HERE~~ THE STATEMENT SAID, "BUT THE BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ABOVE SUSPICION OF PARTY TENDENCIES."

~~two more mass meetings as scheduled as the campaign draws to a~~ CLOSE. AVIATION GENERAL EDUARDO GOMES, THE ONLY CANDIDATE WHO CONSISTENTLY ATTACKS THE OLD VARGAS REGIME, WILL SPEAK AT A MASS MEETING OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY TONIGHT, AND COMMUNISTS CANDIDATE YEDDO FIUZA, FORMER MAYOR OF PETROPOLIS, WILL APPEAR AT A COMMUNIST RALLY TOMORROW NIGHT.

DR. OSWALDO ARANHA, WHO FOR SIX YEARS DIRECTED BRAZIL'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE ELECTIONS, DIRECTED BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JOSE LINHARES, "WILL RE-ESTABLISH DEMOCRATIC LIFE IN BRAZIL" AND WOULD "PERMIT THE PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BRAZIL'S HISTORY." NOV 29 1945

ARANHA, WHO BROKE POLITICALLY WITH VARGAS A YEAR BEFORE THE LATTER'S OUSTER, HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ OF GOMES.

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, NOV 28-(AP)-RED CROSS OFFICIALS HERE RECEIVED WORD TODAY THAT 11 SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FISHERMEN--THE ENTIRE CREW OF THE FISHING BOAT PRINCESS ANN--HAD BEEN RESCUED BY ARMY AND NAVY CREWS STATIONED ON THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. NOV 29 1945

THE NATURE OF THE VESSEL'S DIFFICULTY WAS NOT LEARNED HERE.

BZ825PES

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, NOV 28-(AP)-A MAXIMUM PRESS RATE OF SIX AND ONE HALF CENTS A WORD BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EMPIRE POINTS EXCEPT THE UNITED KINGDOM, WAS APPROVED TODAY BY THE PRESS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE. IT REPLACES TARIFFS RANGING FROM 14 TO 24 CENTS.

AMERICAN COMMUNICATION COMPANIES PROPOSED THE REDUCTIONS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE NEW RATE INCLUDES TRANSMISSION FROM "GATEWAYS" TO THE FINAL DESTINATION FOR WHICH THERE IS A CURRENTLY ADDED CHARGE IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE RATE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NEW YORK IS NOW 14 CENTS, BUT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SAN FRANCISCO IT IS 18 CENTS. THE ACCEPTED RATE WILL BE THE SAME BETWEEN ALL CITIES.

BA1240AES

(360)(NAVAL SUMMARY ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE THE TIME WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLY TODAY, TUESDAY NOV.27)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV.27-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE X DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR SUMMARIZED THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION AS POINTING TO AN "EARLY JAPANESE ADVANCE AGAINST THAILAND."

IT ALSO SAID, IN DATA RELEASED TODAY BY THE SENATE-HOUSE PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE THAT "

APANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS HAVE VIRTUALLY BROKEN DOWN" AS OF DECEMBER 1 UNLESS THE JAPANESE REQUESTED CONTINUANCE OF DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS.

THE DECEMBER 1 SUMMATION SAID DEPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES SOUTHWARD FROM JAPAN "HAS INDICATED CLEARLY THAT EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS ARE UNDERWAY FOR HOSTILITIES." THEY APPARENTLY WERE BOUND, IT ADDED, FOR FRENCH INDOCHINA AND FORMOSAN PORTS.

ALSO RELEASED WAS A DECEMBER 1 MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE BY COMDR.A.H.MCCOLLUM. HE HANDED OVER A RESUME "OF THE OUTSTANDING MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL MOVES MADE BY JAPAN DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS" AND SAID:

"A VIEW OF THE GENERAL SITUATION WOULD INDICATE THAT THE PRINCIPAL PREPARATORY EFFORT HAS BEEN DIRECTED BY THE JAPANESE LOOKING TOWARDS, FIRST: AN EVENTUAL CONTROL OR OCCUPATION OF THAILAND FOLLOWED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BY AN ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH POSSESSIONS, POSSIBLY BURMA AND SINGAPORE."

ALSO INTO THE COMMITTEE RECORDS WENT A FEB.15,1941, MEMORANDUM TELLING OF JAPANESE OBSERVATION OF U.S.NAVAL MOVEMENTS. THIS SAID:

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"IN JUNE OF 1940, THE U.S.NAVAL ATTACHE AT TOKYO REPORTED THAT JAPANESE SUBMARINES WERE SAID TO MAINTAIN AN OBSERVATION PATROL IN THE VICINITY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND THAT THE SUBMARINES WERE SUPPLIED FROM TIME TO TIME BY MAKING CONTACT WITH JAPANESE NAVAL TANKE AT SEA.

"THE TRACKS OF JAPANESE NAVAL TANKERS MOVING BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES WERE PLOTTED AND IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST OF THEM PASSED THROUGH A POINT JUST TO THE NORTHWARD OF THE HAWAI ISLANDS AND IN THIS SAME AREA THE TANKERS SEEMED TO MAKE VERY SLOW PROGRESS FOR A DAY OR TWO LEADING TO THE PRESUMPTION THAT IT WAS IN THIS GENERAL LOCALITY THAT CONTACT WAS MADE BETWEEN THE OBSERVING SUB-MARINES AND THEIR SUPPLY SHIPS.

"THIS AREA WAS SEARCHED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND NO CONTACT WITH JAPANESE SUBMARINES WAS MADE."

(END NAVAL SUMMARY ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE THE TIME OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLY TODAY, TUESDAY NOV.27)

FR943AES

(370)(INTELLIGENCE ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, THE TIME OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLY SOMETIME, TODAY TUESDAY NOV.27)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV.27-(AP)-ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS GUESSED ON NOV.27,1941--TEN DAYS BEFORE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK--THAT JAPAN'S NEXT MILITARY MOVE WOULD BE AN INVASION OF THAILAND.

THIS ESTIMATE WAS DISCLOSED IN A MEMORANDUM BY BRIG.GEN.SHERMAN MILES, THEN ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE, WHICH WAS FILED TODAY WITH THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER.

MILES TOLD GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT IT THEN APPEARED EVIDENT THE JAPANESE HAD "COMPLETED PLANS FOR FURTHER AGGRESSIVE MOVES IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA."

"THESE PLANS WILL PROBABLY BE PUT INTO EFFECT SOON AFTER THE ARMED FORCES FEEL THAT THE KURUSU MISSION IS A DEFINITE FAILURE," MILES' REPORT SAID. "A TASK FORCE OF ABOUT FIVE DIVISIONS, REPORTED BY APPROPRIATE NAVAL AND AIR UNITS, HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED FOR THE EXECUTION OF THESE PLANS."

MILES' REPORT NOTED THAT THE MANILA NAVAL DISTRICT HAD REPORTED A JAPANESE TASK FORCE, HEADED BY THREE OR FOUR BATTLESHIPS AND THREE CARRIERS, WAS STEAMING TOWARD AN UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION POINT. THIS WAS NOT THE FORCE WHICH MADE THE PEARL HARBOR STRIKE, PREVIOUS TESTIMON SHOWED. THAT ONE HAD LEFT JAPAN A DAY OR SO EARLIER.

A DEC.5 ESTIMATE FOR MARSHALL ON THE FORTHCOMING MILITARY DEVELOP-MENTS IN DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH CARRIED THE STATE-MENT THAT JAPANESE LEADERS "AWARE OF THE PERIL OF FURTHER MILITARY ADVENTURES" WANTED "TO AVOID A GENERAL WAR IN THE PACIFIC."

THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAID JAPAN HAD SEVERAL LINES OF ACTION OPEN TO IT. IT LISTED THESE AS FOLLOWS:

ATTACKS ON SIBERIA OR THE YUNNAN PROVINCE OF CHINA; OCCUPATION OF THAILAND; ATTACKS THROUGH THAILAND ON BURMA AND THE BURMA ROAD OR MALAYA; ATTACKS ON THE PHILIPPINES AND HONG KONG, PREPARATORY TO ASSAULTS ON SINGAPORE OR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE SAID JAPAN MIGHT BIDE HER TIME FOR A BETTER OPPORTUNITY, MIGHT SEEK A GENERAL SETTLEMENT THROUGH AMERICAN MEDIATION OR MIGHT REORIENT HER WHOLE FOREIGN POLICY BY WITHDRAWING FROM THE AXIS. THE REPORT NOTED THAT THE LATTER TWO POSSIBILITIES WERE UNLIKELY, SHORT OF A COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNING FORCES.

AT THAT TIME ARMY INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATED THAT JAPAN HAD AN ACTIVE ARMY OF 2,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING AN AIR FORCE OF ABOUT 65,000, AND 4,750,000 PARTIALLY TRAINED RESERVES. THE REPORT SAID THE JAPANESE HAD A WELL EQUIPPED NAVY WHICH WOULD GIVE ANY MAJOR POWER A HARD BATTLE.

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(END INTELLIGENCE ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE THE TIME OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLY SOMETIME TODAY TUESDAY NOV.27)

FR919AES

(160)(JAP FLEET LOCATIONS ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE THE TIME OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLE SOMETIME TODAY,TUESDAY,NOV.27)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV.27-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ON DEC.1,1941, HAD DETAILED INFORMATION ON JAPANESE FLEET LOCATIONS, BUT NONE OF THEM WAS SHOWN TO BE ANYWHERE NEAR PEARL HARBOR.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN THE RELEASE OF MEMORANDUM BY THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE DEC.7,1941, ATTACK. THE REPORTS PUT MOST OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL STRENGTH IN HOMELAND WATERS, SOME IN THE MANDATED ISLANDS OF THE TRUK-PONAPE AREA, AND SOME IN THE CHINA AND INDO-CHINA AREAS.

ANOTHER NAVAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON NOV.26,1941, EVALUATED INFORMAT THEN AT HAND AS INDICATING THAT A STRONG JAPANESE FORCE "MAY BE PRE-PARING TO OPERATE IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA WHILE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE TASK FORCE MAY OPERATE FROM THE MARSHALLS AND PALAO."

(END JAP FLEET LOCATIONS ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE THE TIME OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN; POSSIBLY SOMETIME, TODAY TUESDAY NOV.27)

FR945AES

ATOMIC PLANT (330)

LOS ANGELES, NOV 28-(AP)-A MILLION KILOWATT ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT -- WHICH WOULD HELP SCIENTISTS TURN TO PEACEFUL USE THE FEAR-SOME POWER UNLOOSED OVER JAPAN -- IS ENVISIONED BY DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, WHOSE GENIUS AIDED CREATION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PHYSICIST WHO HEADED THE GOVERNMENT'S LABORATORY AT LOS ALAMOS, N.MEX., OUTLINED HIS PLAN YESTERDAY IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.